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Episode Introduction and Preview

<i>Gizmo</i>	<p>Lu, Ping, Lloyd, and Deshawn meet in Washington, D.C. It is a beautiful summer day, so they decide to explore the Washington Mall. They must ask for directions and learn as much as they can about the sites they see. Here are some words and phrases you will hear in the story.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who is Martin Luther King Jr.? ▪ Why is he famous? ▪ How do we get to the Lincoln Memorial? ▪ Where should we go first? ▪ It is a beautiful day, isn't it? ▪ assassinated ▪ bloody ▪ dead ▪ depend(ed) on ▪ dream ▪ elevator ▪ equal rights ▪ famous ▪ flier (not flyer) ▪ general ▪ government ▪ fought ▪ to get to (a place) ▪ inscription ▪ killed ▪ laws ▪ map ▪ masonry structure ▪ memorial ▪ monument ▪ to pass (a law) ▪ protests ▪ reflecting pool ▪ to support ▪ sightseeing ▪ slavery ▪ speeches ▪ statue ▪ terrible ▪ troops ▪ vote ▪ war <p>Let's begin.</p>	
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Set Up Story Script

Display title
A Visit to the Mall

Intro shot

Mr. Moore is driving Lu, Ping, Lloyd, to pick up Deshawn so they can go sightseeing.		
Music up		
Lu	Ping, it's great to see you. I'm so happy you are here.	
Ping	I'm happy, too. I really want to go sightseeing in the city. This is my first visit to Washington, D.C.	
Lloyd	Yeah. It will be fun. We are going to the National Mall.	
Mr. Moore	Lu, do you have your map?	
Lu	Yes. I do.	Car stops at Deshawn's townhouse
Deshawn	Hi, guys. It's a nice day for sightseeing, isn't it?	
Lu	Yes it is. Where should we go first?	
Lloyd	I want to see the Lincoln Memorial.	
Deshawn	They are building a new Martin Luther King, Jr. memorial. I want to see the site for the monument.	
Lu	Who is Martin Luther King, Jr.?	
Ping	Yes. Why is he famous?	
Mr. Moore	Martin Luther King, Jr. was a great man. He fought for the civil rights of black Americans. There were many laws against them before the 1960s. Martin Luther King, Jr. wanted to give all people equal rights. He led many non-violent protests and gave speeches. His "I Have a Dream" speech is very famous.	
Lu	He is dead, isn't he?	
Deshawn	Yes. Someone killed him in 1968.	
Lu	Wow. That's terrible. I would like to see the memorial site, too.	
Mr. Moore	Here we are. Shannon will pick you up at 3:30 in front of the Castle. Don't be late!	
All	Ok. Bye. See you later.	
Scene changes. Lu, Lloyd and Deshawn are standing on the Mall, looking for the Lincoln memorial.		
Ping	Shannon will pick us up in front of the castle? What is that?	
Deshawn	The Castle is the information building of the Smithsonian Institute. It's right over there. Do you see it?	
Lu	Cool. It really looks like a castle!	
Deshawn	Yeah. Let's go inside. We can get some maps, and I'll ask someone for directions to the Lincoln memorial.	

Deshawn	Excuse me. How do we get to the Lincoln Memorial?	(inside the Castle; a general, circular information desk)
Information Assistant	It is a fairly long walk, but it is easy to find. The Lincoln Memorial is west of here. Go out the front door. Turn left. Follow Jefferson Drive to 14 th Street. Cross 14 th Street. You'll see the Washington Monument. Go to the monument. There is a reflecting pool on the west side of the monument. The Lincoln memorial is at the end of the reflecting pool.	
Deshawn	Thank you.	
Information Assistant	You're welcome. Enjoy the park.	
Next scene is the gang crossing 14 th Street.		
Ping	It is a beautiful day, isn't it? What is that?!	Points to Washington Monument
Lloyd	That's the Washington Monument.	
Ping	Washington was a president, wasn't he?	
Lloyd	Yes. He was our first president. He was also a great general. He led American troops during the Revolutionary War. He was a really good president, too.	
Lu	Did someone kill him?	
Deshawn	(laughs) No, he got sick. He died in 1799.	
Ping	The Monument is huge, isn't it?	
Lloyd	Yeah. We studied it in school. It is the largest masonry structure in the world. You can take an elevator ride to the top. The view is awesome! However, you have to get a ticket for a certain time. Why don't we do it later?	Group walks on
Lu	Look at that! Is that the Lincoln Memorial?	
Deshawn	No, that is the new World War Two Memorial. It opened in 2004.	
Ping	There are a lot of people here.	
Deshawn	Yes. Many people fought in World War Two. My grandfather fought in World War Two. He was in Europe. I want to send a picture to my grandmother. Let's find someone to take a picture for us.	Stops a park ranger
Deshawn	Excuse me. Would you take a picture of us? I want to send it to my grandmother.	
Ranger	Sure. (group stands together for photo) Ready? (snaps shot) Here you go. (hands camera to Deshawn) Here's a brochure about the Memorial, too.	

Deshawn	Thanks a lot! How do we get to the Lincoln Memorial?	
Ranger	Follow this path. It will take you straight to the Memorial.	
Deshawn	Thanks!	
Next scene is the gang arriving at the Lincoln memorial.		
Ping	Abraham Lincoln was a president too, wasn't he?	
Deshawn	Yes. He was our country's 16 th president. He was president during the Civil War. That was our country's only civil war, and it was nasty. A lot of people died.	
Lu	Was Lincoln killed?	
Deshawn	Yes, he was. I think he was the first president to be assassinated.	
Ping	Why did they kill him?	
Deshawn	Well, it was a really bad war. The country almost broke apart. The southern states wanted to leave the United States. They wanted to make a new country. Lincoln wanted to stop the southern states. He sent the U.S. Army to the south. The U.S. soldiers and the southern soldiers fought a very bloody war. The U.S. government finally won. However, many Southern supporters were very angry. One supporter decided to kill Lincoln. He shot him.	
Lu	The southern states wanted to leave? Why?	
Lloyd	One reason was slavery. There were lots of huge farms in the South. Farmers used slave labor on the farms. The slaves came from Africa. They lived terrible lives here. Other people didn't like slavery. They wanted to free the slaves. However, the southern states depended on slavery. The Southerners decided to make their own country. Lincoln wanted to keep the country together. He also wanted to end slavery.	
Ping	That is a huge statue. He looks sad. What is that on the wall?	
Deshawn	I don't know. Let's ask someone. (to ranger) Excuse me. What is that on the wall?	
Park Ranger	That's the Gettysburg Address. It's a famous speech by Abraham Lincoln. He gave this speech at the site of a bloody battle in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Here is a brochure. It has a lot of information about the Lincoln Memorial.	
Deshawn	Thanks. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his famous speech here, didn't he?	

Park Ranger	He sure did. Come over here. Do you see this inscription? This commemorates Dr. King's speech. On August 28, 1963, Dr. King spoke to a huge crowd of 200,000 people. The "I Have A Dream" speech is Dr. King's most famous speech. Here is a flyer about it.	
Deshawn	Thanks! This is great. (ranger leaves)	
Lu	Why is the speech famous?	
Deshawn	Dr. King had a dream. He wanted all people in the United States to have equal rights. Before 1964, there were some bad laws in the United States. These laws helped some people and hurt other people. Black Americans had a really hard time. They couldn't vote in the South or get good jobs. Martin Luther King, Jr. worked in the South. He wanted to change these laws. This speech talked about Dr. King's plans for change.	
Ping	What happened to Dr. King?	
Deshawn	The state governments sent him to jail many times. However, many people supported Dr. King. They wanted new laws. They supported the Civil Rights Act.	
Ping	What was the Civil Rights Act?	
Deshawn	The Civil Rights Act was a new law. It would let all Americans vote. It would help Black Americans and other people. The U.S. Congress had to pass this law. It would be stronger than the state laws. Dr. King really supported the Civil Rights Act. Congress passed it in 1964.	
Lu	That is so cool. Where is the Memorial?	
Deshawn	I don't know. I want to find it. However, I need to go to the bathroom. Would you ask someone for directions?	
Lloyd	Wait, Deshawn. I need to go with you. (to Lu and Ping) Can you ask for directions?	
Ping and Lu	Okay . . . (to camera) Can you help us get directions?	Look uncertain
Music up		Scene closes with Lu looking at the camera
End of Set Up-Robot		
Robot Helper	Ping and Lu need some help getting directions to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial site. Can you help them? Watch the movie, scene-by-scene, and then read along with these same scenes. When you are ready to move on, return to the map by clicking on the Compass.	

Quizzes

KNOWLEDGE BRIDGE 1	
<p>Questions appear in Chinese, answers in English.</p> <p>Where are Lu, Ping, Lloyd, and Deshawn?</p> <p>a. At the zoo. b. At the National Mall. c. At the White House.</p>	<p>User watches the scene from set up story, selects answer, clicks feedback, gets Robot pos/neg response. Clicks next to advance to the next question.</p>
<p>What are they going to see?</p> <p>a. zoo animals b. The president of the United States c. monuments</p>	<p>User watches scene of set up story; answers question.</p>
<p>What is Mrs. Moore asking Ping to do?</p> <p>a. To complete a question sheet. b. Ask questions about the monuments. c. Report on what she saw and learned about the monuments.</p>	<p>User watches scene of set up story; answers question.</p>
KNOWLEDGE BRIDGE 2	
<p>Question 1 [Chinese] Ping needs to ask a stranger for directions to the reflecting pool. What does she say?</p> <p>a. Excuse me, how do I get to the reflecting pool? b. Excuse me, how do I go to reflecting pools? c. Excuse me, do I go to reflect pool?</p>	<p>User selects answer then clicks submit to see if they were right.</p>
<p>Question 2 Lu wants to ask a tour guide a question about the Lincoln memorial. What does he say?</p> <p>a. When was Lincoln built b. What was the Memorial Lincoln built? c. When was the Lincoln Memorial built?</p>	<p>User selects answer then clicks submit to see if they were right.</p>
<p>Question 3 Ping wants to tell Mrs. Moore about Martin Luther King Jr. What does she say?</p> <p>a. He was a civil rights leader. b. He were a civil rights leader. c. He is a civil rights leader.</p>	<p>User selects answer then clicks submit to see if they were right.</p>

Reading Machine Text

READ SECTION		
Narrator	<p>[This is the brochure from the World War II (Two) Memorial.] National World War II (two) Memorial</p>	<p>Audio sync to highlight. User explores meaning with dictionary.</p>

	<p>The World War II Memorial honors the American fighters of World War Two. Sixteen million Americans fought in the armed forces of the U.S. during World War II. Many more people supported the war effort from home. This memorial is for all of them.</p> <p>Common Questions</p> <p>1. Sixteen million Americans fought in World War Two? Yes, and 400,000 American fighters died.</p> <p>2. How does someone get to the World War II Memorial? The entrance is close to 17th Street and Independence Avenue.</p> <p>3. The World War II Memorial is near the Washington Memorial, isn't it? Yes. It is between the Washington Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial.</p> <p>(information from the National Parks Service WWII Memorial Brochure)</p>	
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LINKS SECTION

	<p>National World War II (two) Memorial</p> <p>The World War II Memorial honors the American fighters of World War Two. 16 million Americans fought in the armed forces of the U.S. during World War II. Many more people supported the war effort from home. This memorial is for all of them.</p> <p>Common Questions</p> <p>1. Sixteen million Americans fought in World War Two? Yes, and 400,000 American fighters died.</p> <p>2. How does someone get to the World War II Memorial? The entrance is close to 17th Street and Independence Avenue.</p> <p>3. The World War II Memorial is near the Washington Memorial, isn't it? Yes. It is between the Washington Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial.</p>	<p>blue = grammar green = culture orange = images</p>
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GRAMMAR LINKS

<p>how</p>	<p>“How” is one of several words used to ask a question. There are three basic question types in English: “yes/no” questions (the answer to the question is “yes” or “no”); “question word” questions (the answer to the question is information); and “choice” questions (the answer to the question is in the question).</p> <p>Questions that begin with “how” are “question word” questions. Question words are who, what, when, where, how and why. The speaker who asks a</p>	
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	<p>“question word” question wants or needs information. In the story, Deshawn asks, “How do we get to the Lincoln Memorial?” He needs directions to the Lincoln Memorial.</p>	
<p><i>someone</i></p>	<p>“Someone” is an indefinite pronoun. Indefinite pronouns are words that replace nouns without specifying which noun they replace.</p> <p>These indefinite pronouns are always singular: another, anybody, anyone, anything, each, either, everybody, everyone, everything, little, much, neither, nobody, no one, nothing, one, other, somebody, someone and something. Singular indefinite pronouns take singular verbs or singular personal pronouns. A possessive pronoun referring to these singular words must also be singular. In standard written English the possessive pronoun his is used to refer to a singular indefinite pronoun unless the group referred to is known to be all female.</p> <p>These indefinite pronouns are always plural: both, few, many, others and several. Plural indefinite pronouns take plural verbs or plural personal pronouns.</p> <p>These indefinite pronouns can be plural or singular: all, any, more, most, none and some. Verb and personal pronoun use depends on the noun the indefinite pronoun refers to.</p>	
<p><i>isn't it</i></p>	<p>“Isn't it?” and “don't you?” are examples of question tags. A question tag is the mini-question at the end of a statement. The entire sentence is a “tag question.” A tag question, which is very common, is a special construction in English.</p> <p>Question tags are used at the end of statements to ask for confirmation, as in: “It's a nice day for sightseeing, isn't it?” The most likely answer is, “Yes, it is.”</p> <p>The basic structure of question tags is positive statement, negative tag (“It's a nice day for sightseeing, isn't it?”) or negative statement, positive tag (“We can't climb that monument, can we?”).</p>	
<p>CULTURE LINKS</p>		
<p>people supported the war effort from home</p>	<p>With millions of men away at war women supported the war effort at home by working in munitions factories, offices and large hangers used to build aircraft.</p> <p>Of course women were also involved in knitting socks and preparing hampers for the soldiers on the front, as well as other voluntary work, but as a matter of survival women had to work for paid employment for the sake of their families. Nursing became the one and only area of female contribution that involved being at the front and experiencing the horror of war.</p>	

	<p>All americans were asked to plant victory gardens in order to save metal that would have been used as cans to use to build planes for the war. Other ways Americans supported the war effort was by rationing imported items from Asia, like sugar and rubber. There were also restrcticon on fuel and shipping so as many resources as possible could go to the war effort.</p> <p>Unlike some more recent American conflicts, every citizen during World War II was affected in one way or another by the war.</p>	
<p>world war two</p>	<p>The Second World War was a massive activity involving over 60 different countries and more than 75 million troops of various nations (of whom 15 million were killed). Estimates place the financial cost of this war at \$1 trillion, with property damage running around \$230 billion.</p> <p>In the 1930s, before the United States got involved in the war, public opinion was deeply ambivalent. America had a strong isolationist movement led by famed aviator Charles Lindbergh and Joseph Kennedy, among others. However, the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 changed public opinion. With the moral authority generated by a military attack, the American public shifted strongly in favor of war.</p> <p>Even though casualties were high and nearly every family was touched by the war in some respect, the public maintained its backing of the war effort and endured rationing and other sacrifices that tested the country's spirit.</p> <p>With a clearcut enemy in Germany and Japan, and opponents who were easy to demonize given atrocities that they committed, the war was framed as a good war against evil opponents. It took a number of years, but when America and its allies triumphed, it reinforced American pride in its achievement.</p> <p>The United States pitched in with the Marshall plan to help rebuild Europe. Within two decades, the European economy had recovered and democratic institutions installed in Germany, Italy, and Japan. It was a fitting end to U.S. involvement with the war.</p>	
<p>IMAGES</p>		
<p>World War II Memorial Armed forces Washington Memorial Lincoln Memorial</p>	<p>Photos</p>	
<p>FALLOUT SECTION</p>		
<p>armed effort</p>	<p>National World War II (two) Memorial</p> <p>The World War II Memorial honors the American fighters of World War Two. Sixteen million Americans fought in the _____ forces of the U.S. during World War II. Many more people supported the war _____ from home. This memorial is for all of them.</p> <p>Common Questions</p> <p>1. Sixteen million Americans fought in World War</p>	

	<p>Two? Yes, and 400,000 American fighters died. 2. How does someone get to the World War II Memorial? The entrance is close to 17th Street and Independence Avenue. 3. The World War II Memorial is near the Washington Memorial, isn't it? Yes. It is between the Washington Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial.</p>	
<p>honors supported avenue world</p>	<p>National World War II (two) Memorial The World War II Memorial _____ the American fighters of World War Two. Sixteen million Americans fought in the armed forces of the U.S. during World War II. Many more people _____ the war effort from home. This memorial is for all of them. Common Questions 1. Sixteen million Americans fought in World War Two? Yes, and 400,000 American fighters died. 2. How does someone get to the World War II Memorial? The entrance is close to 17th Street and Independence _____. 3. The _____ War II Memorial is near the Washington Memorial, isn't it? Yes. It is between the Washington Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial.</p>	
<p>fought both sometime million someone entrance between memorial</p>	<p>National World War II (two) Memorial The World War II Memorial honors the American fighters of World War Two. Sixteen million Americans _____ in the armed forces of the U.S. during World War II. Many more people supported the war effort from home. This memorial is for all of them. Common Questions 1. Sixteen _____ Americans fought in World War Two? Yes, and 400,000 American fighters died. 2. How does _____ get to the World War II Memorial? The _____ is close to 17th Street and Independence Avenue. 3. The World War II Memorial is near the</p>	

	Washington Memorial, isn't it? Yes. It is _____ the Washington Memorial and the Lincoln _____.	
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RECORD SECTION

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fought in the armed forces 2. More people supported 3. This memorial is for all 4. Fought in World War Two 5. How does someone 6. The entrance is close 7. Near the Washington Memorial 8. It is between 9. The Lincoln Memorial 	<p>National World War II (two) Memorial</p> <p>The World War II Memorial honors the American fighters of World War Two. Sixteen million Americans fought in the armed forces of the U.S. during World War II. Many more people supported the war effort from home. This memorial is for all of them.</p> <p>Common Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sixteen million Americans fought in World War Two? Yes, and 400,000 American fighters died. 2. How does someone get to the World War II Memorial? The entrance is close to 17th Street and Independence Avenue. 3. The World War II Memorial is near the Washington Memorial, isn't it? Yes. It is between the Washington Memorial and the Lincoln Memorial. 	
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COACHING 1 & 2

BE THE COACH 1

Lu is at the Lincoln Memorial. Lu wants to ask a tour guide a question.

Lu		
Gizmo	<p>Lu wants to ask a tour guide a question. What does he say?</p> <p>a. Excuse me. May I ask a question?</p> <p>b. Teacher, I have a question.</p> <p>c. Excuse me. You have to answer my question.</p>	<p>User answers question. If correct, advance to next scene.</p> <p>If incorrect 1st time, gets a "try again"</p> <p>If incorrect 2nd time, program auto answers the question sending the user back to practice. User will not advance on the map.</p>

Closing Scene

Lu	Excuse me. May I ask you a question?	
Tour guide	I'd be happy to answer your questions	Medium shot, Lu and Tour guide.
Lu	How old is the Lincoln Memorial?	Medium shot, Lu.

BE THE COACH 2

Medium shot of Lu and DeShawn at the Reflecting Pool looking at their guidebooks. Lu wants to ask about a person in his guidebook.

Lu	Who is this person?	
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DeShawn	What is his name?	User listens to the scene then responds to Gizmo's question.
Gizmo	Lu wants to ask about a person in his guidebook. What does he say? Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? What he was famous for? Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? What he famous for? Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? What was he famous for?	
Ending – Play when user answers correct.		
Lu	Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? What was he famous for?	
DeShawn	He fought for civil rights a long time ago.	Medium shot Shannon and Lu
Lu	Let's find his memorial site.	Medium shot DeShawn and Lu. Exit back to the map.

Featured Cultural Content

<p>Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War</p>	<p>Abraham Lincoln was born near Hodgenville, Kentucky on February 12, 1809. Though his education was limited to a few months in a one-teacher school, Lincoln avidly read many books. He supported himself by manual labor until he was 21, when he settled in New Salem, Illinois, where he continued his self-education, eventually becoming a lawyer and being elected to the Illinois state legislature.</p> <p>When Lincoln was elected President of the United States in 1860, his views against slavery prompted eleven Southern states to use his election as a pretext for seceding from the Union. By the time Lincoln arrived in Washington to be sworn in as the nation's 16th President, the Confederate States of America had been formed.</p> <p>In his inaugural address, in March of 1861, Lincoln tried to persuade the South to rejoin the Union. But after the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12, he called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress "the insurrection" of the Southern states. The Civil War would last for four bloody years and would consume most of Lincoln's attention during his presidency.</p> <p>Lincoln is known for his "Emancipation Proclamation" which freed the slaves in Confederate-controlled areas, and led to the complete abolition of slavery in all of the United States and its territories.</p> <p>Despite early failures, successes by his generals in the fall of 1864 helped get Lincoln re-elected. General Robert E. Lee, the leader of the Confederate troops, finally surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, ending the terrible conflict. Lincoln wished to quickly reconcile the South and used his second inaugural address to further his efforts, speaking of "malice toward none" and "charity for all." His death, by an assassin's bullet on April 15, ended the life of perhaps the greatest American and delayed the restoration of the American union by many years.</p>
<p>LINCOLN MEMORIAL - Chamber Inscriptions</p>	<p>The Gettysburg Address delivered on November 19, 1863</p> <p>Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.</p> <p>Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.</p> <p>But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.</p> <p>Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865</p> <p>Fellow countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office,</p>

there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it--all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war--seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered--that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope--ferverently do we pray--that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan--to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

<p>Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Civil Rights Movement</p>	<p>Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929. He was a pivotal figure in the Civil Rights Movement in the United States. He lived a philosophy of nonviolent direct action and applied strategies for rational and nondestructive social change.</p> <p>Dr. King was elected President of the Montgomery Improvement Association, which was responsible for the successful Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott that lasted for 381 days in 1955 and 1956. Dr. King was a founder and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference from 1957 to 1968. He used his visibility to promote nonviolent civil rights activities. He was arrested 30 times for his participation in civil rights activities, but he continued to speak out against social injustice and for freedom for all Americans.</p> <p>During the March on Washington in 1963, Dr. King spoke these famous words: "I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character." Such words helped keep the Civil Rights movement moving forward.</p> <p>Dr. King was shot while standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968. He was in Memphis to help lead a sanitation workers' protest against low wages and intolerable working conditions. His assassin, James Earl Ray was arrested in London, two months later and is now serving a 99 year prison term in the Tennessee State Penitentiary.</p>
<p>"I Have A Dream" by Martin Luther King, Jr,</p>	<p>Delivered on the steps at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C. on August 28, 1963. Source: Martin Luther King, Jr: The Peaceful Warrior, Pocket Books, NY 1968</p> <p>Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity. But one hundred years later, we must face the tragic fact that the Negro is still not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land.</p> <p>So we have come here today to dramatize an appalling condition. In a sense we have come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men would be guaranteed the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check which has come back marked "insufficient funds." But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation.</p> <p>So we have come to cash this check -- a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice. We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to open the doors of opportunity to all of God's children. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment and to underestimate the determination of the Negro. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. Those who hope that the</p>

Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights.

The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges. But there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred.

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny and their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom.

We cannot walk alone. And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" we can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities. We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one. We can never be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive.

Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair. I say to you today, my friends, that in spite of the difficulties and frustrations of the moment, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal." I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at a table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a desert state, sweltering with the heat of injustice and oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day the state of Alabama, whose governor's lips are presently dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, will be transformed into a situation where little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and walk together as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith with which I return to the South. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with a new meaning,

	<p>"My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring." And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania! Let freedom ring from the snowcapped Rockies of Colorado! Let freedom ring from the curvaceous peaks of California! But not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia! Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee! Let freedom ring from every hill and every molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.</p> <p>When we let freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! free at last! thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"</p>
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TPR / Rehearse Engine

Images and audio are taken directly from the movie. Drag items either to the map of the mall based on the statement.

Gizmo	<i>Listen to carefully to the phase and follow the instructions..</i>	Two Distracter
Deshawn Gizmo	<p><i>"Shannon will pick you up at 3:30 in front of the Castle."</i> Drag the location where Shannon will meet the group to it's place on the map.</p> <p>Clickable Images:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Castle • Lincoln memorial • World War II memorial 	User moves the castle to an empty location on the map under the title "the Castle".
Lloyd Gizmo	<p><i>"I want to see the Lincoln Memorial."</i> Drag the location Lloyd wants to visit to its place on the map.</p> <p>Clickable Images:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington Monument. • World War II memorial. • The Lincoln memorial. 	
Deshawn	<p><i>They are building a new Martin Luther King, Jr. memorial. I want to see the site for the monument.</i> Drag the location Deshawn wants to visit to its place on the map.</p> <p>Clickable Images:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of MLK monument • The Castle • Reflecting pool 	
Lloyd	<p><i>That's the Washington Monument.</i> Drag the location Lloyd is talking about to its place on the map.</p> <p>Clickable Images:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lincoln memorial. ▪ Washington monument. ▪ MLK site 	

<p>Deshawn</p>	<p><i>No, that is the new World War two memorial.</i> Drag the location Deshawn is talking about to its place on the map. Clickable Images:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln memorial. Reflecting pool WW II memorial. 	
<p>Gizmo</p>	<p>Follow the directions by moving your character to the locations described. There are four steps to follow. We will start at the Castle information desk.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Go out the front door. Turn left. Follow Jefferson Drive to 14th Street. Cross 14th Street. You'll see the Washington Monument. Go to the monument. There is a reflecting pool on the west side of the monument. The Lincoln memorial is at the end of the reflecting pool. <p>Great Job!</p>	

APPLY- FINAL CHALLENGE

READING ASSESSMENT

Lu and Ping want to ask for directions to the MLK memorial site.

<p>Robot:</p>	<p>Lu wants to tell Ping he likes the national mall. What can he say?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national mall isn't a nice park. The national mall is a nice park, isn't it? The national mall are a nice park, aren't it? <p>Text below displays on screen in Chinese: Which line says, <i>The national mall is a nice park, isn't it?</i></p>	<p>Student must read the map and click on one of three M/C answers</p> <p>1st time fail: User hears first feedback in English with Chinese text only translation displaying on screen: "No, try again."</p>
<p>Lu</p>	<p>The national mall is an nice park, isn't it?</p>	
<p>Ping</p>	<p>Yes. It is a very nice park.</p>	

LISTENING ASSESSMENT

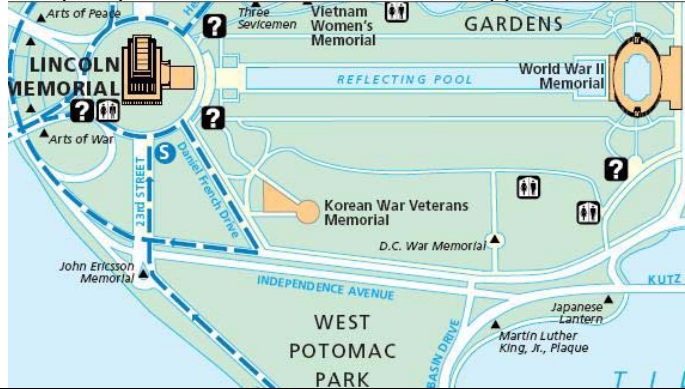
Ping and Lu are waiting for the other in front near the Lincoln memorial. Ping wants a picture taken.

<p>Ping</p>	<p>Excuse me, umm</p>	
<p>Gizmo:</p>	<p>Ping has forgotten what to say. She wants to have her picture taken with Lu. Listen to these statements and help Ping ask the right question.</p> <p>[3 audio buttons appear without text]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excuse me. I like pictures please. Excuse me. Would you take a picture of us? 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excuse me. Would you picture us? 	
Ping	Excuse me. Would you take a picture of us?	
Tourist	Sure. Say "cheese".	

SPEAKING ASSESSMENT - Your turn

The passport character selected would appear in the scene with Lu and Ping.



Conversation

Gizmo	Now it's your turn to ask for directions. Click on the tourist to begin.	
Tourist 1	Hello.	
Gizmo	Say – Excuse me. Where is the site for the Martin Luther King memorial? (1)	
If correct:		
Tourist 1	I'm sorry. I don't know. There is a ranger. Ask him.	
Gizmo	Say – Thank you. (2)	
If correct:		
Ranger	Hello. Are you enjoying your visit to the park?	
Gizmo	Say – Yes. I am. Thank you (3)	
If correct:		
Ranger	Can I help you find something?	
Gizmo	Say – Yes. How do I get to the Martin Luther King Jr. memorial site? (4)	
If correct:		
Lu to user	I'll write the directions down.	
Ranger	First go to the front of the memorial and turn right.	
Lu to user	I'm sorry I wasn't ready. What did he say?	
Gizmo	Say – Go to the front of the memorial and turn right. (5)	
Lu	Ok.	
If correct:		
Ranger	Next follow Daniel French Drive to Independence Ave. It's not far from Independence Ave.	

Gizmo	Say – Thanks. (6)	
If correct:		Lloyd and Deshawn return
Deshawn	Are you ready?	
Lu	Yes. We have the directions.	
Scene changes: the group are at the Korean War memorial.		
Ping	I don't think this is right. Will you find out? Ask that woman over by the tree.	
Gizmo	Say – Is this the Martin Luther King memorial site? (7)	
Tourist 2	No, this is the Korean War Memorial site.	
Gizmo	Ask –How do I get to the Martin Luther King Jr. memorial site? (8)	
Tourist 2	See this path? Follow it until you reach the tidal basin. Turn left and go under the bridge. You will see the Japanese lantern. The memorial site is after that.	
Gizmo	Say – Is there a sign for the memorial? (9)	
Tourist 2	Yes. You will see a MLK plaque at the memorial site.	
Gizmo	Say – Thank you.	
Tourist 2	You are welcome. Have a nice time.	
Scene changes to the plaque at the site just beyond the lantern.		
Lloyd	Here it is! We found it!	
Ping	Wow! This is a beautiful place for a memorial. Thanks for you help.	
Gizmo	Good work! The group found the memorial site. Click on the souvenir photo to save in your scrapbook and end this lesson.	User clicks screen and is sent back to the backpack to begin the next episode.

Word Wizard, Hidden Treasure, and Sports Games

Vocabulary

Target	Recycled	Enrichment
army	country	Declaration
free	during	Tidal Basin
general	else	slave(s)
man	famous	slavery
map	freedom	assassinated
may	he	Abraham Lincoln
park ranger	his	George Washington
questionnaire	how	independence
step(s)	left	ordinal numbers: 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th ,
to become	mall	5 th , 6 th , 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , 10 th , 11 th , 12 th ,
to die	monument	13 th , 14 th , 15 th , 16 th , 17 th , 18 th ,
to get to (a place)	North	19 th , 20 th
to kill	president	inscription
to split	question(s)	masonry structure
to support	right	reflecting pool
toward	road	
war	she	
	South	
	straight	
	they	

bloody dead depend(ed) on dream elevator equal rights famous flier (not flyer) general government fought to get to (a place) killed laws map memorial monument to pass (a law) protests to support sightseeing speeches statue terrible troops vote war	to ask to fight we	
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Phrases

Target	Recycled	Enrichment
Who is Martin Luther King Jr.? Why is he famous? How do we get to the Lincoln Memorial? Where should we go first? It is a beautiful day, isn't it? Go to the left Go to the right	Go straight.	(Someone) was killed.