

Z-Guide Sampler

Topics

- Nineteenth Century France
- Napoleon Bonaparte
- Consequences of Lying and Scheming
- Handling Wealth
- Mentoring

Activities

- Worldview
- Hands-on
- Review Questions
- Filmmaker's Art

Written to be used with the movie
The Count of Monte Cristo

2002 - Touchstone Pictures

Cast: Jim Caviezel, Dagmara Dominczyk,
Guy Pearce

Directed by Kevin Reynolds

131 Minutes



Z-Guide Sampler

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Table of Contents

How to Use This Guide	4
Topic Overview	5
Activity 1: Movie Review Questions.....	8
Activity 2: Reign of Terror.....	11
Activity 3: Members of Congress—Representative, Trustee, or Both?	13
Activity 4: Why Parents Do What They Do	14
Activity 5: Weapons of World War I.....	16
Activity 6: Crossword Puzzle.....	18
Activity 7: Are You Ready for Marriage?	19
Activity 8: Art Project: French Revolution Symbols	22
Activity 9: Worldview Activity.....	23
Activity 10: The Filmmaker's Art	25
For Family Discussion	28
Additional Resources for Further Study	29
Answer Key	30

This **ZGuide** Sampler's activities are taken from 10 different movies. We have done this to give you a better idea of the different types of activities used in the guides. Each **ZGuide** is set up the same way. All of them include a topic overview, movie synopsis, 10 activities and an answer key. For each activity below we have indicated the **ZGuide** from which it came.

For a complete description of how the guides are to be used please visit our web site at www.zeezok.com

How to Use This Guide

Zeezok Publishing's  is a great way to incorporate media into your social studies curriculum. Designed for the high school student, this guide contains a topic overview, a movie synopsis, and ten learning activities based on a famous film.

Prior to watching the film for the first time, read the topic overview, movie synopsis, and Activity 1 Movie Review Questions. Answering these questions during the initial viewing helps the student recall the story line and evaluate the film's message. Nine additional activities provide a variety of in-depth learning opportunities. Some of these activities may require the student to re-watch specific scenes from the video. A "For Family Discussion" section provides a springboard for ongoing discussion related to the film. Following is a suggested five-day plan utilizing the entire guide.

Day 1

Activity 1: Movie Review Questions

Activity 2: Reign of Terror

Day 2

Activity 3: Members of Congress—Representative, Trustee, or Both?

Activity 4: Why Parents Do What They Do

Day 3

Activity 5: Weapons of World War I

Activity 6: Crossword Puzzle

Day 4

Activity 7: Are You Ready for Marriage?

Activity 8: Art Project: French Revolution Symbols

Day 5

Activity 9: Worldview Activity

Activity 10: The Filmmaker's Art

Please feel free to "pick and choose" certain activities or alter the plan to fit the student's course objectives, areas of interest, or time schedule.

Topic Overview

(from *The Count of Monte Cristo* )

The French Revolution shattered the political stability of France. The July 14, 1789 attack on the Bastille signaled the end of absolute monarchy in France. In the years ahead, the French people experimented with constitutional monarchy, legislative monarchy, a republic, and an oligarchy. Failing in these, the French wound up with Napoleon Bonaparte, a dictator. In one sense, the revolution came full circle, replacing an absolute monarch with a military general who declared himself emperor.

After the War of the Sixth Coalition, the victorious Allies forced Napoleon's abdication and exiled him to the island of Elba in the Mediterranean Sea. Louis XVIII returned from exile to rule France. Less than a year later, Napoleon escaped and returned in triumph to Paris. The king went into exile again, while Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia hastily assembled an army and defeated Napoleon's forces at the Battle of Waterloo. This time the British sent their wily foe to the island of St. Helena in the Atlantic Ocean—too far away from mainland France for another escape attempt. Louis XVIII, restored to the throne but in declining health, took a moderate course in dealing with the Bonapartists. Upon his death in 1824, his brother Charles X came to the throne. He ruled France until the July Revolution of 1830, when the people of France, unhappy with Charles's absolutist tendencies, chose Louis Philippe to be their king.

Such was the political environment during the time period of *The Count of Monte Cristo*. Edmund Dantes, innocent and honest, gets caught up in the political intrigue of the era—a very volatile period of French history.

Movie Synopsis

(from The Count of Monte Cristo )

With their ship's captain dying of brain fever, Edmund Dantes and Fernand Mondego put ashore on the forbidden island of Elba in search of a doctor. Only Napoleon Bonaparte's intervention saves the two friends from certain death. The former dictator of France coerces Dantes into carrying a letter back to France. Bonaparte claims the letter is simply a harmless message to an old friend. Unknown to either Bonaparte or Dantes, Mondego observes the exchange. The ship's captain dies early the next morning.

Upon their return to Marseilles, the ship's owner, Mr. Morrell, upbraids Mr. Danglars, the ship's first mate, for his lack of courage in seeking medical attention for the captain. Morrell promotes Dantes over Danglars, making him the new ship's captain. This news angers Danglars and Mondego, because now Dantes can afford to marry the beautiful Mercedes. In a drunken stupor, Mondego tells Danglars about the Bonaparte letter. They notify the authorities, and that night Dantes is arrested for treason.

While questioning Dantes, magistrate Villefort finds out that the letter is addressed to his father, a former colonel in Bonaparte's army. Afraid that his father's political sympathies will ruin his career, Villefort burns the letter and sends Dantes to the island prison of Chateau d'If. The innocent Dantes spends thirteen years in the infamous prison, sustained by his contact with a priest whose escape tunnel leads to Dantes's cell instead of the outside world. The two men begin a new tunnel in the opposite direction. In exchange for Dantes's help, the priest educates Dantes in various academic and military subjects. When a partial tunnel collapse kills the priest, Dantes uses his friend's death as a means to escape.

Washing ashore two miles from his former prison, Dantes meets Luigi Vampa, a notorious thief and smuggler. In a knife fight with a condemned member of Vampa's crew, Dantes spares his opponent's life and asks to join the smuggler's crew. Three months later, while docked at Marseilles, Vampa allows Dantes and Jacobo, his knife-fighting opponent, to depart so Dantes can carry out his revenge on those responsible for his wrongful imprisonment.

Dantes, with a map given to him by the dying priest, and Jacobo's help, locates the deceased Count Spada's treasure. He uses his new-found wealth to set himself up as the Count of Monte Cristo. Knowing Mondego's penchant for gambling, Dantes begins his revenge by driving his childhood friend towards bankruptcy. Next, while Mondego's son Albert is attending carnival in Rome, Dantes hires Vampa's crew to kidnap the young count and hold him for ransom. Dantes "stumbles" upon the scene and "rescues" the boy from his assailants. The grateful lad invites Dantes to his upcoming sixteenth birthday party.

At the party, Dantes asks Villefort for help in getting a ship through customs. From Mondego, Villefort learns that the shipment contains part of Count Spada's treasure. The two men plot to steal the shipment and split the profits evenly.

When the ship arrives, Danglars boards the vessel to confiscate the treasure. Just after he takes his cut, Dantes appears and leaves the thief swinging from a rope off the ship's port side. Having dealt with Danglars, Dantes tracks down Monsieur Villefort. The man responsible for sending him to prison reveals his complicity with Mondego in the murder of Villefort's father, a Bonapartist. In return, Villefort sent Mercedes a letter notifying her of Dantes's execution, so Mondego could marry Mercedes. The authorities, having overheard the entire conversation, arrest Villefort and take him off to prison under circumstances ironically similar to Dantes's arrest years earlier.

With his plan for revenge nearing a close, Dantes calls in Mondego's outstanding loans. Suspecting that the Count of Monte Cristo is her ex-boyfriend Edmund Dantes, Mercedes confronts the count and convinces him of her undying love. When the bankrupt Mondego orders his wife to prepare to leave the country before the gendarmes arrive to arrest him, Mercedes refuses, and tells her philandering husband that Dantes is the father of their son Albert. Finding the treasure stolen from Dantes's ship gone, the angry Mondego whirls around to find the Count of Monte Cristo, a.k.a. Edmund Dantes, waiting to settle the score. In the ensuing encounter, Mondego wounds Mercedes before Dantes gives his former friend what he deserves. Three months later, standing on the precipice of Chateau d'If, Dantes lets go of the hate that drove him to revenge. A happier man departs the scene of his imprisonment in the company of those he loves.

Movie Trivia

What's unusual about the beige dress with paisley bodice worn by an extra in *The Count of Monte Cristo*?

(Answer on page 37.)

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 1: Movie Review Questions

(from The Count of Monte Cristo )

Score: ____/33

Directions: Answer the following questions while watching the movie.

1. What famous prisoner is incarcerated on Elba? Why do Dantes and Mondego go ashore there, even though they know the penalty for doing so is death? (2 points)
2. Why does Dantes give Mondego a chess piece after getting the ship's captain to a doctor?
3. What does Napoleon give Dantes? Who observes the "secret" exchange? (2 points)
4. Why is Danglars angry with Mr. Morrell? How does he get revenge? Where is Dantes imprisoned? (3 points)
5. How does the prison warden help the prisoners keep track of time?
6. Why is Mercedes standing at the window crying?
7. What inscription on the prison wall prevents Dantes from hanging himself?

8. Why does the priest show up in Dantes's cell?
9. What does the priest do in exchange for Dantes's help with the escape tunnel?
10. Under the priest's coaching, Dantes unravels the details that sent him to Chateau d'If. List the three men responsible for sending Dantes to prison. (3 points)
11. What causes the priest's death?
12. How does Dantes escape Chateau d'If?
13. What enables Dantes to join the smuggler Vampa's crew?
14. Who follows Dantes when he goes ashore in Marseilles?
15. How does Dantes learn about his father's death?
16. Why does Dantes tell Jacobo to go buy a boat?

17. Why won't Dantes let Jacobo kill Danglars, Villefort, Mondego, and Mercedes?
18. Describe the Count of Monte Cristo's entrance at the party.
19. Why couldn't Count Mondego attend the party?
20. What means does Dantes use to befriend Count Mondego's son Albert? How does Albert repay Dantes? (2 points)
21. Why does Dantes give the birthday toast at Albert's birthday party?
22. What advice does Jacobo offer his boss after the fiasco with Mercedes in the carriage?
23. Why is Fernand frantically packing his bags?
24. Who interrupts Albert's and Dantes's swordfight on the Mondego estate? Why? (2 points)
25. What is Dantes's reply to Mondego's comment about mercy?
- 

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 2: Reign of Terror

(from The Scarlet Pimpernel )

Note that these questions cannot be answered by watching the movie. The student will need to research these questions either on the internet or at the library. We don't get accurate facts from movies!

Score: ____/14

Directions: The Reign of Terror was just one phase of the French Revolution. Using print and Internet resources, answer the following questions about the Reign of Terror.

1. The Reign of Terror began in _____ (month) 1793 and ended on July _____, 1794. (2 points)

2. Who were the Girondists? (2 points)

3. Who were the Jacobins? (2 points)

4. What law passed by the National Convention enabled the revolutionary tribunals to execute alleged enemies of the Revolution? (2 points)

5. List the two most important members of the Committee of Public Safety and what happened to them. (4 points)


6. What event signaled an end to the Terror? (2 points)

Bonus: Approximately what percentage of the Terror's victims were aristocrats and clergy?
What percentage were members of the middle class and peasants? (2 points)



NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 3: Members of Congress—Representative, Trustee, or Both?

(from Mr. Smith Goes to Washington )

Score: ____/10

Background

We live in a representative republic. Since our nation is too large for us all to personally participate in the lawmaking process, we elect representatives to Congress for that purpose. Which begs the question—are the 535 members of Congress representatives or trustees? In other words, must they always vote the way a majority of their constituents want them to, or are they free to choose a different path based on their own convictions and beliefs? Jefferson Smith, filibustering the deficiency bill, demonstrates the role of a senator as a trustee. In spite of the personal consequences, he took a stand against government corruption. As a champion of lost causes, he stood up to the political machine of his state and ultimately triumphed in the end.

Directions: Discuss the following topic with an adult. Defend your view with examples or illustrations.

What's your view of congressional representatives? Are they strictly representatives, strictly trustees, or a combination of both? Does your opinion change based upon the representative's political views? In other words, does it make a difference if the representative is a political liberal or a political conservative?

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 4: Why Parents Do What They Do

(from Les Miserables )

Score: ____/20

Background

Before she dies, Fantine is promised by Valjean that she and Cosette will always be safe with him. He easily keeps this promise during their years at the nunnery. After leaving the convent, Cosette resists his over protectiveness. After she falls in love with Marius, Cosette doesn't want to hear "the world isn't a safe place" and "strangers can be dangerous" anymore. What's a surrogate father to do?

Directions: Answer the following questions after watching Les Miserables. (2 points each)

1. Why does Fantine leave Cosette with the Thenardiers?
2. What motivates the Thenardiers to treat Cosette harshly?
3. How does Cosette learn about her past?

Directions: Re-watch (Counter 1:22:45-1:26:20) before answering the following question.

4. After angrily ordering Cosette into the carriage, Valjean and Cosette verbally duke it out over dinner. What reason does Valjean give for not allowing Cosette to walk alone or talk to strangers on the street? (2 points)

Directions: Re-watch Chapter 21 (Counter 1:36:05) before answering the following question.

5. Valjean tells Cosette some but not all of his past. He doesn't reveal any of her past. Why? (5 points)

Directions: Have your parents ever made a decision concerning you, and you didn't understand the reason for their response? Ask them to discuss it so you understand the decision from their perspective. Here are some questions to help you get started. (7 points)

- Did they discuss the situation privately before announcing their decision?
- Did they ask for outside advice before coming to the decision?
- What factors played a part in reaching the decision?

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 5: Weapons of World War I

(from Sergeant York )

Score: ____/20

Directions: Using print and Internet resources, answer the following questions about the weapons of World War I.

1. What German weapon brought the United States into the war? (1 point)
2. What was a jam tin? (2 points)
3. What were the three primary types of poison gas used during the war? (3 points)
4. Which army first employed the tank as a weapon of war? (2 points)
5. What rifle and pistol did Alvin York use in combat? (2 points)

Your Opinion: Most Important Allied Weapon

Directions: Draw or obtain a picture of the weapon most responsible for the Allies winning the war. Then write a short paragraph (three to five sentences) explaining and defending your choice. (10 points)

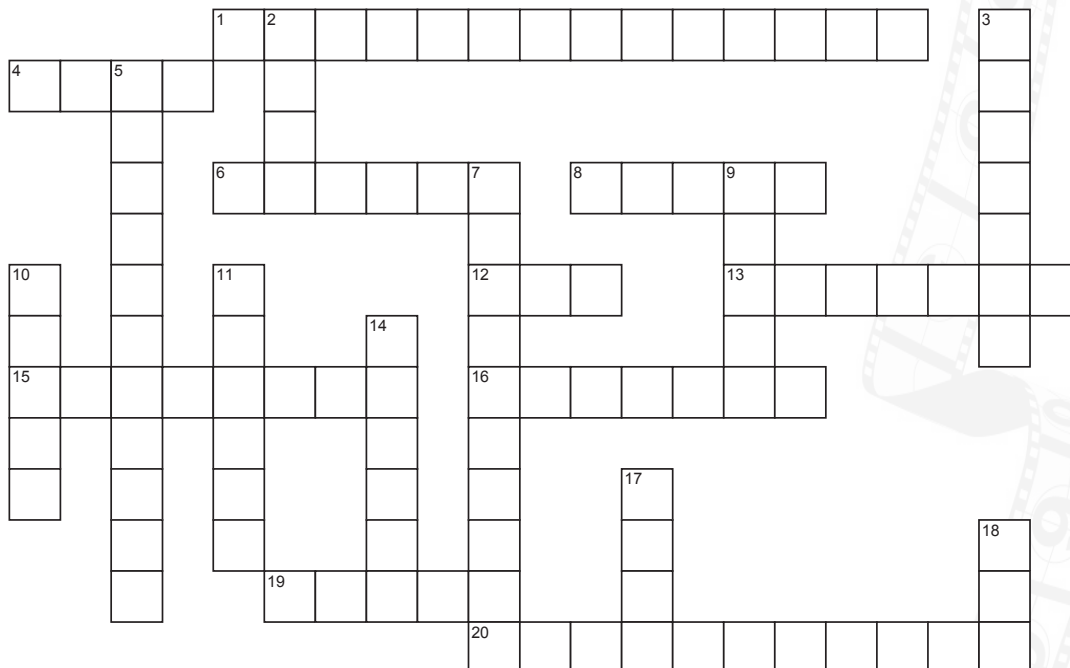


NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 6: Crossword Puzzle

(from The Hiding Place )

Score: ____/2



ACROSS

- 1 Code message under the stamp telling Corrie that everyone in the hiding place got away safely
- 4 Above the concentration camp gate was a sign stating that _____ makes freedom.
- 6 Color of the star worn by the Jews
- 8 Last name of the man who betrayed the ten Booms to the Gestapo
- 12 Number of days after his arrest that Papa ten Boom lived
- 13 Item used by Betsie and Corrie to smuggle their Bible into Ravensbruck
- 15 Month Corrie was released from the concentration camp
- 16 City where the ten Booms lived
- 19 Dutch prisoner who befriended Corrie and Betsie
- 20 Concentration camp where Betsie died.

DOWN

- 2 Reason the guards rarely entered the Ravensbruck barracks
- 3 Corrie's brother involved in the Dutch resistance movement
- 5 For what Corrie asked Mr. Koonstra
- 7 Papa ten Boom's occupation
- 9 Nickname given to Mr. Wijnstok (the Jewish cantor) who stayed with the ten Booms
- 10 Item the Germans required all Dutch citizens to turn in
- 11 As part of the dehumanizing process, the inmates were not called by name but by their _____.
- 14 Code name for those who helped build the secret room
- 17 Name of the ten Boom's home.
- 18 Corrie's nephew involved in the Dutch resistance movement

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 7: Are You Ready for Marriage?

(from One Night with the King )

Score: ____/50

Directions: Unlike many young people in the twenty-first century, Esther couldn't choose her marriage partner. She married more out of duty and obligation than for love. I wonder if she was mentally and emotionally prepared for marriage and her role as queen. Are you prepared for the holy estate of matrimony? Have you considered those qualities that you desire in your mate? Use Part One of this activity to assist you in your search for your life's partner, then complete Part Two to judge if you're ready for the responsibilities of marriage.

Part One: Qualities Desired in my Marriage Partner (20 points)

- Everyone desires a beautiful or handsome mate, so let's skip the obvious and go on to something else. Do you want a husband or wife that plays a musical instrument? Are you a sports fanatic in need of a spouse to accompany you to the big game? Perhaps your knight in shining armor must be able and willing to cook and clean the house on a regular basis. On the lines below under **required**, list those characteristics in a mate for which you will not compromise. On the lines labeled **desirable**, list those qualities that would be icing on the cake.

Required	Desirable

Part Two: Am I Ready for Marriage? (3 points each)

1. Have I finished my immediate educational goals? If not, will I have the time and financial resources to finish after I get married?
2. What are my long-term goals? Are they compatible with the plans of my potential mate?
3. Do I have a place to live? If not, what will it cost me for an apartment? Can we afford it?
4. Do I have a job? Will we both have to work in order to provide for our family? If so, is my potential spouse willing to work?
5. Am I currently in debt? Is my future mate in debt? If so, what impact will that debt have on our financial needs? How long will it take us to pay off the debt?
6. Do I currently live on a budget? If not, am I will to do so? Who will do the family finances (update the budget book, balance the checkbook, etc.)?
7. What's my credit rating? Do I have a credit history? If I need to borrow money, can I do it on my own, or will I need a cosigner? Is someone willing to cosign for me?
8. Am I a person that always has to have things my way, or am I willing to compromise? Am I easily upset or offended? Am I willing to forgive others? Am I willing to give one hundred percent to this marriage, even if I get nothing in return?

9. Have I ever seen my potential spouse at their worst, or has our relationship always been in a controlled or contrived environment? What do my parents and future in-laws think about our getting married? Are they OK with our marriage, or do they oppose it? Why are they opposed to our getting married? Am I rejecting their concerns because I'm blinded by "love?" Have my friends or others I trust told me I'm not ready for marriage?
10. Do I want to have children? If yes, how many? Does my future spouse agree? Are we ready to have children immediately, even if we hope to wait awhile before starting our family?

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 8: Art Project: French Revolution Symbols

(from *A Tale of Two Cities* ZGuide)

Each guide contains a hands-on activity. These activities could include an art project, putting together a treasure hunt, designing a primitive homestead, creating a diorama, to planning and making a meal for the family.

Score: ____/15

Directions: Due to their suffering under the Old Regime, the French peasants want to completely change their nation's symbols following the overthrow of the previous government. Design a new flag, state seal, and stationary letterhead to help the peasants put away the horrors of their former existence. You will be graded on originality (5 points), effective use of color (5 points), and visual interest (5 points). Students may use computer software to complete this assignment.

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 9: Worldview Activity

(from *To Kill a Mockingbird* ZGuide)

Our goal here is not to impress upon the student our worldview, but to have the student evaluate how the director and producer are working their worldview into the movie. This helps the student understand that every movie has an agenda and purposeful worldview.

Score: ____/20

Directions: Answer the following questions after watching To Kill a Mockingbird.

1. When Scout yells at Walter Cunningham for pouring too much syrup on his food, Calpurnia (the Finch family's domestic servant) takes Scout to the kitchen and gives her a good scolding. Why does Atticus relinquish the right to reprimand his daughter to his domestic servant in this situation? Is there a lesson he's trying to communicate to his children by doing so? (3 points)
2. Scout gets involved in two fights during the movie. Atticus warns her, "I don't care what the reasons are, I forbid you to fight." How does Atticus prove to his children that he practices what he preaches? (3 points)
3. After shooting the mad dog, Atticus warns the children to stay away from it. "He [the dog] is just as dangerous dead as alive." How can a dead dog be as dangerous as one that's alive? What does Atticus mean by this warning? (3 points)

4. Atticus tells Jem, "There's a lot of ugly things in this world, son. I wish I could keep them all away from you. That's never possible." Does Atticus try to shield his children from the hatred directed at him? If so, how? (3 points)
5. Today we would say that Tom's trial was a travesty of justice (an innocent man died and the guilty parties went free). In what way(s) are Mayella, Mr. Ewell, and the men of the trial jury guilty? (3 points)
6. Do you think Mr. Ewell is responsible for the disappearance of Scout's clothes and shoes during the pageant? If so, what motivated him to do so? (2 points)
7. How is truth vindicated and justice accomplished by the movie's ending? (3 points)

NAME _____ DATE _____

Activity 10: The Filmmaker's Art

(from *Inherit the Wind* )

Movies are more than entertainment. This activity examines the tools used by the producer and director to influence the viewer. Hopefully, after students complete several of these activities in various guides, they will watch for and understand how filming techniques such as music, lighting, staging and foreshadowing impact the audience. Honing this skill enhances the student's discernment enabling them to recognize the agenda behind movies like *Avatar*, *Harry Potter* and *Happy Feet*.

Score: ____/21

Theme

What is the theme of *Inherit the Wind*? (2 points)

Black and White and Watched All Over

Color film was readily available in 1960. Why do you suppose the director chose to make the film in black and white? (2 points)

Music

What is the "theme" song of *Inherit the Wind*? (1 point)

As the film begins, how does this song impact the audience? (1 point)

What message does this song and the way it is sung communicate? (2 points)

The mob outside Bert's jail cell sings "We'll hang Bert Cates from a sour apple tree" to the tune from "Battle Hymn of the Republic." This tune previously had words associated with the abolitionist John Brown. Do you see any significance in the use of this particular tune? (3 points)

Foreshadowing

Foreshadowing is a device that prepares the viewer for something that occurs later in the film. Hornbeck tells Cates that he may get "a new lawyer with old tricks, or an old lawyer with new tricks." As it turns out, Henry Drummond is the old lawyer with a new trick. He puts Matthew Brady, one of the prosecution lawyers, on the witness stand, a first in American jurisprudence.

Identify another example of foreshadowing from the film. (1 point)

Irony

What's ironic about the "prayer meeting in the park?" (2 point)

The Dynamic Duo

Hornbeck and Drummond appear as crusaders of reason in the midst of a sea of religious intolerance. How does director Kramer develop their heroic aura? (5 points)

All's Fair in Love, War, and Welcome

How does director Kramer work in a welcome "parade" for Henry Drummond? (2 points)


For Family Discussion

(from 12 Angry Men ZGuide)

Just a few question to prompt some dinner table discussion!

1. Do you feel sorry for the young man accused of murdering his father? Why or why not?
2. What could “society” have done to change the young man’s behavior?
3. Would a better defense attorney make the jury’s job easier?
4. How did the jury represent a cross-section of American society in the 1950’s?
5. Should the jurors find the defendant guilty? Why?

Additional Resources for Further Study

(from *The Hiding Place* )

Ten Boom, Corrie. *The Hiding Place*. Random House, 1971

Warren, Andrea. *Surviving Hitler. A Boy in the Nazi Death Camps*. Harper Collins, 2001

www.corrietenboom.com official website of the Ten Boom residence in Harlaam, Netherlands.
Their residence is now a museum open to the public.



Answer Key

Activity 1: Movie Review Questions

(from The Count of Monte Cristo )

1. Napoleon Bonaparte; their ship's captain has a brain fever, and they need to get him to a doctor immediately.
2. It symbolizes Dantes's "victory" over his friend Mondego. The two friends exchange the chess piece (a king) to represent which one of them is "king for the moment."
3. A letter to deliver in Marseilles; Mondego
4. Morrell promotes Edmond Dantes over Danglars to be the new captain of the ship. Danglars notifies Magistrate Villefort about Dantes's letter from Napoleon. Chateau d'If
5. He gives them a beating when they first arrive and every anniversary of their imprisonment thereafter.
6. She's just received a letter from Magistrate Villefort informing her of Dantes's execution.
7. "God will give me justice."
8. He was digging an escape tunnel in the wrong direction.
9. He teaches him to read and write, and he educates him in various academic subjects and sword fighting.
10. Danglars, Mondego, Villefort
11. The tunnel partiality collapses, mortally wounding him.
12. He hides in the priest's body bag and gets thrown into the sea.
13. He defeats Jacobo in a knife fight.
14. Jacobo
15. Mr. Morell tells Dantes his father committed suicide after his son's arrest.
16. He intends to sail to the island of Monte Cristo to search for Count Spada's treasure.
17. Dantes want them to suffer before their death.
18. He arrives in a hot air balloon accompanied by fireworks.
19. He has a duel scheduled for the following morning to kill the husband of one of his mistresses.
20. He has Albert kidnapped and held for ransom by Vampa's men, then Dantes "rescues" the boy. Albert invites his rescuer to his sixteenth birthday party in Paris.
21. Count Mondego and Villefort are plotting to steal the gold from Dantes's ship when it arrives at Marseilles.
22. Jacobo tells him to take the beautiful woman and his wealth and forget about his plans for revenge.
23. He's about to be arrested for piracy, corruption, and murder.
24. Mercedes; she wants to tell Albert the truth about his heritage.
25. Dantes says, "I'm a count, not a saint."

Activity 2: Reign of Terror

(from *The Scarlet Pimpernel*  **Guide**)

1. September, July 27
2. The Girondists were moderate members and leaders of the National Convention whose political views and decisions brought them into conflict with the Paris mob and the Jacobins.
3. The Jacobins were radical members of the National Convention that overthrew the Girondists and instituted the Reign of Terror.
4. The Law of Suspects (September 17, 1793)
5. George Danton & Maximillian Robespierre were both executed by the guillotine.
6. Robespierre's overthrow as head of the Committee of Public Safety and his execution signaled an end to the terror.

Bonus: Fourteen (14) percent were aristocracy and clergy; eighty-six (86) percent were middle class and peasants.

Activity 3: Members of Congress—Representative, Trustee, or Both?

(from *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*  **Guide**)

Answers will vary. Following is a sample answer to assist you in evaluating the student's response.

I believe that representatives should be both. As elected representatives, they have a responsibility to all their constituents, even those who didn't vote for them. They have a God-given responsibility to uphold the principles of God's Word, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution. These three "documents" are the foundation of our nation. At times, the representative must act as a trustee, doing what is right even if such a course of action is contrary to public opinion. I think of Senator Ross of Kansas voting "not guilty" at President Andrew Johnson's impeachment trial. His constituents clamored for Johnson's removal from office, but Ross knew that Johnson had done nothing worthy of impeachment (except to anger the Radical Republicans trying to wrestle control of Reconstruction from the president). Ross ruined his political career but did the right thing in voting for President Johnson's acquittal. Modern-day representatives must take a stand against abortion, gambling, and other "vices" that are weakening and ultimately destroying our civilization.

Grading Rubric

Content (historical examples and arguments that support the student's view). 6 points

Communication (persuasiveness, articulation of ideas). 4 points

Activity 4: Why Parents Do What They Do


(from Les Miserables )

1. Why did Fantine leave Cosette with the Thenardiers?
 - She believed they could provide a better life for her. Without Cosette living with her, she could pass herself off as an “honest” woman.
2. What motivated the Thenardiers to treat Cosette harshly?
 - Answers will vary. Based on the movie dialogue, Mr. Thenardier needed money to repay a debt. Cosette gave him the opportunity to extort money from Fantine. Cosette could do the household chores so the biological children could play.
3. How does Cosette learn about her past?
 - Inspector Javert reveals the information while trying to “kidnap” her during the revolution.
4. After angrily ordering Cosette into the carriage, Valjean and Cosette verbally duke it out over dinner. What reason does Valjean give for not allowing Cosette to walk alone or talk to strangers on the street? (2 points)
 - He tells Cosette it’s the only way he knows to protect her.
5. Valjean tells Cosette some but not all of his past. He doesn’t reveal any of her past. Why? (5 points)
 - Answers will vary but may contain the following thoughts. He gives her enough information so she knows that he’s the one to blame for their secretive life. He doesn’t want to humiliate her, crush her spirit, or upset her vulnerable emotions by telling her about her mother’s past.

Directions: Have your parents ever made a decision concerning you and you didn’t understand the reason for their response? Ask them to discuss it so you understand the decision from their perspective. Here are some questions to help you get started. (7 points)

- Did they discuss the situation privately before announcing their decision?
- Did they ask for outside advice before coming to the decision?
- What factors played a part in reaching the decision?

Activity 5: Weapons of World War I

(from Sergeant York )

1. Submarine. (1 point)
2. A homemade British grenade. (2 points)
3. Chlorine, phosgene, and mustard gas. (3 points)
4. The British. (2 points)
5. Enfield 1917 and Colt 45 automatic. (2 points)

Your Opinion: Most Important Allied Weapon Sample Answer (10 points)

(Picture of a WWI-era destroyer)

I believe that the most important Allied weapon of World War I was the naval destroyer. This tiny but effective ship prevented the German submarines (the U-boats) from stopping the flow of supplies from the United States to Great Britain and France. Using depth charges, mines, gunfire, ramming, and disguise, the brave personnel aboard these vessels tracked down and destroyed the one weapon with which Germany could have defeated the Allies. All told, the Germans lost 183 U-boats during the war. Without an effective U-boat blockade stopping the flow of supplies across the Atlantic Ocean, Germany could not win the war.

Grading Rubric

- Content (factual information, effectiveness of arguments in support of the student's opinion) — 5 points
- Construction (paragraph format, correct use of grammar) 5 points

Activity 6: Crossword Puzzle

(from The Hiding Place )



Activity 7: Are You Ready for Marriage?

(from One Night with the King )

- Grader's Note: Accept all reasonable, well-thought-out answers pertinent to the questions.

Activity 8: Art Project: French Revolution Symbols

(from A Tale of Two Cities )

- Note to Grader: All points may be awarded if the student follows the directions and completes all three assignments.

Activity 9: Worldview Activity

(from To Kill a Mockingbird )

1. When Scout yells at Walter Cunningham for pouring too much syrup on his food, Calpurnia (the Finch family's domestic servant) takes Scout to the kitchen and gives her a good scolding. Why does Atticus relinquish the right to reprimand his daughter to his domestic servant in this situation? Is there a lesson he's trying to communicate to his children by doing so? (3 points)
 - As a woman, Calpurnia understands Scout's emotions better than a man, and she gives Scout a good tongue-lashing. Perhaps Atticus wants to use this opportunity to teach Scout to respect all her elders, including those with different skin color.
2. Scout gets involved in two fights during the movie. Atticus warns her, "I don't care what the reasons are, I forbid you to fight." How does Atticus prove to his children that he practices what he preaches? (3 points)
 - When the white man spits in his face at the Robinson home, he simply wipes away the spittle and drives off. Atticus amazed the white man by "turning the other cheek" and set a good example for his children.
3. After shooting the mad dog, Atticus warns the children to stay away from it. "He [the dog] is just as dangerous dead as alive." How can a dead dog be as dangerous as one that's alive? What does Atticus mean by this warning? (3 points)
 - On the one hand, the dead dog might be carrying a disease that could be transmitted to human beings. On the other hand, this statement could be a reference to racial prejudice that is just as dangerous in its dormant or dead state as when it is very much alive, causing those afflicted with it to act savagely like a mad dog.
4. Atticus tells Jem, "There's a lot of ugly things in this world, son. I wish I could keep them all away from you. That's never possible." Does Atticus try to shield his children from the hatred directed at him? If so, how? (3 points)
 - He tries, but his children won't let him. He tells them to go home when the lynch mob comes to the Maycomb jail, but they refuse to obey. He warns Scout about the hatred they may experience at school. Jem tells Atticus he's going with him to tell Helen Robinson about Tom's death. Atticus realizes that his children will encounter these attitudes eventually, but it would be easier to deal with them if they weren't personally involved in the Robinson case.

5. Today we would say that Tom's trial was a travesty of justice (an innocent man died and the guilty parties went free). In what way(s) are Mayella, Mr. Ewell, and the men of the trial jury guilty? (3 points)
 - Mayella lies under oath about what really happened between her and Tom Robinson. Mr. Ewell does the same. The jury members hear the truth but refuse to act on it for fear of the consequences.
6. Do you think Mr. Ewell is responsible for the disappearance of Scout's clothes and shoes during the pageant? If so, what motivated him to do so? (2 points)
 - The viewer can't be certain based on the information provided in the film, but it does look like his handiwork. Taking her clothes and shoes meant she would have to walk home barefoot wearing the ham costume. With Scout encumbered by the costume, he could dispose of Jem before dealing with her. Mr. Ewell may be looking for an opportunity to get back at Atticus for making a fool of him in the courtroom. He has a knife which means he intends to injure or kill the children.
7. How is truth vindicated and justice accomplished by the movie's ending? (3 points)
 - Mr. Ewell dies in the scuffle with Arthur Radley. He is responsible for an innocent man's death, and he dies in the end. The sheriff refuses to conduct an inquiry into the matter and states that Mr. Ewell accidentally killed himself with his own knife.

Activity 10: The Filmmaker's Art

(from *Inherit the Wind* )

Theme

What is the theme of *Inherit the Wind*? (2 points)

- Answers will vary but may include the following. Religious intolerance v. scientific enlightenment, biblical dogma v. man's reason, decline of a former political hero

Black and White and Watched All Over

Color film was readily available in 1960. Why do you suppose the director choose to make the film in black and white? (2 points)

- Answers will vary. Perhaps the director wanted to use this "old-fashioned" technology to highlight the "antiquated" spiritual beliefs of Brady and the simplistic townsfolk. These two colors (black and white) create a dichotomy that we still use to describe something obvious or to separate truth from error.

Music

What is the “theme” song of *Inherit the Wind*? (1 point)

As the film begins, how does this song impact the audience? (1 point)

What message does this song and the way it is sung communicate? (2 points)

- “Give Me That Old Time Religion.” Answers will vary. Sung in a minor key and in a mournful manner, this tune gives a funeral atmosphere to the film’s opening. Hillsboro’s religious fanatics gang up on a lone teacher trying to enlighten the minds of his students. This court case could be the funeral dirge of free speech and alternative thinking in America.

The mob outside Bert’s jail cell sings “We’ll hang Bert Cates from a sour apple tree” to the tune from “Battle Hymn of the Republic.” This tune previously had words associated with the abolitionist John Brown. Do you see any significance in the use of this particular tune? (3 points)

- Answers will vary. Possible answers may include the following thoughts. This tune’s connection with the Civil War suggests that an impending conflict between Bible believers and followers of Darwin may once again fracture the nation. Will Bertram Cates, like John Brown, become a martyr for the evolutionary cause? If Cates loses the case, will the evolutionists, like the secessionist Southern states, have to resort to more drastic measures to support their convictions? The “Battle Hymn of the Republic,” a martial tune, lends a crusading aura to the events portrayed in the film.

Foreshadowing

Foreshadowing is a device that prepares the viewer for something that occurs later in the film. Hornbeck tells Cates that he may get “a new lawyer with old tricks, or an old lawyer with new tricks.” As it turns out, Henry Drummond is the old lawyer with a new trick. He puts Matthew Brady, one of the prosecution lawyers, on the witness stand, a first in American jurisprudence.

Identify another example of foreshadowing from the film.

- Answers will vary. Possible answers might include the following example. Brady (defending Rachel): “It’s possible to be overzealous, so that you would destroy that which you hope to save.”

Irony

What’s ironic about the “prayer meeting in the park?” (2 points)

- No one prays. Instead, Reverend Smith preaches.

The Dynamic Duo

Hornbeck and Drummond appear as crusaders of reason in the midst of a sea of religious intolerance. How does director Kramer develop their heroic aura? (5 points)

- Answers will vary but may contain the following thoughts. Audiences like underdogs—Hornbeck and Drummond fight heroically for a predetermined lost cause. Kramer uses the popular actors, Spencer Tracy and Gene Kelly, to play the villains. Both men are gifted orators. Hornbeck demonstrates his eloquence by masterful use of the alliterative phrase. For the most part, both men calmly face threats and passionate outbursts from Hillsboro's citizens. Unlike Brady, who's come to Hillsboro to defend God and stop the spread of evolutionary teaching, Drummond claims a purer motive. "I didn't come here to make Hillsboro different; I came here to defend his [Cates'] right to be different." Against overwhelming odds, Drummond finds a way to prove his point. Although they lost the case, they're the last ones standing at the film's conclusion.

All's Fair in Love, War, and Welcome

How does director Kramer work in a welcome "parade" for Henry Drummond? (2 points)

- He has a student carry Henry's bag into the Mansion House hotel, followed by his classmates. The procession enters the building to band music. The whole "parade" lasts about five seconds.

Movie Trivia Answer

It was used in five other films.