The Slave Trade
By Brenda B. Covert

Slavery has existed for thousands of years. It is described and even defended in early writings of the Sumerians, Babylonians, and Egyptians, and later in Ancient Greece and Rome. People of many different nationalities and cultures have both owned slaves and been themselves enslaved. Even today slavery continues in some parts of the world. However, because of the widespread use of African slave labor in America's early years, we automatically think of the slave trade as primarily African in nature.

Initially, most slaves were people who had been captured in warfare. On a smaller scale, criminals and people who could not pay their debts could also be enslaved. The "rules" were different back then. Slaves could earn or simply be given their freedom, and free people and slaves could sometimes marry each other. Over time something changed. Because slave labor was much cheaper than hired labor and new lands needing cultivation were being discovered, the market for slaves began to grow.

The Portuguese, Dutch, and British wound up controlling most of the Atlantic Slave Trade - shipping slaves across the Atlantic Ocean to work in the Americas. The Portuguese started the Atlantic Slave Trade with the practice of kidnapping Africans. Then Africans began to offer captives for sale. African peoples fought each other in an effort to capture people to sell as slaves to the European traders. Some African kings were also persuaded - for the right price - to sell some of their own people into slavery!

Despite all that, the supply did not meet the demand. Slave traders reverted to the old ways of obtaining slaves. Raiding parties were organized to capture young Africans. Forts were built on the coast of Africa where captured Africans were kept until the arrival of the slave ships.

What followed next is called the "Middle Passage." That is the trip across the ocean to the Americas. Slave ships were made to hold as many slaves as possible. The ships' captains packed from 150 to 600 humans into their cargo holds. From about 1520 to the mid-1800's, millions of African men, women, and children were crowded into slave ships for a voyage that lasted from 21 to 90 days. They were wedged horizontally, chained to low-lying platforms that were stacked in tiers. Male slaves were kept shackled together or chained to the ship to prevent mutiny. They were fed twice daily on a pitiful diet of water and boiled rice, millet, cornmeal, or stewed yams. If storms or calms prolonged the trip, rations were reduced even more, resulting in near starvation. Sometimes the captives were made to exercise on deck. If they were lucky, crew members would clean up their "living quarters." Otherwise, the heat and fumes from the filthy holds caused dreadful illnesses and even death. In any event, shock, disease, injuries, suicide, and mutiny killed off at least one sixth during the crossing. Their bodies were thrown overboard.

The slave ships stopped first in the West Indies. There the surviving captives would be taught the basics of English as well as the routine and disciplines of plantation life. The captives taken from Africa were generally farming people who also raised livestock. They had grown cotton, sugar, and rice. Africans were also skilled at iron working, music and musical instruments, the decorative arts, and architecture. Those skills served to make them very appealing to the plantation owners who were the prospective buyers at the slave markets.

In 1619 the first African slaves arrived in the English colonies in North America. The Dutch ship that delivered them had started out with about 100 captives, but it had run into extremely bad weather that had tossed the captives around like rag dolls in the hold. When the ship finally put into Jamestown, only 20 captives had survived to be sold to the struggling colony.

Europeans abolished slavery in the 1800's, but Arab slave traders continued the practice anyway. To put a stop to their activities, fleets of British ships patrolled the coast of Africa to protect Africans from further enslavement.
The Slave Trade

Questions

1. How long has slavery existed?
   A. For hundreds of years
   B. Since the 1800's
   C. Since the 1600's
   D. For thousands of years

2. What was the Atlantic Slave Trade?
   A. The marketplace in Atlantic City where slaves were sold.
   B. The shipment of African captives to the Americas.
   C. The tactic slave traders used to acquire captives.
   D. The name of a slave ship.

3. What was the "Middle Passage"?
   A. The trip to the slave ship.
   B. The escape route the slaves often took.
   C. The trip across the ocean.
   D. The trip to the market.

4. How did slave traders obtain slaves?
   A. Bought them from their king
   B. Kidnapped them.
   C. Bought them from the victors of a war.
   D. All of the above

5. Captives were trained to be slaves in the Bahamas.
   A. False
   B. True

6. When the Dutch ship brought the first slaves to the English colonies in North America, how many of the captives had survived the trip?
   A. 20
   B. 100

7. How many captives were slave ships built to hold?
   A. 50 - 100
   B. 1,520 - 1,800
   C. 150 - 600
   D. 21 - 90

8. Where were captives kept before boarding the slave ships?
   A. In underground rooms.
   B. In big cages
   C. In deep pits
   D. In coastal forts

9. Where were captives kept during the voyage to the Americas?
   A. On the deck.
   B. In the cargo hold.
   C. In iron cages.
   D. In their own private rooms.

10. Specifically, how were the captives held on the slave ships?
    A. Chained standing vertically to the walls.
    B. Chained lying horizontally on platforms.
    C. Handcuffed to iron bars.
    D. In iron cages.

11. "Slave traders reverted to the old ways of obtaining slaves." What does reverted mean?
    A. remembered with a feeling of sorrow
    B. expressed disapproval of
    C. refused to follow
    D. returned to a former practice

12. Why would the slave traders want to have the captives learn English?
There is a four-syllable word that means to have a giving nature. That word is benevolence [ben-EH-vuh-lehns]. Benevolence is a character trait. Selfishness is the opposite of benevolence.

A benevolent person likes to help people. He or she wants to meet the needs of others. A benevolent person does not have a motive. There is no reward or fame sought in return for a kindness done.

A benevolent adult may give money, food, or clothing to someone in need. A benevolent person may volunteer to care for sick and injured people. It is difficult for children and teens to be benevolent in that way. However, there are other ways in which youth may demonstrate benevolence.

First, it is possible to treat everyone with respect. Too often, people are not given the respect they deserve. It is a little thing, but it may mean a lot to those who receive it.

Next, errands and chores can be considered a labor of love. They are a way for people to help lighten the burdens of others, such as their parents or teachers or friends. Doing a share of the work without complaining is a way of demonstrating benevolence.

Finally, benevolence can be shown by putting the needs of others first. Many mothers do this by making sure the children are fed before getting themselves a plate of food. She may be as hungry as the rest of them, but she waits until she knows her family has been served. Young people can put the needs of others first when it comes to the restroom, the water fountain, and the lunch line. Some young people grow their hair long, only to have it cut off and given to make wigs for cancer patients whose hair has fallen out. Others devote time that could be spent playing and hanging out to doing volunteer work for charitable organizations. It takes thinking about what others want and need and not worrying about one’s own wants.

Are there any benevolent people in your life? Is there a bit of benevolence in you? Imagine what the world would be like if more people possessed the character trait of benevolence!

Benevolence

Questions

1. What is a synonym for benevolent?
   A. beneficial
   B. compassionate
   C. amiable
   D. miserly

2. What was the author's purpose for writing this article?
   A. to promote the idea of rewards for benevolence
   B. to get an A on a writing assignment
   C. to tell the story of a benevolent character
   D. to explain ways to demonstrate benevolence

3. A benevolent person will NOT:
   A. give a blanket to a homeless person
   B. offer half a sandwich to a friend who has no lunch
   C. cut in line in front of others
   D. carry books for a friend on crutches

4. You see a new student looking lost in the hall. As an act of benevolence, you:
   A. ask if you can help.
   B. bump into him so that he drops his books.
   C. tell a friend to go and talk to him.
   D. ignore him so he won't be embarrassed.
5. Which of these does NOT demonstrate benevolence?
   A. giving respect
   B. devoting time to visiting the elderly at a nursing home
   C. showing up early at a sale
   D. doing chores

6. What might a benevolent person say?
   A. Yes, I am special, aren't I!
   B. I was here first!
   C. That will be five dollars, please.
   D. Helping others makes me feel good!

7. If more people were benevolent, then:
   A. criminals would rule the day
   B. people would be benevolent more often
   C. there would be less crime and violence in the world
   D. cancer patients would have more wigs to choose from

8. Name two people who you believe are benevolent.

Write out a plan for practicing benevolence on a daily basis.
We jumped out of the car, leaving the picnic basket behind. I was glad to see that we had the labyrinth to ourselves! The hedge forming the maze was tall and green. In the heart of the maze stood a small, circular building of stone with bars across the open doorway and windows. Only the top third was visible. I stopped to study the large, wooden sign at the entrance.

THE LABYRINTH
REBUILT IN 1939
SYMBOLIC OF THE HARMONIST CONCEPT
OF THE DEVIOUS AND DIFFICULT APPROACH
TO A STATE OF TRUE HARMONY.
A UNIT OF THE
NEW HARMONY STATE MEMORIAL
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

I've lived in Mt. Vernon, Indiana, all my life. The town began in 1806 as a frontier trading post on the Ohio River, settled by the Andrew McFaddin family. They called it McFaddin's Bluff. In 1814, German Lutheran Separatists led by Father George Rapp (a German religious leader who emigrated from Germany in 1803) immigrated to Indiana from Pennsylvania. The Rappites, as they were known, set up a community called Harmony on the Wabash River near Mt. Vernon. They had built the original labyrinth. The Harmonists sold Harmony in 1825 to Robert Owen and returned to Pennsylvania to form another community. Owen renamed the community "New Harmony" and developed it into a cultural and scientific center. It evolved into a historical tourist attraction. Other Germans had settled the area, attracted by the valley's rich farmland. My great-great-grandparents, Leon and Wilma Schmidt, had been among them. My family no longer farmed the land, but we still lived in the area and celebrated our German heritage there.

"Come on, you guys!" Gunther said. "The first one to the center wins!"

Without waiting for the rest of us, Gunther took off. Reece, a newcomer to the area, laughed and ran for the maze. Emma and I quickly joined in the fun. I had not been to the labyrinth for years and had forgotten which path offered the quickest way to the center. I did remember a shortcut through a broken gap in the hedge, but when I got to the place where it should have been, it was gone. In my absence, the hole had grown shut. I'd have to follow a path like the others.

I could see Reece's red head as he circled around on the outer path. Emma's blonde head was bouncing around the other way, and Gunther's light brown hair was bobbing toward the winner's circle. I felt like a kid instead of a mature teenager as I went tearing down my path, hoping to reach the center first.

That snort of disgust came from Reece, once again on the outside of the labyrinth. He had circled the entire thing without making it to the middle! I laughed as I ran faster along the pebble and dirt path. Then, a dead end startled me and forced me to double back. It was Reece's turn to laugh.

"Stefanie is gonna be a loser!" he sang wickedly.

I quickly joined Emma and Gunther in the middle. Reece arrived last; chagrin was all over his face.

"I won! I won!" Gunther pumped his fist in the air.

"You had a head start," Reece reminded him.

"You're not promoting harmony," I added.

I placed my hands on the log doorframe. The two logs had lost some bark and were smooth from years of being touched by visitors. Through the bars, I saw blue paint chips littering the slate floor.

"I wish we could go inside," Emma said. "It would be a great place for a picnic."
"That's probably why it's locked up," Gunther told her. "People never clean up after themselves."

"Let's go across the street to the park," I said. "We can eat at one of the picnic tables."

Mom would never forget to bring a tablecloth, but we did. We forgot the napkins, too! At least we had remembered to pack the food. We chose a table shaded by massive oaks that were dropping yellow leaves.

"What did you bring?" Reece asked as he hauled his contribution to our picnic, a cooler filled with ice and colas, to the table.

"Oh, the usual," I said innocently, "wiener schnitzel and sauerkraut."

Reece's jaw hit the table, and Gunther, Emma, and I burst out laughing at him. It was payback for his teasing us about our German names.

Not that there is anything wrong with wiener schnitzel, but I prefer ham and cheese sandwiches with some of my mom's homemade potato salad on the side. Emma brought some deviled eggs and celery sticks with dip, and Gunther brought fudge brownies. We may be German-Americans, but that doesn't mean we live on German cuisine!

Next week, we're going to introduce Reece to the annual Oktoberfest. Then, we'll treat him to some bratwurst and sauerkraut. I can hardly wait!

The Labyrinth of New Harmony

Questions

1. The New Harmony labyrinth symbolizes:
   A. the difficulty of attaining harmony
   B. the importance of friendship
   C. the little surprises in life
   D. the joys of childhood

2. New Harmony is located in the _____.
   A. Midwest
   B. East
   C. Northwest
   D. Southeast

3. Which of these is not a fact?
   A. The Ohio River borders southern Indiana.
   B. Reece's jaw hit the table.
   C. The Rappites were of German ancestry.
   D. The area attracted farmers in the 19th century.

4. A synonym for harmony as it is used in this story would be _____.
   A. symmetry
   B. harmless
   C. melody
   D. peace

5. Reece's jaw hit the table is an example of:
   A. alliteration
   B. a simile
   C. an idiom
   D. a synonym

6. Which of the characters was new to the area?
   A. Emma
   B. Gunther
   C. Reece
   D. Stefanie
7. Stefanie had hoped to win the race by _____.
   A. cheating
   B. remembering the best path
   C. running the fastest
   D. following Gunther

8. What season of the year is it?
   A. spring
   B. fall
   C. winter
   D. summer

9. It would be a stereotype to believe that German-Americans:
   A. always dine on German fare
   B. sometimes celebrate their heritage
   C. come in all shapes and sizes
   D. are individuals who enjoy freedom

10. Bonus Question: Sauerkraut comes from which vegetable?
    A. german potatoes
    B. bean sprouts
    C. onions
    D. cabbage

The Harmonists' communistic beliefs led them to set up communities where property and goods were shared equally. To remain equals, they lived simply; they neither married nor had children. Write an ad for The Harmony Times that seeks new members to join the community. Make it sound very inviting.
Forever Endora
By Brenda B. Covert

Bewitched, the movie, came out in theaters in 2005. However, before Bewitched was a movie, Bewitched was a popular TV sitcom. It aired for eight seasons, from 1964 to 1972. Perhaps you have seen reruns of this show. One of the most colorful characters was the meddling mother witch, Endora, who couldn't seem to remember her "mere mortal" son-in-law's name. (It was Darrin.) She had bright blue eye shadow up to her brows, red hair, and flowing, billowy gowns. The character of Endora was played by American actress Agnes Moorehead.

The part of Endora came near the end of Agnes Moorehead's long career in radio, stage, film, and TV. Hers was a career that spanned 60 years! Though her greatest fame came from playing Endora, Moorehead also appeared in over 70 movies, beginning with 1941's Citizen Kane. She was also the voice of the stuttering goose in the 1973 animated film, Charlotte's Web, which you may have seen and enjoyed.

Moorehead was the only child of a Presbyterian minister. She was born on December 6, 1900, in Massachusetts. While she was still young, her parents moved to Missouri. Her first professional job came at age 11 in the ballet with the St. Louis Municipal Opera. She performed with the Opera for four years. As a teenager, Moorehead also sang regularly on local radio stations.

After Moorehead graduated from Muskingum College in Ohio, she earned a Master's degree in English and Public Speaking from the University of Wisconsin. After a few years of teaching speech and drama, she moved to New York and enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. She began to perform on stage and loved every minute of it.

Acting jobs became hard to find during the Great Depression, which lasted from 1929 to 1941. Moorehead moved to radio dramas and found success there. At one time she was "appearing" in six shows daily! She felt that this experience provided excellent training for her career. "You had to work to make the audience visualize YOU, and that isn't easy to do," she said. "Many stage actors fall by the wayside because of their inability to make an audience 'see'." Lending one's voice to radio dramas demanded a lot of creativity. "Radio was a wonderful boon to an actor," Moorehead said. "You could use your imagination and your voice to create all sorts of characterizations. . . . Sometimes those radio fantasies seemed very real." Among others, her voice lent its magic to two classics, Sorry, Wrong Number and The Shadow. The latter had her working with Orson Welles. It was due to him that she next moved into films.

Once she moved on to films, Agnes Moorehead also moved to Hollywood. She and her husband adopted a son. Life was very busy for this talented actress. However, she still found more ways to express herself in performance!

In 1954, Moorehead organized a one woman tour and took it on the road. It was called "That Fabulous Redhead." She read selections from Ring Lardner, Rupert Brooke, James Thurber, Guy de Maupassant, Marcel Proust, the Bible, and Sorry, Wrong Number. She took her show to more than 400 cities in the USA and Europe. She was able to appear in a variety of television comedies, dramas, variety shows, and specials as a guest star. However, she had to stop touring when she landed the role of Endora in 1964. When Bewitched ended in 1972, she began touring again, this time calling her show, "Come Closer, and I'll Give You an Earful."

About touring, Moorehead had this to say: "Touring is a real eye opener because culture is not, as some think, only in New York City or on the West Coast. There are marvelous audiences all over the country. I always say you haven't played an audience until you've played Stillwater, Oklahoma."

In her lifetime, Agnes Moorehead won one Emmy and two Golden Globes, and she had four Oscar and six Emmy nominations. She would not have approved of stars whose antics keep them in the tabloids. Moorehead felt that actors should have an air of mystery about them; they should keep much of their private lives private. Of the craft, she said, "Acting is a difficult and sometimes a discouraging, sorrowful profession. It's also the most ephemeral of the arts. A painter can preserve his work, but an actor cannot. Even motion pictures come and go."
Agnes Moorehead has come and gone. She died in 1974 of cancer. However, her work lives on in reruns more than thirty years later, and her years as a witchy mother-in-law have been preserved in video and DVD form, items that didn't exist in her time. To many fans, she is forever Endora. What would she think of that? To borrow one of Endora's lines from episode #214, she just might say with a twinkle in her eye, "Little me? I don't know what to say!"

Forever Endora

Questions

1. Agnes Moorehead was a ______ actress.
   A. stage  
   B. versatile  
   C. television  
   D. film

2. Before the Great Depression, Moorehead performed ______; afterward, she performed ______.
   A. on stage, on film  
   B. on stage, in radio  
   C. in radio, on stage  
   D. on film, on TV

3. We can assume that Agnes Moorehead would advise other actors to:
   A. spend time doing radio dramas  
   B. preserve their movies  
   C. play Stillwater, Oklahoma  
   D. organize a one-person show and go on tour

4. Which medium brought Moorehead the most fame?
   A. Film  
   B. Stage  
   C. TV  
   D. Radio

5. Moorehead was in her 40's when she made her first movie.
   A. False  
   B. True

6. Where did Moorehead believe culture could be found?
   A. West Coast  
   B. Stillwater, OK  
   C. Everywhere  
   D. New York City

7. Why would it be more difficult to find acting jobs during the Great Depression?
   A. Actors couldn't afford to work.  
   B. Everyone was trying to break into show business.  
   C. Few people could afford tickets to see shows, so shows closed down.  
   D. Everyone felt depressed and hopeless.

8. Why did Moorehead say that an actor can't preserve his work?

9. In which medium did Agnes Moorehead first perform?
   A. radio  
   B. stage  
   C. film  
   D. TV
Lanny Barnes, U.S. Biathlete

By Beth Beutler

The United States has never won a gold medal in the Olympic sport of biathlon, but Lanny Barnes hopes to change that when she heads to Vancouver for the 2010 Winter Olympics. Lanny and her identical twin sister Tracy share a love for the sport and the many experiences that surround it, except perhaps when they both suffered with mononucleosis at the same time during the 2006 Olympic season! Even so, they still competed in their events. For 2010, however, Tracy will have to be a fan, cheering her sister. While Lanny made the team, Tracy narrowly missed clinching a spot.

Lanny will be competing in a sport that combines the aerobic activity of cross-country skiing with the skill of rifle shooting. Biathletes have to be in great shape for speed, yet have great muscle control for shooting. They will ski through a course and arrive at a variety of shooting destinations. Then, each competitor will have five attempts to shoot at a target before skiing to the next one. By hitting the targets, Lanny will avoid either having one minute per missed target added to her overall time for completing the course or having to ski a penalty lap.

Tracy and Lanny live in Durango, Colorado, where they were born. It was a natural fit for them to spend a lot of time outdoors, and they both became excited about soccer, starting to play at age 8 and continuing into high school. Their father started teaching them to shoot when they were young, and they began to enter competitions. It was at one of these events that they were told about biathlon. They soon enrolled to learn how to cross-country ski, hoping it would help them stay in good shape for soccer. The girls used to dream of playing soccer competitively, but they fell in love with biathlon instead. As for how shooting fits in with the sport, Lanny says, "Most people in this sport were great skiers first and learned to shoot later, but we were shooters who learned to ski."

Both Tracy and Lanny have represented the sport well, with several top five finishes in a variety of events. If Lanny earns a medal at the Olympics, it would be a wonderful addition to their resume of success in the sport. But perhaps the most rewarding element of this sport is the fact that they are in it together, even though these Olympics are sure to be bittersweet for Tracy.

Each sister admires the other greatly. Lanny says, "I can honestly say that I'm the luckiest person in the world because I get to train with my hero and biggest competition every day." Alternatively, Tracy feels like Lanny is one of her biggest competitors and is great under pressure. "I can outshoot her day in and day out in training, but I know come race day, I better have my 'A' game because the chances of her missing are slim." In the case of qualifying for the Olympics, Lanny's skill under pressure may have given her the edge she needed. Let's hope her chances of missing a medal are slim when the events begin in Vancouver!

Lanny Barnes, U.S. Biathlete

Questions

1. What was the Barnes' twins favorite sport growing up?
   - A. swimming
   - B. downhill skiing
   - C. ice skating
   - D. soccer

2. Where will the 2010 Olympics be held?
   - A. Vancouver
   - B. Venezuela
   - C. Victoria
   - D. Venice

3. Biathlon combines the sport of cross-country skiing with rifle shooting.
   - A. false
   - B. true

4. Which sister qualified for the 2010 Olympics?
5. How many gold medals has the United States won in biathlon?

6. What sickness did both sisters have at the same time?
   A. mononucleosis
   B. bronchitis
   C. flu
   D. strep throat

7. What state did the girls grow up in?
   A. Connecticut
   B. California
   C. Colorado
   D. Kansas

8. Which sport did the girls learn first, shooting or cross-country skiing?
Billy Demong: Skier with an Odd Tattoo

By Brenda B. Covert

Why would a member of the U.S. Nordic Ski Team sport a "No Diving" tattoo on his ribcage? It's because a diving accident in 2002, months after he competed in the 2002 Winter Olympics, put a crack in his skull that ran from his nose to the top of his head. At first, Billy Demong feared that he'd broken his neck. The fractured skull was a relief, but it did keep him away from skiing for an entire year.

Demong's Olympic sport, called Nordic combined, is a combination of ski jumps and cross-country skiing. Born and raised in northern New York, Demong began skiing in cross-country races by age 6. Four years later, he was learning to ski jump. At the age of seventeen he was in Nagano, Japan, enjoying his first Olympic experience as a competitor in the Nordic combined races.

He did not medal in those 1998 games or in the 2002 and 2006 Winter Olympics that followed. However, Billy Demong has become a real contender for the 2010 Olympics. In 2007, his skills won him a silver medal in the World Cup. In 2009, he won gold and bronze in the World Championships, bringing his total victories to five! Demong has moved into third place in overall World Cup standings. The year 2010 may end up being his best year yet.

Had he suffered permanent damage in that diving accident, his skiing career would have been over. "I hope I always hold on to the lessons that I learned that year," says Demong. "That was a big year of personal growth." One of those lessons was that one should never dive headfirst into the shallow end of a swimming pool.

Questions

1. Which two sports make up the Nordic combined event?

2. Billy Demong began cross-country skiing at age 6. At what age did he begin ski jumping?
   A. 18
   B. 8
   C. 10
   D. 12

3. How many Olympic Games had Demong competed in prior to 2010?
   A. one
   B. two
   C. four
   D. three

4. What kept Demong from skiing for a whole year?
   A. an injury from a diving accident
   B. an injury from a ski jumping accident
   C. a fear of mountain slides
   D. a penalty for cheating

5. In what state was Demong raised?
Spring is ushered in by colorful blossoms bursting forth over the gray countryside. It's announced by the fawns, ducklings, and other animal babies that suddenly are often born in the spring. As warm breezes blow away the chilly winter air, buzzards return to the Midwest to announce that spring has come again.

Haven't you heard about the annual buzzard migration? It doesn't get the same attention that the swallows of San Juan Capistrano and the monarch butterflies do. However, the people of Hinckley, Ohio, still enjoy making the most of the buzzards, their springtime heralds. The park has activities for birders and families. The local elementary school hosts an all-you-can-eat pancake breakfast.

The buzzards, also known as turkey vultures, spend their winter vacation in the southern U.S. and beyond. Some mysterious internal clock tells them when it's time to head north again. They time their arrival in Hinckley each year around March 15. Their summer home is in Hinckley Reservation, a park that includes a lake with limestone cliffs, caves, and rocky ledges for nesting and open fields with plenty of wildlife for food.

What does Hinckley have that other nature spots don't? What brings the buzzards to Hinckley? According to one legend, buzzards were drawn to Hinckley after the Great Hinckley Hunt of 1818.

As the story goes, settlers in the region were losing a lot of livestock to predators. Finally, they decided to put a stop to it by hunting the hunters - the bears, wolves, foxes, and other animals that preyed on their farm animals. On the day before Christmas in 1818, settlers surrounded a large woodland area and began moving in and shooting anything that moved. The story doesn't say whether they happened to shoot each other as they targeted the wild animals. It only says that they killed 300 deer, 21 bears, and 17 wolves, as well as countless other animals. The settlers took what they could use and left behind the remains. The remains froze and didn't thaw out until spring. By then, buzzards were on the lookout for an easy meal. They loved to feast on carrion. They must have thought someone was throwing them a party!

Would one lucky find in 1818 keep scavenger birds and their descendants returning to the same site year after year? Probably not. Most likely the draw is the habitat which fits their lifestyle, but that doesn't make a very interesting story. Even so, no one knows how the buzzards manage to come home by March 15 every year. They certainly aren't talking!

Questions

1. Which one of these was not mentioned as a migratory animal?
   A. buzzard
   B. bear
   C. monarch butterfly
   D. swallow

2. Buzzards fly ______ in the spring.
   A. south
   B. north
   C. west
   D. east

3. On what date did the Great Hinckley Hunt occur?
4. What is the buzzard's other name?

5. Buzzards are to carrion as wolves are to ______.
   A. prey
   B. forests
   C. predators
   D. buzzards

6. What immediate effect was a result of the Great Hinckley Hunt? Choose the best answer.
   A. It led to a special Christmas Day.
   B. It attracted buzzards to the region.
   C. It saved the farm animals from becoming prey.
   D. It gave the buzzards food for the winter.

7. Which of these is not a fact?
   A. The Great Hinckley Hunt of 1818 keeps buzzards coming back.
   B. Buzzards are scavengers.
   C. Buzzards arrive in Hinckley by March 15 every year.
   D. Hinckley Reservation offers a lake, ledges, and open fields.

8. Why would rocky ledges attract a nesting bird?
   A. better flying lessons
   B. greater comfort to tired tail feathers
   C. better protection from predators
   D. greater warmth from the sun

Compare and contrast the buzzard migration to Hinckley, Ohio, with the swallow migration to San Juan Capistrano, California.