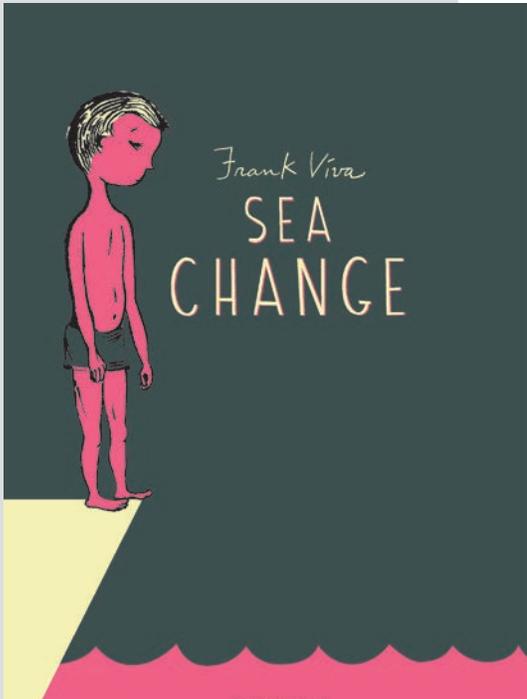


Frank Viva's Sea Change

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



Sea Change
by Frank Viva
A TOON Graphic
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TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make “mental maps.” A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' decisions.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and encourages rereading. It creates a sense

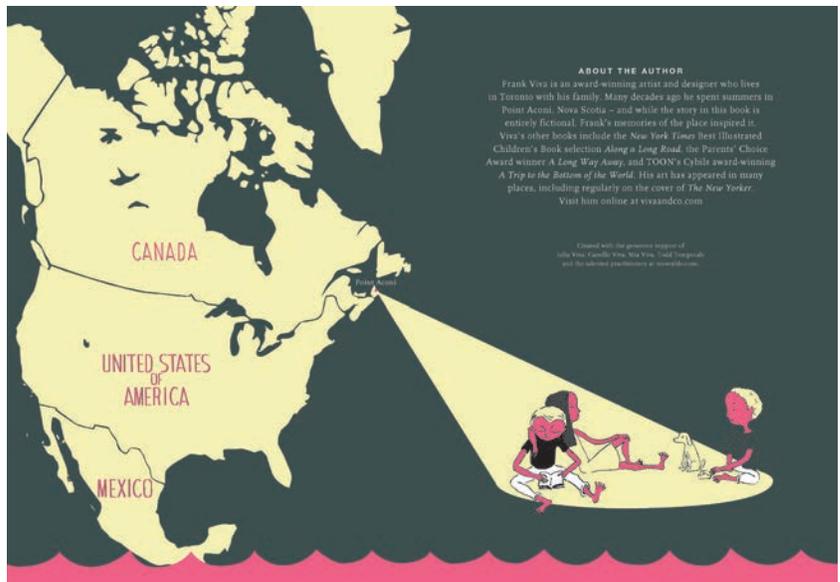
of continuity for the action, and it can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas.

The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and for information—a reader who *LOVES* to read.





LITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In addition to providing students with the tools to master verbal literacy, each TOON Graphic offers a unique focus on visual learning. The 21st Century has seen a shift where literacy has been redefined to include visual literacy. Our unique lesson plans and teacher's guides help instructors and students alike develop the vocabulary and framework necessary to discuss visual expression, structure, and meaning in the classroom.

For schools that follow the ELA Common Core, TOON Graphics lesson plans offer examples of how best to utilize our books to satisfy a full range of state standards. The Common Core's learning goals outline what a student should know and be able to do at the end of each grade. They were created to ensure that all students graduate from high school with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in college, career, and life, regardless of where they live. Though this book can be used in any grade, we focused this lesson plan on state standards for grades 4 and 5. Questions included in this guide fulfill the following standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Literature (RL).4-5.1-10
Students build skills in reading and comprehending literature independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Informational Text (RI).4-5.1-10
Students build skills in reading and comprehending informational texts independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.1
Students engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.2
Students summarize a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.4
Students report on a topic or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes.

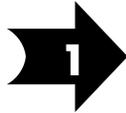
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.1
Students write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.2
Students write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.7
Students conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Gray = feedback for teachers.



**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

Verbal Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.1
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.2
Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.

Themes and symbols: coming of age

In *Sea Change*, Eliot's intense growth is spurred by his relocation from his suburban hometown of Lakefield to the seaside town of Point Aconi. The sea affects all aspects of life in Point Aconi, and the sea is where he has some of his most intense moments that summer. He meets several different characters who influence him and change his perspective, but the change in his environment, his relocation to the sea, is the most important factor in Eliot's journey of self-discovery.

- ◆ Talk about the role of the sea in *Sea Change*. Point out some of the sea-related words or phrases. What do they mean? Why do you think they were introduced by the author, and what can they tell us about the story?

Fathom, pirate, faded anchor tattoo, sea legs... These words stress the nautical lifestyle of Point Aconi, while creating an "exotic" mood that contrasts with Eliot's suburban hometown, Lakefield. These nautical words also reference the title of the book. *Sea Change* is about Eliot's profound transformation over the course of one summer.



◆ Which objects or items are exchanged as gifts from one character to another? Discuss the meaning of these gifts. How do they change the giver and the receiver?

Two important gifts are the mermaid towel (given by Eliot to Mary Beth on p. 93) and the diary, introduced on p. 64. The diary belonged to Great-great-grandfather Steen and was given by him to great-grandmother Minnie, then to Uncle Earl, who in turn gives it to Eliot.

The mermaid towel is a practical gift from Eliot's mom to Eliot, meant as a gesture of her care and concern (p. 10). Eliot initially hates the towel because it is too girly. Later, Eliot gives the towel to Mary Beth in an attempt to comfort her after she confides that her father is abusive (p. 93). Eliot's act of care and kindness marks his transformation from a kid who thinks only of himself to an adult who has sympathy for others.

The diary is passed down through generations of Eliot's family, and symbolizes legacy and tradition. It represents the value placed on family history and identity. When Eliot receives the diary from Uncle Earl, he thinks about having his own kids some day (p. 64). The diary can also be considered a symbol of approval or affirmation, a sign of acceptance into the family. Uncle Earl considers the diary to be a treasure, and in giving it to Eliot, he shows him that he is proud of his growth over the summer. To Eliot, the gift means acceptance from an uncle whom he feels isolated from initially.

◆ Notice that books are also important symbols in the story. In Chapter 10, Eliot discovers a new place, Great-grandmother Minnie's library. How does his new knowledge change his perspective on Uncle Earl and Point Aconi?

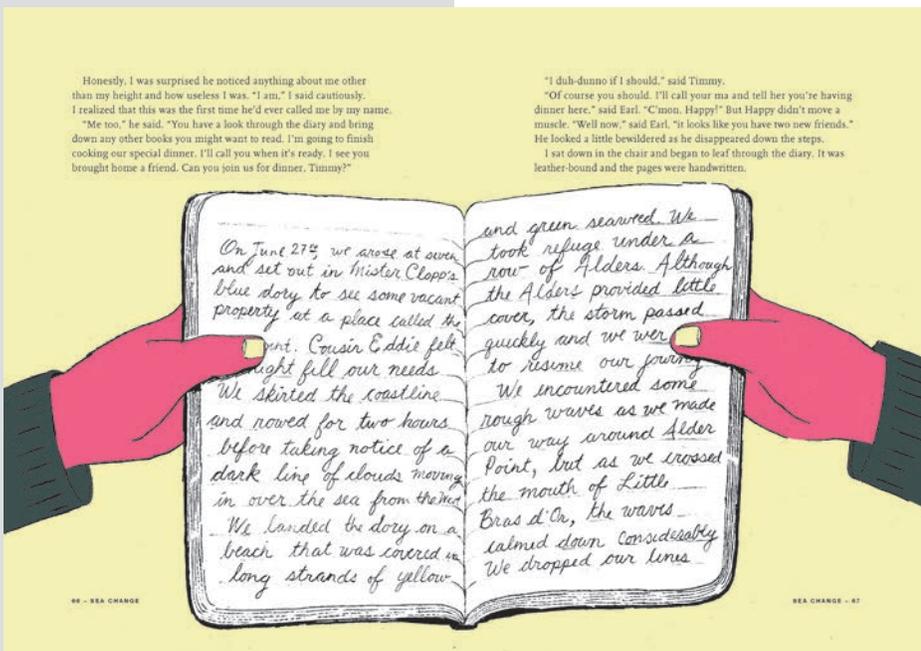
Note the author's choice of *Treasure Island*, as a subtle yet strong suggestion that the attic library is a treasure trove itself. Great-great-grandfather Steen's diary (which was also from the library) contains a fortune of valuable information, such as recipes, instructions, and even a cure for cancer.

The author introduces the idea that "knowledge is power" here, and Eliot's perspective and his ways of seeing the world start to change after his visit to the library on p. 64. This development also illustrates a main concept of the book, "There is more than meets the eye."

Other situations in Chapter 10 reinforce the sentiment that there is more to life than meets the eye. On p. 70, when Eliot and Timmy contemplate the stars, Timmy wisely says, "If we were not here, nobody would see them."

On p. 70, Eliot's initial impression of the lobsters (scary) and their surprising taste (delicious) support the notion that appearances can be misleading. Note that Eliot says "it smells homey" to describe the cooked lobsters. It is the first time he verbally acknowledges his attachment to Point Aconi.

- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.3
Explain ideas or concepts in an informational text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.2
Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.



Characters

- ◆ Compare Mary Beth to Eliot, the major female and male characters in *Sea Change*. Would you describe them as “traditional/typical” female or male characters? Why or why not? Is Mary Beth different from the other female characters in the book? Is Eliot different from the other male characters in the book?

Both Mary Beth and Eliot defy gender stereotypes to some extent. On p. 24, Mary Beth is described as “pretty in a way I never thought pretty could be, more hard than soft, more angular than round.” She considers herself to be “tough,” and even offers to protect Eliot from Donnie on p. 53. However, there’s a hint that she does enjoy traditionally feminine things: her fascination with the mermaid towel on p. 29, her long hair, her dress. Note that Mary Beth is the leader of the group of children, all boys. These elements create a vivid, untamed, complex, and beautiful female character. On the other hand, Eliot defies expectations of masculinity. Unlike Donnie, who represents stereotypical male toughness, Eliot is sympathetic and compassionate. He openly cares about others (especially the female members of his family), cries, offers hugs, and, by the end of the story, learns to express his vulnerability.

- ◆ Talk about Eliot’s relationship with his Uncle Earl. What does Eliot learn from his uncle?

At first, Uncle Earl seems gruff and intimidating. He and Eliot are not immediately close (on p. 42 Eliot silently refers to him as “you freaky old man”). In keeping with the perspective of traditional gender stereotypes, Uncle Earl is strong, powerful, and works as a fisherman, an occupation that is considered “manly” or “tough.” However, as evidenced by Uncle Earl’s unexpected hobby of reading (on p. 64, in the library, Eliot says “he looked so different away from the boat”) and his intimacy with Miss Gifford, the reader realizes that Uncle Earl certainly has a soft and tender side. He is an excellent example of the idea that there is “more than meets the eye.”

Uncle Earl’s character (simultaneously tough and soft, strong and tender) plays a critical role in Eliot’s transformation. On p. 101, Uncle Earl does not trivialize Eliot’s intense emotions after hearing about Mary Beth’s abuse; on the contrary, he offers Eliot a hug to express his support and concern – the kind of behavior that is not approved of in traditional gender stereotypes (men are not allowed to cry in public, men are not allowed to express their emotions.) Uncle Earl encourages Eliot to be a person who is not bound by traditional gender roles, but who is instead honest about his emotions.

- ◆ Compare Donnie and Eliot. How do they feel about each other when they first meet? How do they reach a truce in the end?

Both Donnie and Eliot are “useless lost causes” in Uncle Earl’s words (p.110).. Both feel alienated by the residents of Point Aconi, removed from their familiar places (Donnie from his father’s boat, Eliot from Lakefield), and feel lonely, unwanted, and confused.

Donnie is not a bad guy at heart, and his tension with Eliot results from the lack of understanding. Misunderstandings and lack of communication cause disputes and fights, and people tend to retreat or be defensive when they are faced with unfamiliar people and things. However as the story unfolds, Eliot gets to know Donnie, and Donnie gets to know Eliot. They finally recognize their common ground when they encounter each other

Then we unwrapped our gum and tossed it into our mouths. It tasted different from any gum I had ever had. Sort of a combination of soap and licorice, but I liked it.

"Who is Old Miss Gifford?" I asked.

"Oh, she's the teacher," said Mary Beth. "She's been teaching here since my pa was little. She knows everything about everything. Ma says she helps Point Aconi people when they're in trouble, but Pa says she just loves sticking her nose in everybody's business. She's never even been married."

"And she's against Bushwhacker Coal moving in here and buying up the properties," said Jack.

"She gah-goes on and on and on a-bub-bout that," said Timmy.

"My grandmother mentioned Bushwhacker Coal," I said.

"What do they do?"

"They're a company that strip-mines coal," said

Jack. "They're the reason the pond got poisoned.

Their trucks load up on the back road and rumble

through here every day. That's why the road's

so beat up and everything's so dusty all the time.

They tried to buy our property."

"Us too," said Timmy. "But Ma says they

didn't offer us enough money for it."

After that, we hung around the table chewing

our gum in silence. We lingered a long time

before saying goodbye to Penny and walking

out into the glaring sunlight.

The scene was much worse than I could have

imagined: Donnie had two tough-looking friends

with him. One toothless boy grinned and waved

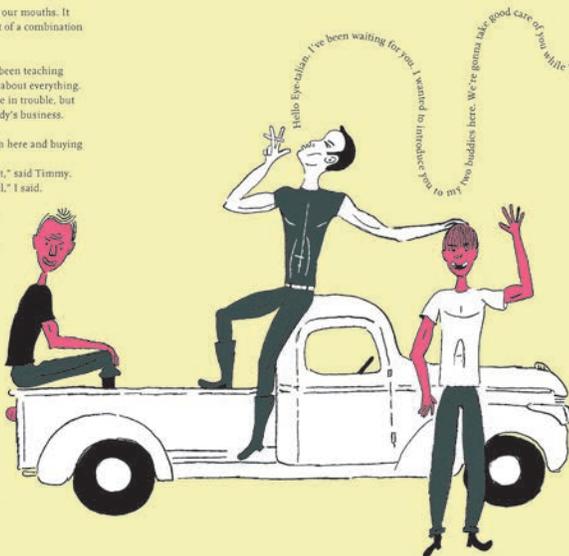
mockingly at us from a white pickup truck.

Donnie sat on the cab and casually smoked a

cigarette. The smoke twisted in the air like an

agitated snake ready to strike. My heart sank

when I heard him hiss at me through the smoke.



in Chapter 14. They both reach out to Miss Gifford when they need help—and they recognize their shared humanity and vulnerability. Miss Gifford's comment, "Same as you and me, same as everybody," emphasizes the universality of their problems. Once they realize that they share similarities and they actually both want the same thing (Miss Gifford's help), they can relate to each other.

◆ Eliot pays close attention to his connections with others and cares about relationships between other people. What does this tell us about his character?

Good relationships bring people together and bind individuals to form healthy societies. Eliot cares about his peers (Mike and Teddy from Lakefield, Mary Beth and Timmy and Jack and

Eddie from Point Aconi), his relatives (his grandmother, Uncle Earl, and great-grandmother Minnie). He is often concerned with others' perceptions of him, a potential sign of insecurity. He feels safe and comfortable when people approve of him as a companion, friend, nephew and/or son. Everyone needs to have a place/position in his or her environment, and that is what forges an individual's identity within a group.

Names and nicknames—us versus them

◆ What is the name of Uncle Earl's boat? Why does he choose this particular name? At the beginning of the summer, Eliot hates his middle name and the boat. How do these two dislikes relate to each other, and how do Eliot's feelings change?

The name YNOT is 1) a play on words (Why not?), and 2) an anagram (it is Tony spelled backwards—in reference to Eliot's middle name, Anthony), It is also a sign of Uncle Earl's love for Eliot, his nephew, and a symbol of the family bond. Eliot is uncomfortable that the boat is named after him (p. 42). As he becomes more comfortable with his own identity, he comes to appreciate his ties to Point Aconi. One's name is one of the first things learned in life, key to building one's identity. At the beginning of the summer, Eliot rejects his name, and he resents his mother for sending him off to a place that is part of his family's identity, but through the course of the story he transforms into to a person who identifies with his family and its legacy.

◆ List the various words and nicknames used to refer to Eliot. What do these names tell us about the characters' relationships with Eliot? Pay extra attention to Chapter 5, when the kids meet Eliot, and Chapter 9, when Donnie meets Eliot.

Uncle Earl calls Eliot "kid" (p.35), and "Eliot boy" (p. 30). These names imply Uncle Earl's relationship with Eliot is close, familial, and somewhat paternal. There's a big age difference between them, so the nicknames Uncle Earl uses emphasize Eliot's youth.

Mary Beth calls Eliot by his full name, Eliot Dionisi, several times in the

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.6
Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe differences in focus and the information provided.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.6
Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.

book. The implied meaning changes from the beginning when they first meet (“what kind of name is that?” p.25) to p. 30, when she calls Eliot by his full name as a suggestion of friendship. Mary Beth shows no difficulties getting along with newcomers. In fact, Mary Beth embraces Eliot’s name before he does himself. This indicates that she is a friend who accepts Eliot fully, even before he accepts himself.

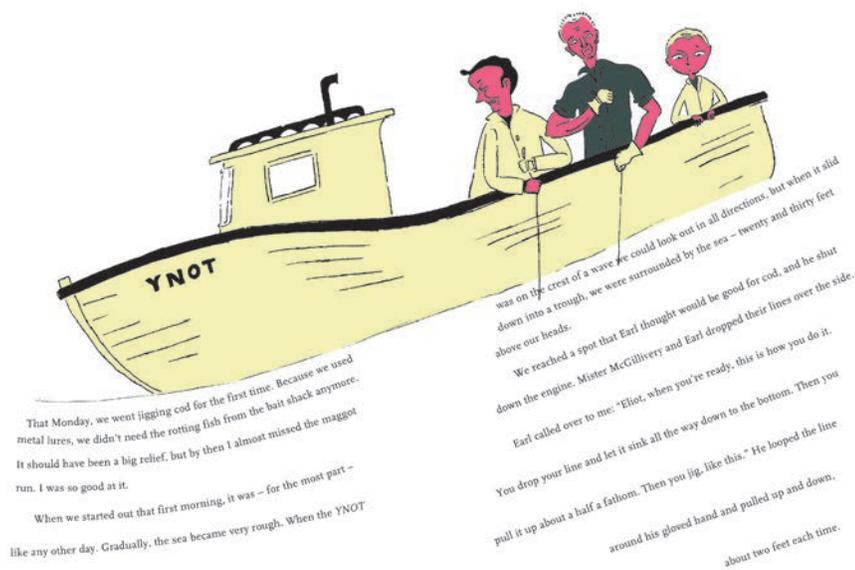
Notice that when Jack and Eddie first meet Eliot, they call him “Eye-talian from far away” on p. 26. However, Jack and Eddie quickly accept Eliot as one of the group and started to refer to him by his first name. Jack and Eddie are less welcoming to outsiders than Mary Beth, but we understand their feelings when they tell their older brother, Donnie, “He’s a good guy once you get to know him” (p. 53). Jack and Eddie are more flexible, open to change and to newcomers than Donnie. However they still make fun of Eliot’s heritage, and the “Eye-talian” comment is offensive.

Donnie tries to degrade Eliot by calling him “Eye-talian,” “wop,” “little pisser,” and “maggot”. Note that Donnie is probably the most xenophobic character because he differentiates Eliot (“him”) from the other Point Aconi residents (“us”). He frequently stresses the fact that Eliot is an “alien,” a kid who is “new-comer from far away.” Jack and Eddie say their older brother dislikes “anyone new or different.”

◆ The idea of “us vs. them” occurs several times in the story. Talk about situations where divisions between characters are most apparent. Describe when, where, who, why, and how pronouns and words are introduced to strengthen the contrast.

One of the most obvious “us vs. them” or “me vs. you” situations happens in Chapter 1, when Eliot separates himself from his friends Mike and Teddy, listing all the things that “they’re” going to do “without me” (p. 8). The second noticeable situation is when Eliot first arrives at Point Aconi, and he separates himself from “everybody else” (p. 50). Eliot has a tendency to isolate himself and to think he is all alone. However, as Eliot makes friends throughout the story, he forms meaningful relationships and stops thinking that he is alone.

◆ Another example of “us vs. them” happens in Chapter 13, when Mary Beth, Timmy, and Eliot read *The Time Machine*. Timmy says that “Point Aconi has Morlocks and Eloi.” Do you agree? In your opinion, who are the “good guys” and who are the “bad guys” in *Sea Change*?



The comparison between Morlocks and Eloi (p. 90) is also a form of differentiation, separating the “bad guys” from the “good guys.” In Timmy’s mind, things are clearer and purer, and that’s why it is easy for him to polarize the spectrum of “good” and “bad.” In *Sea Change*, Donnie is not completely bad (“he’s having a hard time and just trying to figure things out,” says Miss Gifford, on p. 99). Mary Beth’s father, Mister McGillivery, is not completely bad either. Eliot is impressed by Mister McGillivery’s strength and hard work, saying he finally understands

why Mister McGillivery has been Uncle Earl's partner for so long. These instances don't erase the fact that Mister McGillivery abuses his own daughter, but recall the theme "things are not always what they seem."

In *Sea Change*, the only true "bad guys" are the Bushwhacker Coal people, but some may also argue that they have good intentions (creating jobs for the people in Point Aconi). Notice the name of the company indicates the nature of the company's power. If your students are more mature, you may even bring up the Gulf War and the Iraq War; some people suggested that the Bush family was behind these two wars, and the reason was because of crude oil (petroleum).

Climax: Similes and Metaphors in Chapter 12

- ◆ Revisit Chapter 12, noting the great white shark on p.84 and p. 86 when Eliot accidentally encounters Donnie when he's alone. How are these two instances related?

Chapter 12 is probably the most intense chapter in the book. Readers may find the situation when the great white shark follows the YNOT similar to Donnie intimidating Eliot with the gaff on p. 86 (remember: the YNOT is named after Eliot). One fisherman says, "You wanna stay away from them fellas," summing up Eliot's attitudes to both the shark and Donnie.

"Got one!" exclaimed Mister McGillivery. He pulled the codfish all the way to the surface, and put a net under it. "That's queer," he said. "The tail end is bit right off." Earl pulled the next one to the surface and it was the same thing – a good-sized cod with the tail end bitten off. "Must be dogfish getting 'em on the way up," said Mister McGillivery.

"We'd better find another spot," said Earl. He cranked the engine and took the YNOT out farther, to another one of his favorite spots.

This time, all three of us dropped lines. I caught one almost immediately and pulled it to the surface. It was the same thing – only half a cod. "I never seen the likes of it," said Mister McGillivery. Again and again the same thing happened.

"Pull in your lines," said Earl. "We'll go to another spot." I looked down into the water and I saw a giant white fish following Mister McGillivery's line up to the surface. Earl looked down and said, "Jumping Jesus, it's a great white. Stay away from the edge, Eliot." I stepped back. The shark surfaced for a second and then went back down.

"He must've followed us from the last spot," said Earl.

"Look down there, boy, chance of a lifetime," said Mister McGillivery.

We all looked over the edge and could see the shark.

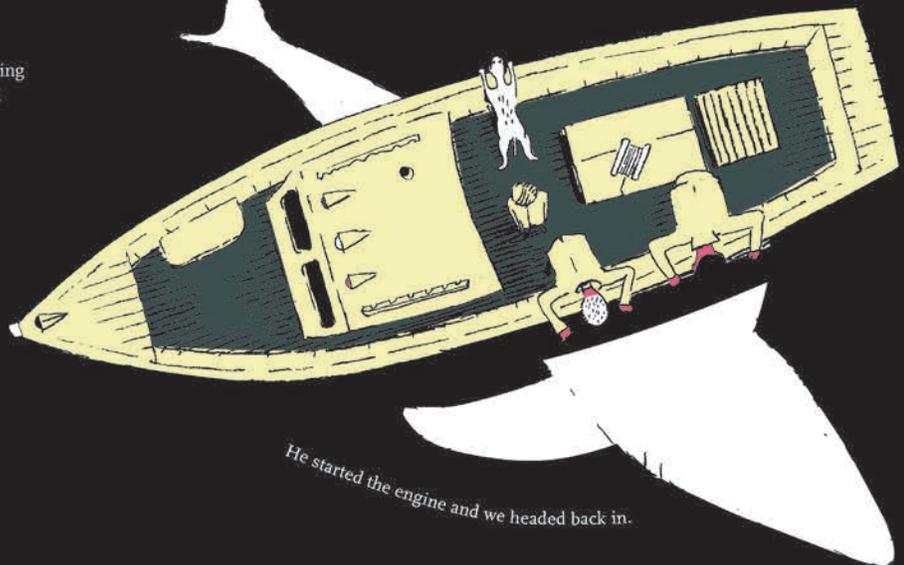
He was about five feet below the surface and was swimming

slowly under the YNOT.

Happy looked down over the transom and started to bark.

"He must be a good twenty-five-footer," said Earl.

"Well, boys, I'm afraid there'll be no catch today."



He started the engine and we headed back in.

- ◆ Note that Donnie uses the gaff as a weapon in order to threaten Eliot on the dock. When does the item “gaff” first appear in the story? And when does it next appear? In these two situations, what was the gaff used for?

The gaff first appears on p. 43 in Chapter 8, followed by the description of it, “a tool with a long wooden handle and a big hook at the end.” It appears again in Chapter 12, when Donnie uses it as a weapon to (potentially) harm people. The gaff itself is a neutral object, and it depends on the user to put it to good or bad use. Fishermen use it as a tool, but Donnie chooses to make it a weapon.

- ◆ Aside from the shark and Donnie, there are several major events in Chapter 12. Point them out and talk about them. How do you feel about Chapter 12, and why?

In Chapter 12, Eliot shows his survival instincts. In previous chapters, Eliot talks about death in a playful, hypothetical way, from “I wanted to die right then and there” on p. 10, to his imaginary obituary on p. 38. However, in Chapter 12, Eliot does not give in to fantasies about death. On p. 87 he is confronted with a specific (though ultimately imagined) threat to his safety, and he struggles for his life. Before coming to Point Aconi, his attitude is a bit apathetic and self-indulgent. On p. 83, when he thinks he feels a shark, he’s terrified, and the reader can sense his attachment to life.

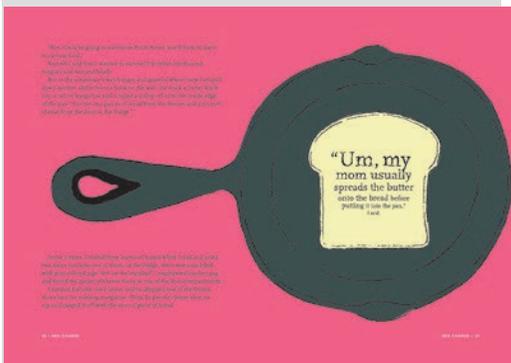
In keeping with the idea of attachments, Mary Beth first kisses Eliot in Chapter 12. The theme of this chapter seems to be about love and connections: loving others, whether it be in a romantic or platonic way, is the basis for humans’ attachments to the world.

Human Nature

- ◆ Discuss “civilization” and “the wild” using examples in the book. What are the benefits of each? Focus specifically on the way food is presented in “civilized” Lakefield vs. “uncivilized” Point Aconi.

Eliot’s hometown Lakefield is a more homogeneous, civilized place, and the food Eliot references from Lakefield is traditional American comfort food: grilled cheese and ketchup. This food is processed, “fancy” food; he mentions pre-packaged bread and a sandwich with crusts cut off by his mother. The food in Point Aconi often appears first as fresh and raw, caught by hand. Notice that shortly after arriving in Point Aconi, Eliot is disgusted by the muscular tactility of Uncle Earl’s cow tongue (p. 31) but finds the lobster delicious and “homey” on p. 70. Eliot’s change in attitude toward food could have to do with the fact that he spends the summer catching fish that will be eaten. He forms a connection to the land and sea and to his own human instinct to feed himself. This parallels his discovery of his familial roots and ultimately the discovery of himself. It takes leaving the comfort of civilization to awaken Eliot’s curiosity and hunger for life.

- ◆ Eliot begins his time in Point Aconi as an outsider, and he receives some unkind treatment from certain characters, especially Donnie. However, Miss Gifford also began as an outsider in Point Aconi, and she is respected as an authority figure. In Point Aconi, certain characters are open to new things or people (Mary Beth, Timmy), and some are not (Donnie, and to some extent, Uncle Earl). Humans always seem to prefer things that have been around longer, and the idea that longevity equals goodness is prevalent throughout history. Talk to students about their own perspectives on encountering new people and experiences. Sometimes it is important to adhere to traditions, sometimes change is necessary for growth. Do your students like change? Why or why not?



2

Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

*Suggested color meanings:
Red/magenta = color of pain, anger, aggressiveness...etc. (pg.45)*

Yellow = color of brightness, friendly...etc. (pg.65+71)

Black = color of mystery, danger, scariness...etc. (pg.84+85)

Dark Cyan = color of trustworthy, serenity...etc. (pg.36+64)

Color and style

◆ The author uses a very limited color palette in *Sea Change*. He uses three main colors, plus white and black. Talk about his color choices and ask students: how do these limited colors create a mood for the story?

Red, yellow, and blue are the three primary colors. By combining or mixing these three colors in different ways, we can make all the colors in the rainbow, or color spectrum.

After establishing the primary colors, discuss how you can mix primary colors to create secondary colors (eg. red and yellow make orange, blue and yellow make green, etc).

When two primary colors mix to make a secondary color, the third, remaining primary color is called a complementary color. For example, when blue and yellow mix to make green, red, the unused primary color, is the complement of green. Complementary colors are thought to be eye-catching and interesting. Think of Christmas colors, red and green. These colors are satisfying to the brain/eye because they encompass the full color spectrum, all three primary colors (blue, yellow, and red).

Next, show the students the color wheel below, Fig. 1. What sort of mood does it give? This could be considered a rainbow color scheme—all the colors are present, and rainbows are generally understood to indicate wholeness and happiness.

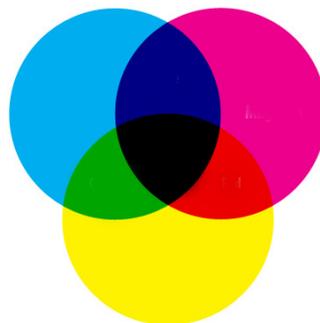


Figure 1

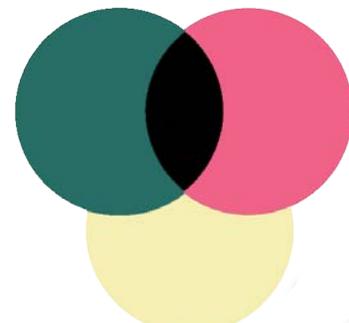


Figure 2

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.7

Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, etc.) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.7

Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating an ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently

Then look at the color wheel that shows the colors from *Sea Change*, Fig. 2. Explain that the artist uses different versions of blue, red, and yellow to create a very different mood. The artist adds white to primary yellow to create a softer shade of yellow. He adds black and some yellow to blue to create a deep sea green. Third, he adds white and possibly some yellow to red to make a bright, warm pink. Be sure that students understand that shades of all three primary colors (yellow, blue, red) are present, but they have been altered to create a very different color scheme. One could argue that the colors in *Sea Change* are more muted to create a softer, more subtle mood. Because the full color spectrum is present, these colors are pleasing and offer a wide range of possibilities.

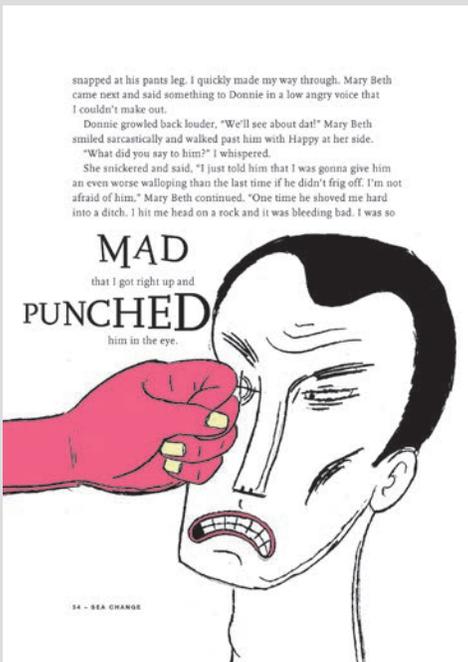
How do students feel when looking at Fig. 1 vs. Fig 2? Do students think these are good colors to represent this particular story?

◆ Every time an artist creates an image, he or she makes many decisions about how to best tell his or her story. An artist combines various visual components like color, line, and shape to create what is known as “style.” Artists can change their style to reflect the kind of story they want to tell.

Compare the artwork in Frank Viva’s book *A Trip to the Bottom of the World with Mouse* to the artwork in *Sea Change*. Look for similarities and differences in the artwork. Specifically, how does Viva draw characters differently? Why do you think he makes these choices for each story?

A Trip to the Bottom of the World with Mouse is about two friends’ exciting journey to Antarctica. The environment around them is vast, impressive, and constantly changing. Viva uses bold shapes of color to tell his story, and keeps the characters’ bodies and expressions simple. Notice he hardly uses any lines, but a few black marks are able to differentiate between two emotions: sad and impatient. *A Trip to the Bottom of the World with Mouse* was written for young readers, and the playful, simpler graphic art reflects the cohesion and fun of this adventure story.

In *Sea Change*, Viva keeps his strong sense of shape and bold color, but his light and sketchy lines are markedly different from *A Trip to the Bottom of the World with Mouse*. On p. 54, the loose lines in Donnie’s face create a sense of immediacy, as if the reader is standing right there, watching Mary Beth punch him. This style is more intimate and feels like a window into Eliot’s mind and memory (a sort of illustrated diary). This graphic yet impressionistic style is very fitting for this story about nuanced relationships and emotions. The subtler, more nuanced art is also better suited to older readers, whose thinking is more complex.]



Page 54



Text

- ◆ Text can do much more than simply communicate the plot of the story. Text can be playfully designed, arranged, or organized to add another layer of visual meaning to the narrative. The majority of the text is in black or white. Are there words in other colors? Why are they different from the others?

Look at “cherry soda” on p. 57. Point out that the magenta brings out the flavor of the drink. On p. 71, look at the stars and note that the yellow resembles the brightness of the stars and the warm, friendly feelings in Eliot’s heart.

- ◆ The majority of the text is typed. However, there are pages that show the author’s handwriting. Note they keep his organic texture, and discuss how you feel about them.

On p. 61, the vivid curly lines resemble the volume of Old Miss Gifford’s hair. On p. 66-67, the diary is handwritten. This gives an informal, natural feel. The handwriting looks more personal in comparison to the structured type above.

- ◆ Notice that words can be placed to create the depth or the height of the space; that is to say, words on a two-dimensional plane (paper) have the ability to break a barrier and build a three-dimensional space. Find examples in the book, and support your thoughts. (On p. 63 words are arranged to create the illusion of stairs.) Compare p. 21 and p. 46, see how the author drew these two similar scenes with a line of fish attached to a string.

P. 21 is two-dimensional and p. 46 is three-dimensional, with depth. Explain the concept of perspective: objects appear smaller as they recede in space. Larger objects in the foreground and smaller ones in the background create an illusion that causes our brain to perceive things as close or far.

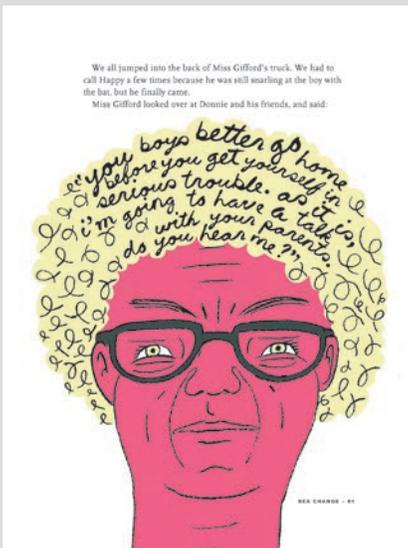
Characters

- ◆ Eliot, the main character of the book, has a signature look that appears over and over throughout the story (p. 7, 29, 38, 57, 78, 93). Notice that his eyes are wide open, and his two brows seem to be making different expressions. Why do you think the author drew him that way?

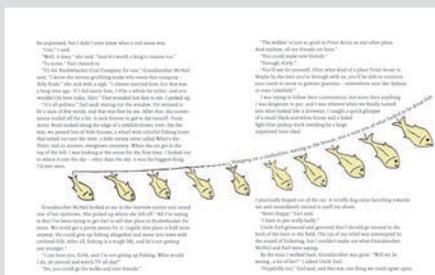
Eliot is the storyteller or narrator, and the reader experiences the story through his eyes. Notice that words and phrases regarding “vision” are prominent in the book. Eliot is the “observer” of the story; he pays close attention to everything, and the plot unfolds around him.

Look at Eliot’s various expressions. At times, you could describe Eliot’s face as “confused,” “scared,” “lost,” “intrigued.” However one thing is certain: the left half of his face and the right half of his face do not have the same expression. It seems as if the author is trying to capture fleeting moments of human expression. These double faces also hint at the duality of Eliot’s character. Throughout the story he undergoes many changes and developments. His changing face indicates that he has a wide variety of experiences and feelings that are in constant flux.

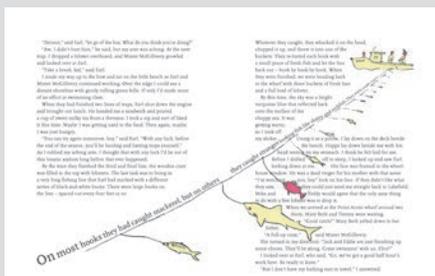
Introduce Pablo Picasso and Cubism. Notice how similar Eliot’s and the Picasso woman’s face are. Discuss the spirit of Cubism (In Cubist artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up, and reassembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.) How



Page 61



Page 21



Page 46





Pablo Picasso, Marie-Thérèse, Face and Profile (Marie-Thérèse, face et profil), Paris, 1931

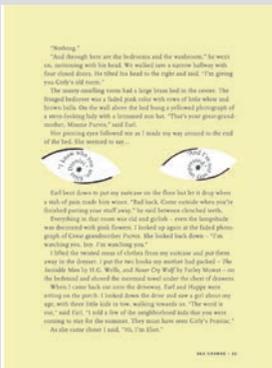
does this idea of rearranging information to find new meaning relate to one of the book's main ideas, "more than meets the eye?"

◆ Eliot mentioned his great-grandmother, Minnie Purvis, and her "stare / I'm watching you look" many times throughout the book. Look at Great-grandmother Minnie eyes on p. 23. Is there any resemblance between her eyes and Eliot's eyes?

Both Minnie's and Eliot's eyes are wide open, with a curious look, which resonates with one of the main concepts of the book, "more than meets the eye." Note that Eliot used several different adjectives to describe Minnie's eyes and her expression in the photo, from "judgmental" in Part one to "a mild smile" near the end of Part two. Perhaps the author intended for us to realize the similarities between Minnie and Eliot, that deep down, every single one of us is complex, and we should never judge a book by its cover.

Composition: sameness and differences

◆ Compare and contrast Grandmother McNeil's car on p. 18-19 with Uncle Earl's truck on p. 36-37. Share your discoveries and the details you think are important. Notice these two pages share similar compositions with a vehicle on the left, and wind/air movement on the right.



Page 23

Grandmother McNeil's long, shiny, gold Pontiac and Uncle Earl's faded, light blue pick-up truck are distinctly different, which might be a clue to their different personalities, choices, and ways of life (Grandmother McNeil regrets not marrying Billy Bush; Uncle Earl still works on the boat while Grandmother McNeil tells him to quit fishing and move to "civilization"). However, both vehicles were drawn to face the right; the similarity in the composition implies the relationship between Grandmother McNeil and Uncle Earl – they are actually siblings.

◆ Compare Eliot's sad face on p. 49 with Mary Beth's frown on p. 88. What do you see? How do these two compositions make you feel? Notice the author uses the same basic elements on these two pages, but each describes a different feeling and tells a different story. Why?

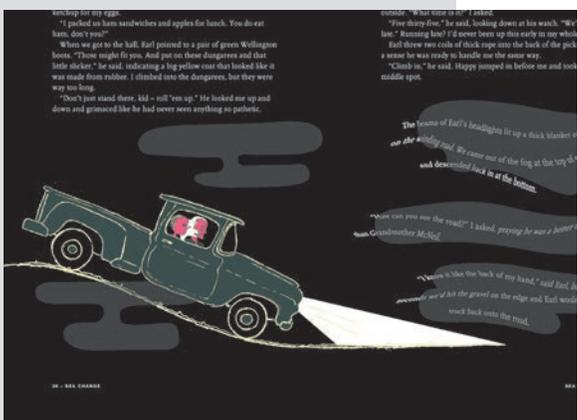


Page 18-19

Both p. 50 and p. 88 show text arranged as human faces/expressions. On p. 50 Eliot is crying, and the lines in this page are tense and stiff, reflecting Eliot's sadness. Page 88 shows Mary Beth before she kisses Eliot. The lines in this page are curvy and soft, giving the reader a sense of anticipation or a tender feeling.

Discuss the differences in meaning. Do you think the author was trying to imply that Eliot and Mary Beth have different social/cultural gender roles? In general, throughout history, boys have been encouraged to be tough and macho, while girls have been taught to be docile and ladylike. The author challenges these social/cultural gender roles in *Sea Change*, by portraying Eliot as someone who grows to care for others and Mary Beth as a tough protector and leader.

◆ On p. 115 look at the lines representing Eliot's expression. Notice that they are two curves. Compare p. 115 with p. 50 and p.



Page 36-37

I quickly wiped away a tear before it had the chance to roll down my face.
I sniffled, sucked in some air and pressed my lips together.

Page 50

She looked into my eyes as she touched my cheek with the back of her hand.
Then she kissed me on the lips.

Page 88

...the time to politely turn away to blow my nose and wipe my eyes. Then I looked at her and said: "I don't think so. I'm a whole person now."

I grinned at her, and she grinned back at me.

Page 115

88. What do you see?

The last "text face" hints at Eliot's emotional growth throughout the course of the story. He's softer and more tender here, indicated by the subtle curving lines.

Composition: characters and their relationships

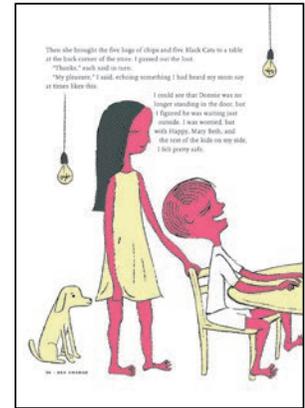
- ◆ Observe pp. 24, 56 and 58, and the characters on these three pages. Point out the leader of each group on pp. 24, 56, and 58? How do you know?

Mary Beth is the leader in p. 24 and p. 56, while Donnie is the leader in p. 58. They are both located at a higher level, or they look taller than the other characters. In p. 24, Mary Beth is the tallest among the siblings, and in p. 56, Mary Beth is the only one standing. In p. 58, Donnie sits on top of the truck with his hand on the other guy. There spatial arrangement of the characters clearly implies a kind of power hierarchy. It is interesting that Mary Beth is the leader of the group of kids, not because of her age but because of her gender – she's also the only girl in the group.

- ◆ Now, look at p. 102. Is there a leader in this group? Why or why not?

On p. 102, all the kids are hand in hand to form a circle. In a circle, you cannot tell who's a leader, as a circle has no beginning nor end. A circle also implies harmony and unity. As the kids develop their friendship and membership in the group, they are closely linked together, and the group dynamic has grown and changed throughout the story as well.

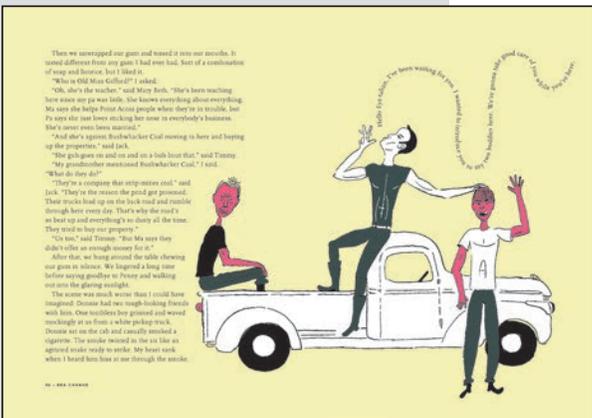
Connect this visual subtext with the verbal idea of "friend" and "home" that are underscored on the final pages of the story.



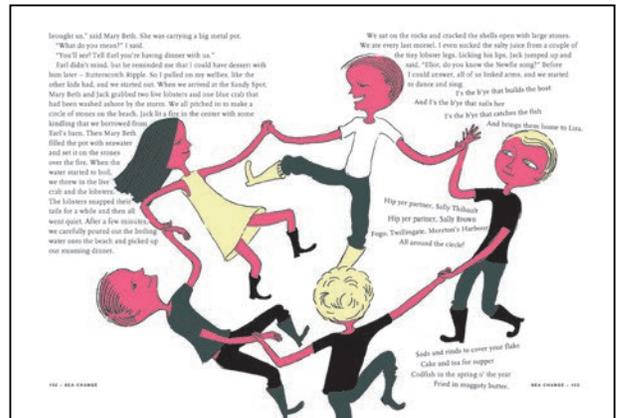
Page 56



Page 24



Page 58



Page 102

- ◆ Notice the contrasts in each line of this poem except Blue.

THE BLACK
 SATIN HAT
 SAT TIGHT
 ON THE YOUNG MAN'S BALD
 HEAD. HIS
 EYES BLACK AS
 NIGHT STARED INTO
 NOTHINGNESS. IN
 FRONT OF HIM
 WERE 3
 PATHS WHERE THE
 CHILDREN HAD ROLLED
 THREE BALLS OF SNOW MUCH EARLIER THAT VERY DAY.
 PATCHES OF GREEN GRASS
 STUCK THROUGH PACKED FREEZING SNOW.
 IN THE MIDDLE OF HIS FACE
 A CROOKED CARROT POINTED TOWARD
 THE HOUSE WHERE CHILDREN SAT LOOKING
 OUT THEIR WINDOW AT THEIR NEW-FOUND
 FRIEND. HIS BUTTON MOUTH, SHAPED
 FOR HIM TO LOOK HAPPY, SEEMED TO SMILE
 AT THEM AS THEY STARTED TO BLOW
 KISSES AT THEIR WONDERFUL
 NEW SNOWMAN.

By Brenda Meier-Hans, 10/27/2014

- ◆ Have children write their own concrete poems. First they should choose a subject and then draw an outline for the poem on a piece of paper. Next they should write the poem down normally, edit it, and then copy it into their shape. Or they can lightly draw an outline and write over it, like the sneaker poem above. If they want something centered, like the snowman poem, they can use the centering function on a computer. Display the results in the classroom and discuss them. This activity can be done in pairs as well.

- ◆ Ask students to choose one character from the book and to write a description of Eliot from that character's point of view. Remind them to use specific examples from the text to support their ideas.

- ◆ Help children to come up with four or five scenes from the book to act out. Divide them into groups and give them time to write their own scripts together and to rehearse in different parts of the classroom. They can use language from the book and combine it with their own. Have a theater period when they act out their scenes.

- ◆ For research:
Nova Scotia is one of Canada's maritime provinces. Find out what the word "maritime" means and what the names of the other maritime provinces are. What do they think they have in common? What kinds of jobs would people have who live there? What would their lives be like? What does the name "Nova Scotia" mean? How did this province get its name? Children could divide into groups to make posters about the Canadian maritime provinces, using text and images found on the Internet.

- ◆ Point Aconi is a real place. Have children do a Google search for Point Aconi Nova Scotia for homework, recording three interesting facts about this town. They should also click on "Images" to see pictures of the town and its people. What can they tell from these photos? There are also images from Sea Change!

- ◆ Have children do research on different ways of catching lobsters. There are legal restrictions that apply to the catching of lobsters in many parts of the world. Why would this be? What are some of the rules?

Restrictions have been created in order to prevent over-fishing and allow for the development of the next generation. Common restrictions include a minimum lobster size, preventing fishermen from catching "berried" females (females carrying eggs), closed seasons, and limiting catches with individual fishing quotas.

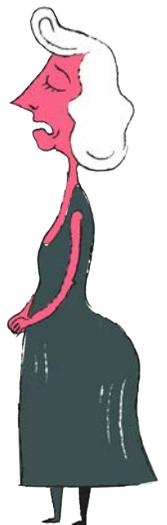
- ◆ Draw and label the different parts of a lobster. Remember that lobsters aren't red until they are cooked. What parts do lobsters have that we don't? What are they used for? What parts do we have that they don't? Why do you think this is so?

- ◆ Lobsters belong to a group of animals called arthropods, the largest animal phylum. Ask students to find out some other animals in this group. They may be surprised. What does the word "arthropod" mean? What are the characteristics of all arthropods? Here is a website students can use: <http://www.kidzone.ws/animals/arthropod1.html>

- ◆ Have each child choose an arthropod and write a brief report about it. He or she should draw, color, and label a picture of it. Give some questions as guidelines for their report: What does their arthropod look like? How big is it? How many legs does it have? Where does it live? What does it eat? What is special about it that makes it different from other arthropods? Create an arthropod bulletin board so that they can learn about the wide variety in this group of animals. Students can also make clay sculptures of their arthropods.

- ◆ Read other coming-of-age books:

The Giver, by Lois Lowry
Hatchet, by Gary Paulsen
Junonia, by Kevin Henkes
A Tree Grows in Brooklyn, by Betty Smith
The Secret Garden, by Frances Hodgson Burnett
Holes, by Louis Sachar
The Harry Potter books, by J. K. Rowling
Little Women, by Louisa May Alcott
Hart's Tavern, by Elaine Kiesling Whitehouse
Because of Winn-Dixie, by Kate DiCamillo
The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe,
 by C. S. Lewis
In the Year of the Boar and Jackie Robinson, by
 Betty Bao Lord

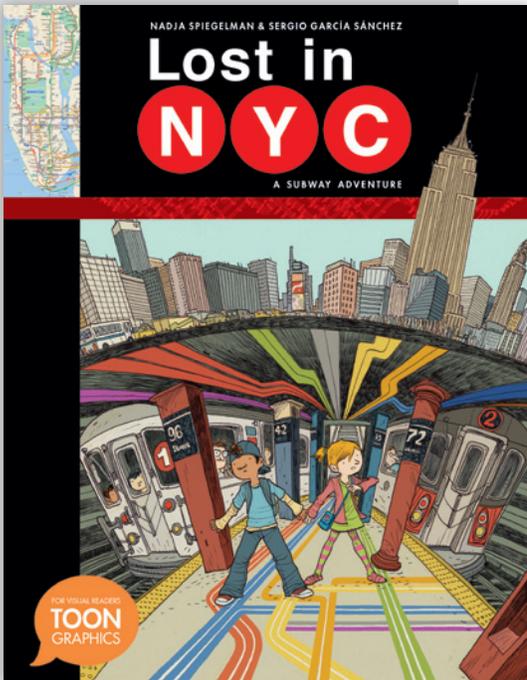




Lost in NYC: A Subway Adventure

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



Lost in NYC: A Subway Adventure
by Nadja Spiegelman
& Sergio García Sánchez
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THE TOON EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH TEAM:

Hsin Yu Chao, an illustrator and comic artist in her native Taiwan, is currently pursuing a master's degree in Arts Administration at Teachers College, Columbia University. Chao has worked for numerous galleries as well as for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.

Sasha Steinberg, who holds a BA in Comparative Literature from Vassar College and an MFA in Cartooning from the Center for Cartoon Studies, was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to study political art in Russia.

TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make "mental maps." A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' choices.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and encourages rereading. It creates a sense

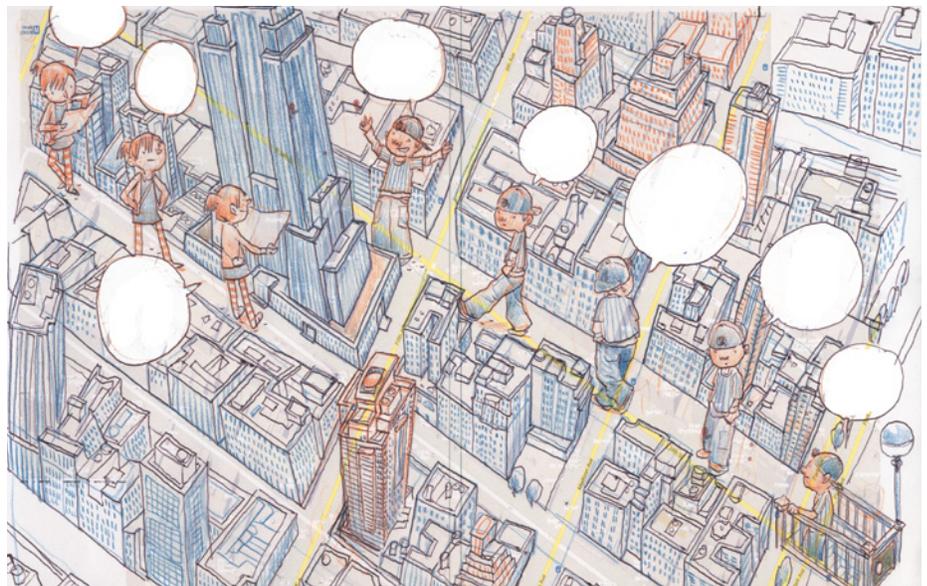
of continuity for the action, and it can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas.

The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and for information—a reader who *LOVES* to read.





LITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In addition to providing students with the tools to master verbal literacy, each TOON Graphic offers a unique focus on visual learning. The 21st Century has seen a shift where literacy has been redefined to include visual literacy. Our unique lesson plans and teacher's guides help instructors and students alike develop the vocabulary and framework necessary to discuss visual expressions, structure, and meaning in the classroom.

For schools that follow the ELA Common Core, TOON Graphics lesson plans offer examples of how to best utilize our books to satisfy a full range of state standards. The Common Core's learning goals outline what a student should know and be able to do at the end of each grade, and were created to ensure that all students graduate from high school with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in college, career, and life, regardless of where they live. Though this book can be used in any grade, we focused this lesson plan on state standards for grades 4 and 5. Questions included in this guide fulfill the following standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Literature (RL).4-5.1-10

Students build skills in reading and comprehending literature independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Informational Text (RI).4-5.1-10

Students build skills in reading and comprehending informational texts independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.1

Students engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.2

Students summarize a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.4

Students report on a topic or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.1

Students write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.2

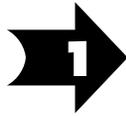
Students write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.7

Students conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Gray = feedback for teachers.



Verbal Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
Refer to details and example in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

Characters and Communication

- ◆ How would you describe Pablo and Alicia as characters? Pay special attention to the way they communicate and the things they say. How are they similar, how are they different? Explain your thoughts.

Alicia looks at things from a positive perspective. On page 7, when her classmate complains about Mondays, Alicia replies by saying, "No, it's field trip day!" Alicia also values friendships and reflects on her feelings. Note that even after she is separated from Pablo (pages 28-29) she still thinks about him and worries.

Pablo, however, tends to avoid personal topics and talking about his feelings. Note how he gets upset when they are in a challenging situation (pages 24-25) and withdraws from the conversation (he often responds with "whatever").

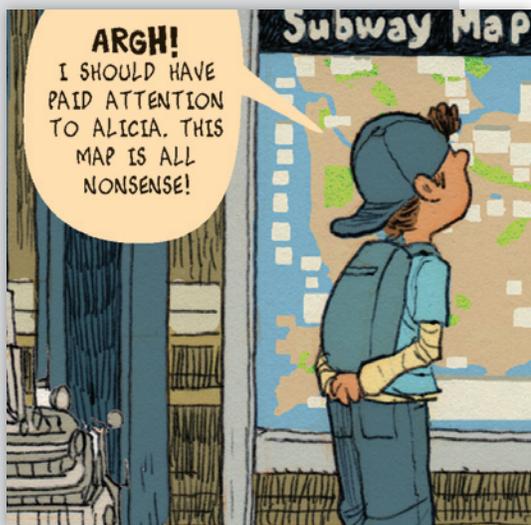


CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.6

Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.6

Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.



Guide students through a discussion about how personal backgrounds can have an impact on our communication styles and personalities. As a young person who has been moved around a lot, Pablo's first impulse is to avoid getting too familiar with the city and his new classmates (page 25). Alicia may not have had such difficult experiences, so her relentless positivity may seem annoying or insensitive to Pablo. On page 25, when she insists that "everybody wants a friend," she may fail to understand the complexity of Pablo's experiences and feelings.

◆ Do the characters change over the course of the story? If so, how?

Pablo becomes more open and more expressive, beginning with his admission on page 30 that "I should have paid attention to Alicia." Following that, he asks a stranger for help (page 30), admits he is feeling lonely (page 31), expresses affection for Alicia (page 35, "there's my friend"), accepts responsibility for getting them lost (page 36), and, finally, thanks Alicia for her support (page 37). By the end, at the top of the Empire State Building, Pablo is able to feel at home in the new city, with a new friend.

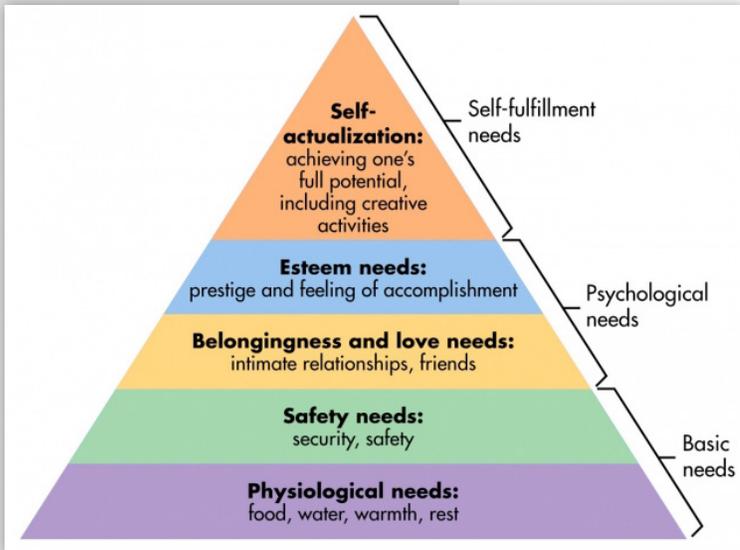
◆ Look at the scene where Pablo joins the class for the first time (page 9). Talk about the character Charlie's behavior and discuss how you would feel in Pablo's position. How does this interaction affect Pablo's behavior in the book? Have you ever encountered a teasing situation? How did/do you feel and why?

Experts agree that verbal abuse, teasing, and bullying have a prolonged effect on young people. Charlie makes fun of Pablo for having a teddy bear in his bag, and for being partnered with Alicia. But, perhaps most importantly, Charlie makes

Pablo feel like an outsider, not part of the "group," not one of their "friends." It is not hard to imagine that this experience (which happens as soon as he sets foot in the classroom) causes Pablo to put up some walls between himself and the other classmates. This is only worsened on the next spread (page 11), when Pablo makes the mistake about the "X" train, causing others to laugh at him. Ask students how they would react if they were teased. If they were Alicia, what could be done to help Pablo or to stop the teasing?



Hierarchy of Needs



Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
(pyramid representation)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.7

Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, etc.) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.7

Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating an ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.

◆ According to Abraham Maslow's "hierarchy of needs," in order to achieve our full potential, we must first cultivate a safe environment and a community of friends. Refer to the diagram on the left. How do these ideas apply to this story? Identify some moments in this story when the characters' psychological needs are not fulfilled. What happens after those moments?

Pablo begins the story with his need for friends unfulfilled, but his confidence takes a blow as well when he makes mistakes on pages 11 (the "X" train) and 19 (when he gets on the wrong train). After these experiences, Pablo feels both lonely and embarrassed. He responds by shutting down (saying "I know that" and "whatever"), but the accumulating experiences fill him with frustration. Note on page 24 when he says "I hate this school, this trip, this partner, and this whole city!" Alicia also experiences frustration and a decrease of confidence after making the train mistake. She calls

Pablo a "dummy" and tells him it's his fault. Both characters lash out when their need for friendship and accomplishment is not fulfilled.

◆ Identify some moments in this story when Pablo and Alicia's psychological needs are fulfilled. What happens after those moments?

An important moment for Pablo in the story occurs on page 30, when he realizes that he has successfully navigated his way through the city. This increase in self-confidence helps him respect the value of Alicia's friendship, and leads him to change his attitude toward her. Reunited at the Empire State Building, each proud of their accomplishments in finding their way there, both Alicia and Pablo are filled with feelings of friendship and self-actualization in the final moments of the story.

Words and Metaphors



◆ Toward the end of the story, when Pablo finds the Empire State Building on his own after his mini-adventure in the city/subway system, he says "not so bad, me." How does this sentence make you feel? Why? Why do you think the author had Pablo say this sentence in this situation?

By saying "not so bad, me," Pablo is regaining control over his life and finding order in the chaotic world of the new city. He is able to build self-confidence through encouragement and positive reinforcement. This is the first time Pablo uses positive language and it marks a transition in his relationship with Alicia. Have students discuss what it took to get Pablo to this moment of self-confidence. It seems that he needed to prove his own self-reliance to himself. Though both Pablo's parents and Alicia were well meaning, they couldn't understand that the most helpful thing would have been to let Pablo take care of himself. Have students identify some moments when they were proud of themselves for the things they accomplished on their own. What are some positive phrases they apply to themselves to help themselves feel strong and confident?



◆ Pay attention to the adjectives used throughout the book. How often do characters use the words “express” and “local”? What do these words mean, and how are they connected to the story and its themes?

The words “express” and “local,” used in reference to the subway trains, provide the plot device that sends Alicia and Pablo out into the city alone. But these concepts also emphasize the difference between Alicia and Pablo. Note that Pablo accidentally drags Alicia and himself onto the express train, and then Alicia puts them back on the local. Alicia is a city “local”—she knows every detail and every stop of the city subway system. Pablo, by contrast, is on the “express” track, jumping from city to city, frequently skipping stops. In the end, they have the makings of a good friendship, partly because of these differences. Like the subway’s local and express tracks, Pablo and Alicia each have their own unique speeds and personalities, and both have a place in the city.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

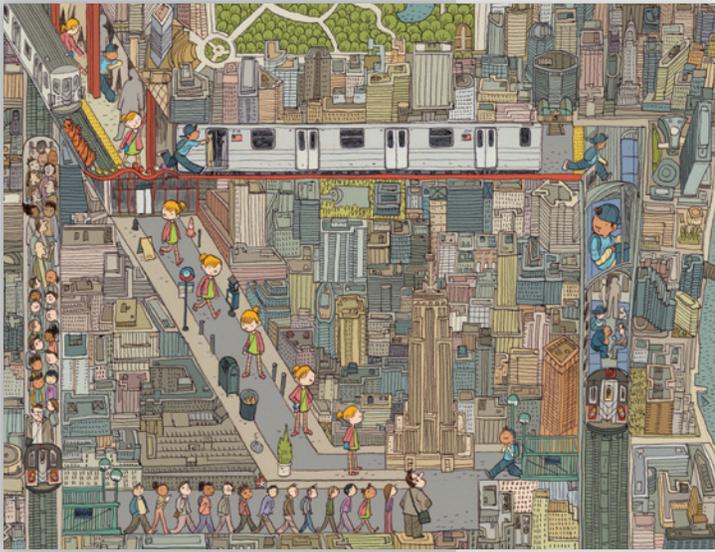
◆ How often do the characters use the words “lonely” and “friend?” What do these words mean, and how are they connected to the story and its themes?

Alicia is the character most associated with the word “friend.” From their first meeting, she is eager to become friends with Pablo (page 9). She can’t understand that Pablo might want to be alone (pages 28-29). Pablo, by contrast, is the character most associated with the word “lonely.” On the second page (page 8), his mother worries that he will be lonely at school. Later, Alicia expresses it several times (pages 25, 27, 29), and Pablo finally articulates it himself on page 31 (“this is the loneliest...I’ve ever felt”). But, at the end of the story (page 35), it is Pablo himself using the words “friend” and “home.” Pablo, in other words, learns to see that friendship is a precious tool for surviving in a fast and confusing environment. This speaks to the nature of New York City, which takes in many outsiders and people from different backgrounds. The city can be both inclusive (friendly) and exclusive (lonely), sometimes even at the same time.



◆ What does “friend” mean in the story? How does having friends make you feel? How do you make new friends? Is it different from the way Alicia and Pablo become friends?

Making friends means creating interpersonal connections and developing interpersonal attachments. As Pablo discovers, we almost always need to feel secure and confident in order to truly open ourselves up to others and make friends. Friends help you expand your world and enrich your life. Just as Pablo and Alicia’s different attitudes and experiences begin to work in dialogue with each other, new friends can introduce each other to a wide range of ideas.



◆ What does the word “lost” mean to you? What are some different ways that the characters are “lost” in this story?

Although the characters are literally lost in the subway system, Pablo experiences loss in other, more emotional ways as well. As someone who’s had to give up his home several times, he arrives in NYC already lost. He feels that he has no connection to other people, and no control over his life (hence all the “whatever”s). When he finds his way, he also finds the confidence he needs to turn around his attitude about New York. Ask students about moments they have been lost, both literally and emotionally, and what tools they used to find their way.

The City

◆ What does New York City mean in the story? What does it mean to you? What do you think the city meant to the author/illustrator? Note that the author is a New Yorker, while the illustrator is not from New York (he comes from Spain).

The concept of a “city” in our mind is established from our own memories and experiences, therefore it differs from one person to another. But students will likely draw on some similar descriptors: big, fast, crowded, dirty, exciting, dangerous, etc. Ask them to find moments in the book that reinforce these impressions. If your students live in New York, ask them if they recognize the city as it is portrayed in this book. If they don’t live in New York, have students describe their own city or town. How do they think it might look to an outsider? What would they show a stranger in order to help them feel comfortable there?

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.6
Compare and contrast a firsthand and secondhand account of the same event or topic; describe differences in focus and the information provided.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.6
Analyze multiple accounts of the same event or topic, noting important similarities and differences in the point of view they represent.



◆ In the final moments of the story, Pablo declares that New York is “beginning to look a lot like home.” What does “home” mean to you? What does it stand for? What would this term mean to someone who has moved a lot?

Home is often something that we have to find for ourselves. Part of growing older is learning to build “homes” in new environments (this is something that young people have to learn the hard way if they move to a new school). A home is much more than a place, it is really the feeling of comfort and community. In some ways, it could be seen as the place that guarantees the first four levels of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs—it’s a place of safety and nourishment, a place of community and family, and a place where you feel happy and confident.



Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

Word Balloons



- ◆ The artist utilizes a variety of styles to express the tone of sentences and words—using bold, italic, all caps, and larger sizes. Give several examples of each category, and compare them. Note that the largest font is used on pages 34-35, where Alicia and Pablo are reunited. Why do you think this might be?

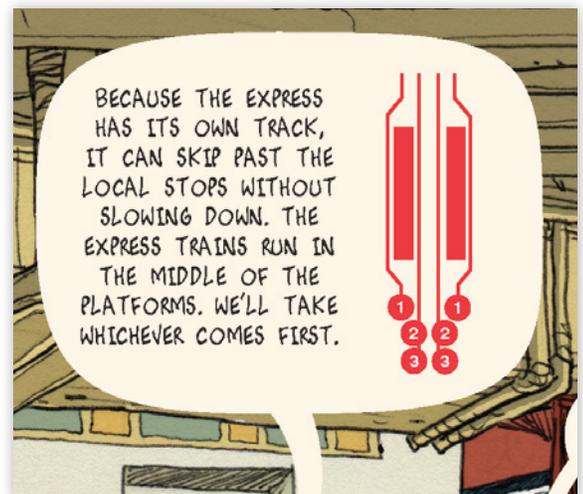
Comics lettering is integral in determining how the reader interprets the emotions of the characters. Large, or loud-looking fonts can express both happiness and frustration, so we have to use other information (context clues and facial expressions) to complete the emotional picture. The reunion on pages 34-35 is a happy one, and marks the true climax of the narrative.

- ◆ Sometimes, there are more than just words in the word balloons. Look at page 16, where a diagram of the subway track is included in the first word balloon. Compare this word balloon with the overall composition of pages 16-17.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.7
Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, etc.) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.7
Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating an ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently

The word balloon is almost a miniature version of the 2 pages (which also show the express and local tracks). In the diagram, however, the division between local and express systems is rendered very clearly so the reader can understand the subway system construction. Ask students to compare this diagram with the cut-away illustration on page 45 (in the index). They will note that the diagram on page 16 is 2 dimensional (x and y axis, side-to-side and forward-and-backward) whereas the illustration on page 45 introduces a z axis (up-and-down).





Architectural Floor Plan

◆ Compare the diagram on page 16 to an architectural floor plan (see left). What are some similarities and differences between the two?

Explain to students how important it is for architects to first develop a floor plan or blueprint, so that they can execute the design. This was true in the construction of the subway, but it's also true for the construction of a drawing, or book. Have the students look at pages 43 and 46, where they can find earlier drafts of the artist's illustrations. How do these sketches compare with blueprints?

◆ Word balloons are both artistic and functional. Look carefully at the balloons on pages 12-13, 14-15, 26-27, 28-29, and 30-31. What do you see? Describe how the word balloons on these pages differ from one another. Pay attention to role of balloons in “guiding” the eye of the reader.



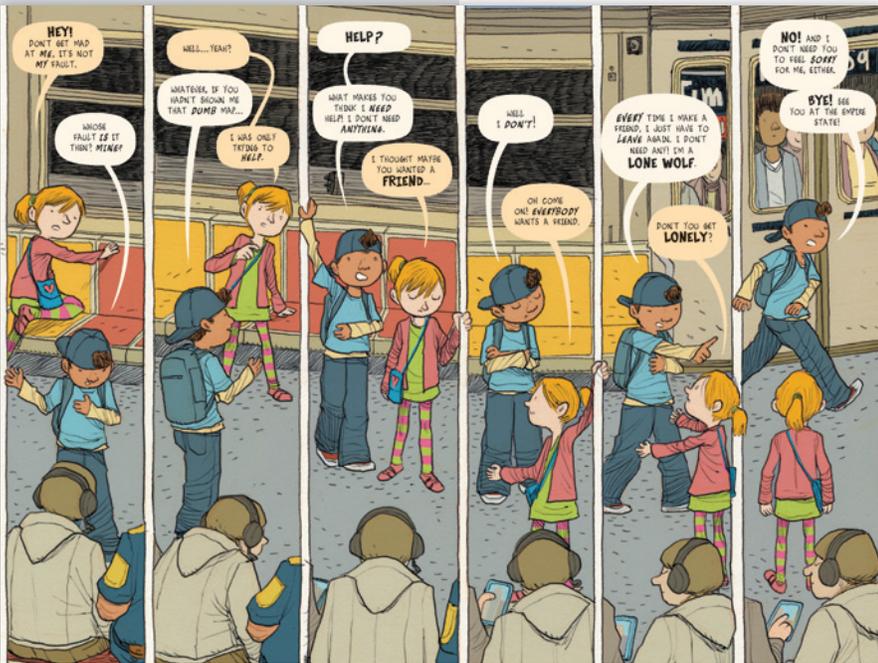
Word balloons often help guide the movement of the reader's eyes to follow the action of the story. This is especially important in this story, because the word balloons help the reader from getting lost in the dense urban landscapes, busy crowds, and quick actions of the adventure. On the aforementioned spreads, students may note that the balloons help guide the reader across physical space in a single scene (pages 12-13), through different events in time (pages 14-15), and in and out of traffic (pages 26-27, 28-29, 30-31).



Panels

◆ Note there are several kinds of panels in the book. We see, for example, loose panels without any border or outline (pages 8-9), clearly defined grids with white space (also called a “gutter”) (pages 30-31), or pull-out panels in lined boxes (pages 36-37 and pages 40-41). What do you notice about these panels—how are they similar, how are they different?

These different types of panels each play with the relationship between unconfined and confined space, openness and closure, as well as the relationship between colors. On pages 8-9, the free-handed panels give an energetic but disorganized impression (matching the emotions of the characters); on pages 30-31, the straight-cut panels resemble lines on a map, soundlessly limiting Pablo's movement among the panels (except where his body breaks into the gutter as he lands on the 6 train). Pages 36-37 and 40-41, by contrast, are designed to highlight the difference between emotional character interaction (the scenes in the panels) and background setting (the large image behind the panels).



◆ Note the unique panel design of pages 24-25. What do you see? Have students explain the dual role of the gutter/white space in the composition.

In this image, the gutters also serve the function of subway poles. If your students are from New York and are familiar with subway poles, let them talk about it. If your students are from outside of New York, compare the MTA's subway car interior with your local subway or bus interiors. By filling a dual function as dividers and as a part of the scene, these panel borders actually add 3-dimensionality and depth to the image (such as when Alicia's ponytail appears in front of it).

Color



◆ Look at the color palette of the book. Is it consistent? Does it change from scene to scene? Compare the color of the characters and backgrounds and describe any similarities and differences. Why did the artist make these choices?

The color palette of the book is mostly consistent. The background appears un-saturated (meaning it looks somewhat gray). The central characters, by contrast, are brighter, more colorful, and more-saturated, so they stand out from their environment. This is done for two reasons—first, to direct the eye to the figures and, second, to communicate the artist's interpretation of New York City as a place that may appear cold, but is actually filled with human warmth. Students may be interested to note that the colorist of this book is Lola Moral, the wife and long-time collaborator of the artist Sergio García.

◆ Take a look at the colors used for each of the subway lines. List the different shades used by the MTA system and describe how these colors make you feel (or what they make you think of). If you live in NYC, which subway line is your favorite, and why? If not, which color is your favorite, and why?

IRT:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

IND:

A B C D E F G

BMT:

J L M N Q R S Z

Colors have their own characteristics and are scientifically proven to have effects on human psychology/behavior. Colors also have their own unique cultural and social meanings. They also can be quite subjective, so while patterns may emerge, it is not uncommon for each individual to respond differently to a particular color. The study of these phenomena is called Color Psychology and has been around for hundreds of years. Students may enjoy building a chart of colors and their social meanings (such as black—death, green—envy (or “go”), red—love (or “stop”), yellow—happiness, etc.). Then have them reflect on their personal feelings about colors.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3

Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3

Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).



◆ What are the personalities of Alicia and Pablo? Do the colors of their clothing reflect their personalities? Why or why not? What is your favorite color to wear and why? Do you feel like you're free to express who you are through what you wear? Are there clothes or colors that you are not supposed to wear? Why or why not? Would you like to see those rules change?

Have students refer to their charts on colors and their social meanings. What associations do we have with the colors blue and yellow (Pablo) or pink and green (Alicia). Some students may note the gender stereotype in assigning blue and pink to these characters respectively. Engage students in a discussion of gender and color and let them share their thoughts without any judgments. Aside from gender, do the colors fit the characters' personalities?

◆ Pablo and Alicia each have their own color palette, and this palette has a subtle effect on the background. Note on pages 28-29, for example, where Alicia is the main character, how the pink color of her clothes is echoed in red umbrellas, the red Macy's logo, red lips, and a red soda ad. The yellow/orange of her hair is echoes in the taxi cabs and several rooftops. On pages 30-31, by contrast, Pablo is the main character, so a bluish color fills the spread (with blue subway seats, blue sky and green 6 train sign). What does this communicate to the reader?

The city, much like color, is quite subjective, so it is not surprising to see a different color palette for "Alicia's New York" and "Pablo's New York." Note that Alicia's New York is also very crowded (with many friends or couples—including a pair of dogs!). Alicia, as discussed, is more relationship-oriented, so her vision of the city is focused on people.

◆ The appearance of the solid blue/grey sky differs from page to page. Find every page in which the sky is visible and describe what it looks like (how it is framed and what color it appears). What is the function of the sky, visually?

The sky can be understood as a metaphor/symbol of openness, and is set in contrast to the subway (which is "closed" and "underground"). Visually, the sky allows the illustrations to "breathe," and changes our sense of the city's density. Compare pages with sky (page 30) to pages without sky (page 31). Note that the color of the sky changes as the story progresses, following a realistic progression from morning to afternoon. Students may also note that



we see a great deal of sky at the end of the book. The large sections of sky toward the end of the story do more than indicate the students' journey upward to the viewing platform of the Empire State Building. They also metaphorically reinforce the feeling of hope, confidence, and freedom that Pablo feels after his adventure in the city.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2

Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2

Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

Composition & Space



CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

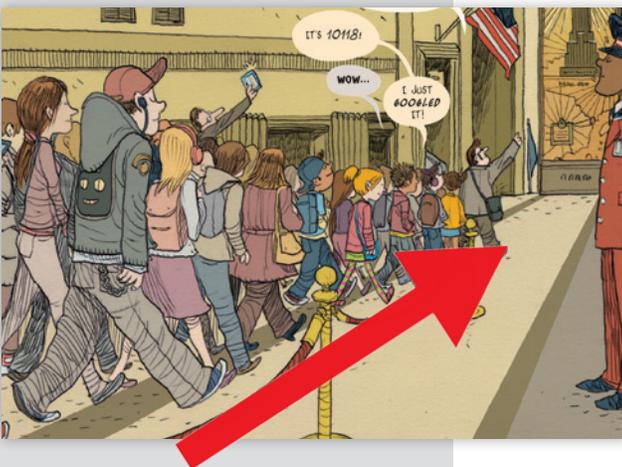
The story is read from left to right, and the pages flip from right to left. Keeping this in mind, take a look at the following question: Which direction do Pablo and Alicia generally face? How is that relevant to the progress of the story? Can you tell the difference between situations in which Pablo faces right from situations in which he faces left? What about the scenes when he faces out, directly at the reader?

In this story, as in most comics, facing right generally means “looking or moving forward.” Facing left generally means “being held-back, encountering an obstacle, or being difficult.” On pages 7-11, Alicia typically faces right while Pablo faces left. When Pablo faces the reader, however, it is usually a sign of one of two emotional states: retreating into himself and his feelings (page 9) or opening up to people (page 42). In real life as well, opening up and retreating into yourself can be seen as two sides of the same coin. They both require a moment of pause, some introspection, and an honest examination of feelings.



◆ Draw a diagram of the movement of characters within each page spread. Because the subway system is underground (and the Empire State Building is above ground), much of the movement may be categorized in terms of moving down or up. How does the visual movement of each page match the narrative movement of the story?

Note the downward movement on pages such as 14-15, versus the upward movement in pages such as 36-39. Although the characters are literally moving “up” at the end of the story (to the Empire State Building), the movement is metaphorical as well. Pablo is breaking up out of the confines of his attitude and reservations and is starting to realize how promising and positive his life can be. He even starts to open himself to Alicia and the idea of a “friend.” Positive attitudes are strongly connected with upward movement (at least metaphorically).



◆ In several scenes, the movement of the characters is split within a single spread. In many cases, the architecture of the subway or city helps to keep the action separate. Take a close look at your diagrams for these pages (especially pages 18-19 and 26-27). How did the artist use the background environment as a kind of division to emphasize opposite movements?

These scenes are very important, because they mark moments in the story where characters get lost, or separated from one another. The artist underscores the way in which the city itself contributes to this range in direction. Truly, anyone who has tried to find their way within the New York subway knows that the entire system is built on the idea of people moving in many different directions at the same time. Just look at the rendering on page 45 of the index!

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3

Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3

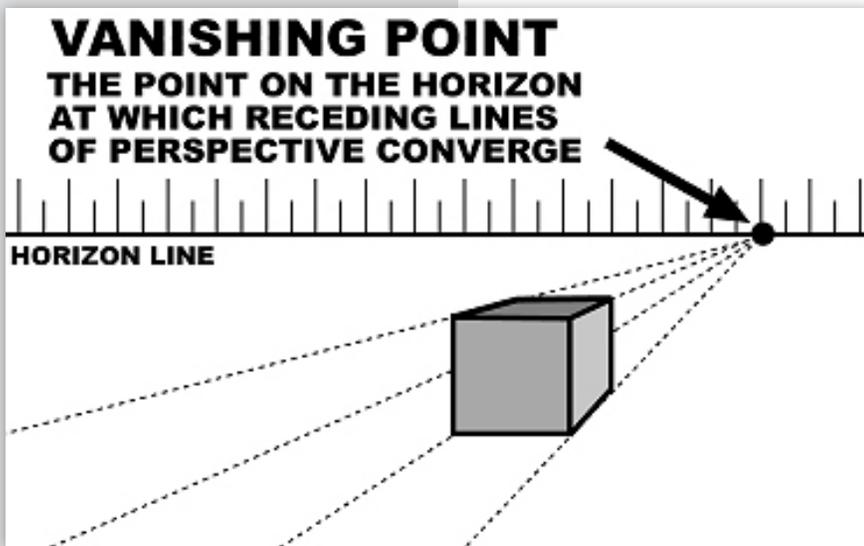
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

- ◆ There are many arrows and indicators within the visuals themselves (especially the subway signs). Why do they exist, from your point of view? How do they play a role in guiding readers and marking the progress of the story?

Students should note pages 16-19, where the arrows on the subway signs both foreshadow and explain the way in which Pablo and Alicia become separated from the group.



- ◆ Take a look at the perspective in each of the spreads, and identify the “vanishing point” of the image (see left image). Where do the characters move “in” to the vanishing point and where do they move “out” toward the reader? How does this make you feel?



Perspective Diagram

Almost every spread has elements that move both in and out. On page 8, for example, the center panel is directed “in” (the movement recedes into the “vanishing point”). In the upper and lower panels, however, the action is directed outward, toward the reader. Note that these images still have a left to right movement overall, which is necessary to guide the reader from panel to panel. An even more complex example is on pages 26-27, where both Alicia and Pablo move toward the reader, and then recede back into the vanishing point (one above ground, and the other below). In your discussion of perspective, students may be interested to note pages with unusual perspective (such as pages 32-33, with a 2-dimensional map, or 22-23 which has a downward-facing perspective).



- ◆ Take a look at the perspective and movement on pages 38-39. Do you find this page impressive? Why or why not? How does the visual composition contribute to your feelings and reflect the narrative of this part of the story?

Pages 38-39 move upwards into the vanishing point of the sky. This is one of the few pages at this angle, so it catches our eye with its unique structure. The design emphasizes upward, hopeful movement, which matches the positive attitude shift on the part of the protagonists. Potential drawing exercise: recreate pg.38+39 based on the text. As a potential drawing exercise, you can ask students to recreate this page with a different design. Are there any other elements/things they think might supplement this page? Is there anything that could be removed from the composition? Why or why not?



Time

- ◆ After the three spatial dimensions, time is considered the fourth dimension. How do you perceive the progress of time throughout the story? Come up with examples, and elaborate.

The passage of time is a deeply important part of comics story telling. Ask students to find different ways that the artist shows the passage of time. Compare pages 11, 20-21, and 34-35. On page 11, different moments in time are assigned separate panels, and the word balloons help guide us through time. On pages 20-21, the same is true, but we see two parallel and simultaneous narratives on a single spread. On pages 34-35, which, like most of the book, are drawn without panels, the key figures are drawn multiple times within the spread to indicate movement through time and space.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.5
Describe the overall structure (chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.5
Compare and contrast the overall structure (chronology, comparison, cause/effect, problem/solution) of events, ideas, concepts, or information in two or more texts (or parts of a text).

- ◆ The progress of time in the story ties in closely with the sub-story of Sergio and the Cop (see index, page 43). What is the story between these two characters? What do you see? How is their story similar to or connected with the story of Alicia and Pablo?

The narrative of Sergio and the cop is a great mirror to Alicia and Pablo, because they also begin in conflict and end in friendship. Their dynamic yet consistent appearance also functions as a helpful indicator that guides readers through the story.



- ◆ Examine pages 24-25, where each of the 7 slim panels pushes time forward bit by bit. Because the scene remains consistent, each of the panels is like a frame of a movie. What are the differences from panel to panel?

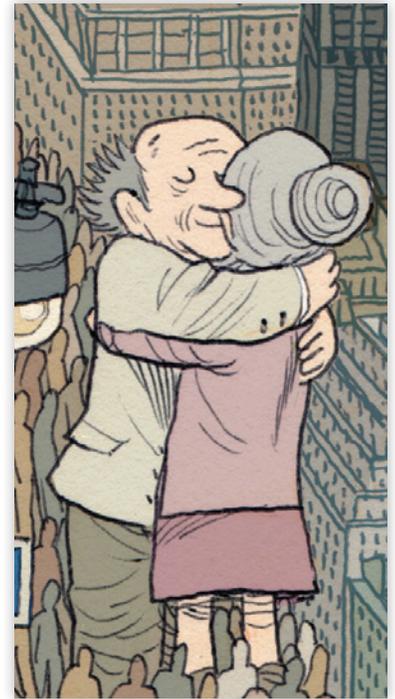


This is a potential drawing exercise or learning opportunity: let students create artworks based on the idea of different frames from a single “long shot” (you may wish to utilize a phone or camera) to record a continuous movement of their classmates and then break it down into still moments. How many frames do you need to clearly illustrate a minute in time?



◆ Are there other characters whose stories we can track throughout the book? Take a look at Charlie, the boy who mocks Pablo on page 9. What happens to this character over the course of the story? What about the old loving couple that first appear on page 22? Follow their interaction and describe their relationship. Use your imagination to make up a story for Charlie and the old couple, and share your thoughts with your classmates.

As Scott McCloud said in his TED Talk on Comics, “there’s also a balance between the visible and the invisible in comics. Comics is a kind of call and response in which the artist gives you something to see within the panels, and then gives you something to imagine between the panels.” The evolving, but somewhat hidden stories of these side characters draw attention to the very real passage of time that takes place in comics storytelling.



*Find more on Scott McCloud’s TED talk: http://www.ted.com/talks/scott_mccloud_on_comics?language=en



Symbols

◆ The teddy bear is given to Pablo by his mother on page 8. What is the significance of the teddy bear in this story? Relatedly, what is the significance of holding hands? This is something that Pablo’s mother attempts on the first page, but that Pablo resists until page 41, when it solidifies the friendship between him and Alicia. What does hand-holding mean for you? What emotions are associated with hand-holding? What emotions are associated with having a stuffed animal? How are these connected?

The teddy bear is a symbol of Pablo’s mom and her love for Pablo, and it is also a more general symbol of affection and attachment. The same can be said about hand-holding, and Pablo’s resistance to both is indicative of his anxious avoidance of attachment. Ask students to interpret Pablo’s emotional history and difficulties based on his responses toward affection. Why does Pablo want to be so independent? Encourage a variety of interpretations—early adolescent desire for independence, frustration about moving so often, feelings of insecurity, etc. This discussion will tie in well with the earlier discussion of Pablo’s character and self-confidence in the Verbal Expression section.

◆ There are many mobile devices throughout the illustrations. In some cases you can even see what is on the screens. What do they depict? Is there a specific message the illustrator wanted to express?

The shared use of mobile technology, even across a diverse group of people, indicates the commonality and shared experience between people (especially within the same city). This shared commonality is underscored by the fact that many devices display the Empire State Building on their screens. The Empire State Building is used as a symbol for freedom, unity, and friendship, which we can understand as an example of a “shared value.”





◆ From your point of view, what defines the United States and makes it unique? What makes us all “Americans?” What are the things that come to your mind when you think of United States as a country? Look at the American flags in the illustrations. Find out how many American flags are depicted in the book? What does it stand for? How do you view the American flag?

National flags are meant to represent the spirit of the country. In the case of the United States, it celebrates the unity of independent states under a single national vision. This unity through diversity can be seen in many aspects of the book. The flags are placed prominently in the book from pages 35-42, and guide the movement of the characters to the top of the Empire State Building (where friendship, or unity, blossoms between Pablo and Alicia—as well as between Sergio and the Cop). Students may be interested to connect this visual subtext with the verbal idea of “friend” and “home” that are underscored on the final pages of the story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.1
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.2
Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.3
Explain ideas or concepts in an informational text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

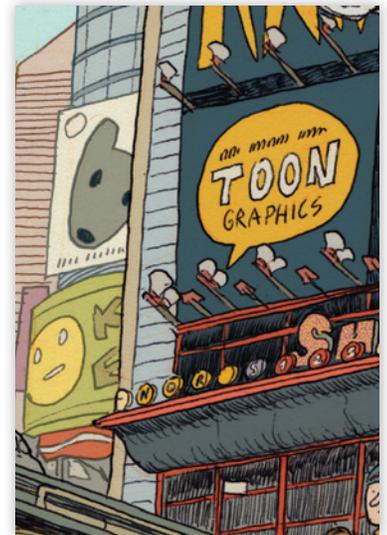
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.2
Determine two or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.3
Explain the relationships or interactions between two or more ideas or concepts in an informational text.

Representation of Reality

◆ How does this book represent “New York City?” Name the iconic buildings, landmarks, or famous things you think of about New York City and reflect on how, or if, they are represented in the book. What impression of New York City do you get from reading this book?

Make sure to draw attention to the iconic imagery featured in this book—the NYC taxi, news stand, and subway performer on pages 14-15; the punk guy on page 19; the Keith Haring graffiti on pages 20-21; the NYFD fire truck and Times Square signage on pages 26-27; the NYPD, Macy’s, and Yankees logos on pages 28-29; the Superman patch on page 30. This might be a good time to point out all the inside references that are visible in the background advertisements. The artist included many allusions to TOON Books & Graphics, its predecessor RAW Magazine, and Art Spiegelman’s book MAUS (first published in RAW) (pages 26-27). On page 36, you can also see one of the artist’s own famous characters (with Mickey Mouse hair) on the side of a bag.



◆ Look at the people in the illustrations. What kind of variety can you find in terms of gender, age, race, religion, and body type? From your personal experience, do you think this depiction is realistic? Why or why not? How does this depiction compare to other books or comics?



Further Research

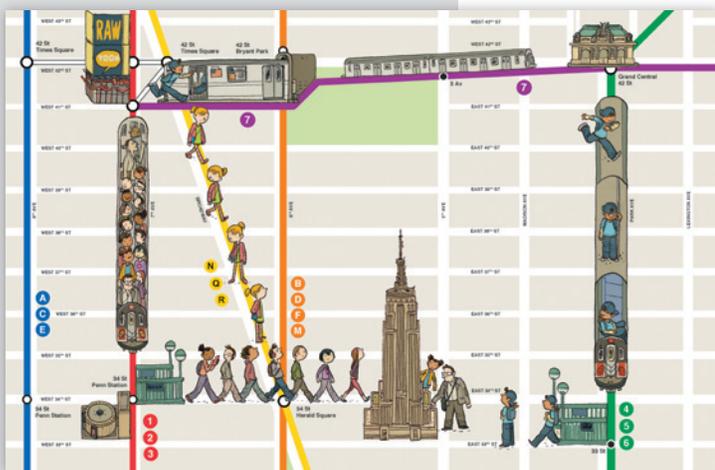
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9
Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1
Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2
Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3
Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7
Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



◆ There are a few different maps in the book. Compare them, noting the similarities and differences. How do the hand-drawn maps differ from the MTA subway map printed on the front endpages of the book? Compare the map in the book with maps of New York from different time periods, or old subway maps. Refer to the index for the history of NYC subway system. Create your own map of NYC or your hometown! Present your map to the class and explain how it is unique.

◆ Choose one or two of Alicia and Pablo's classmates that we meet in this story. Write a version of the day from their perspective. Use all information from the text that you can find about these other students. Find moments where your story "crosses paths" with the one in this book.

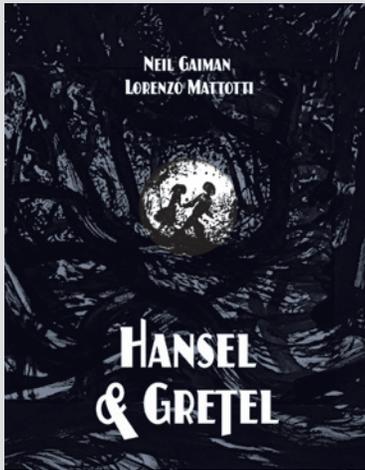
◆ **Writing Project:** choose any of the questions from the Verbal or Visual Expression sections. Write a short piece explaining your answer clearly, using reasons and evidence from the text.

◆ **Readers Theater:** read various scenes aloud in class. Pay attention to their inflection. If possible, try out multiple roles and be sure that you adjust your performance accordingly. Try to incorporate visual information from the images into their performance. Have fun!



Hansel & Gretel

TEACHER'S GUIDE



Theseus and the Minotaur:

by Neil Gaiman
and Lorenzo Mattotti

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Lesson Plan by Hsin Yu Chao

TOON Educational Outreach Consultant

Hsin Yu Chao, an illustrator and comic artist in her native Taiwan, is currently pursuing a master's degree in Arts Administration at Teachers College, Columbia University. She earned her first master's degree in science at New York University, with a major in Biotechnology and Entrepreneurship and a minor in Business Administration. Chao has worked for numerous galleries in New York City as well as for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. Chao is interested in comics as a unique art form and the special role they play in the film, entertainment, and publishing industries.

ELA COMMON CORE STANDARDS

4TH GRADE:

For 4th Grade: Key Ideas and Details

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2

Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text; summarize the text.

For 4th Grade: Craft and Structure

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology (e.g., Herculean).

For 4th Grade: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.9

Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics (e.g., opposition of good and evil) and patterns of events (e.g., the quest) in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.

5TH GRADE:

For 5th Grade: Key Ideas and Details

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3

Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story or drama, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

For 5th Grade: Craft and Structure

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4

Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

For 5th Grade: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7

Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).

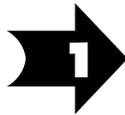
For 5th Grade: Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.9

Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.



CCSS: RL/SL.4.1-9
RL/SL.5.1-9



IN THIS LESSON STUDENTS WILL:

- > LEARN ABOUT COMICS AND DO AN EXTENDED CLOSE READING OF ONE TEXT
- > REFER TO DETAILS AND EXAMPLES IN DISCUSSING THE MAIN IDEAS OF A TEXT.
- > DESCRIBE AND SUMMARIZE ELEMENTS OF A TEXT
- > DETERMINE THE MEANING OF NEW WORDS AND CONCEPTS
- > INTERPRET CONTEXT CLUES FROM THE AUTHOR
- > CLEARLY ARTICULATE THEIR OPINIONS AND QUESTIONS

- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Green = feedback for teachers.

Verbal Expressions

Practice **CCSSRL/RI.1-9** and **SL1-6**: Ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, when, why and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.



- ◆ What do you think the concept of “hunger” means in this story? How do the characters satisfy or respond to their hunger? Do they tolerate their hunger? Why or why not? What are some verbal expressions related to “hunger” that appear in other parts of this story?

Hunger operates on many levels throughout this story. Ask students to compare the family’s hunger with the hunger of the old woman (or even the hunger of the animals who eat the pieces of bread in the forest [page 28]). In addition to these literal manifestations of hunger, the author often uses words like “cut” or “chop” in reference to items and activities that are not food-related (page 8).

What does “food” mean in the story? Compare different foods that appear in the story and discuss what they mean.

There are a lot of contrasts in the food we read about. Have students compare the descriptions of sweet foods (pages 21, 29, 37) with descriptions of meat (pages 9 and 49), or compare the tasteless pale bread (page 17) of Hansel and Gretel’s home with the savory colorful candies of the old woman’s hut (page 29).

When the author describes a “swollen cherry” (page 21), what does this expression make you think of?

The word swell is only used two times in this book; the other is in the expression “belly swell” (page 8). Ask students to think about how these uses could be connected. What is the connection between nourishment and family?



- ◆ What do you think the “forest” means in this story? What does it mean (perhaps metaphorically) to “live on the edge of the forest” as they do in the story (page 8)?

One could see the “forest” as a metaphor for the unknown in general, for adolescence and maturity, or even for the confusing modern age.

Relatedly, find instances when the author uses verbal expressions that have to do with light and dark in reference to the forest. In addition to the abundance of words like “dark” and “shadows,” note that there are some surprising uses of the word “white” (white pebbles, white tree trunk [page 17]). What could the author be trying to communicate with this interplay of black and white?

This story often plays with the connection between literal darkness and the metaphorical idea of darkness as “not-knowing.” Things that are “white” or “light” in the story serve as recognizable beacons in the darkness of the forest (also the light of a fire, or of the sun).

What do you think of or feel when you see shadows and darkness? What are you afraid of? What are Hansel and Gretel afraid of?

Most of Hansel and Gretel’s fears have to do with being isolated—getting lost from the human world, detached from family, abandoned by parents, etc. Have students discuss the ways that the author presents the “forest” as an embodiment of Hansel and Gretel’s fears.

- ◆ What is happening in the outside world during the events of this story? How have the changes affected Hansel and Gretel’s family?

The author describes a great and senseless war, and outlines the resulting inflation, violence, population decline, and a general change in what people accept as normal (page 12). This contributes to the parents’ discussion about whether to get rid of their children.

What other factors have created hardships in Hansel and Gretel’s family?

We can guess that the parents are both still quite young, we know they have always been poor, live in an isolated area, and can’t afford school.

Do you think Hansel and Gretel should be going to school?

Ask students if and how an education could improve their situation. Some teachers may wish to discuss the relationships between education, teenage pregnancy, and poverty.





- ◆ Describe the personalities of the main characters. Compare them. Explain the reasons why the characters have each developed their own unique personality. Can they be divided into “good people” and “bad people?”

In addition to their economic disadvantages, gender plays an important role in the author’s characterizations. Some teachers may wish to introduce the ideology of Separate Spheres, which prescribes different spheres of work for women and men [women in the private sphere, men in the public sphere]. Ask students to analyze how this plays out in the story. What does the father teach Hansel and Gretel? What does the mother teach them? What does the old woman teach them?

- ◆ Why does the mother bring up the subject of abandoning the kids? Compare the different positions of each parent regarding the topic of abandonment. Why are they different? What is the mathematical reason to abandon them? Emotional reason? Ethical reason? How was the father eventually convinced to abandon the kids? Would you be convinced to do so if you were the parent? Were there any other possible solution(s) aside from abandoning kids? Describe how Hansel and Gretel handle their abandonment. What does Hansel do? What does Gretel do? Why? Whose approach would you take if you were one of the kids?

Ask students to think about the differences in gender as they are presented in this story. Introduce the stereotype of the rational male and emotional female. The mother claims to be using “logic” to support her idea (page 16). Does her logic hold up? Is the father being logical or emotional? What about moral/ethical? Look to pages 13, 16, and 20-21 for supporting passages. When it comes to Hansel and Gretel, the stereotype of rational versus emotional is more clear cut. Hansel deals with their abandonment in a rational and pragmatic way: by dropping pebbles (and later bread) (pages 17 and 24); Gretel is more emotional: sharing bread, hugging her brother (pages 25 and 29). Also compare their respective ways of acquiring knowledge. Hansel learns of their pending abandonment by directly over-hearing his parents; Gretel figures this out through personal experience and implicit deduction. How would you describe this difference? Which is more effective: explicit or implicit observation? Are these two strategies related to gender difference (or ideas about gender difference)? Does the gendered dynamic between Hansel and Gretel change later in the story?

Discuss the different reactions of the mother and the father when the children come back (pages 20-21). Why do they respond in different ways?

The father is motivated by love for his children and guilt. The mother cannot see past her own hunger. What happens in this story when characters make decisions motivated only by hunger? (Hansel and Gretel on page 32, the old woman on page 41, the mother on page 49)

Why can't Hansel go to sleep after his first abandonment (page 21)?

Some teachers may wish to introduce ideas about PTSD, trauma, Dissociative anxiety, etc. Compare this event to what happens later, on page 44, when Hansel can't bring himself to let go of the bone that saved his life.

If you were in the children's situation, would you wait for the father as Gretel does or would you try to go home like Hansel regardless of what the father had said? Why?



◆ What might the river / stream signify (pages 24 and 45)?

This river separates a space of death from a space of safety. Ask students to compare this river with the River Styx of Greek mythology. In that tradition, the river represents a liminal space between two worlds. In other traditions (Christian), rivers are associated with re-birth and cleansing.

Make note of when vibrant colors are described, as opposed to the typical black/white dark/light language. What do colors symbolize?

Note the colorful descriptions on pages 9, 32, 45. In each case, color is associated with affluence and comfort.



◆ Note that the gingerbread house is defined by its smells. The old woman, we are told, has dim eyes and poor eyesight. Are these connected?

When one of the senses is weaker, other senses often grow stronger to compensate. Teachers may additionally wish to describe how Olfaction (the sense of smell) works. It is the most primitive sense (this is why the children are "impelled" by the smell of food on page 29). There is a strong relationship between smell and taste. Olfaction is also located in the same part of our brain that effects emotions, memory, and creativity.

Compare the way the old woman catches animals with how she treats the kids. For her, the children are no longer humans but rather animals and hence sources of food. Discuss this idea. Compare it with what happens during war and other bleak social situations. Are there similarities between what the old woman does to people and what war and famine do to people?



Why do Hansel and Gretel receive different treatments in the old woman's house (Gretel is chained and forced to work, Hansel is pacified within a cage)? Does the old woman bully them?

The old woman plans to teach Gretel how to "grow into a woman" following her own model (page 37)—ensnaring birds and travelers, feasting on human men. She's instituting a divide between male and female labor that is not so dissimilar from that followed by the father and mother on page 9 (father provides the meat, mother is chained to the home). The old woman, like the mother, is sharp-tongued, calling the children many names and falling into fits of anger. What are some other similarities between the old woman and the mother?

- ◆ Do Hansel and Gretel grow or become more mature in the story? Do they seem more like children or adults to you during the story?



Note that Hansel is described as having "transformed" into a "plump young man" on page 44 and Gretel is described on page 37 as about to "grow into a woman." They are definitely changed by their experience in the forest. When they return, they recognize the "familiar places where they had played, and the trees they had climbed" (page 48) as if they themselves are now long past that. And in a sense, they are. They have seen death, triumphed, and provided for themselves. They are more grown by the end of the story.

Describe how Gretel manages to rescue herself and her brother from the old woman. (She lies, steals keys, murders a person on purpose, and then loots the house. Why does she behave this way? Was she like that at the beginning of the story?)

Has Gretel learned something from the old woman after all? Note that Hansel is saved by his sister and that Gretel manages to free herself. Compare this to the earlier part in the story where Hansel is the one carrying white pebbles, saving them from abandonment. Gretel is the older sibling, but her transformation into the "leader" may be seen as an act of gender rebellion.

- ◆ Do the children follow the original route into the forest when they were leaving? How do you know? Why does the author describe the path as "the path they had known all their lives" (page 48)?



Is the journey in and out of the woods a kind of "life journey" for Hansel and Gretel? If the forest signifies maturity and adolescence, and the house "in which they had been born" signifies birth, what does the journey home signify? Are they becoming children again, or revisiting their childhood with fresh eyes? Note that when they arrive, they "called out, not daring to come too close." It seems that after their experiences, home doesn't feel like home anymore. They recognize it, but feel somewhat detached. This may be a common experience of getting older (feeling detached from things you used to love, or take for granted). Ask students if they have ever experienced this.

Discuss the possibilities for what happened to the mother and caused her death? Why?

Note the connection to hunger and eating? What do students make of the fact that the mother dies during the same time that the old woman is murdered? Is there a connection between these two characters? (See earlier discussion)

Was the woodcutter telling the truth about searching every day for the kids but not being able to find them? How do you know?

What would the father's reasons be for lying? If he is in fact telling the truth, why couldn't he find them? We are told that he knows the forest better than anyone. Is the old woman's house somehow hidden, or does it exist on a different plane/dimension?



◆ Why do Hansel and Gretel marry well? Why is it important for us to learn this? Explain why the author chose to spend a paragraph describing the food people enjoy at Hansel and Gretel's weddings.

Marriage is a traditional ending to fairy tales, because it functions as shorthand for a happy and profitable adulthood. The author here, however, gives us a rather grotesque account of the weddings, describing the fat running down the meat-eating chins of the guests (remember that "meat," for most of the

story, was used in reference to human flesh). Is there a connection between being successful/affluent and being a predator (like the old woman, or perhaps any meat-eater)?

Note the "pale moon" at the very last sentence. Why does the author bring up the pale moon at the end of the book?

This can be seen as a return to the dark/light dichotomy, but also a further complication of it. A pale moon occurs at night (which is dark) but it also casts a lot of light. Perhaps the "pale moon," a symbol of both light and dark, represents some kind of ambivalence (such as moral ambivalence [not good or evil]). In the end, after all, the children are both good and bad. They've cared (for each other, for their father), but they have also killed.



Visual Expressions

Practice CCSSRL/RI.1-9 and SL1-6: Ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, when, why and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in the art.



- ◆ Generally describe the artistic style of the illustrations. How do they make you feel?
Look at the straight, curvy, and swirly lines. Compare them, and pay attention to where the illustrator decided to put them.

Note that the illustrator typically uses large/long strokes for backgrounds/non-human objects and adopts smaller strokes for the characters.

- ◆ Note the contrast between dark spaces and white spaces in the illustrations. Compare them with the dark/white metaphors & symbols in the text. What do you think the dark and the white spaces mean in the illustrations?

Note how light spaces are used to draw attention to the characters. Hansel and Gretel are always surrounded by a light area and on page 19, the father's eye is highlighted by a field of light. Just as "white" or "light" metaphors in the story were recognizable beacons in the darkness of the forest, in the art, white spaces help us make sense of the dense and twisted forest imagery.

- ◆ Compare the front and back endpages (pages 2-3 & pages 54-55), along with pages 6-7. Note how similar all three are. What are the differences? What do you think the illustrator is trying to express through these three similar, yet different pages?

The front endpages have characters but with no visible roads; while the back endpages have no characters but a strong directional path/tree.) The path/trees on 6-7 faces opposite ways from the path/trees on 54-55. Those on pages 6-7 seem to point into the book and get lost, while those on the back endpages (54-55) point out of the book (and therefore out of the story).



- ◆ Compare the illustration of the family home on pages 10-11 with the same home on pages 50-51. Notice the similar compositions. What are the similarities and differences?

There are no characters, no cooking smoke, and no road on pages 10-11. Pages 50-51 have all these things, and also a big open space in both the sky and the foreground (with no visible forest anymore). Ask students to analyze how the two drawings make them feel.



- ◆ Compare the deep interior perspective on pages 14-15 with the one on pages 38-39. How does they make you feel?

Both images guide the reader deep inside the composition, while creating a claustrophobic, somewhat dangerous feeling to the spaces. Students may note that the center of each image (the vanishing point) represents “death” in both cases: the parents planning abandonment (pages 14-15) and the open oven (pages 38-39).



- ◆ How many characters are there on pages 18-19? How do they look? Refer to the text and compare with the picture. Does anything seem strange?

Note the hand next to the woodcutter. There is a possible fourth person in this picture. Is it the mother? Although she is not in this scene, it is her “hand,” as it were, that guides the father in his actions. This may be the one representation of the mother—hidden in shadows, just a guiding hand.



- ◆ In some pages the characters are facing left. In others, they face right. What do you think is the purpose of these different compositions?

In this book, characters face left when they are entering into the forest or a bad situation, and face right when they are escaping, or moving forward to safety.



- ◆ On pages 30-31, the characters start getting bigger and taking up more space. What do you make of the shift in representation? We also see a new building (the gingerbread house). How does it differ from Hansel and Gretel’s house? Compare them.

The characters seem to grow more mature as the story continues, and they move from the background of illustrations to the foreground. This may be connected to their increasing agency within the narrative. The gingerbread house is a huge feature of the illustrations (it serves as the background for four spreads). But it is a little hard to make sense of it. The house is abstract and it blends into the forest. It has exotic elements and ornate decorations. In all, it is markedly different from Hansel and Gretel’s family home, which meets our expectations for a “traditional” house.



- ◆ Look at pages 34-35. Note the contrast between slimmer lines of the window and thicker lines of the house itself. Look at the white spaces and the perspective. There's a confined feeling in this composition. Why? Did it feel confined when Hansel and Gretel were in their own home?

Hansel and Gretel's own home does not look as confining because of the flat empty expanse of the floor (pages 14-15). With its dark floor, arched ceiling, and latticed walls, the gingerbread house does not look dissimilar from the forest. At the same time, though, the gingerbread house is itself a huge cage. On pages 38-39, the bars of the cage are almost indistinguishable from the walls of the house.



- ◆ Describe the tension in the picture on pages 42-43. How many characters are there in the composition? How have these characters changed since from earlier representations

Note Gretel looks more like "a woman." Her bent-over pose and silhouette actually resemble the old woman in previous pages (and pushing a living creature into the oven is certainly something that they have in common). Hansel looks younger than Gretel for the first

time in the book, an indication that she is the one with a plan this time. Have students look at the old woman's feet. There is something almost inhuman about them, like a goat (or other cloven animal). This satisfies the folkloric association of goat and hooves with evil creatures.



- ◆ On pages 46-47 Gretel is on the back of a bird/boat while Hansel watches her from the bank of the river. What does this tell you about the dynamic shift between these two characters? Examine the differences between texture and lines on this page (straight black lines vs. white waves). Note how much white is used on this page. How does this make you feel? Look at how all the lines converge to the right in a vanishing point. How does this make you feel?

Hansel and Gretel's dynamic has shifted, and Gretel is now the leader. Some may feel that she has become a kind of adult during this journey, and is now very clearly embracing her role as the older sibling. In the image, all lines point toward the sun, and strong black shadow indicate Hansel and Gretel's movement toward "the light."



**CCSS: W.4.1-10
W.5.1-10**

- ◆ On pages 50-51, Hansel and Gretel look like children again (especially Gretel). The woodcutter appears without his axe. Why might the artist have chosen this change in representation?

Hansel and Gretel do wish to return to their childhood innocence, despite their maturing encounter with the old woman. Their father and home represent childhood to them. Some may find it tragic that the children want to please their mother with treasures, even though she essentially sent them to their death. In this sense, we can still see a kind of naiveté in the children, or a childlike optimism at least.

Also note that in this page, almost everything is drawn in straight thick lines. Why?

Compare this with the curvy thick lines adopted to depict the forest. The straight lines are also featured on pages 10-11 and 14-15. This allows the visual effect of the forest (and the gingerbread house) to stand in opposition. To the children, the home is “known,” so it seems more orderly, predictable, and linear.



Further Research

Practice CCSS W1-10: Students write opinion pieces and research projects.

- ◆ Find another version of the Hansel & Gretel story. Point out the similarities and differences. How does illustration style (or cinematography, if a film) effect the overall mood and style of the fable. Which version do you prefer and why?
- ◆ Try to create your own Mattotti-inspired landscape using only black ink and a brush. Pick a location of your choice and draw it using only shadows. Make sure to think about line width and style (straight lines look more orderly, curvy lines more organic and confusing). Present the drawing to the class for discussion and analysis.

*Lesson plan by Hsin Yu Chao
and Sasha Steinberg*

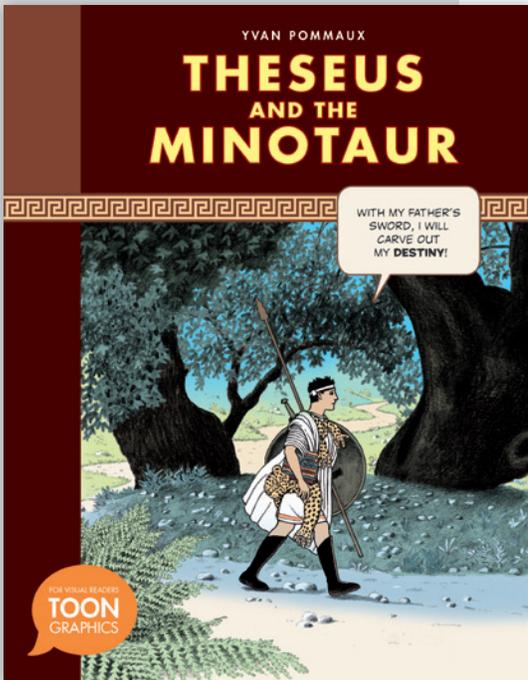




Theseus and the Minotaur

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



Theseus and the Minotaur:

by Yvan Pommaux
A TOON Graphic
ISBN: 978-1-935179-61-0

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THE TOON EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH TEAM:

Hsin Yu Chao, an illustrator and comic artist in her native Taiwan, is currently pursuing a master's degree in Arts Administration at Teachers College, Columbia University. Chao has worked for numerous galleries as well as for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.

Sasha Steinberg, who holds a BA in Comparative Literature from Vassar College and an MFA in Cartooning from the Center for Cartoon Studies, was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to study political art in Russia.

TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make “mental maps.” A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' choices.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and encourages rereading. It creates a sense

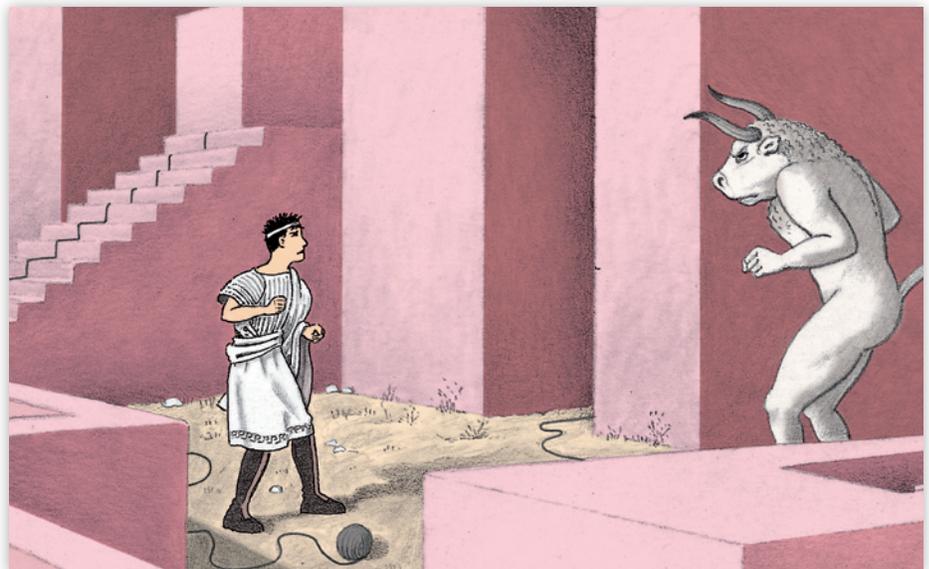
of continuity for the action, and it can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas.

The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and for information—a reader who *LOVES* to read.





LITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In addition to providing students with the tools to master verbal literacy, each TOON Graphic offers a unique focus on visual learning. The 21st Century has seen a shift where literacy has been redefined to include visual literacy. Our unique lesson plans and teacher's guides help instructors and students alike develop the vocabulary and framework necessary to discuss visual expressions, structure, and meaning in the classroom.

For schools that follow the ELA Common Core, TOON Graphics lesson plans offer examples of how to best utilize our books to satisfy a full range of state standards. The Common Core's learning goals outline what a student should know and be able to do at the end of each grade, and were created to ensure that all students graduate from high school with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in college, career, and life, regardless of where they live. Though this book can be used in any grade, we focused this lesson plan on state standards for grades 4 and 5. Questions included in this guide fulfill the following standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Literature (RL).4-5.1-10
Students build skills in reading and comprehending literature independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Informational Text (RI).4-5.4, 9
Students determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. Students integrate information from several texts in order to speak knowledgeably on a subject.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.1
Students engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.2
Students summarize a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.4
Students report on a topic or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes.

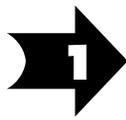
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.1
Students write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.2
Students write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.7
Students conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Gray = feedback for teachers.



Verbal Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
Refer to details and example in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*



Characters

- ◆ Look at the promise that Theseus makes to his mother on page 20. Does he keep his promise throughout the story?

Theseus promises to use his “brains as well as [his] sword.” Point to the battles on pages 22-23 as examples of Theseus using his brains (literally, in the case of the white bull!). When and how does Theseus fail to keep his promise?

- ◆ Theseus’s mother believes that he is the son of both King Aegeus and the god Poseidon. What evidence is given to show that Theseus is indeed the son of a god?

On page 11, we are told that Aethra “thought [Theseus] was so handsome that he must be the son of both a god and a king.” Ask students if this makes sense. Is there really a connection between beauty and power? Why might Ancient Greeks have told stories to connect the two? Is there more specific evidence that Theseus has both Aegeus and Poseidon as a father (pages 20, 30)? How would this be possible? What does that idea tell you about Ancient Greek understandings of biology?



◆ Which two traits does Theseus learn to value above everything else at the end of the story (page 49)? What leads him to value these so highly?

On page 49 we learn that, after the events of the story, Theseus decided to “value wisdom and humility over bravery and courage.” This, the text explains, was the beginning of “democracy” as we know it. How is Theseus’s decision to reject bravery a direct response to the events of the story? What are the positive and negative results of Theseus’s bravery throughout the story? Ask students if they agree with his ultimate decision.

◆ How do other rulers like Minos and Aegeus compare to Theseus? What are their values? What lessons do you think the Ancient Greeks could have learned from each king?

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.6
Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.6
Describe how a narrator’s or speaker’s point of view influences how events are described.

Have students look at King Minos’s decisions on pages 13 and 19 (where he decides not to sacrifice the white bull and to tax Aegeus with the lives of seven young Athenians a year.) Why does Minos make these decisions? Likewise, for Aegeus, have students examine pages 17 and 25 (where he decides to send first Androgeos and then Theseus to their deaths). What motivates these decisions? Are we supposed to respect these Kings and their ruling styles? Or are they meant to demonstrate how not to behave?

Ancient Greek World

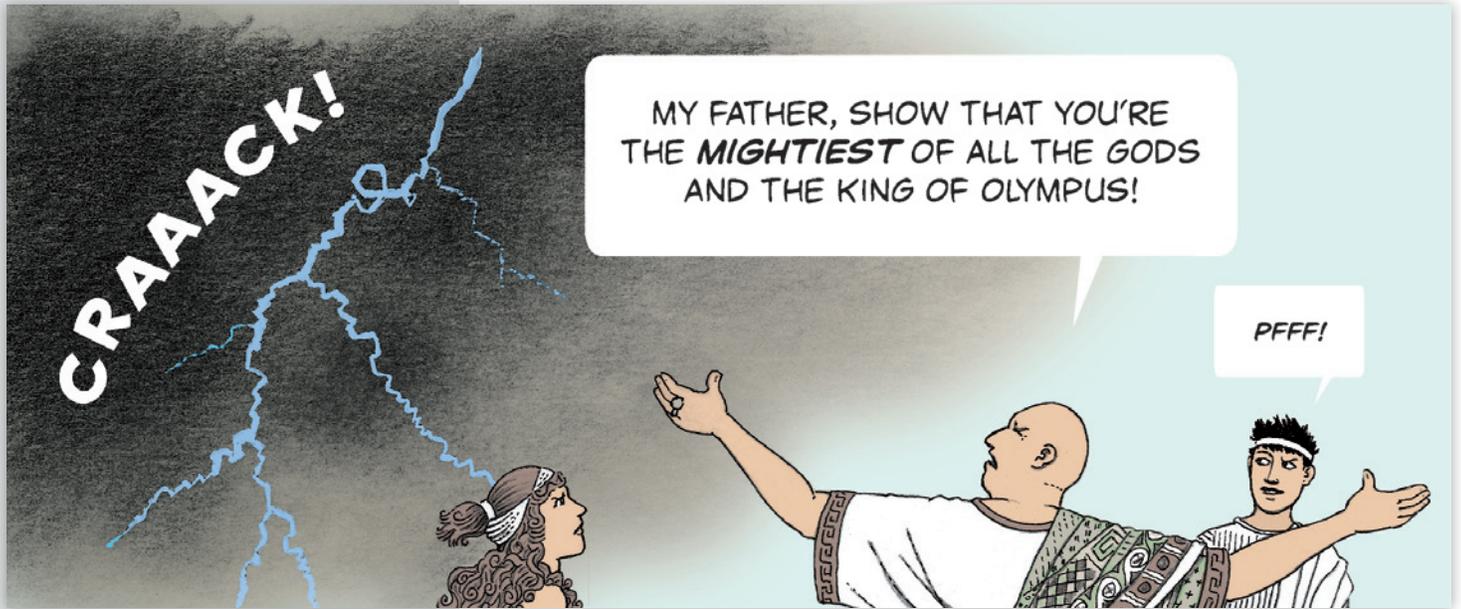
◆ What does “fate” mean? How does it affect the lives of specific characters (Minos, Ariadne, Theseus)? In what ways do characters try (and fail) to avoid their fates? What would fate have meant to the Ancient Greek world? What does it mean today?

See page 17 for a specific mention of the word “fate” (in connection with Minos). Is fate decided by the gods or does human action affect it (the idea of “sealing one’s fate”)? How do the fates of women in this story compare with the fates of men? Do Ariadne, Pasiphaë, and Aethra have a say in their fates? What happens to Pasiphaë and Aethra (the mothers) in the end of the story? Their stories are not told. What does this tell us about the roles of men and women in Greek society? How is fate connected to parentage and legacy (see the relationship between Aegeus, Poseidon, and Theseus)? Is Theseus’s fate determined by his fathers?

◆ Based on specific events and references in the story, what does the myth of Theseus tell you about the role of the “sea” in ancient Greece?

See, for example, page 10 (when Aethra is impregnated by the sea), page 13 (when Poseidon makes a sacrificial bull jump from the waves), pages 29-31 (when Theseus dives into the water and is assisted by dolphins), and page 46 (when Aegeus throws himself into what is now called “The Aegean Sea” [page 49]). What are the various mythological powers of the sea? Why might the Ancient Greeks have held these beliefs?





CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, concepts from the ancient world).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, concepts from the ancient world).

◆ Ask students about the relationship between the humans and the gods. Who is in charge? Which humans are obedient and which humans try to outsmart the gods? Are they successful?

See pages 10 and 13, where Poseidon is able to control the world based on his passions and rages. See also page 45, where Dionysus does the same. What do these moments tell us about the way the Ancient Greeks thought of the gods? Note that in the latter case, Theseus (unlike Minos on page 13), heeds the “great god’s” demand. Would this have been an Ancient Greek indication of a “good person”? How does it compare with today’s standards for good behavior?

◆ Who is responsible for the Minotaur? Why are seven young Athenians sacrificed in the labyrinth each year? How does Theseus come to meet (and defeat) the Minotaur?

Ask students to identify some of the circumstances and conflicts that set the stage for Theseus’s epic battle with the Minotaur. See pages 13-19 for the history of the Minotaur, and the back-and-forth power struggle between Minos and Aegeus that sets the stage for Theseus’ adventure. Whose “fault” is the Minotaur? Whose “fault” is the loss of Athenian lives. Students may conclude that both Minos and Aegeus are deeply responsible (with their intertwining competitiveness) for the disasters in this book. What lesson would Ancient Greeks have taken from this story of warring leaders?





Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

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Color

◆ Pay attention to the color themes throughout the book. What do you see? What colors play an important role in the book? Why do you think the artist used them?

Note the background colors of tan and blue indicate whether the action is taking place in Athens/Troezen or Crete.

◆ When does the artist use the color pink (or pinkish red)? What could this color symbolize?



Note that the colors pink/red only occur in connection with the Minotaur (and his territory: the labyrinth) or with the death of characters (page 18 - Androgeos's death, pages 19, 26, 27 - the black-sailed boat, page 22 - the bull's death, pages 33-38 - the Minotaur and his labyrinth, page 46 - King Aegeus's death). Ask students about the link between colors and emotions.

◆ See if you can find all the uses of the color black. When and where does it appear in the story? How does the color black make you feel? How might the color black be related to death or fate?

Note that the artist rarely uses black, and when he does, it is outlined or accented with a light color. The use of black seems very purposeful: King Aegeus's clothes, the night sky, the black-sailed boat, shadowy trees and leaves on page 32, and the crows. The use of black is connected to death and fate. King Aegeus is fated for sorrow and ultimate death, the black-sailed boat indicates the fate of being eaten by Minotaur, and the trees, leaves, and crows of Crete symbolize Theseus' own dangerous fate (of facing death in the labyrinth). Ask students why the color black is connected to death in so many cultures?



Visual Parallels

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
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CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
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CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

◆ Compare the verbal and visual expression of Theseus's growing up process (pages 10-12) with that of the Minotaur (pages 13-15).

There are strong visual similarities in these two stories. The composition of princess Aethra drifting in the waves (page 10) is very similar to that of the white bull emerging from the waves (page 13). Likewise, the way Theseus is held as a baby (page 11) mirrors the way the Minotaur is held (page 15).

There is a real parallel between the two characters. Both are the secret sons of the two warring kings, born in part through the passions of Poseidon. Both are used by their fathers in revenge games against each other, and come face to face in battle on pages 40-43, when the strands of their two fates finally intertwine. The parallel emphasizes the animalistic nature of human violence, which is typically described as "bravery" or "courage." It also brings out the humanity of the Minotaur; we see how human-like he is and how he was once treated like a little boy but slowly (and perhaps through force) developed into a fierce beast.



◆ Note that the Minotaur is always nude in the story while Theseus wears clothes and usually animal furs (leopard?). What do you think is the reason that they are depicted in this way?

We can attribute this difference to the typical power hierarchy between humans and animals. Because the Minotaur is a hybrid, and half-human, he is classified as lower, and less advanced than human beings, therefore nude. Theseus, by contrast, who is not only human but actually part god, gets to wear clothes, and sometimes even the skin of "lesser" creatures. Ask students where else can they find power hierarchies of clothed/nude in the history of art and storytelling. Some teachers may wish to introduce traditional western paintings, in which the clothing hierarchy is frequently applied to male/female subjects.



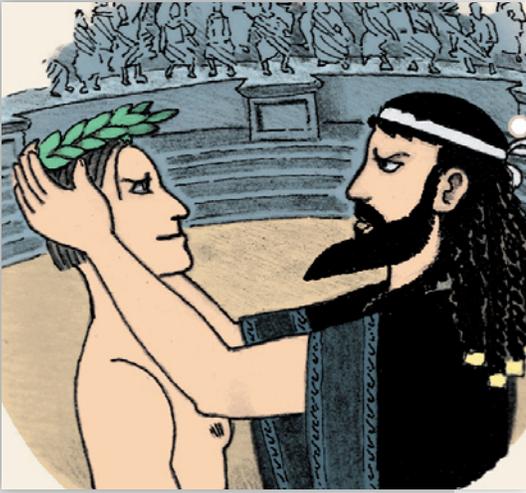
◆ In what ways does Theseus resemble King Aegeus? Are there certain things that they both do? For example, compare the panel in which King Aegeus lifts the rock (page 11, panel #01) and the panel in which Theseus lifts the rock (page 20, panel #01). What are the similarities and differences? Or, compare the panel in which King Aegeus sits in his palace (page 12, panel #02) and the panel in which Theseus sits in the same palace (page 47, panel #02).

In the case of the palace scene, the sky on page 12 is bright, but it is dark on page 47. This may reflect the thoughts and moods of the characters; King Aegeus is angry about his fate whereas Theseus feels saddened and guilty. Ask students to analyze how Theseus's experiences in this story shaped his psychology and made him different from Aegeus in both attitude and personality.

◆ Compare pages 29 (Theseus jumping off the cliff) and 46 (King Aegeus falling from the cliff) what are the similarities and differences? What do you think Theseus is feeling when he jumps off the cliff? How about King Aegeus felt?

Although the cliffs look similar, the composition is reversed. Theseus jumps left to right, indicating a forward movement, in line with the direction of the narrative. Aegeus, however, topples backwards and down, an indication of his defeat. These compositions reflect the different moods of the characters: Theseus is eager/willing to prove himself by jumping off the cliff; King Aegeus feels desperate, devastated, and full of grief.



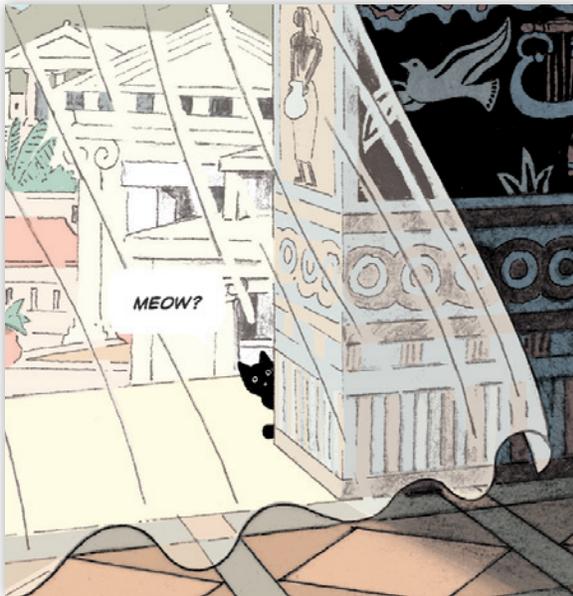


◆ Compare the facial expressions of Minos, Aegeus, and Androgeos on pages 17 and 18. How does Minos feel about his son, Androgeos? How does Aegeus feel about Androgeos? What are the differences?

Note that Minos and Androgeos are looking out in the same direction (page 17) whereas Aegeus and Androgeos are facing each other (pages 17 and 18). Perhaps this indicates that Minos and Androgeos have a similar viewpoint and position, but Aegeus and Androgeos do not. In both instances, Aegeus and Androgeos are actually thinking and feeling radically different things, including on page 18, where Aegeus is plotting Androgeos's death, and the young man is none the wiser!

◆ What do you make of the transparent curtain that hangs in King Aegeus' palace (pages 24-25) and in the scene of Theseus saying goodbye to his mother (page 20)? What might this curtain represent?

The transparent curtain appears in scenes that link Theseus to parents (especially to his father Aegeus). In some ways, it may be an allusion to a white sail (a symbol of safety that also foreshadows the accidental death of Aegeus [for which Theseus is indirectly responsible]). In other ways, it may simply represent the "safe space" of family, which is set off from the rest of the world by a kind of protective, private membrane. Be sure to note that the transparent curtain is gone on page 47 (after Aegeus' death). This supports both explanations—because Theseus is cut off from his family, and also feels exposed to the violence of the world.



◆ Compare the texture of the curtain with the other materials used in buildings in the book, what are the similarities and differences between those materials? Compare the palaces of Minos and Aegeus, as well as the Minotaur's labyrinth. Describe the appearance of the buildings, and analyze the ways that this corresponds with the personalities of the characters.

The palaces of Minos and Aegeus are quite similar in composition and color (pages 24 and 28), although the way in which the two leaders occupy them are quite different. Aegeus appears almost exclusively in his elaborate throne room, an indication, perhaps, of his obsession with power and inheritance. Minos, by contrast, often appears at the edge of the ocean, gazing towards Athens. This, in turn, may indicate his competitive spirit, and his quest to dominate the surrounding kingdoms. The Minotaur's labyrinth resembles a city, but is completely devoid of embellishment. It is also the only palace/city that is not located on water. The Minotaur's domain is completely cut off, unfinished, abandoned.

Composition



- ◆ Drawing on your sense of traditional Greek and Roman painting (see the front endpapers and the jars on page 26 for inspiration), do you see any similarities between the style of art throughout the book (especially pages 16-18) and actual Greek and Roman illustration? What is unique about this special style of art? How does it make you feel as a viewer? Do you like it? Why or why not?

Traditional Greek and Roman painting features characters facing to the side and many flat backgrounds. Greek and Roman art did not have a developed perspective technique. That being said, it also used sequential illustration to tell stories in many media (walls, jars, etc.), making it deeply connected to the history of comics. Students may be interested to learn about the historical development of narrative art / sequential narrative. In many ways, this book is actually designed to resemble the ancient style sequential narrative expression—horizontal panels, tiered story-telling (from top to bottom), characters in profile—yet it also has adopted more advanced techniques such as perspective, camera angles, and more realistic modern landscape renderings.

- ◆ How many enemies does Theseus fight in the story? Take a look at pages 22-23, where the illustrator utilizes different sizes of panels for Theseus' different battles. Why did the artist choose to do this?

The size of panels may be related to the power or strength of the enemy. The more difficult the enemy is to beat, the larger the panel. Ask students to compare with pages 39-43, where huge spreads are devoted to Theseus's battle with the Minotaur.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4-5.9
Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures. (See Picasso question below)



- ◆ Look at the fight scene between Theseus and the Minotaur (pages 38-43). How does it make you feel? What techniques does the artist use to build tension? How is this scene similar to (or different from) suspenseful scenes in films or novels?

On page 38, we see Theseus walking through a narrow doorway to find the Minotaur (who appears in close-up on the facing page). This, along with the growing prevalence of the colors pink and red, slowly builds the tension and stress, guiding the audience to expect a strong enemy and a dramatic confrontation.

- ◆ Pages 42-43 display the long battle between Theseus and the Minotaur in a single image. What do you make of this image? What do you see? Does the composition remind you of anything?



Pablo Picasso's Guernica (1937)

Some students may be interested to compare this composition to Pablo Picasso's Guernica. Guernica was painted in April of 1937 in response to the bombing of Guernica, Spain (a Basque Country village) by German and Italian warplanes during the Spanish Civil War. The painting shows the violence and suffering of war and is considered to be a strong anti-war symbol. Certain visual similarities (not least of which is the white bull and the black/white/yellow/blue color palette) connect Guernica to the scene in Theseus. Ask students to think about what the two paintings are trying to communicate, and why the artist of Theseus may have looked to Picasso for inspiration.



- ◆ What do you make of Theseus’s “victory” over the Minotaur. Note his body language as he walks away from the scene of the battle on page 43. How do you think he defeated the Minotaur? Is it a “victory” in the traditional sense? Why or why not?

Throughout the storyline, the artist emphasizes a lot of similarities between Theseus and Minotaur. It’s hard to tell whether Theseus really “defeated” the Minotaur or not. In some ways, he may have helped put the Minotaur out of his lonely misery. Regardless, Theseus certainly does not feel deserving of praise (page 47). By the end, although he has saved the lives of many young Athenians, his actions have cost him several close relationships, and his death count has become quite high. Is Theseus really less of a murderer than the Minotaur? How clear are the lines of good and evil in this story?



Further Research

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4-5.6

Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, and describe how a speaker’s point of view influences the description.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9

Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1

Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7

Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- ◆ Ask students to look at the map in the back of the book (page 54) that shows Theseus’s path to Crete. How does it compare to a modern day map of that area of the world? What has changed? How would Theseus’s journey be different if he travelled from Troezen to Knossos today?

- ◆ Ask students to write two separate accounts of everything that happened between Ariadne and Theseus, one from each point of view (in the form of journal entries). How are the accounts different? Why are they different? Then, select two students to play the parts of Ariadne and Theseus. Have them act out a conversation in which they explain their respective points of view to each other.

- ◆ Have students split into groups and write/present an account of Theseus’s journey to Crete and his homecoming, as if they were news reporters updating the citizens of Athens. They should focus on chronology, and be sure to address instances of cause and effect (e.g. how Theseus’s forgetfulness leads to Aegeus’s death). Be sure to use appropriate tone when reporting each event; is it anxious, excited, tragic, or triumphant?



◆ Have students choose an aspect of Ancient Greece from Theseus and the Minotaur that interests them. Is it the characters' clothing? Greek weddings or burials? Classical architecture? Ancient ships? Have students use web and book sources to research their topic of interest and write a report to be presented in class.

◆ Readers' Theater: Have students read various scenes aloud in class. Pay attention to their inflection. If possible, have each student play multiple roles and be sure that they adjust their performance accordingly. Ask them to try to incorporate visual information from the images into their performance. Remember to refer to the pronunciation keys at the bottom of each page.

◆ Ask students to write an alternate ending to Theseus and the Minotaur. A good place to begin may be when Ariadne gives Theseus the magical string. What would happen if Theseus did not have the string? Would he still defeat the Minotaur? Students are encouraged to follow the comics format, including paneled illustrations, speech balloons, sound effects, etc. Remind students to think about the ways they can use graphic cues to direct their reader.



◆ Ask students to imagine that they, like Daedalus, were given the task of designing a building from which no one can escape. How would they have done this in ancient times, and how would they do it today? What sort of materials would be available in each era? Have students write an essay describing their thoughts and strategies. Students may want to draw their own pictures, diagrams, and blueprints as well.

*Activities by Genevieve Bormes,
Educational Outreach Consultant.*

◆ Give each student a blank family tree and a blank timeline. Give each student in class a number, either 1 or 2. As they read in small groups, the 1s will fill out the family tree for this story together. Similarly, as they read in small groups, the 2s will fill out the timeline. Display student story-based family trees and timelines somewhere where all students can see them. Ask each group to explain their graphic organizer and their decisions. After all of the groups have shared their ideas, have the students work together on an "ultimate" class family tree and timeline.

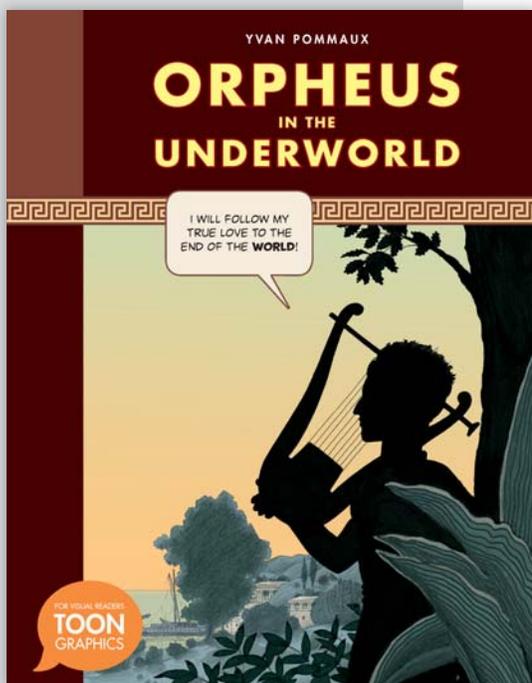
*Activity by Dr. Katie Monnin,
Associate Professor of Literacy at the University of North Florida.*



Orpheus in the Underworld

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



Orpheus in the Underworld
by Yvan Pommaux
A TOON Graphic
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THE TOON EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH TEAM:

Richard Kutner, a translator of both prose and graphic literature with a thirty-three year background in education. He holds degrees from both New York University and Yale, and was the 2014 recipient of a Hemingway Grant for his work with TOON.

Genevieve Bormes, holds a BFA from the Rhode Island School of Design and is an illustrator based in New York City.

TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make "mental maps." A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' choices.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and encourages rereading. It creates a sense

of continuity for the action, and it can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

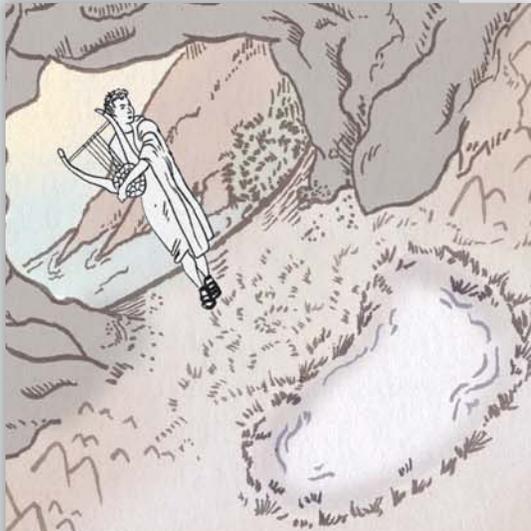
Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas.

The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and for information—a reader who *LOVES* to read.





LAND OF LOST SOULS

LITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In addition to providing students with the tools to master verbal literacy, each TOON Graphic offers a unique focus on visual learning. The 21st Century has seen a shift where literacy has been redefined to include visual literacy. Our unique lesson plans and teacher's guides help instructors and students alike develop the vocabulary and framework necessary to discuss visual expressions, structure, and meaning in the classroom.

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CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.2
Students summarize a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.4
Students report on a topic or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes.

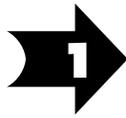
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.1
Students write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.2
Students write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.7
Students conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Gray = feedback for teachers.



Verbal Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).



Characters

- ◆ Orpheus is a handsome poet and musician. Why does he pay no attention to the women of Thrace's expressions of love? (p. 11)

Orpheus is an idealist whose thoughts are on a high moral plane. He is waiting to meet a woman of ideal physical and spiritual beauty. He is absorbed in his quest for absolute truth and ideal love and pays no attention to anything less. Remember that his mother was a Muse.

- ◆ Orpheus is attracted by Eurydice's eyes (p. 19), which seem different from the other women's. What does he see in her eyes? Can a person's eyes communicate what a person is really like inside?

People have said that the eyes are the mirrors of the soul. Certainly they are expressive. We can often tell how people are feeling from the look in their eyes—fear, happiness, anger, love. Perhaps we can also get a glimpse of their intelligence and innermost feelings and that is what Orpheus senses. Hypnotists ask their subjects to look into their eyes. A rock-and-roll song says, "Just one look, that's all it took."



◆ Can you tell what kind of person Eurydice is from what she says? Please give specific examples. (pages 19-20, 24-25)

On pages 20-21, Eurydice says, “Your voice is music enough to my ears.” When she hears about the myth of Persephone, she says, “HOW SAD! Poor Persephone.” She shows the depth of her love for Orpheus and a kind heart in her concern for Persephone. The author doesn’t need to tell us these things. They are conveyed in the speech bubbles by Eurydice’s own words. On pages 24-25, Eurydice shows her loyalty to Orpheus and her strength of character in firmly resisting Aristaeus’s advances. Notice the size of the letters in the speech bubbles.

◆ Why isn’t Orpheus afraid of the darkness of the underworld, of the short-tempered Charon, the fierce Cerberus, the torments of the land of the dead, or the cold-hearted Hades?

Orpheus is driven by his quest to retrieve his beloved Eurydice at all costs. His love overcomes any fear he may have and has his adrenaline going. And he is confident that his singing will help him to overcome all obstacles. Is it really his singing or something inside him?

◆ Why does Hades set a condition for returning Eurydice to Orpheus? Why doesn’t he just let her go? (page 43)

The Greek gods and goddesses often impose conditions on mortals to test them. Theseus must find his way through the labyrinth and confront the Minotaur (see Toon Graphics *Theseus and the Minotaur*). Even before this, Theseus must defeat many enemies. This is true in other cultures as well. In the Old Testament, God asks Abraham to sacrifice his son Isaac to test his faith and obedience. Job is severely tested as well. In Mozart’s opera *The Magic Flute*, the hero and heroine are tested by fire and water. Tamino, the hero, like Orpheus, is able to charm wild animals with his musical instrument, a flute.

◆ Why does Orpheus lose Eurydice at the last minute? Could he have acted otherwise? What is the main idea of this event?

There is no simple answer to these questions. Orpheus is plagued by doubt in his departure from the underworld (pp. 45-47). Is Eurydice really there? He can’t hear her. Does he lack faith? Is his curiosity too much for him? Is he overly impatient? What in his character brings about this loss?

◆ Why do the women of Thrace tear Orpheus apart? Could the gods have prevented this?

The women are still jealous of Orpheus’s love for Eurydice. They’re also tired of his unrelenting sadness that’s dragging down their mood. Orpheus remains loyal to the memory of Eurydice (a positive quality), but this loyalty brings about his downfall (a negative event). It is hard to know what the gods’ role is in all this. They don’t seem to be involved, or could they have been planning this all along? They did, in the end, send the Muses down to bury him at the base of Mount Olympus, where the song of the nightingale was more beautiful than anywhere else.

◆ Do you think that Orpheus is reunited with his beloved Eurydice in the end, as the author says? Why or why not? (p. 49)

◆ Ask students: Were Orpheus’s constant sorrow and undying devotion to Eurydice right or wrong? What was good or bad about them? Why do students think so? Ask them to write a composition telling if they would do whatever they could to save someone they loved. They should support their point of view with detailed examples.





Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

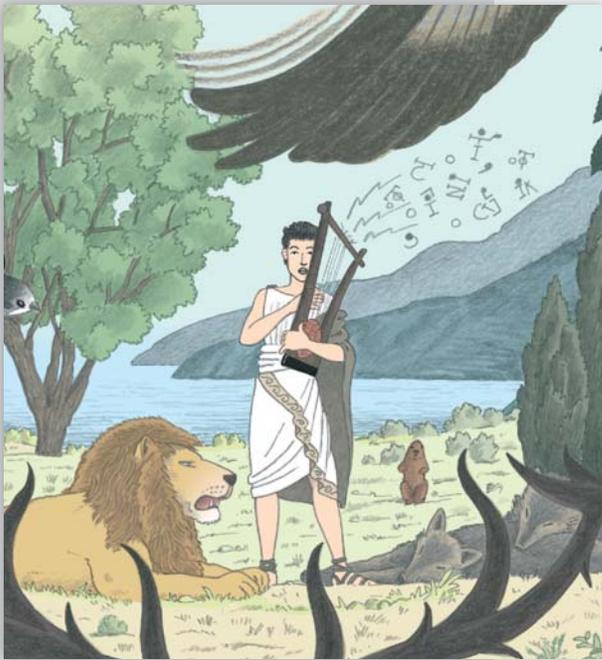
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)



Light and Dark

◆ There is an interplay between light and dark in this book. There are two light worlds (Mount Olympus and Thrace) and the dark world of the underworld. What does this mean? On which pages is the artwork the very darkest? Why do you think this is so?

The artwork is darkest on pages 44-47, where the background is solid black. This may reflect Orpheus's doubt: "...seeds of doubt were growing in Orpheus's mind..." (p. 44) All the rest of the text on this page consists of questions that Orpheus is asking himself. When the full light of day returns on p. 48, ironically Orpheus is in a state of despair. His state of mind is removed from the light surrounding him. It's interesting that the Fates do their work in a dark cave (pages 22-23). What does this tell you about the Greeks' view of fate? Was it positive or negative?



◆ How many shades of gray do you see on pages 36-42?

Life is not just all dark or all light. There are many shades of gray. The same is true for people's personalities. Often in literature, evil characters are not all evil, and good characters are not entirely good. Think of Hades in this book.

Foreshadowing

◆ Foreshadowing is giving a hint about something that is going to happen later in a book or story. How do the shadows of the leaves on p. 24 foreshadow later events in this book? What else could they represent?

The dark shadows may foreshadow Orpheus's descent into the underworld. This descent may really be a physical symbolic representation of his psychological descent into despair or into the depths of his own character. The dark shadows may also represent Aristaeus's evil intentions.



Color and Composition

◆ Look at the harmony of colors and forms on pages 14-15. How does this make you feel? What does it have to do with Orpheus? How does the artist create a feeling of depth?

All the forms are rounded on these pages, creating a soft, calm, lyrical feeling. The colors are mixed harmoniously. This probably relates to the music that Orpheus is playing and to his talent. The artist creates a feeling of depth by placing large animals, rocks, and plants in the foreground and extending the field of view to the sea and sky in the background. We get the feeling that Orpheus's music is filling all of nature.

◆ Contrast the stark vertical trees on page 30-31 with the fluid trees that bend to brush against Orpheus on pages 16-17. Why do you think the artist made this contrast?

The author probably made this contrast to scare us and make us think that the underworld might not respond to the magic of Orpheus's music.

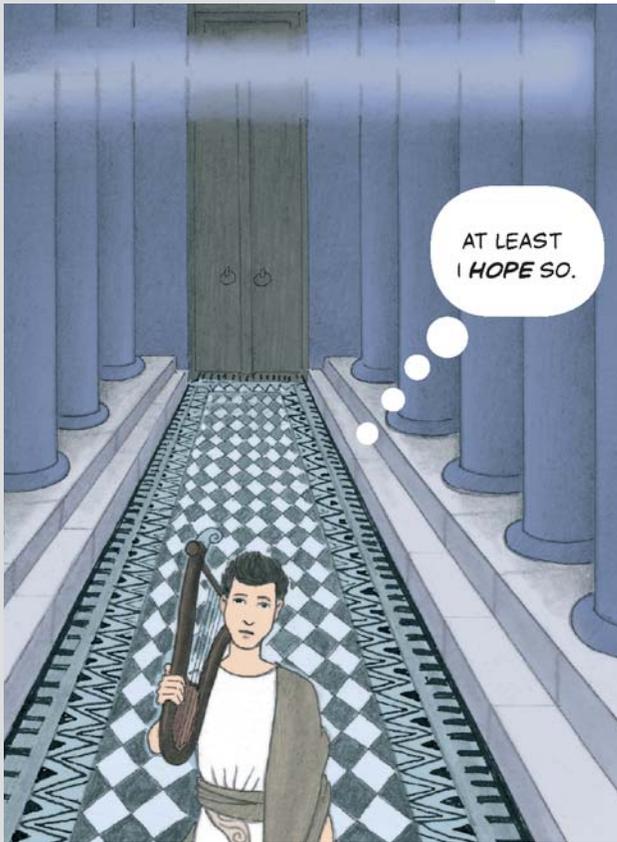
◆ What do the green snakes on p. 45 remind you of?

They recall the green snake that bit Eurydice on p. 25. The snakes on Cerberus's head are also green. Ever since the story of Adam and Eve (and before), snakes have not been associated with good things. We call a treacherous person or a concealed danger a "snake in the grass."

◆ On pages 46-47, how does the artist create a feeling of distance between Orpheus and Eurydice? Between Orpheus and Charon?

Orpheus is large in the foreground at the top of the page, and Eurydice is small, fading into the background. The artist creates a big, empty space between Orpheus and Charon, reflecting the idea that they are separated forever now, that Orpheus must "leave this place and never return!"





◆ Look at the composition of pages 32-33. Why is Orpheus so large in the foreground?

Perhaps the artist wants us to try to feel what Orpheus is thinking and feeling, to penetrate and identify with his thoughts and emotions. The view of the River Styx is a dramatic moment for him—it’s the body of water separating him from the heart of the underworld. The composition reflects this drama. Although the river itself, and the barrier it symbolizes, takes up most of the page, the inner feelings of Orpheus dominate the scenery and all it represents.

◆ Look at the artwork on p. 40. What does the artist do to make Orpheus feel fear or doubt?

The height and monumentality of the door and the darkness and mist of the hallway with the columns must make Orpheus feel small and probably causes a feeling of anxiety and self-doubt. This page sets the tone for his encounter with Hades and Persephone.

◆ The only times we see the color red in this book are on the clothing of Hades and Persephone, on the pages with Cerberus (mouth, tongue, claws, eyes), and in the snake’s eyes on p. 25. Why do you think this is so? What do you associate the color red with?

In Western culture, red is often associated with blood, violence, death, and evil. In other cultures, such as that of China, red is said to bring good luck. The red on the clothing of Hades and Persephone clashes dramatically with the rest of the color palette in the underworld. It no doubt symbolizes death and violence, especially in its visual reference to Cerberus and the snakes. The “hot” color red is all the more shocking in this cold domain of Hades.

◆ The speech bubbles in this book are rectangles with rounded corners. In the Philemon books they are completely round ovals. Why do you think this may be?

This book is a more straightforward, formal telling of a story of a classical myth. Its rectangular speech bubbles bring out this formality. They also echo Ancient Greek ideals of symmetry and perfection, as in Greek architecture. In the Philemon books, the author makes bolder use of his wild imagination. A looser, less symmetrical speech bubble reflects this difference. If you look closely, you’ll see the same difference in the fonts.



3

Music

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9
Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1
Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2
Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3
Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7
Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



◆ Ask students what kind of music they like and how it makes them feel. Have them bring in a sample and see how the other children react. Do they feel the same way? Why or why not? What is their favorite song? What do they like about it?

◆ Play samples of different kinds of music: Gregorian chant, classical instrumental, opera, Big Band, African, doo-wop, folk, 60s rock, Motown, rap, hip-hop, techno. Ask students if different music elicits different feelings. What are they? Why do they think this happens? Why do they think music has changed over the centuries? What exactly are the changes?

You can do the same activity with traditional or popular music from different cultures: China, Japan, India, Middle East, Europe, Latin America, the U.S. What differences do they hear and how do they make them feel?

◆ There are other stories that speak of the power of music over people and animals. Read the “Pied Piper of Hamelin” to the students or have them read it themselves. Have students compare and contrast how Orpheus uses music with animals and people to the way the Pied Piper does. Are there any similarities?

◆ No one knows exactly what Ancient Greek music sounded like. However, we do know that the Greeks used a series of modes, or scales, named from the top note to the bottom. Each mode was supposed to have its own emotional or psychological characteristics. They were:

- Dorian (e-d-c-b-a-g-f-e)
- Phrygian (d-c-b-a-g-f-e-d)
- Lydian (c-b-a-g-f-e-d-c)
- Mixolydian (b-a-g-f-e-d-c-b)
- Hypodorian (a-g-f-e-d-c-b-a)
- Hypophrygian (g-f-e-d-c-b-a-g)
- Hypolydian (f-e-d-c-b-a-g-f)

Have students break into seven groups to try to compose a melody or even a song in each of the modes. Do they sense any differing feeling in the different modes? Your music teacher can help you with this. Maybe they can even choreograph a dance to their music.



◆ Discuss with students: Why are there so many love songs? How and why does music express the joy or sadness of love so successfully?

◆ Tell the students to ask a parent to sing them a song. Have them ask why he or she chose this particular song. They should come back to school the next day and sing what they can remember to the class. (They could also record it on an iPhone, but many schools do not allow children to bring phones to school.) Then have them explain why their parent chose the song. Compare parents' reasons and your classmates' reactions. What conclusions can students draw?

◆ Ask children to compare the different reactions of the characters (the women of Thrace, Eurydice, Charon, Cerberus, Hades, Persephone) and animals in the book to Orpheus's songs. How can music change our lives? This can be used for discussion or for a writing assignment.

◆ Orpheus plays a musical instrument called a lyre. Have children research the myth of the invention of the lyre by the Greek god Hermes. They will find several versions of this funny story. What is similar and what is different about them? What might account for the differences? How did Apollo end up with the lyre and become the god of music? Do they remember from this book how Orpheus got the lyre? Ask them to report their findings to their classmates. Zeus had an eagle place Orpheus's lyre in the sky as the constellation Lyra. Where is this constellation located?

◆ Pythagoras [pih-THAG-or-us], an Ancient Greek philosopher and mathematician, thought that mathematics was the basis of everything and that it explained how the physical world worked. He discovered that the intervals (spaces) between notes played on a string were based on mathematical ratios or fractions. He also thought that the planets and stars moved according to mathematical principles that corresponded to musical notes and intervals, creating a harmonious "music of the spheres" that humans could not hear. Ask children to research these ideas and see if they can understand them. Then have them explain or even demonstrate them to their classmates in small groups. By the way, Pythagoras played the lyre.

◆ The story of Orpheus has been made into two operas, *Orfeo*, by Monteverdi (1607) and *Orfeo ed Euridice*, by Gluck (1762). It was also made into an operetta (*Orpheus in the Underworld*) by Jacques Offenbach, in 1858. Play some music from these works for the class. What differences do they hear? Do they think that the music portrays the underlying themes of the story? What are those themes? The Orpheus story has also been made into films, books, and dance pieces.



4

Ancient Greek World

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.9
Compare and contrast stories in the same genre (e.g., mysteries and adventure stories) on their approaches to similar themes and topics.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9
Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1
Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2
Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3
Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

Ancient Greek World



◆ The gods and goddesses on Mount Olympus are always meddling in the lives of humans. Why do you think this is so? Support your point of view with examples from other Greek myths you have read.

The gods and goddesses live lives of pleasure without much to do. It amuses them to manipulate humans' lives or just to watch what happens to them. It's good entertainment. Sometimes they come down to earth and, often disguised in another form, even fall in love with humans. (See Toon Graphics *Theseus and the Minotaur*, when Poseidon falls in love with Aethra.) Is this how the Greeks thought about their gods and goddesses, or is it a way to try to explain the strange and sometimes difficult-to-understand things that people do?

◆ What does "fate" mean? Do the three Fates (pages 22-23) really cause the death of Eurydice or is something else at play? What could it be? Are the Fates testing Orpheus? Why?

Is our fate determined by outside forces (like the gods) or by things in our character? What in Orpheus's character could have brought about his fate? Was he too pleased with himself? How does the fate of Eurydice compare with that of Orpheus? Do you think that Eurydice has any say in her fate? What about Orpheus? If you see a difference, what does it tell you about the ancient Greeks' views about the roles of men and women in society?



5

Activities

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.2

Summarize a written text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1

Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7

Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text (e.g., graphic novel, multimedia presentation of fiction, folktale, myth, poem).



◆ Ask students to write a different ending for this story in which Orpheus does not look back at Eurydice. Do they feel that their version is as satisfying? Why or why not?

◆ Tell the children to look carefully at the author's drawings of the underworld. Then have them draw or make a diorama of their own version of the underworld. What colors, objects, and other elements will they choose? Why?

◆ Readers' Theater: Have students read various scenes aloud in class. Pay attention to their inflection. If possible, have each student play multiple roles and be sure that they adjust their performance accordingly. Ask them to try to incorporate visual information from the images into their performance. Remember to refer to the pronunciation keys at the bottom of each page.

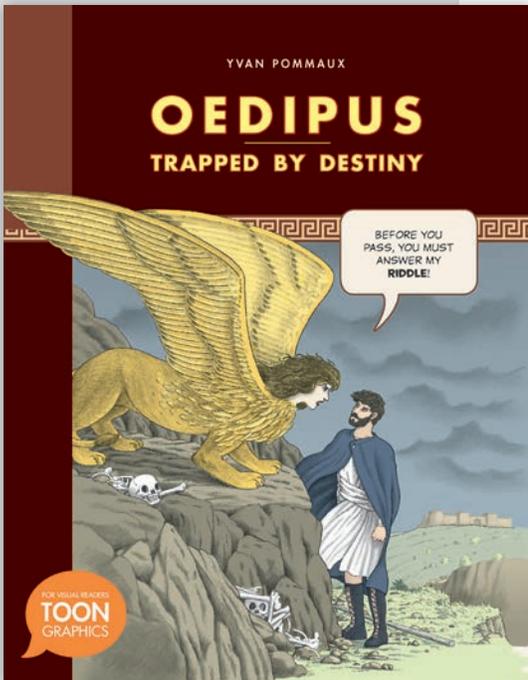




Yvan Pommaux's **Oedipus Trapped By Destiny**

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



Oedipus Trapped By Destiny

by Yvan Pommaux

A TOON Graphic

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mail@TOON-books.com

TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make "mental maps." A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' decisions.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and encourages rereading. It creates a sense

of continuity for the action, and it can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

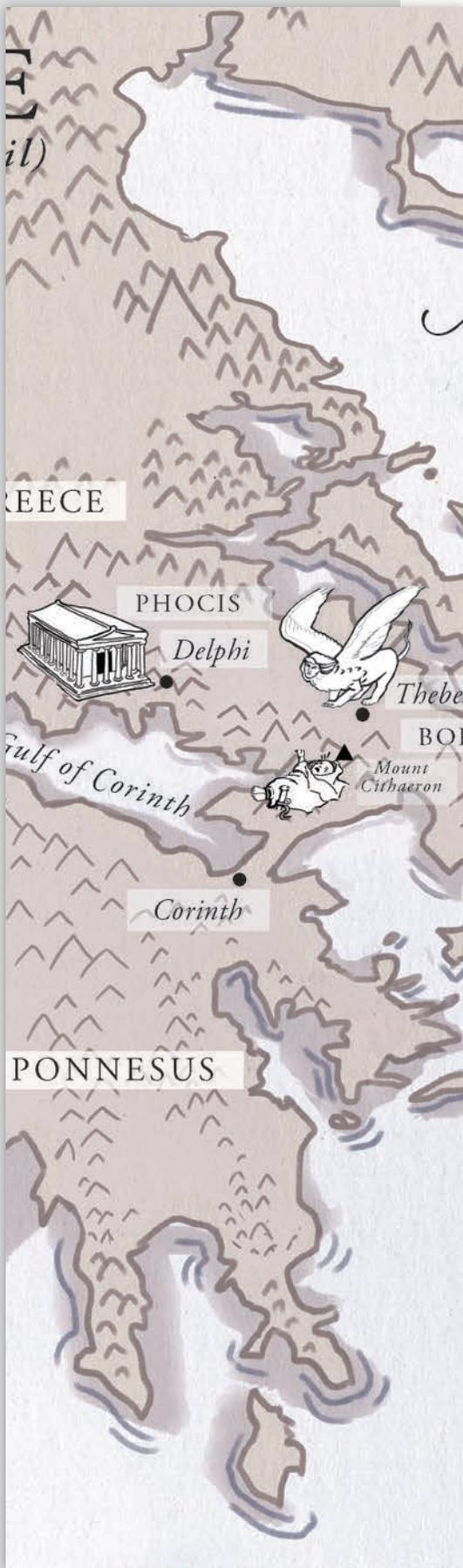
Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas.

The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and for information—a reader who *LOVES* to read.

TEACHER'S GUIDE PREPARED BY
TOON EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH SPECIALIST:

Richard Kutner, a translator of both prose and graphic literature with a thirty-three year background in education. He holds degrees from both New York University and Yale, and was the 2014 recipient of a Hemingway Grant for his work with TOON.





LITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In addition to providing students with the tools to master verbal literacy, each TOON Graphic offers a unique focus on visual learning. The 21st Century has seen a shift where literacy has been redefined to include visual literacy. Our unique lesson plans and teacher's guides help instructors and students alike develop the vocabulary and framework necessary to discuss visual expression, structure, and meaning in the classroom.

For schools that follow the ELA Common Core, TOON Graphics lesson plans offer examples of how best to utilize our books to satisfy a full range of state standards. The Common Core's learning goals outline what a student should know and be able to do at the end of each grade. They were created to ensure that all students graduate from high school with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in college, career, and life, regardless of where they live. Though this book can be used in any grade, we focused this lesson plan on state standards for grades 4 and 5. Questions included in this guide fulfill the following standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Literature (RL).4-5.1-10
Students build skills in reading and comprehending literature independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Informational Text (RI).4-5.4-9
Students determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. Students integrate information from several texts in order to speak knowledgeably on a subject.

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Students engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

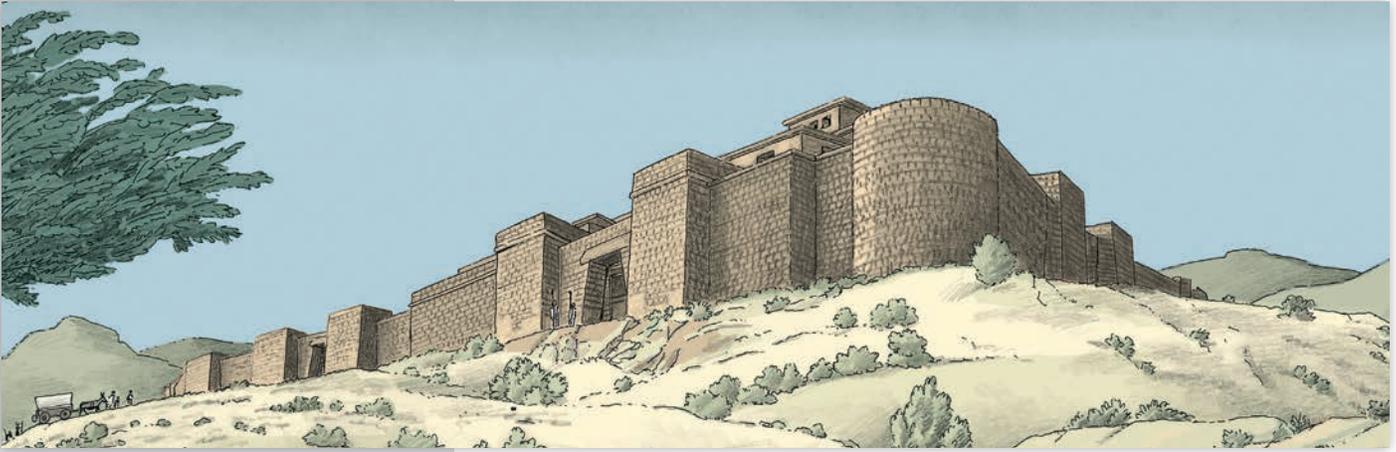
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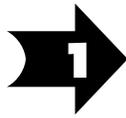
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CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.7
Students conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Gray = feedback for teachers.



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CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
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CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

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Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

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CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

Theme and Characters

◆ Hubris

In modern usage, the word “hubris” (from the Greek ὕβρις) means extreme pride or self-confidence. The Ancient Greeks looked at hubris differently. They believed in balance and justice, and for them, hubris meant violent and excessive behavior that exhibited arrogance before the gods. When someone’s actions offended the gods, he or she had to be punished. The Greeks had a goddess named Nemesis, who, among other things, was the spirit of divine retribution against those who committed hubris.

Hubris is usually thought of as a characteristic of an individual rather than of a group, but, as in this book, it can have consequences for a group that the individual is part of.

Laius commits hubris in trying to avoid the Pythia’s prophecy, and Jocasta possibly commits it as well in saying that she doesn’t believe that the prophecy had come true.

Oedipus commits hubris in three ways:

1. by killing Laius
2. in believing so firmly that by fleeing Corinth he has outwitted the gods and escaped the terrible prophecy about himself





CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, concepts from the ancient world.)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, concepts from the ancient world.)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.6
Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.6
Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.



3. by refusing to believe Tiresias and treating him arrogantly.

It is probably because of Oedipus that the plague comes to Thebes. On page 30, the Pythia says, “Find the man who slew King Laius and punish him. Only then will the gods have mercy and the plague relent.” When he learns the truth, Oedipus punishes himself by gouging his eyes out. This event appears to end the plague in Thebes, returning peace and harmony to the city. Laius and Jocasta both die in this book.

◆ **Blindness**

The idea of blindness runs through this book. Page 15 begins: “Blinded by unbearable pain and anguish, Oedipus fled.” The soothsayer Tiresias is blind, and on page 31 he says to Oedipus, “Everything you want to know is right before you. For refusing to see, you will be deprived of your sight.” On page 39, Oedipus blinds himself.

What do you think Tiresias means? Did Oedipus refuse to see the truth or was he unable to see it? Why? Have you ever refused to admit the truth to yourself? Tell or write about it. What do you think is meant by “emotional blindness”?

◆ **Tragedy Across Generations**

There is an old saying that the sins of the father will be visited on the children. This means that if your parent or grandparent did something bad, you may suffer for it or even repeat it. Can you give an example of this? Do you think it's fair? Many people think that Oedipus suffered because of something very bad that his father did to his own protector. This would take away Oedipus's responsibility for his actions. What do you think? Things turned out badly for three of Oedipus's four children. Was this somehow because of their father? What characteristics might they have inherited from him?

◆ **Abandonment, Adoption, and the Search For Home**

How does Oedipus's abandonment as a baby set the tone for his life? Discuss his adoption by the King and Queen of Corinth. How does his suspicion that he is not their biological son change him? What drives him to leave his home, and what does he hope to discover? When he marries Jocasta and becomes king of Boeotia, one can imagine that Oedipus believes he has finally found his true home. Then, for the second time in his life, sudden knowledge completely changes his relationship to his home and his family. What do you think he hopes to gain by leaving Thebes? Talk about Oedipus's last days. Who takes on the responsibility of caring for him? Do you believe he finally finds a peaceful home in Athens? (For more questions and activities about the role of abandonment in this story, please see the “Further Research” section.)

◆ **Oedipus**

Make a list of adjectives that describe Oedipus's personality. Think about characters in other books you have read who have these qualities. What influence did these aspects of their personalities have on their actions and destinies?

Oedipus is intelligent (he solves the Riddle of the Sphinx), impulsive (killing Laius), curious (he wants to know the truth from Tiresias), concerned about others (he wants to save the people of Thebes from the plague), responsible (he realizes what he has done and gouges out his eyes), reasonable (as ruler of Boeotia), and courageous (he fights against all of Laius's escorts at once; he faces the Sphinx). He is also egotistical (“Don't you know who I am?”) and quick to anger (he overturns Laius's cart and later threatens Tiresias).



◆ How does Oedipus's personality change from the beginning of the book to the end?

At the beginning of the book, Oedipus is proud, impulsive, and arrogant. As he gets older, he becomes more mature and reasonable and brings peace and prosperity to Boeotia for twenty years. At first he blames what happens on the gods, but Tiresias tells Oedipus that he is responsible for his own fate because he let loose his anger on an old man and took his life. Realizing his responsibility for Laius and Jocasta's deaths, Oedipus gouges out his own eyes, hoping to be able to perceive the true essence of things.

◆ Not much is said about Jocasta in this story. How do you think she felt about having her baby son put out on a mountainside to die? What happens to her in the end?

Women were not citizens in Ancient Greece and had little freedom. On the other hand, Greek goddesses, like Hera, Athena, and Artemis, had a great deal of power. It was Hera who blinded Tiresias (in one version of the myth) and later transformed him into a woman. Why do you think that women were granted less freedom and rights than men in Ancient Greece, although their goddesses were so powerful? Do some research and see what you can find out.

◆ Tiresias lived his life as a man, a woman, and a man again. He was considered to be especially wise because he had experienced life as both man and woman. What knowledge do you think he gained from being each gender?

◆ How is the role of Laius's servant central to this book?

Following Laius's orders, the servant, who is unnamed, tied baby Oedipus to the stake and left him on the mountainside. By the end of the book, he has hidden the truth of this event and of Oedipus's killing Laius for many years (although he didn't know it was Oedipus who killed Laius at the time). His revelations bring about the tragic ending of the myth, leading to Oedipus's blinding himself and Jocasta's suicide. Jocasta does not hear what the servant says but is intelligent and puts two and two together.



Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary.)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc., fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary.)

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

Color and Composition



Page 9



Page 9

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1

Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2

Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3

Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

- ◆ Most of the book is done in soft, calm tones of beige, yellow, blue, brown, and gray. However, there are some sudden and violent changes. Look at the contrast between pages 9 and 10. How does the color change express what is happening, and how does it make you feel?

Things are peaceful and positive on page 9, but on page 10 the Pythia's wild prophecy is reflected in the swirling puffs of blue-gray smoke and the black rocks. There is also a sharp contrast between the white of her robe, the black of Laius's robe, and the rest of the picture. This dramatic color change enhances the disruption of the peaceful mood on the previous page. It takes us off guard and helps us to understand the horror that Laius is feeling. Look also at the Pythia's body language and at her eyes and open mouth. They add to the bizarre, frightening, other-worldly atmosphere. The drama is amplified by the composition of the picture on top of page 14.

- ◆ What effect does the silhouette of the author and his grandchildren have on page 9?

The presence of these figures brings them and us into the world of the story. We almost feel as though we're actually there.

- ◆ The layout of pages 16 and 17 is complicated and adds to the drama of the situation. How? What effect does the use of color have?

This two-page spread begins with Laius at the top left and ends with Oedipus at the bottom right. The sequence of fast-paced short panels enhances the violence of the scene, while the culminating large panel with the red word "CRASH," Laius's blood, the overturned horse, and the tilted, crossing axes of the cart all intensify the drama of the final moment. The muted color palette adds an element of unreality and makes the blood on both pages stand out. Note also the exciting composition of the top central panel and how Oedipus's sword stands out from the rest of the quiet grays and browns.

By placing Laius at the top left and Oedipus at the bottom right, the artist frames the action and uses a subtle diagonal axis to intensify the excitement and add a layer of meaning. He gives the scene a sense of movement and direction but also underscores the biological and psychological links between the two characters. It begins with an angry Laius (who had baby Oedipus abandoned on a mountainside) and ends with Oedipus's sudden realization of what he has done—without knowing that he has actually killed his father. Are they both responsible for their acts or victims of destiny controlled by the gods? In a sense, placing the two characters in this way, with the violent action between them, maps out the fundamental issues of the Oedipus myth.

- ◆ As in *Orpheus in the Underworld* (TOON Graphics, 2015), bright red is used in very few places and in small amounts in this book (pages 16 -17, 33, 36, and 39, and on the lips of the Sphinx and the Pythia). Why do you think this might be, and what do you think it means?

The red stands out in stark contrast to the muted, harmonious color palette of most of the book, making its relationship with blood and violence all the more startling. (Look especially at page 39.) It provides a connection between blood that is actually shed and the violent prophecy of the Pythia. The Sphinx is a fierce and brutal creature, and her red lips are clearly related to the violence of the Oedipus myth.



Pages 16-17



Pages 18-19

◆ Pages 18-19 seem peaceful at first glance, especially on the left, but take a second look. What makes you sense that something is not right?

The huge, dark trees, with their crossed and curving trunks and branches seen in shadow, dominate this spread and give a menacing and sinister feeling to it. They prepare us and draw us into the drama that begins on the following page, leading up to the confrontation between Oedipus and the Sphinx. The landscape changes from calm, with beautiful, soft colors, to rocky, “busy,” and less flat—another indication of change to a less peaceful situation. Notice how the huge, unrelieved gray area of rock on page 22 makes the encounter feel more sinister.



Page 26

◆ Follow the color change from page 18 to page 25. Why do you think the author did this?

The sky becomes progressively darker and is gray by page 21. The mountains on page 21 lead us physically and psychologically to the Sphinx. Pages 22 to 25 are mostly dark gray, heightening the emotion and meaning of Oedipus’s encounter with the Sphinx. Will he be able to solve her riddle? The bright, unnatural yellow of the Sphinx stands out against the dark background, and the huge spread of her wings adds to the excitement. The whiteness of the skulls and bones of her victims relate to the white of Oedipus’s tunic and perhaps suggest that he may end up like them. The dark color of the rocks underscore the Sphinx’s evil intentions. Sometimes in life, when things are going well, a Sphinx comes along and throws things into chaos.

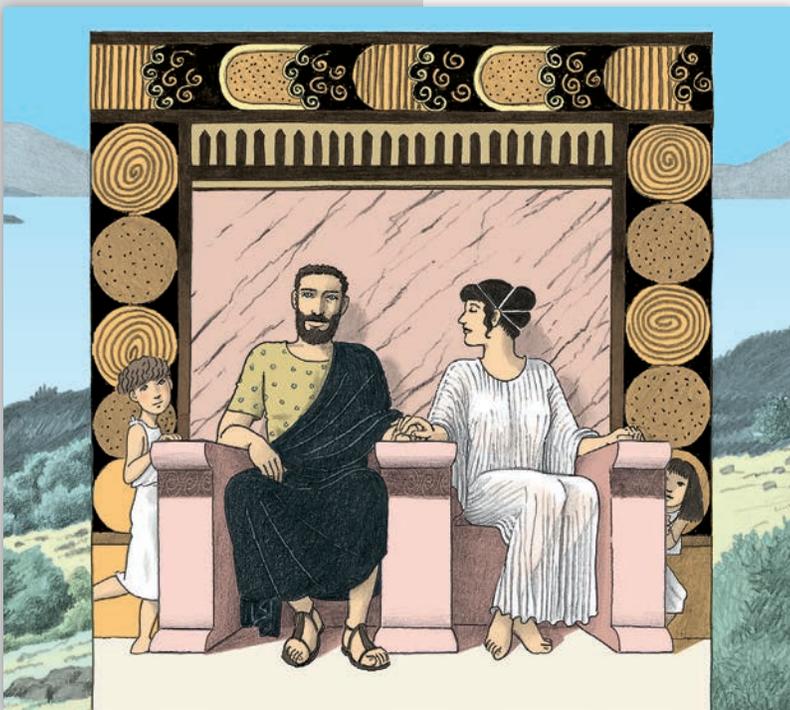
◆ The author went to a great deal of trouble to research Greek art, architecture, use of color, and principles of design. Discuss what some of these are and what they can tell us about Greek culture.

The Greeks liked symmetry and geometry. Look at the temple at the bottom of page 9 or the city walls on pages 8-9. Look carefully at the houses on pages 40 and 41.

Interiors are uncluttered and orderly (page 32, 34) with repeated geometric designs drawn in fine lines (pages 12 and 37). Colors are muted and peaceful. Geometric designs appear on rugs and vases (page 32), and curtains separate rooms. Temples have columns, and the white clothing that Greeks wore almost seem to echo them.

◆ When Oedipus becomes king of Boeotia, it enjoys a period of twenty years of peace and prosperity. How does the illustration on page 27 reflect this time of order?

Much use is made of symmetry on this page, a peaceful and balanced form of design. Oedipus and Jocasta and two of their children are placed symmetrically in a carefully ordered rectangle, with symmetrically placed designs around them. The rectangle is placed in the center of the landscape, and the harmonious colors reflect a time of peace and tranquility. The shepherd and sheep add to the feeling of serenity.



Page 27

◆ How do the colors and composition of



Page 36

the next two pages indicate a change?

The wild composition with rats in the foreground and the color change clearly show that the time of peace and order is over. The dark colors of the rats and the columns, the dead woman, the lone sandal all make us think of death and disease, and our view of Thebes is dominated by them. Compare the colors here with those used for the Pythia's pronouncements and for Oedipus's encounter with the Sphinx. The green of the plants on page 29 is an ironic twist, perhaps representing that life goes on.

◆ On page 35, how does the untied rope on the stake and Phorbas carrying away baby Oedipus make you feel? Why do you think the author-artist composed this page this way?

◆ Look at how the composition of page 36 provides a fast-paced, flowing recollection of the encounter of Oedipus and Laius's servants and the overturning of the cart. Notice how the yellow of the Sphinx stands out, as well as the traces of red blood and the Sphinx's red lips. The events are carefully interwoven but appear almost as if viewed through a cloud or curtain, since they are being represented in Oedipus's memory (see also the top of page 33).



Pages 40-41

◆ How do the colors on pages 40 -41 relate to Oedipus's blindness?

The darkness of the colors and of the twilight reflect Oedipus's inability to see. The remaining light may indicate that now he will begin to see the true essence of things, as he hoped. Relate this idea to the colors on the next page. The bright yellow in the foreground may indicate that Oedipus will get his wish. However, the foreboding sky may indicate otherwise.

◆ What can the composition of pages 40 and 41 tell us?

The huge columns in the foreground, through which we view this scene, may indicate great, impersonal forces at work--perhaps the will of the gods--that brought about the tragedy of this tale. Humans cannot control these forces, in spite of their efforts to create order, represented by the geometry of the buildings in the picture.

◆ What feelings does the last image of the book (page 42) create in you? Why? Think about why the author-artist chose this to be the last image we have of Oedipus.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1

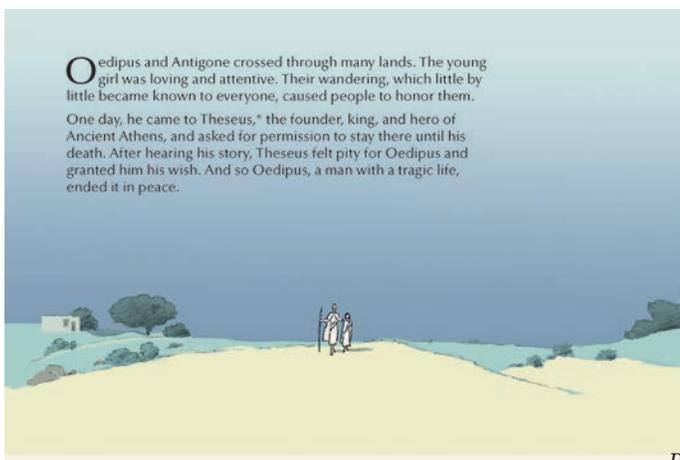
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2

Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3

Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).



Page 42

We get a feeling for Oedipus and Antigone’s vulnerability. They are very small beings in a world beyond their control. The landscape is peaceful and uncluttered, reflecting Oedipus’s hope that he may be able to perceive the true nature of things. The foreboding sky may indicate otherwise, might be a representation of Oedipus’s tragic life, or might be a foreshadowing of his death, mentioned in the last sentence.

◆ On page 38, how does the artist make Tiresias look as though he has “appeared from nowhere”?

Tiresias appears in a kind of black cloud and is sharply outlined in thick black lines. It almost looks as if a cutout has been laid on the page. Notice how the “cloud” makes the lines in the floor stand out, in contrast to how they look under Oedipus. This may be related to the conflict between darkness and light in this book or to the contrast between blindness and sight. It may also foreshadow Oedipus’s blinding of himself and suggest that he will be able to see the true essence of things, as he hopes, when he can no longer physically see.



Further Research

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4-5.6

Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, and describe how a speaker’s point of view influences the description.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9

Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1

Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7

Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

Abandonment in Oedipus and Hansel and Gretel

◆ Like Oedipus, *Hansel and Gretel* (TOON Books, 2014) are also abandoned by their parents. Compare and contrast the parents’ motivations. Was abandonment the only solution in both cases?

In order to avoid the Pythia’s dire prophecy, baby Oedipus’s father orders that he be placed on a mountainside, where he will surely die. The abandonment of Hansel and Gretel is their mother’s idea. With two less mouths to feed, the parents will have a much greater chance of surviving the famine. Both Laius and Hansel and Gretel’s parents were concerned more with their own survival than with the welfare of their children. Laius and Jocasta could have chosen not to believe the prophecy. In fact, later in the book, Jocasta says that it hasn’t come true. Maybe they could have run away to try to avoid it. Hansel and Gretel’s parents could possibly have found more creative ways of finding food or could have been more generous with the little they had. Perhaps they could have moved somewhere else or given their children temporarily to other relatives.

◆ Why does Hansel and Gretel’s mother say they should “lose” the children, not “kill” them? How does this relate to Laius’s having Oedipus put on the mountainside?

In using this approach, Hansel and Gretel’s mother probably wants to avoid

feelings of guilt. She says, “They will be fine.” No doubt she knows that the children won’t be able to survive in the forest, but she personally won’t be guilty of their deaths. The same is true for Laius. In having his servant place baby Oedipus on the mountainside, he is leaving what happens to him up to fate. In both cases, the parents are avoiding taking responsibility for what happens to their children. In saying the children “will be fine,” Hansel and Gretel’s mother may be trying to convince herself of this more than her husband, in order to justify her decision and her greed.

◆ Both Hansel and Gretel’s mother and Jocasta are dead at the end of the two books. Could this be a form of punishment for their acts? Do they both deserve such punishment?

Hansel and Gretel’s mother acts out of self-interest and clearly plots the abandonment of her children. Perhaps she deserves some kind of punishment. Since she is dead when the children return at the end of the story, she cannot enjoy the riches they bring home. This is a fitting punishment for her greed. Jocasta unknowingly marries her son. For this reason, she may be less guilty. However, she commits hubris (see earlier) in not believing that the Pythia’s prophecy had come true and, according to Greek beliefs, had to be punished.

◆ Ask students if they have ever avoided taking responsibility for something that might put them in a difficult or unpopular position or get them into trouble. Can they name people who DID accept responsibility even if it put them in a challenging or dangerous situation?

You could talk about Martin Luther King, Jr., Mahatma Gandhi, Jackie Robinson, Mother Teresa, Socrates, Nathan Hale. Sometimes, because of peer pressure, children will not stick up for a classmate, even when they know they should. At other times they may not take responsibility for themselves and engage in inappropriate behavior to seem “cool.” Ask them for other examples.

◆ The Ancient Greeks loved mathematics and logic. They were part of their art, architecture, politics, and everyday life and helped them to solve problems. How does Hansel and Gretel’s mother use logic and mathematics to convince her husband to abandon their children? Is she being purely mathematical and logical, or does she have an ulterior motive?

The mother says that with only two mouths to feed rather than four, her husband will have enough food so that he can be strong and continue to work and earn money: “If you do not eat ... then you will not be able to swing an axe. And if you cannot cut down a tree or haul the wood into the town, then we all starve and die. Two dead are better than four dead. That is mathematics, and it is logic.” The father replies, “I care for neither your mathematics nor your logic.” Notice how the mother twists logic and mathematics to her own purposes. It is important for children to know that adults, such as politicians, sometimes do this.

◆ Do Hansel and Gretel react to their abandonment in the same way? How do their ways of reacting and coping compare to Oedipus’s?

Hansel overhears his parents the first time they plot to abandon him and his sister in the woods. When the father leaves them there and goes off, he tells Gretel that their father won’t be coming back. She replies, “He is our father ... You must not say such things about him.” When he takes them into the forest a second time, Gretel finally understands the truth. It is interesting how matter-of-factly the children accept their abandonment. In the end, though,

both children use their wits to deceive the old woman in the gingerbread house, showing that they're not simply going to be victims who don't fight back.

Oedipus has a stronger, bolder, far more emotional reaction. When he hears rumors that he might not be the son of Polybus and Merope, he immediately runs to them to find out the truth. Still doubting, he consults the Pythia. After hearing her prophecy, he is blinded by pain and anguish and flees Corinth so he can be far from his "parents." These emotions turn to anger, and he kills Laius where the three roads meet.

◆ Impersonal outside forces often influence the behavior of characters in myths and stories. What forces beyond their control influence the behavior of Oedipus, Hansel and Gretel, and their parents?

The Pythia's predictions to Laius and Oedipus cause them both to behave as they do. In this sense, they may not be fully responsible for their actions. The war and its resulting famine bring about Hansel and Gretel's parents' hunger. Starvation may make them so desperate that they can't think straight about how to solve their problem or take their children's needs into account. Or it may bring out a darker side of their personalities that was there all along.

◆ Hansel and Gretel outwit their mother and the old woman in the gingerbread house. Oedipus tries to outwit the gods and escape the prophecy about him. Contrast what happens in the two books. What do you think the difference means?

At the end of the story of Hansel and Gretel, they return home with fine clothes, coins, and jewels. They are rewarded for their cleverness and for deceiving the old woman. It would appear that outwitting fate is good in this instance. Oedipus is punished partly for trying to outwit the gods and avoid the prophecy. In Ancient Greek thinking, such punishment for hubris was a necessity and a warning to people to be careful not to exhibit arrogance before the gods.

Activities

◆ Revisit the theme of hubris. Ask student if they see relevance to their everyday lives in their relationships with other children and adults. When they do something they know is wrong, are they committing hubris by putting themselves above the norms of acceptable behavior?

◆ What is arrogance, and what are its consequences on the arrogant person and those around him? Should arrogance be punished? How? Do people who are arrogant receive their punishment in the natural course of their dealings with others?

◆ Blindness is important in this book, both physically and metaphorically. Ask children if they know anyone who is blind and how this person navigates the everyday world and perceives reality.

◆ People often say that blind people make heightened use of their other senses. Have children sit in their seats and close their eyes for five minutes. Do they feel that they are experiencing anything different through their senses of hearing, touch, smell, or even taste? Allow them to express what happened.

◆ Related to blindness is the idea of truth, which runs all through this book. If you hide the truth from someone, you're leaving that person blind

to an aspect of reality. Laius is horrified by the truth spoken by the Pythia. Polybus and Merope never tell Oedipus the truth about how he was found and deny the rumor that he's not their son. Jocasta doesn't believe the truth of the Pythia's oracle (p. 32). When she understands that it has come true, she kills herself. Laius's servant hides the truth about Oedipus for years, and Tiresias doesn't want him to know it. Oedipus is devastated by it and blinds himself, hoping to be able to perceive the true essence of things better.

Discuss with students each of these characters' reasons for concealing, not accepting, or not believing the truth. Ask them if it is ever all right not to tell the truth. Under what circumstances?

People may hide the truth if they think it is too painful for someone else to hear, in order to protect themselves or someone else from danger, because they think they'll get into trouble, because it will make them look foolish or bad, because they think revealing it isn't necessary or won't be helpful in the end, because they think it's too complicated for others to understand, etc. See if you can elicit reasons such as these from your students.

Now ask them if they have ever not told the truth to someone else and how it made them feel. Have them write a paragraph about this withholding of the truth, the reasons behind it, its consequences, and how they felt about it. Have children share what they wrote orally, or post their compositions on the bulletin board.

Students are sometimes tempted to cheat. Cheating may be viewed as a form of lying: untruthfully representing someone else's thinking or work as your own. Discuss with your students if cheating is ever appropriate. What should be its consequences?

◆ The myth of Oedipus could have turned out differently at many points in the story. Sometimes one event or decision can change everything. What would have happened if :

Laius's slave didn't follow his orders and took in Oedipus as his own child or gave him to someone else?

Phorbas took in Oedipus as his child instead of giving him to Polybus and Merope?

Polybus and Merope told Oedipus the truth?

Laius and his escorts didn't pass by the place where three roads meet just when Oedipus was there?

Oedipus didn't lose his temper and kill Laius?

Oedipus couldn't answer the Riddle of the Sphinx?

The plague killed all the inhabitants of Thebes?

The slave didn't tell Oedipus the truth?

Tiresias didn't speak to Oedipus the way he did on page 38?

Oedipus didn't gouge his eyes out?

Have students choose one of these questions and ask them to write their own ending (or entire new version) for the myth of Oedipus. They could also work in groups and do this task in the form of a play that they act out.

◆ As we can see from the artwork in this book, the Ancient Greeks were



very curious about geometry. Have students research Greek mathematicians like Pythagoras, Thales, Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, Aristarchus, and Hippocrates. Ask them to report their findings using visuals to help their classmates understand. This will be especially relevant when you are teaching geometry to your class.

◆ On the Oedipus character card on page 44, it says, “The question of whether Oedipus is a victim of fate or a victim of his own actions has been debated for thousands of years.” The Ancient Greeks were curious about this because the gods and goddesses of Mount Olympus were always meddling in the lives of the heroes and heroines of their myths.

Have children divide into groups of two to four to debate this question. Then have them write their point of view about it using specific examples from the text. Remind them that the oracle at Delphi predicted Oedipus’s fate, and she always told the truth. Relate what happens to Oedipus to the story of Orpheus (*Orpheus in the Underworld*, TOON Graphics, 2015). Was Orpheus’s destiny entirely controlled by the Fates, or did something in his character bring about his tragedy?

Related question: Oedipus is described on page 13 as a “proud and impulsive prince.” Does that give any hint about what may have caused his downfall?

◆ Further investigation:
Philosophy (φιλοσοφία in Greek) means “love of wisdom” or “friend of wisdom.” The word was probably coined by Pythagoras. Philosophy is the study of the nature of knowledge. One of its branches is called determinism, in which all things that happen are planned by a higher being, or preordained. This is opposed to the idea that human beings have free will and can choose how they will act. Discuss these ideas with children and ask them what they think. How do they feel about these ideas in their own lives? Then ask them if they think that characters’ actions in Greek myths like those of Oedipus and Orpheus (TOON Graphics, 2015) are preordained or the result of the protagonists’ free will.

Related question:

Do you think that Phorbas, the shepherd, brings baby Oedipus to King Polybus and Queen Merope out of his own free will, or is he acting solely as the agent of the Pythia to carry out her prophecy?

◆ In Greek myths and those of many other ancient cultures, there are lots of part-human part-animal creatures, like the Sphinx. There is a very long list of them at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_hybrid_creatures_in_mythology. Have children learn about some of these. Then ask them to work alone or in groups to create their own part-human part-animal creature. They should draw it and tell its characteristics. What can it do? They can even write a myth in which it plays an important role based on these characteristics. Before this, you should discuss the nature of a myth with them.

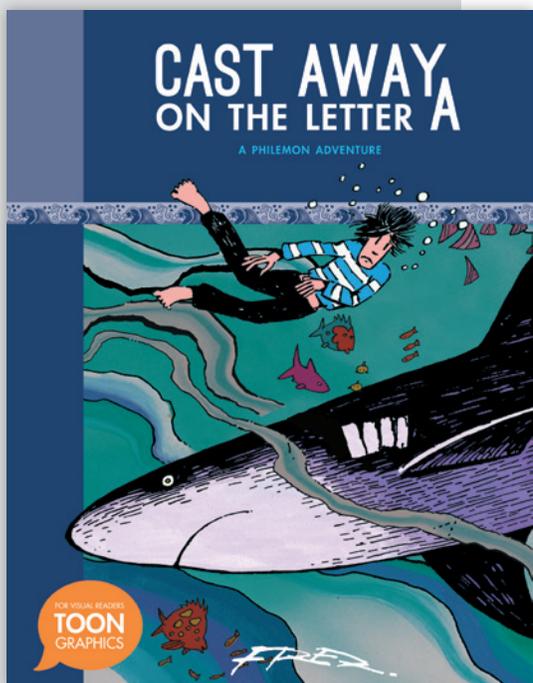
◆ Readers’ Theater: Have students read various scenes aloud in class. Pay attention to their inflection. If possible, have each student play multiple roles and be sure that they adjust their performance accordingly. Ask them to try to incorporate visual information from the images into their performance. Remember to refer to the pronunciation keys at the bottom of each page.



Cast Away on the Letter A

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



Cast Away on the Letter A:

A Philemon Adventure

by Fred

A TOON Graphic

ISBN: 978-1-935179-63-4

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Please get in touch with your suggestions at

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THE TOON EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH TEAM:

Hsin Yu Chao, an illustrator and comic artist in her native Taiwan, is currently pursuing a master's degree in Arts Administration at Teachers College, Columbia University. Chao has worked for numerous galleries as well as for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum.

Sasha Steinberg, who holds a BA in Comparative Literature from Vassar College and an MFA in Cartooning from the Center for Cartoon Studies, was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship to study political art in Russia.

TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make "mental maps." A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' choices.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and encourages rereading. It creates a sense

of continuity for the action, and it can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

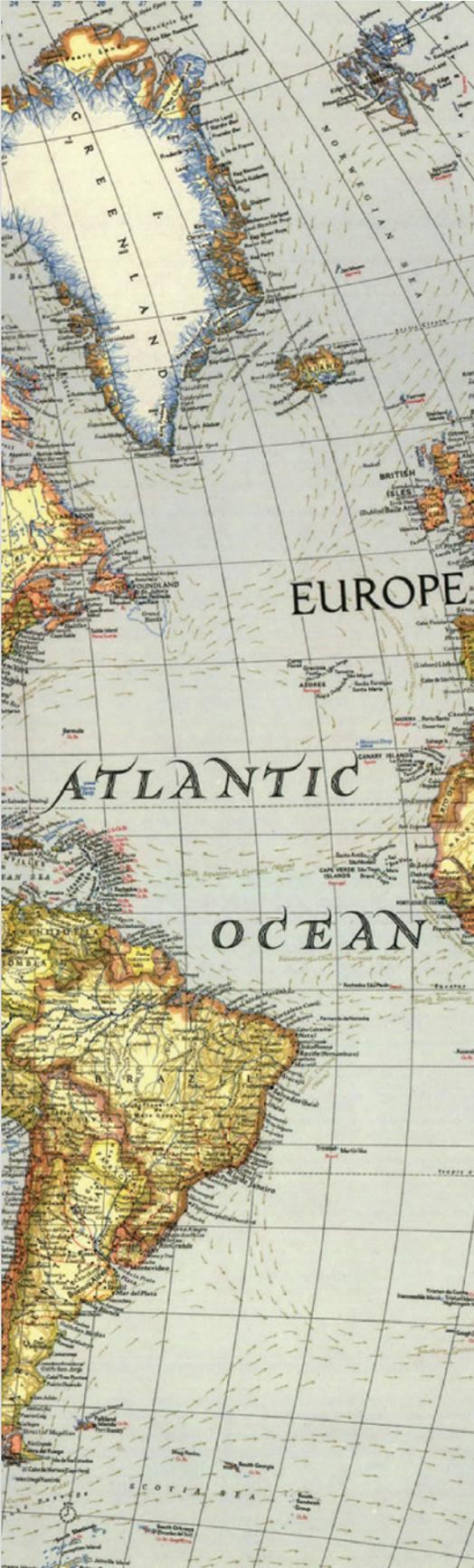
Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas.

The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and for information—a reader who *LOVES* to read.





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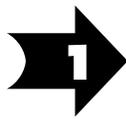
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Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

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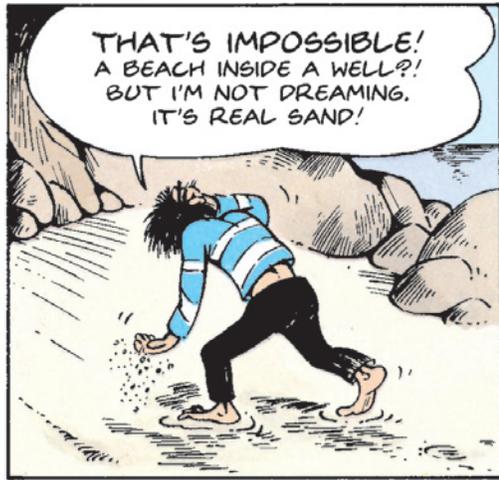
Characters



- ◆ Describe the personality of each character. Many of them fall into certain patterns of response and behavior, saying the same words again and again, or adopting the same attitudes. Why do you think they do that?

Philemon repeats “that’s impossible,” speaking mostly in the form of a question; Bartholomew repeats “you can’t say I haven’t” several times (pages 21-22), trying to sort out the logic of the island and re-define for himself what is “real”; Friday manages to see the negative in every situation, and constantly interrupts with “bah” and “phooey”; Philemon’s Father Hector is always shouting and his donkey Anatole provides classic side commentary (not unlike Friday, the other four-legged creature in the story). Ask students to use biographical information we have about these characters (along with environmental factors) to guess why they respond in these ways again and again.

Words and Metaphors



CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.4
Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4
Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

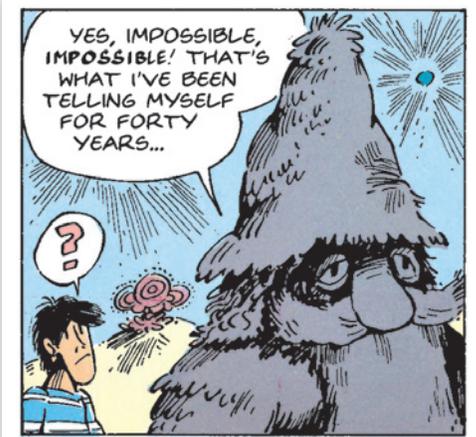
◆ What does “impossible” mean? Why is this word used so frequently in the story? In what ways is it important? Think about the phrase “seeing is believing.” Do you believe that this is true? In what ways is the idea that “seeing is believing” related to the content of the story and the reactions of the characters?

◆ What does it mean for something to be “real” or to “exist”? Explain what you usually mean when you say that something “really exists.”

Have students look at Bartholomew’s assertion on page 24 that “since this island doesn’t exist, no one can see it” and on page 29 that “on an island that doesn’t exist, anything can exist!” Ask students to try to explain this contradiction in logic. How can someone even be in a place that “doesn’t exist”?

◆ Who defines what is “possible” and what is “impossible” in this story? Are the “impossible” things truly “impossible”? Or are they just “unimaginable”? What is the difference?

Have students look at the misunderstanding that appears on page 23 (Bartholomew misunderstands what Philemon is referring to when he says “but that’s impossible”). In this story everyone has his or her own sense of what is possible, based largely on past experience.



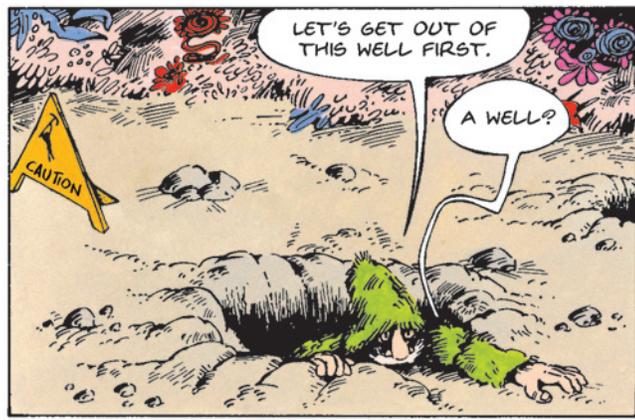
◆ Find some verbal expressions that are related to the word “impossible.” Try to explain the nuanced differences in their meanings.

See, for example: “berserk” (page 12), “dreaming” (page 18), “amazing” (page 19), “crazy” (page 19), “doesn’t exist” (page 24), “unbelievable” (page 34), “serious” (page 42).



◆ What is the role of “water” in this story? How many instances can you find when water (or something connected to water) propels the action of the story? What do you think the author wants us to see about water? Are we supposed to look at it in a new way?

Note that the entire story unfolds because Philemon's father Hector can't get water from the pump (page 11). As the story proceeds, water ferries Philemon into stranger and stranger environments, until finally, on page 41 (where it appears in a pool on the ceiling), it brings him back to the beginning. Ask students to reflect on their own feelings about water. Does it seem magical? Why might Fred, the author, have given it such importance in this story?



- ◆ What does a “well” do in the story? How would you describe the physics of the wells? How does Philemon travel through them?

Ask students to describe how gravity works in the wells (see pages 15, 29 and 41). Have students compare Philemon's two experiences in the well (at the beginning and at the end). Does the same well connect to different places in the Atlantic Ocean?

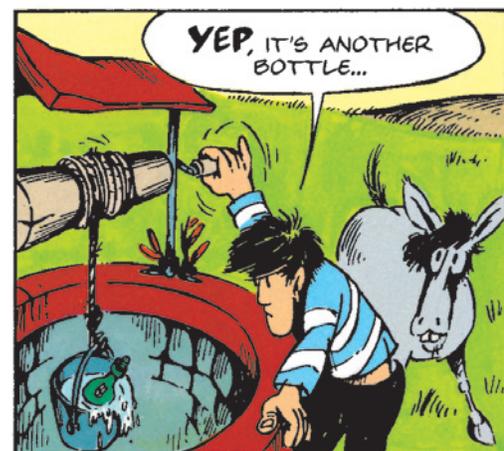
- ◆ Compare the well with other time- and space-travel devices (from literature and film). Which do you think are the most “believable,” and why?

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4-5.9
Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.

In addition to fictional references, introduce students to the idea of a black hole. Do they see any similarities between black holes and Philemon's well? All of this may be an opportunity to discuss multi-universe theories (bubble universe theory, porous universe; the theory of universes with different physical constants).



- ◆ What is the function of the “bottle” in the story? What is in the bottle(s)? Why do the bottles grow on a bottle-tree? What do you think they author is trying to say through the metaphor of the “bottle”?



Throughout, bottles are a kind of life-saving device, but also a means of transportation. Along with the messages in the bottles (page 13) and the bottle tree (page 23), we are even introduced to a ship in the bottle (page 32). In the world of the islands, bottles are a way to get places, and also a form of protection (see the whirlpool incident on page 38). This tells us something about the aquatic nature of that world, where many things have adapted to thrive in water. Ask students to find other places in the story where water plays a determining role in the surreal environment (see, for example, page 28, where Bartholomew reveals that his entire house is built, in a sense, through watering).



Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*



Colors

- ◆ Make a list of the dominant colors on each page. You will notice that the colors transition consistently as the book progresses. Why do you think the author/artist did this? Do the colors match the atmosphere of the story and environment?

Page 11 is largely blue, pages 12-13 are green, pages 15-19 are light blue, page 20 introduces red, page 25 transitions to a more yellow composition, page 31 pairs this yellow with deep purple; page 36 returns to blue, and pages 40-41 transition back to lighter colors and, ultimately, “realistic shades.” Ask students to think about our cultural or personal associations with certain colors. Is there a connection between color and emotion?

- ◆ Look carefully at the color composition from pages 15-19. If you were the artist of this book, what color(s) would you choose to depict this dramatic scene? Why?

Word Balloons and Lettering

- ◆ The signature of the artist “Fred” is hidden on many pages. Try to find all of them! Why did he place his signature on these pages?

Talk about how this story was originally serialized in the French comics magazine *Pilote*. Can the students figure out where the story was originally broken into chapters? Ask them to imagine what it was like to wait for the next issue in the story. Would there have been exciting cliff-hangers?



- ◆ Look at the various kinds of word balloons in this book. Note that there are many different shapes, sizes, textures, etc. How do these different shapes and styles make you feel? How do they fit into the story? What do they tell you?

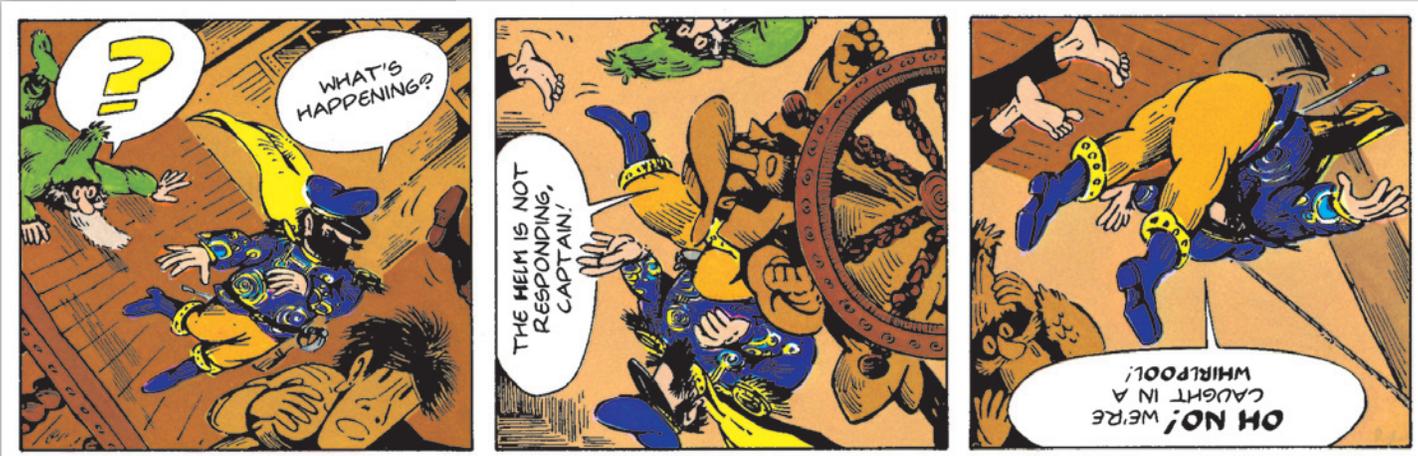


On page 11, panel 8, Philemon's father is out of the panel so his word balloon has a tail that guides reader's eyes to the edge of the page and out of the panel. On page 24, Bartholomew's unclosed word balloon indicates his endless stream of curse words. On page 29, there are cloud-shaped memory balloons that become panels.

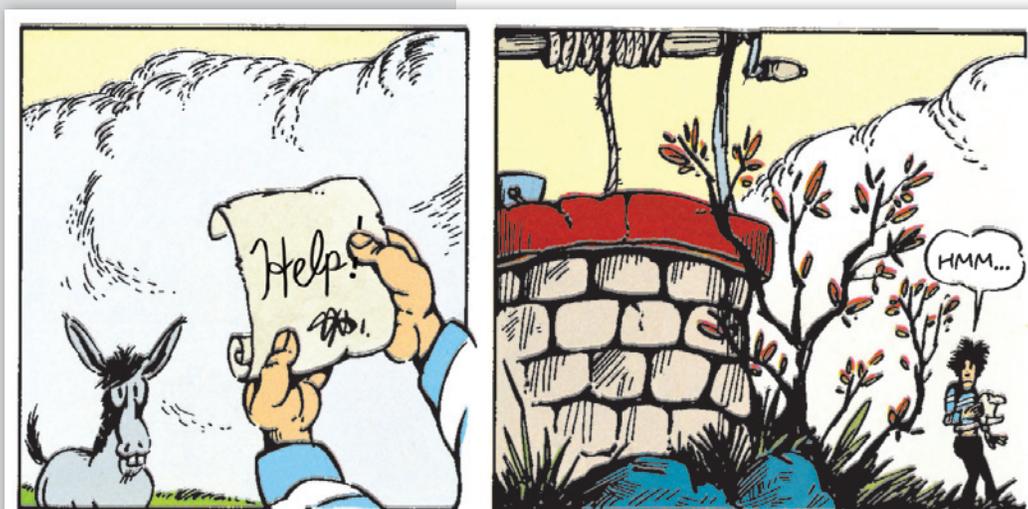
◆ Find some different examples of the visual expressions enclosed in the word balloons, like cursing or explanatory images. Why do you think the artist chose to present language with pictures instead of words in those instances. In what ways do the pictures resonate with the illustrations?

The best examples of this are on page 29, where the word balloons become panels, and throughout the book (pages 11-12, 15, 20-22, 24-25, 28-29, 34), where curse words are illustrated in the word balloons.

◆ On pages 11 and 38, there are rotated panels and upside-down word balloons. On page 29, word balloons become panels. Examine these and discuss the artistic choice. Why did the artist represent the story in this way? Note that these panels follow the same proportions, even though they have an unusual appearance.



◆ Look at the sound effects. Note that they vary in both size and texture. Is there any particular one you like the best? Why? Note that some sound effects are included in the word balloons, and some are imposed over the image. Do you think the characters actually say these as words? Or are they were included for some other reason? If so, why?



Composition

◆ Find places where the artist uses a “close-up shot” to tell the story (pages 11 and 13, for example)? Why does he do that? Where does he use far-away, distant, or “long lens shots”? Why does he use those? How do these things affect the story, and how do they make you feel as a reader?



◆ Examine the well scenes in pages 12-15. Compare the “shots” from above with the “shots” from below (page 13, panels 9 and 5). What do you think of these 2 panels? How do the different angles effect your perception of the well?

◆ Pages 16-17 are a huge single panel, or “double-page spread.” Do you think it was necessary for the artist to take up so much space for this scene? Why or why not? Where else does the artist do this? Why?

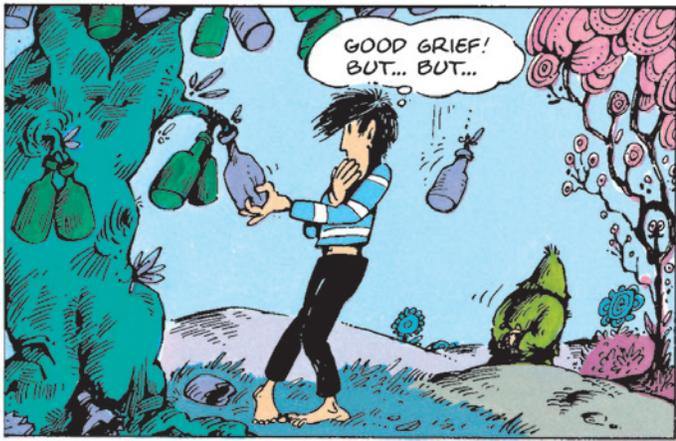
On this page, Philemon is facing right (following the left-to-right direction of the story and the book), while the shark is facing left. Perhaps “facing right” in the book signifies that the character is getting out of a situation or place while “facing left” indicates that they are entering. Are there other examples of this? (Look at page 15).



◆ Look carefully at the lines and make note of their different strokes. How does the artist utilize the width and the texture of the lines to make different expressions?

The line work of the water is soft and gentle but at the same time bold and thick; the lines of the shark are certain and solid, and the line work for Philemon is animated and clean.

◆ Look at the size of the shark in comparison to Philemon. Is this the actual size of a shark? If not, why is it so big? Is the shark drawn in a realistic way? How about the fishes? Why did the artist draw them in this way?



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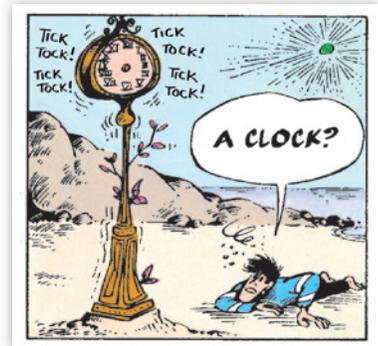
Setting

- ◆ Make note of all the strange plants in the book. What do they look like? How do they support the story?

The plants on the islands fall into one of two categories: a fusion of animals and plants, or a combination of inorganic objects with organic matter. The plants help set the stage for the action. In some cases, they contribute to the plot of the fantasy adventure; in other cases they provide unique background details that help with world-building and context clues.

- ◆ On page 19, a clock-tree appears from the ground. What is the purpose of this scene? Refer to the text as well. Why does the clock explode? What does is the role of “time” in this story?

Note that the speed of time on the A is different from time on the world where Philemon and his father live. Time is distorted, but has it been “exploded”? Ask student if they think that the clock is really “broken” after the explosion. Even though the clock-function is destroyed, it still functions as a plant, after all. But how can Philemon tell the clock is a plant? Make sure to note the punny “time-bomb” joke here!



Further Research

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9
Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1
Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2
Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3
Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7
Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.6
Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.6
Describe how a narrator’s or speaker’s point of view influences how events are described.

- ◆ Choose one of the major characters (Philemon, Bartholomew, Friday). Examine this character throughout the course of the book. How do they change or develop? What external forces (including other characters) contribute to these changes? Summarize your findings in a written report.

- ◆ Choose one of the entries in the index (pages 44-45) and expand on it with your own research project. Do you think that the author, Fred, is intentionally referencing these external works in the story? Why or why not? Why do authors often reference other works, or borrow ideas from other writers and artists? Does it enrich your reading experience to research these references? Explain why in a written report.



The Wild Piano

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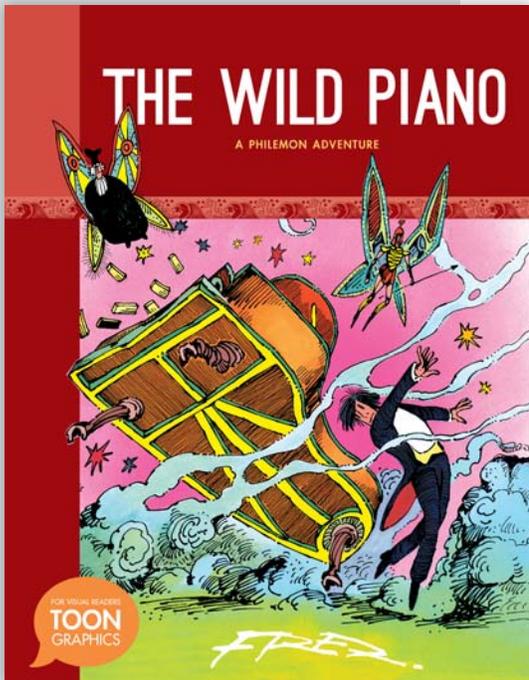
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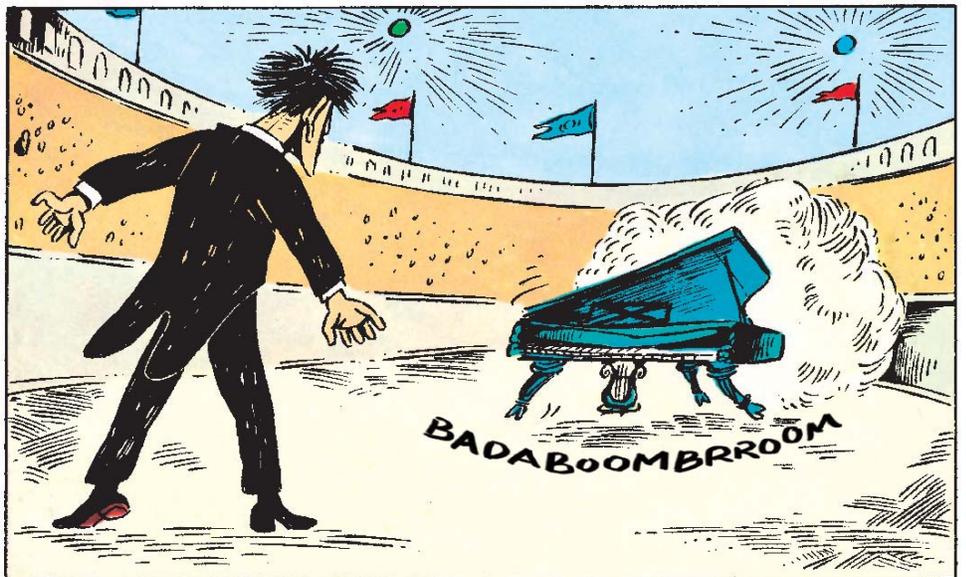
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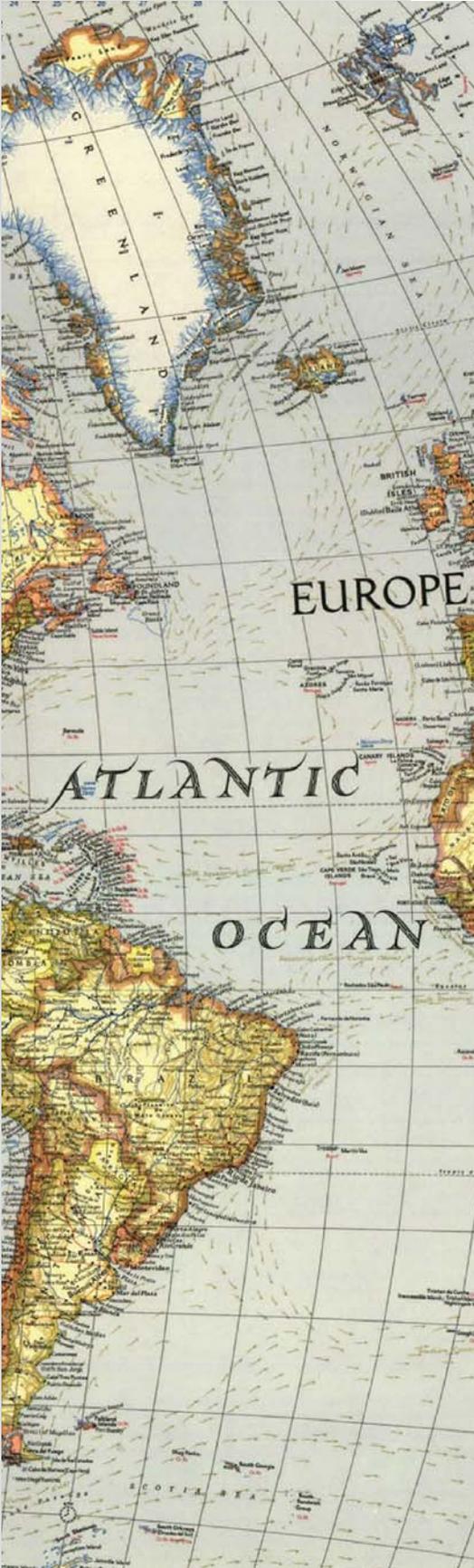
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Please get in touch with your suggestions at
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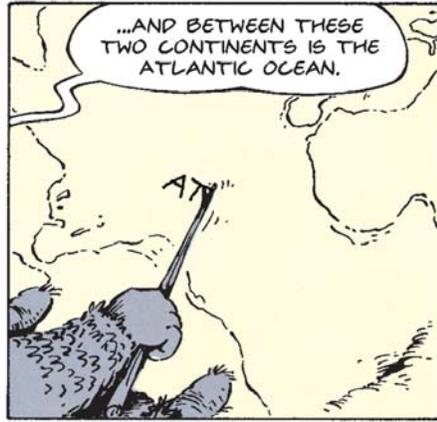
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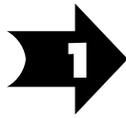
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Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.6
Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.6
Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

Characters

- ◆ How do the four central male characters (Philemon, Hector, Bartholomew, Uncle Felix) differ? What do their speech patterns tell you about their personalities?

Philemon often seems to be trying to make sense of the world. He tries to sort out the facts ("That's strange. He never spoke about you" - page 12) and explain his point of view ("But I went there, Uncle Felix. That's where I met Bartholomew" - page 13), despite being constantly interrupted.

Uncle Felix, a source of those interruptions, seems jolly at first ("Ha ha ha! Trips and all kinds of stuff...hee hee!" - page 12) but he quickly changes when the subject of the islands is raised. After, Felix becomes a bit withholding. He never fully answers Philemon's questions (page 13), and sends him into danger with very little warning or explanation (page 15). Philemon's father, Hector, by contrast, is the most straightforward. His dialogue is constantly grumpy, and we have the distinct impression that he is always screaming. When we meet Bartholomew at the end of the book, he seems dazed and confused ("mmhmm...What's going on?" - page 33). Students may be interested in comparing this characterization with his confident persona in the previous book (*Cast Away on the Letter A: A Philemon Adventure* ISBN: 978-1-935179-63-4).



◆ At the beginning of the adventure (page 11), Philemon is eager to return down the well to the mysterious islands. Why?

Philemon feels obligated to return because he was not able to take Bartholomew back with him to the farm. Bartholomew was the reason he went down the well to begin with (after he received a message in a bottle in *Cast Away on the Letter A*). Ask students how they would feel in Philemon's position. Why do they think Philemon hasn't tried going back down the well to rescue him? On page 14, it almost seems like he was too scared to go back by himself. Once he feels like he has support

from his uncle, his bravery increases ("let's go!" page 14)

◆ On pages 12-13, we meet Uncle Felix for the first time. What do you think of his character? How is he similar to his brother Hector (Philemon's father)? How is he different?

The two brothers are depicted with similar bodies and facial features, but their personalities are very different. Felix is good-humored and talkative, whereas Hector is deeply impatient and angry. On pages 12-13, however, the two share one noticeable trait, which is that they both keep silencing Philemon (although the reasons are different). Students familiar with the first book may be surprised to meet Felix, because there was no previous mention of him. Remind them that the comic was originally published in serialized form in the magazine *Pilote*, so it's unlikely that the story was planned in advance. Ask students to put themselves in the position of the writer. Why would they have added a character like Felix? How is he necessary to the plot?

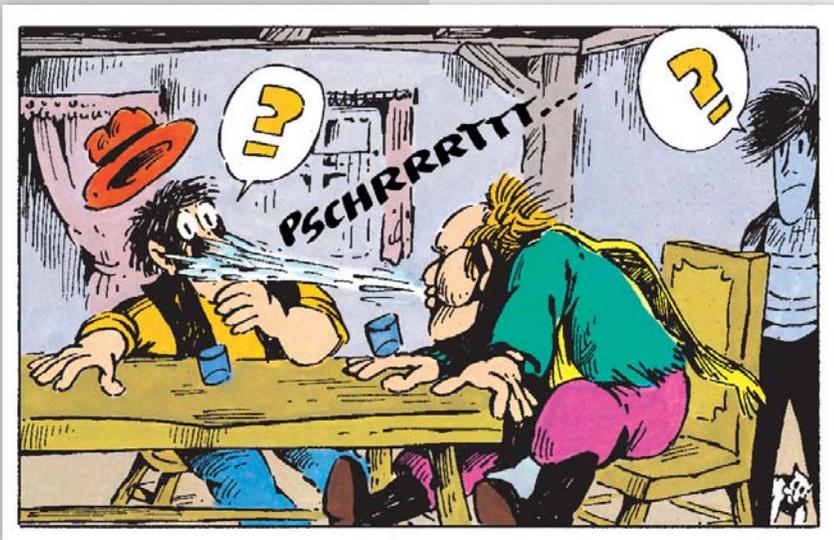
◆ Why doesn't Felix want Philemon to talk about the island of the "A" (pages 12-13)?

Felix doesn't want Philemon to talk about the island in front of Hector. We don't learn the exact reason for the secrecy. Ask students to draw some possible conclusions. Is it, for example, because Hector is very skeptical, and Felix knows that he will not believe them (which is exactly what does happen)? Is it because Felix has an entire secret life that he doesn't want his brother to know about ("I'm something of a magician" page 14)? And so on...

◆ Find all the moments when Philemon has misunderstandings with the characters

he meets on his adventure. What do these moments have in common? If you were in Philemon's position, how would you respond?

Students should pay special attention to the interactions with the water hiker (pages 17-19), the courtroom of the "N" (pages 24-25),





and the organizers of the “concert” (pages 29-32). In each of these cases, Philemon struggles to make sense of a world that doesn’t follow traditional rules of logic. In some cases, words that make sense to Philemon have a different (or no) meaning to others (such as “drown,” page 17).

◆ On page 33, when Philemon finds Bartholomew, the latter is asleep in a strange bedroom (inside a labyrinth). Why is he asleep? How did he get there?

At the end of the first book, we find out that what seemed like days on the island was only a few hours on the farm. How long do you think Philemon was on the farm in between adventures? How long was Bartholomew lost in the labyrinth? Remember that Bartholomew has no way to keep track of the passage of time. In his state of endless confusion, sleep may be the only way to assert some order and to break up the monotony.

◆ How does Philemon change over the course of the book?

Philemon becomes increasingly confident over the course of the book. We’ve discussed (above) his hesitation at the beginning of the book to venture back to the islands. Once he is transported there, we see this hesitation manifested as fear. In his first two interactions, he latches onto



others and asks them to help him (pages 17 & 20). Once he’s placed on trial, he begins to independently stand up for himself (“let me EXPLAIN!” page 24). Up until this point, he’s still trying to make sense of everything, or rather, apply rules of logic and sense to a world that simply does not follow them. On page 30, facing the wild piano, he finally exclaims that it all “makes no sense. It’s crazy!” After he admits this, he actually is much better off. He somewhat randomly defeats the wild piano (page 32), randomly finds Bartholomew (page 33), and randomly leads them home (“we can always try...” page 37). It isn’t just his outfit that is different by the end. He seems to have gained a great deal of confidence and clarity. That being said, he still occasionally tries to apply logic where it doesn’t belong (“I know the way out once we get there” page 34).

◆ Find all the animals in the story. How are animals represented? How do they interact with the central characters? How do they interact with the narrative of the story?

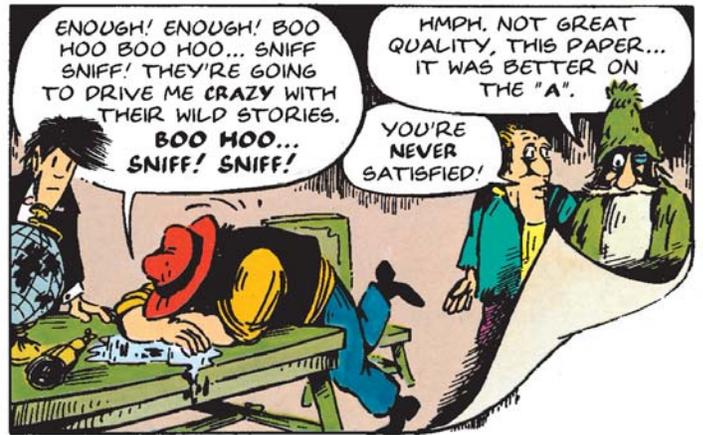
Aside from Anatole (Philemon’s pet donkey), the most notable animals in the story are: the chickens on Hector’s farm (page 11), the white cat



inside the house (pages 12-14), and the zebra jail (pages 27-28). All of the animals are given both animal sound effects and written verbal dialogue, although it is unclear whether the humans can hear them talking or not. Philemon definitely acts as if Anatole can talk to him (pages 28 & 39), but is this just the fantasy of a young man and his favorite pet? In many cases, the animal world seems to be a kind of parallel to the central characters. On page 11, the chickens are fighting with each other (“mind your manners!”) just like Philemon and his father. On page 14, the white cat takes on the annoyed tone of Hector, after he leaves (“They’re making me dizzy!”).

- ◆ The book ends with Philemon and Bartholomew returning to Uncle Felix’s house. Hector screams and cries when they try to tell him about their adventure. Why does he respond in this way?

Hector is overwhelmed by the “impossible” stories that the people around him continue to share. He is outnumbered by characters who challenge his reality. Ask students how they feel about Hector. Do they feel sympathy for him? Do they think he is being selfish and stubborn? Do they think he is good comic relief? Do they think he’s meant to be the classic comedic “straight man” (the person in a comedy group who is intentionally not funny in order to make the humor of the other characters more hilarious and absurd)?



CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.4
Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including those that allude to significant characters found in mythology.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.4
Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative language such as metaphors and similes.

Words and Metaphors

- ◆ What does it mean for something to be “real” or to “exist”? Explain what you usually mean when you say that something “really exists.”

Some feel that “real” describes things that you can see with your own eyes. But in our “real world,” most people believe in concepts that cannot be “seen” (justice, logic, religion). Many of these are very important and have a large impact on how our society and psychologies are structured. In this story, Hector denies that the world of the islands (which he hears about constantly from his son and brother) can be real. Why is he so certain? Perhaps because the world of the islands directly contradicts foundational beliefs about the world that he knows (logic, science, geography, etc.). Ask students what they would do if they came face to face with something that contradicted their beliefs about reality. How would they respond?

- ◆ Take a look at the trial scene from pages 23-27. How does the tone



of speech change during this scene? Look especially at the “scroll” on page 25. How would you describe the kind of language used in this document and how does it make you feel?

The trial scene directly confronts the “official language” of our world and parodies it by robbing it of traditional meaning and purpose. In the world of the islands, words like “assault and battery,” “act of rebellion,” “witness,” “defense,” etc. carry the same importance, but not the same meaning. In this case, they are simply tools of punishment, that can be applied loosely by those with power. In the case of the scroll, the author uses a very serious tone to lay out an utterly absurd and impossible history. Like many “absurdist” writers, Fred (the author) likely has negative feelings about systems of power (like the “law” or “history”) and wishes to lampoon them with silliness. Can you think of other books or films that do this (*Monty Python*, *Christopher Guest films*, *Lemony Snicket*, *Alice in Wonderland*, etc.)?

Logic and Absurdism



- ◆ List all the ways that Philemon can travel between the farm and the islands (that we know of so far). How are these places connected? What do these methods of transport have in common (if anything)?

Philemon travels to and from the islands using: the well, the spyglass and globe, and finally the wardrobe in Uncle Felix’s house. The main thing that these have in common is that they are relatively ordinary and commonplace things in our world. What are some other ordinary objects that you could imagine being secret portals to another world/dimension? Some teachers may want students to expand this into a written or oral presentation..

- ◆ What is the “logic” (if any) of the mysterious world of the letter-

islands? List all the elements that depart from our own reality and try to identify what they have in common.

Although there are many departures from reality in the world of the islands, some of the most important include: the two suns (page 17), walking on water (page 17), people with wings (page 22), and a piano with bull's legs (page 31). One of the themes of this world is adaptation. Ask students to identify all the cases in which humans, plants, and animals seem to have changed to better suit their environment (see pages 17 and 25 specifically).

- ◆ How do the people who live on the islands see the world, as compared to Philemon? Do they have different expectations (or senses of what its “normal,” “safe,” “okay”)? Why do you think that might be?

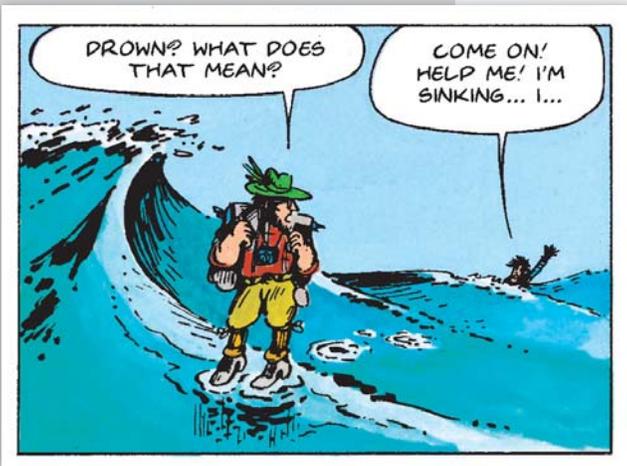
Have students take a look at pages 17-19 for an excellent example. Note that the hiker doesn't understand what “drown” means (page 17) and he can't understand why Philemon is frightened of the storm (page 19). Because they have different past experiences (the hiker has always seen water as a kind of safe flat surface), their world views are very different. This is paralleled in the interaction between Philemon and his father (page 13). What seems impossible to one may seem completely probable to another, simply based on experience. Ask students if they have encountered this phenomenon in their lives.

- ◆ Who defines the laws of “right” and “wrong” on the letter N? Who defines those laws in our own reality?

Although we learn that certain laws were decreed from above (page 25), this happened long ago. The world of the islands (especially the letter “N”) is indeed very rule-bound (and with some very strange rules at that!), but there does not seem to be a single group of people enforcing these rules. Instead, it is the people themselves who police each other, recite the rules, and keep things in their place. Ask students if they have ever experienced this in their own lives...in school, in society, etc. In our reality, who decides what's “right” and “wrong” and where do those ideas come from?

- ◆ What is the role of the “absurd” in this book? What does that word mean to you? What do you think it means in art and literature? Can you think of other stories, films, or comics that are “absurd”?

In literary theory, absurdism describes a story about many many meaningless actions or events, meant as a critique of the very ideas of “good,” “bad,” “right,” “wrong,” “real,” or even “the truth.” Most absurdist pieces depict relatable central characters that are struggling to make sense of a philosophically absurd surrounding (Kafka, *Alice in Wonderland*, Nikolai Gogol, etc.). *The Philemon Adventures* are great examples of absurdist literature, and students may recognize similar themes at work in contemporary works such as *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, *Family Guy*, *30 Rock*, and even *The Matrix*, or in the prose of Haruki Murakami, Kurt Vonnegut, and Christopher Moore.



CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4-5.9
Compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and topics and patterns of events in stories, myths, and traditional literature from different cultures.



Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. (Here, art and comics vocabulary)

**The standards listed on the right are fulfilled by every question in this section. Additional standards may be listed in the gray sidebar on the left for particular units listed below.*

Colors

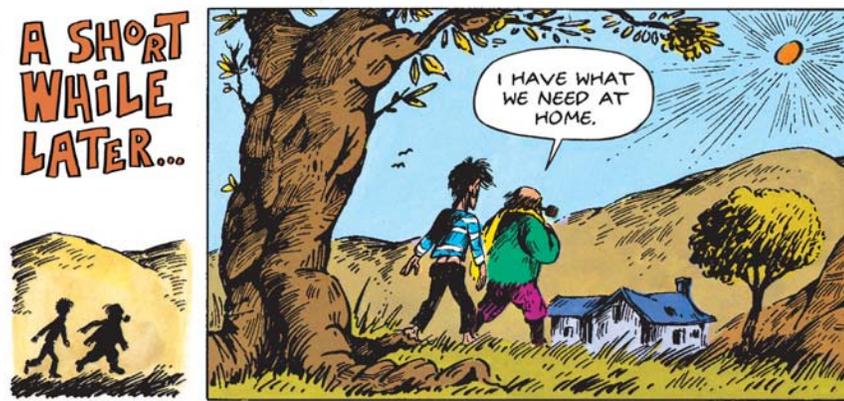


◆ Make a list of the dominant colors on each page spread. You will notice that the colors transition consistently as the book progresses. Why do you think the author/artist did this? Do the colors match the atmosphere of the story and environment?

Pages 11-14 are mostly in balanced in color (and are more “realistic” narratively). Pages 15-20 are purple and dark blue, pages 21—23 introduce brown and orange colors, pages 24-27 are extremely brown, and finally, after a brief transition back to blue, pages 30-36 are quite yellow (transitioning in the final moments to lavender before returning to “the real world”). Ask students to think about our cultural or personal associations with certain colors. Is there a connection between color and emotion? Some students may note that brown is often considered an “ugly” color, which lends the trial scene an immediate unpleasant atmosphere.

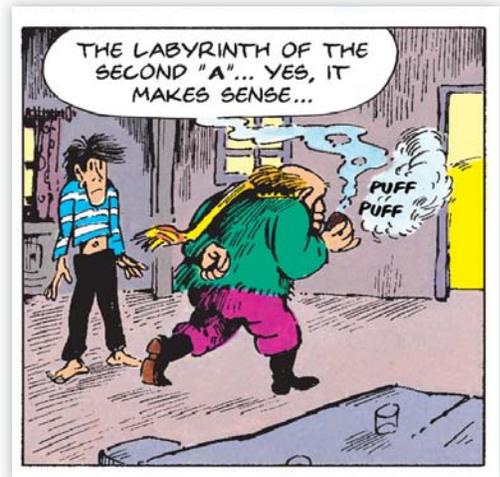
Panels, Word Balloons, and Lettering

◆ Look at the different types of panels used in the book. Find all the examples of panels (and especially panel borders) that depart from the standard format (thin black lined box). Why did the author choose a different design in these instances?



Students can find non-traditional borders on pages 14 (borderless), 16 (through a telescope), 21, 23, & 26 (borderless), 27 (a giant sound effect), 28, 29 & 37 (borderless), and 38 (pulling up the corner—see the question on this below). Each of these instances underscores a crucial transition (often the passage of time, or the movement between different realities). Visually, different-looking panels break up the story, and give readers a “interlude” from the intensity of the adventure.

- ◆ Look at the various kinds of word balloons in this book. Note that there are many different shapes, sizes, textures, etc. How do these different shapes and styles make you feel? How do they fit into the story? What do they tell you?



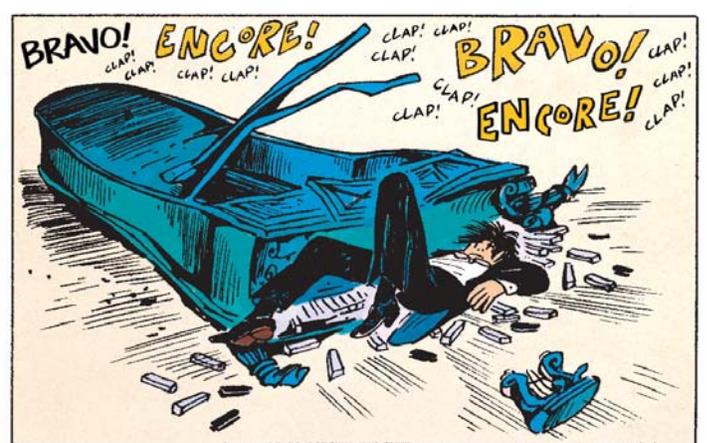
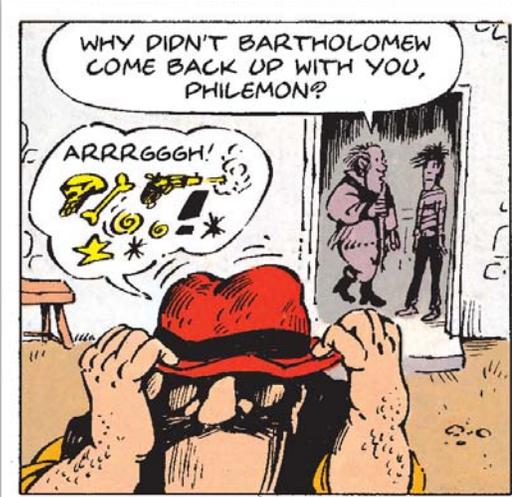
The best examples of this are on pages 11-14, where Uncle Felix's pipe smoke becomes the tail of his word balloon and on page 21 where the balloon disappears behind the rope of the hot air balloon. In addition to being rather playful, these designs help to integrate the text with the images (in a very literal way!).

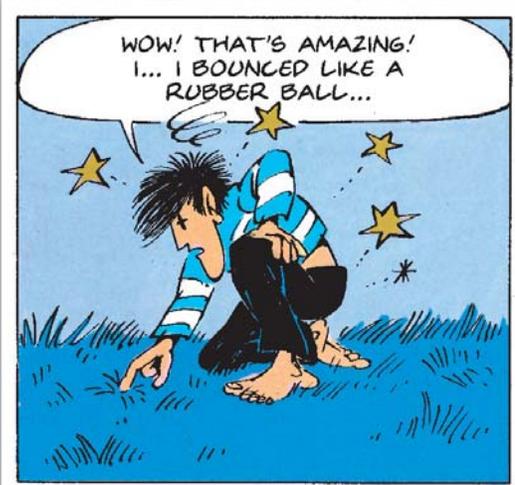
- ◆ Find some different examples of the visual expressions enclosed in the word balloons, like cursing or explanatory images. Why do you think the artist chose to present language with pictures instead of words in those instances. In what ways do the pictures resonate with the illustrations?

Most of the cursing happens when Hector is speaking (pages 11-13). Students may also note the musical notes that appear when a character is singing (pages 18, 25). Ask students how these symbols make them feel. Are they more or less clear than what could be said in words? Do the symbols encourage the readers to use their imagination in a different way?

- ◆ Look at the sound effects. Note that they vary in both size and texture. Is there any particular one you like the best? Why? Note that some sound effects are included in the word balloons, and some are imposed over the image. Do you think the characters actually say these as words? Or are they were included for some other reason? If so, why?

Students may note that some of the sound effects represent spoken words ("Bravo" - page 32, "stop" - page 38) while others represent sounds ("pschrrttt" - page 12). These sound effects, together with the expressive question marks and stars, etc. (indicating pain or surprise), add large colorful signs that communicate to the reader that something important is happening.





CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.



◆ On page 15, the dialogue lettering gets very small when Philemon shrinks in size. How does this help to clarify the scene?

In the case of pages 15-16, the letters shrinking into nothingness help to illustrate Philemon's physical transition (and his disappearance from the "real world.")

◆ Some cartoonists refer to expressive symbols or lines that emanate from a character's head as "emanata." What are some examples of "emanata" in this book, and how do you interpret them.

The best examples of this are on pages 23 (Philemon's back), 27 (Philemon's head), 35 (Bartholomew's eye), and 37 (Philemon's head). In these cases, the stars, circles, and asterisks indicate physical pain and emotional shock/confusion. Other good examples of emanata in the book include: bouncing lines (page 22), slurping lines (page 26), door slam lines (pages 36). Emanata are often used to try to communicate things that are difficult to communicate in a drawing (movement, emotion, texture).

Characters

◆ Compare the faces of Hector and Uncle Felix (who are brothers). Can you find ways in which the artist highlights their relation? Look at their costumes. What do their costumes communicate about their characters?

Students may note that Felix and Hector have almost identical bodies and posture, similar face shapes, but slightly different features (and different hair). The real difference, however, lies in the way their hair and costumes are colored. Hector is shown in very "natural" colors (the same colors used on the farm itself—orange, red, blue, black). Felix, by contrast, is in very saturated and surreal colors reminiscent of the island world (the same green appears in the color of the ocean and the same violet appears in the color of the hot air balloon). These color choices mark Felix as unique and other-worldly.

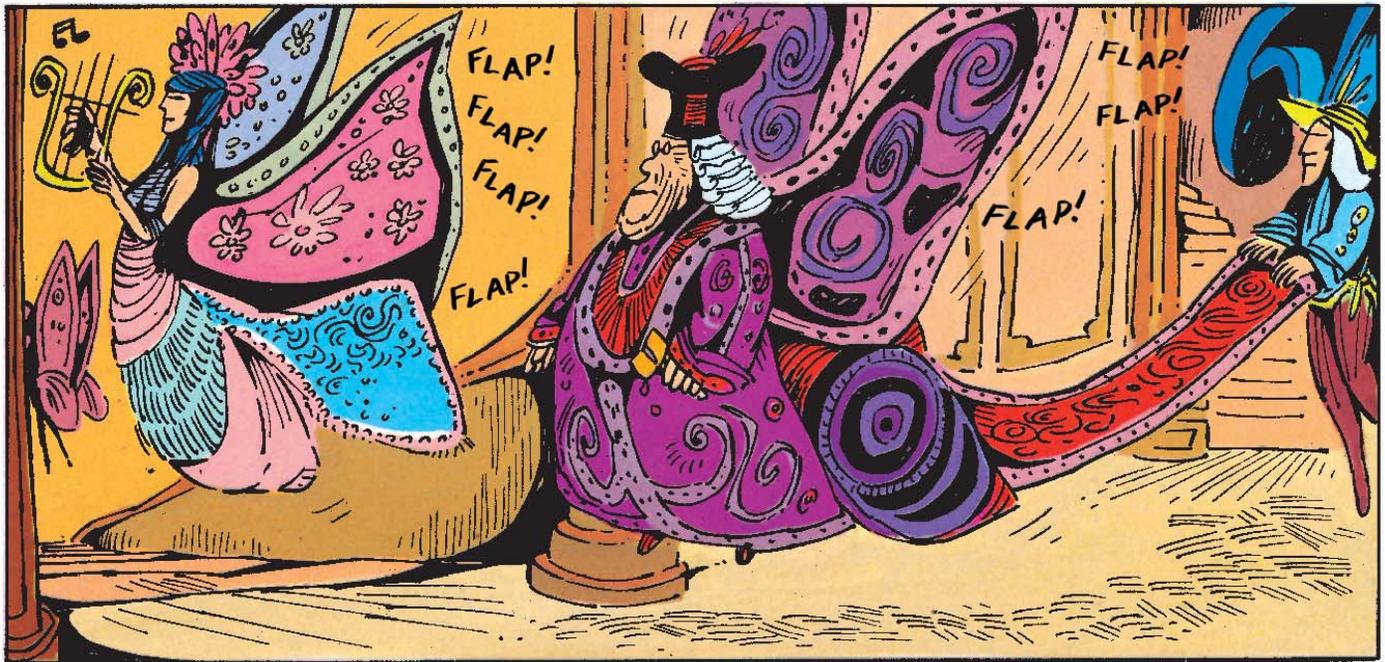
◆ What does Philemon's costuming (and the way it changes throughout the book) communicate about the character?

Philemon's costume is very boyish and provincial. Students should note that he never wears shoes! On page 29, he is dressed in a tuxedo (with shoes) before his concert. Although this functions as a way of making fun of suits (presenting it as part of an inhumane torture, and having everyone on the farm laugh at it), it also marks Philemon's transition to being more of a leader. Dressed in more adult clothes, Philemon saves the day at the end of the book—finding Bartholomew and bringing him home.



- ◆ Find all the “authority” figures in the book and describe their physical appearance. What do you think the author is trying to communicate with the costumes, colors, and design?

The best example of this are the costumed judge (pages 25-27) and the “Grand Judge” on the scroll (page 26). The latter appears to be some kind of prisoner wearing a clown wig. The former—with his wings, wig, hat, cloak, personal harpist, and giant train—is the epitome of excess. By costuming “authority” as a superficial buffoon, Fred pokes fun at systems of power. Ask students to identify “authorities” in their own lives. Could such characters be drawn and costumed in a way that would make their power seem ridiculous?



Setting

- ◆ On page Philemon is imprisoned inside a “zebra jail.” What do you make of the zebra jail? How does it fit within the logic of the island? What further information does it give about the environment?

The idea of a zebra jail is a whimsical joke about a zebra’s appearance (the black stripes resemble both bars and a prison uniform). It also underscores the linkage between the world of the islands and the world of paper, art, and comics. In an illustration, a zebra really is hollow, because the white does not have to be painted. Just like the letters on a map that become literal islands, the zebra jail may lead some readers to see the world of the islands as a kind of metaphor for the artistic imagination.

- ◆ At the end of the adventure, Philemon finds himself in a labyrinthine hallway full of doors. How does this scene make you feel? How does it fit in within the overall environment.

If the world of the islands is a metaphor for the artistic imagination, then the hallways beneath them represent the vast archive of creative possibility. Getting lost in the halls might be like struggling with writer’s block—overwhelmed with the endless possibilities.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text; summarize the text.

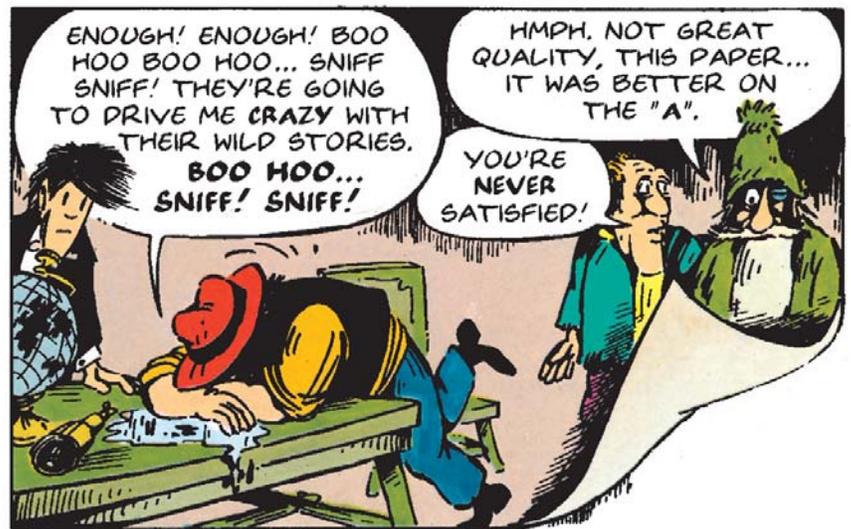
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.



◆ This book contains several different collages using old drawings and photographs. Find all instances of these. How do you interpret these moments? What further information do they give about the environment?

The best examples of these are on pages 25 and 35. In both cases, Fred adds absurd dialogue to a very serious illustration, completely changing the meaning. This accomplishes at least two important things: first, it makes fun of “traditional” or “educational” texts that might feature such historical illustrations (a classic absurdist parody of authority) and second, it stands as a testament to the comics imagination, which

uses the interplay between image and text to inscribe new meanings, challenge first impressions, and craft a dynamic story.



◆ On the final page of the story, Bartholomew comments on the paper of the book itself. How does this make you feel? Why do you think the author chose to do this?

In literary theory, scholars refer to something called “metafiction,” which occurs when a work of literature calls attention to the fact that it is an artifact—a book, a piece of fiction. Instances of metafiction can be traced as far back as *The Odyssey*, *The Canterbury Tales*, and *Don Quixote*. Metafiction raises questions about the relationship between fiction and reality, and therefore perfectly complements the themes of *The Philemon Adventures*.

3

Further Research

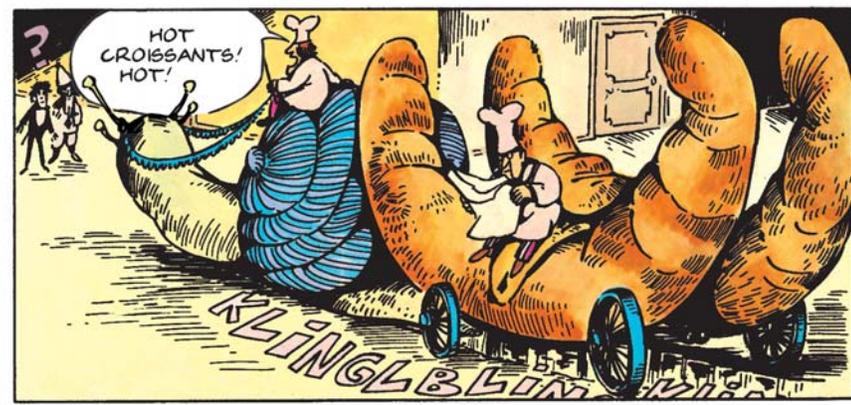
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9
Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1
Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2
Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3
Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7
Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



◆ Choose one of the characters that Philemon meets on his journey (the hiker, the balloonist, the judge, the zebra jail, the giant, the croissant delivery-man, etc.). Write a story about their life and adventures. Try to match the storytelling style of *The Wild Piano*.

◆ Writing Project: choose any of the questions from the Verbal or Visual Expression sections. Write a short piece explaining your answer clearly, using reasons and evidence from the text.

◆ Readers' Theater: read various scenes aloud in class. Pay attention to their inflection. If possible, try out multiple roles and be sure that you adjust your performance accordingly. Try to incorporate visual information from the images into your performance. Have fun!

◆ Choose one of the entries in the index (pages 40-45) and expand on it with your own research project. Do you think that the author, Fred, is intentionally referencing these external works in the story? Why or why not? Why do authors often reference other works, or borrow ideas from other writers and artists? Does it enrich your reading experience to research these references? Explain why in a written report.

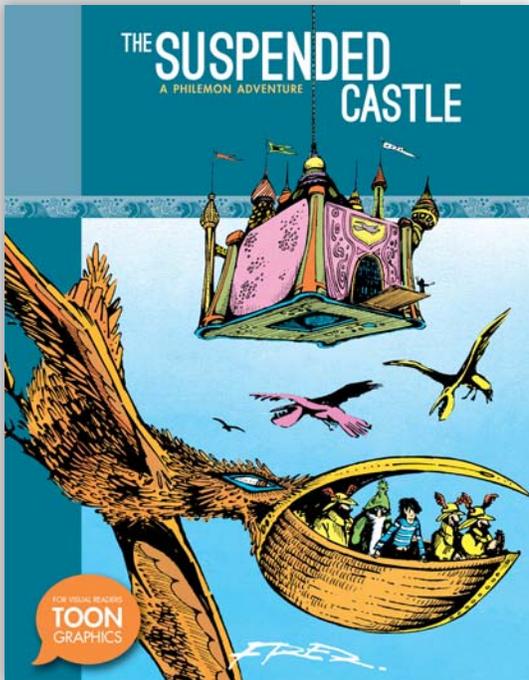




The Suspended Castle

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



The Suspended Castle:
A Philemon Adventure
by Fred
A TOON Graphic
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TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make "mental maps." A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' choices.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and encourages rereading. It creates a sense of continuity for the action, and it

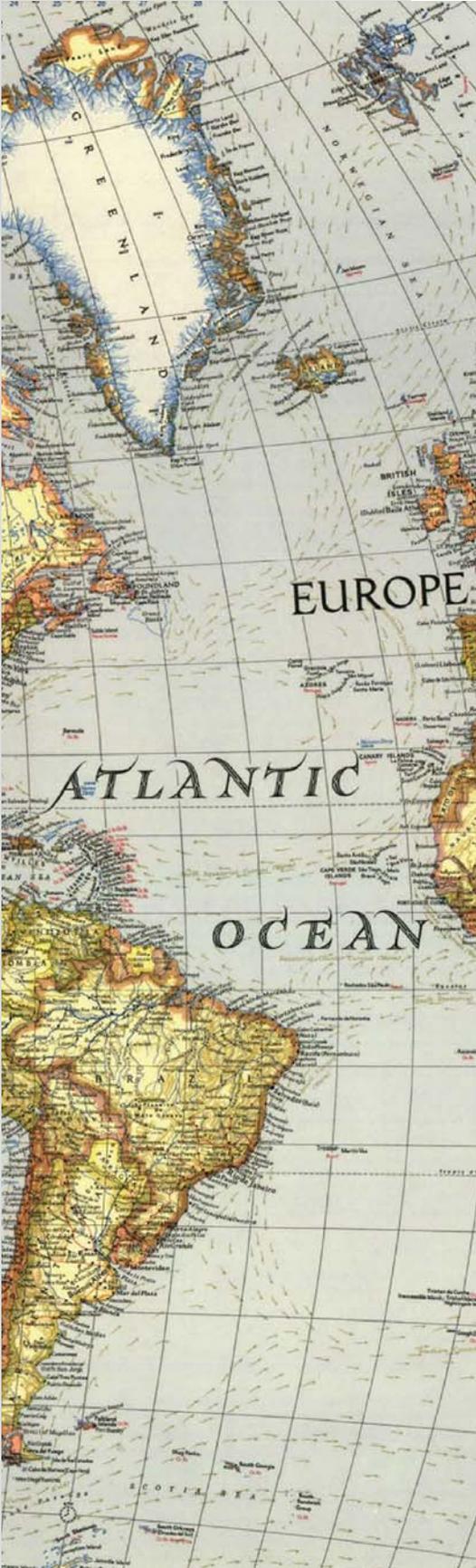
can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas. The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and for information—a reader who *LOVES* to read.





LITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In addition to providing students with the tools to master verbal literacy, each TOON Graphic offers a unique focus on visual learning. The 21st Century has seen a shift where literacy has been redefined to include visual literacy. Our unique lesson plans and teacher's guides help instructors and students alike develop the vocabulary and framework necessary to discuss visual expressions, structure, and meaning in the classroom.

For schools that follow the ELA Common Core, TOON Graphics lesson plans offer examples of how to best utilize our books to satisfy a full range of state standards. The Common Core's learning goals outline what a student should know and be able to do at the end of each grade, and were created to ensure that all students graduate from high school with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in college, career, and life, regardless of where they live. Though this book can be used in any grade, we focused this lesson plan on state standards for grades 4 and 5. Questions included in this guide fulfill the following standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Literature (RL).4-5.1-10
Students build skills in reading and comprehending literature independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Informational Text (RI).4-5.4, 9
Students determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. Students integrate information from several texts in order to speak knowledgeably on a subject.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.1
Students engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

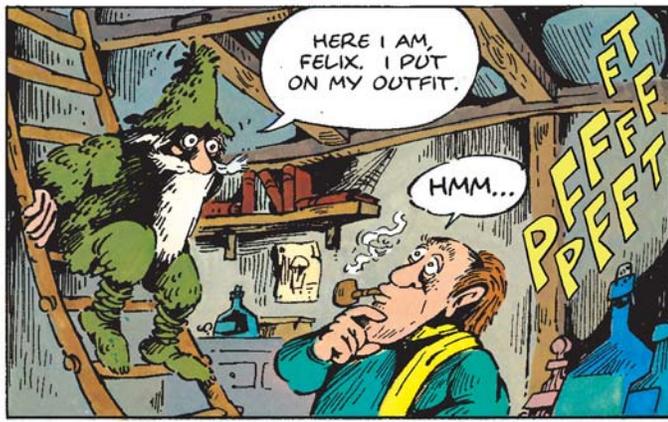
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.2
Students summarize a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.4
Students report on a topic or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes.

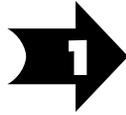
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.1
Students write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.2
Students write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.7
Students conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Gray = feedback for teachers.



Verbal Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text.

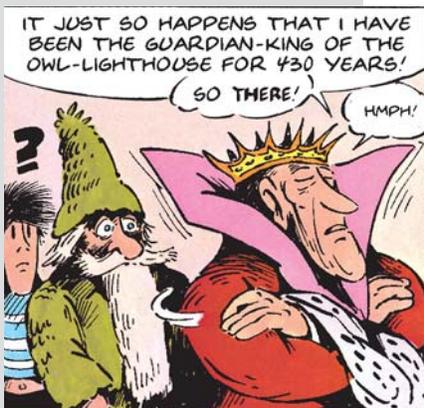
Characters

- ◆ Bartholomew was stuck on the “A” of the Atlantic Ocean for forty years and wanted desperately to get back to the “real” world. (See *Cast Away on the Letter A* and *The Wild Piano*.) Now that he’s back he’s feeling glum. Why?

Bartholomew is bored. He feels homesick for the “A” and finds life in the “normal” world disappointing. He misses his castle, his “A” clothing, his centaur, and all the strange things he had gotten used to, like the bottle trees and the two suns.

- ◆ How would you describe the character of the king (pages 17-21)? Why do you think his moods change so quickly?

The king is welcoming and good-humored at first. When Bartholomew asks him if he’s sure they’re on the dot on the “i”, he becomes belligerent (first panel page 18). Then he reveals his pride, followed by a silly, poetic description of what would happen if there were no owl-lighthouse. He even starts to dance. After that, he’s back to being angry. On page 20, he remarks about how clueless Philemon and Bartholomew are. In the end, he helps them to use the luminous pathway. (Why do you think he says “luminous pathway” instead of simply saying “ray of light”?) He is pompous, temperamental, affected, and unpredictable, and he feels superior to other people. Perhaps Fred is satirizing royalty or people in power in general.





◆ Contrast the characters of the captain of the whale-galley and the captain of the Suspended Castle. How are they different? Do they speak differently?

The captain of the whale galley appears to be vain, smug, and egotistical. He brushes off his uniform after being caught underneath the gate and straightens his hat (page 31). He threatens and shouts at Philemon and Bartholomew (page 27). The captain of the Suspended Castle is concerned about the welfare of his fishermen (second panel, page 47) and goes down with his “ship” (panels 3 and 4). He speaks calmly (no boldface exclamations) and acts nobly. He even looks noble (see below).



◆ How does Philemon show kindness to Bartholomew?

Philemon is worried about Bartholomew (page 12, panel 3) and asks him why he’s unhappy. He suggests to Bartholomew that there might be a way to go back to the “A.” He’s concerned that Bartholomew forgot his hat (last panel, page 15), which is how he himself gets back to the “A.” He rescues Bartholomew when he’s about to fall off the “luminous pathway.” Bartholomew returns the kindness on page 41 when he asks Philemon if he’s okay (next-to-last panel). He’s also worried that he might never see him again (page 40, panel 4).

◆ In the second Philemon adventure, *The Wild Piano*, Philemon gains courage. How do we see this in *The Suspended Castle*?

It’s Philemon’s idea to return to the “A.” He doesn’t hesitate to suggest it to Bartholomew. Philemon doesn’t appear to be afraid to walk on the “luminous pathway” (pages 21-22). On page 41, Philemon seizes the prison guard and tells Bartholomew to take his keys.

◆ Why is there a man playing the drums and cymbal in the big panel with the rowers on page 28?

Often on galleys, a man banged a drum to keep the rowers rowing at a steady, fast pace. Fred may be making fun of this idea--or maybe it’s logical in this illogical world.



Words and Metaphors

◆ Fred loves to create two-word nouns using words that usually have little to do with each other: an owl-lighthouse, a whale-galley, and pelican-whalers. Why do you think he does this? What does the first word of each name have to do with the second?

The juxtaposition of unrelated words is part of the humor and absurdity of Fred’s parallel universe. Notice that in all three examples, one of the words is an animal.

An owl can see well in the dark, so it is a good animal to make into a lighthouse. It has large corneas and pupils, and since its eyes are on the front of its face, it can see in three dimensions with both eyes at the same time.

A galley is a large boat, so comparing it to a whale seems logical.



A pelican is a large water bird. Since it is a predator, it is a good choice of an animal to use for hunting, and, in this book, its large throat pouch, usually used to catch its prey, is roomy enough to hold the captain and crew.

Time

◆ On page 13, Bartholomew says, “Forty years is a long time—a very long time.” The king, on page 17, says, “I haven’t had a visitor for at least 327 years ... That’s a long time.” On page 43, the fisherman says, “A long time ago—a very long time ago ... 2,327 years ago to be precise ...” How do you think Fred thinks about time? What is a long time for you?



For Bartholomew, a man from the “real” world, forty years is a long time. For the king and the fisherman, who live in the world of the “A”, time is as unreal as everything else (although real for them). When Philemon is on the “A”, only a very short time has passed in the “real” world. Time is relative depending on your frame of reference. Maybe Fred was familiar with the work of Einstein!

Notice that he used 327 and 2,327.

◆ Have you noticed that time seems to pass quickly when you’re on vacation but slowly when you’re doing something less pleasant (like taking a math test)? Do you think this is what’s really happening? Do you think time really exists, or is it something we have constructed to help us understand reality and be able to live our daily lives?



Lead a discussion about this. Talk about different divisions of time—seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks (why seven days in a week?), months (based on the moon), years, decades, centuries, millennia. Is a millennium a long time (see previous question)? It’s only as long as the lives of ten people living to be 100 years old.

◆ We measure our year as the amount of time it takes the earth to revolve around the sun. How do you think the year is measured on the “A”, where there are two suns? Maybe this is why the clock explodes in *Cast Away on the Letter A*.

◆ What does it mean for something to be “real” or to “exist”? Explain what you usually mean when you say that something “really exists.” Is reality the same for everyone?



Some feel that “real” describes things that you can see with your own eyes. But in our “real world,” most people believe in concepts that cannot be “seen” (justice, logic, religion). Many of these are very important and have a large impact on how our society and psychologies are structured. Throughout the Philemon series, Hector denies that the world of the islands (which he hears about constantly from his son and brother) can be real. Why is he so certain? Perhaps because the world of the islands directly contradicts foundational beliefs about the world that he knows (logic, science, geography, etc.). Ask students what they would do if they came face to face with something that contradicted their beliefs about reality. How would they respond? Tell them that, later on, when they study a branch of science called physics, many things they learn will contradict their everyday beliefs.

For most of us in a Western industrial society, our reality includes a home, food, clothing, and education. For most of the world's children, reality means none of these things. Children should think about this.



Inferential Thinking

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2

Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.6

Describe how a narrator's or speaker's point of view influences how events are described.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.8

Explain how an author uses reasons and evidence to support particular points in a text, identifying which reasons and evidence support which point(s).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7

Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.4

Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text (here, art and comics vocabulary).

- ◆ The cutting of the rope holding up the Suspended Castle is a joyous event, releasing its inhabitants from their curse. However, the castle ends up falling into the sea and sinking, putting the fishermen in danger. What do you think of this? Are Philemon and Bartholomew saviors or not?

Fred may be trying to show us that things don't always turn out the way we plan. We need to be equipped emotionally to expect the unexpected and deal with it. Even the cutting of the rope proves to be more complicated than anyone thought. Life is a mixture of good and bad, and even a happy event can have problems attached to it. Besides, in Fred's world, it's normal for logic to be turned on its head.



3

Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text (here, art and comics vocabulary).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

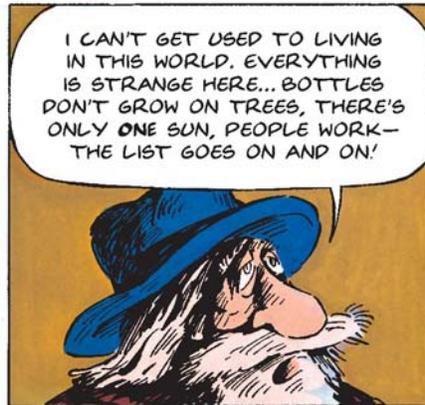
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text (here, art and comics vocabulary).

Colors

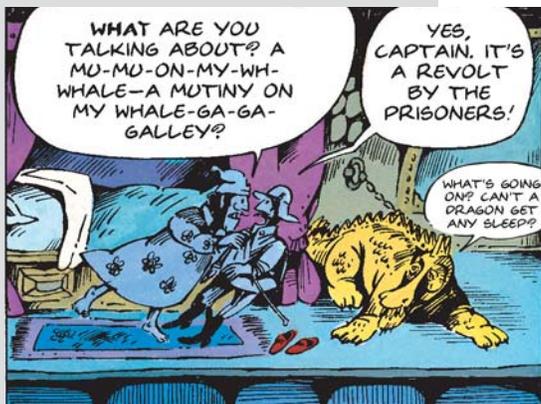
◆ *Cast Away on the Letter A* and *The Wild Piano* begin with a bright yellow sky and cheerful colors. Look at the first five pages of *The Suspended Castle*. Why do you think the artist chose to use dark, gloomy colors?

The dark, gloomy colors probably reflect Bartholomew's state of mind. He is unhappy with his life back in the "real" world, and it is this unhappiness that sparks the return to the world of the "A". The color palette begins to change in the sixth panel on p. 16, as Bartholomew is on his way to the world of the "A".



◆ In this book, there are pages that are mostly blue, purple, pink, or yellow. Why might this be? Do different colors give you different feelings or create different moods? How are the "real world" colors different from the colors in the world of the "A"?

Since the "A" is another world, it has another, less "realistic" color scheme to separate it from the "real" world. These colors may reflect the mood of the situation. Dark purple is often associated with sinister things in this book—night, the uniform of the man who watches over the rowers, the prison guard's uniform in the *Suspended Castle*. The bright, cheerful, yellow sky on pages 34-37 and 44-47 give a promise of freedom, as the characters fight to save themselves from the pelican-whalers or cut the



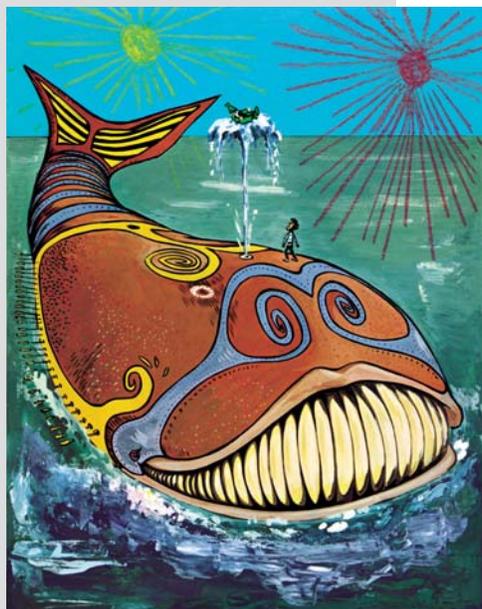
rope holding up the Suspended Castle. The acid blue of the sea (pages 32-38) makes it seem malevolent. Each important character has his own color clothing (Philemon: blue, white, and black; Bartholomew: burgundy and black at first, then green; the captain of the whale galley: red; the fishermen: orange; the prison guard: purple). These colors may give indications of the characters' personalities or roles in the story. Discuss this with children and see what they think.

◆ What do you think of the captain's pink pajamas with blue flowers (fifth panel on page 30)?

The captain's dainty pajamas don't match his tough attitude or bright red uniform. The contrast is funny. Maybe it's meant to show the captain's softer side, as when he accepts the workers' demands.

Page layout, Frames, Composition, and Lettering

◆ Look at the full-page picture of the whale-galley on page 24 and the one of the Suspended Castle on page 38. Why do you think the artist put in big pictures at these points of the story?



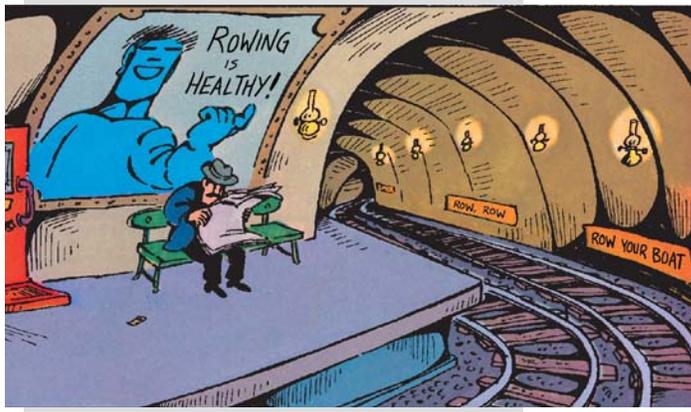
Full-page pictures and two-page spreads slow down the reading process and make us stop to reflect on what is happening. The whale-galley is a shocking sight, and we need time to think about what might happen and how we feel about it. We also get the opportunity to imagine what Philemon is feeling. The Suspended Castle picture also shows us a remarkable sight, and the dramatic juxtaposition of colors (pink, yellow, teal) add to the strangeness. We also get a scary view of the pelican-whaler with its nasty harpoon. The dark shadows on the underside of the pelican-whaler make it seem even more ominous. Slowing down the reading here helps us to think about the drama and the danger of the situation. Notice also how the long third panel on page 29 slows down the reading, giving us a moment of rest as the sun sets on the horizon.

◆ Notice the frameless word "SUDDENLY," written in dramatic purple against black, on p. 30, and how the word "ALERT!" crosses the next two frames. Why might the artist have made these choices?

The word "SUDDENLY" is not confined in a frame. Things that happen suddenly, without warning, do not occur in a way we can hold onto or contain. The word "ALERT!" crossing the frame line enhances the drama and suddenness of the moment, and makes the alert message break directly into the captain's cabin with no interruption.

◆ Notice the curved artwork for the subway inside the whale (p. 26-



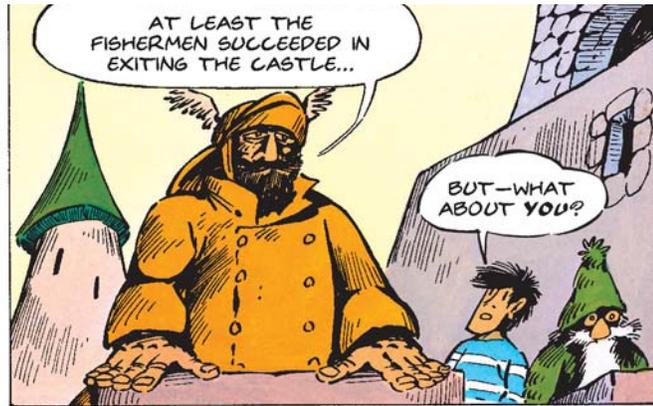


27). Any idea why the artist presented the subway this way?

Fred was French. The Paris subway has curved stations and tunnels, unlike the New York subway. The curves also reflect the structure of the whale, which is curvy both inside and out. Even the big word “ROW” is curved in the last panel of p. 26. Notice the tree and the cows in this panel.

◆ The captain of the Suspended Castle is viewed from below in the second panel on page 47. Why might this be so?

Viewing him from below accentuates his size, heroism, and nobility. It makes us “look up” to him. Also look at how big he is compared to Philemon and Bartholomew. Notice his resolute stance and big, powerful hands.



◆ Look at the fifth panel on page 41. Why does the author have us look down on Philemon and Bartholomew in their prison cell?

Looking down on them makes them appear small, helpless, and vulnerable. They seem far away from anyone or anything that could help them. The “CLINK! CLANK!” adds to the foreboding feeling of this image.



◆ Notice the curved walls and heavy stones of the prison cell on pages 40-43. How do they make you feel?

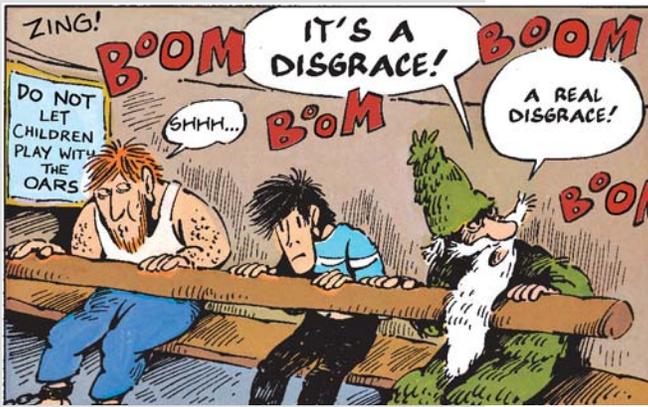
The curved walls and heavy stones create a claustrophobic feeling. If Fred had made a square or rectangular cell, readers would not experience the same emotion.

◆ What is your favorite frame of this book? Why?

Students should justify their choice with specific ideas or feelings that are evoked.

◆ How does the size of the writing in the speech balloons affect your understanding of what is being said and how it is being said?

Words written in a large font, especially if it is a colorful one, show strong emotion or urgency and give us clues as to how the characters feel and how to read what they are saying with the proper expression and intensity. Notice the fourth panel on page 28, when Bartholomew says, “It’s a disgrace!” in large writing, then says “A real disgrace!” in smaller print. The first time is a bold statement; the second is a bit more timid, indicating perhaps that he’s not as courageous as he thought or that he has realized



that it is not a good idea to speak out in his situation. Look also at the third panel on page 22, when Bartholomew (whom you can't see) calls out "Philemon!" in large, pink letters. He's in a dangerous situation and needs help immediately. The lettering shows this. Also take a look at the second and third frames on page 42, the way the prison guard's words are expressed. You can sense his emotion from the size and/or color of his words. Have children find other examples throughout the book and ask them what they think the print size and color are expressing. Colored letters are even more expressive than ones written in boldface.



Further Research

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9

Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1

Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2

Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3

Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7

Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.5

Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.



◆ How would the story have ended if Philemon and Bartholomew had not been able to cut the rope holding up the Suspended Castle? Write a new ending based on this situation.

◆ For discussion: Satire is using humor, exaggeration, or ridicule to criticize people's foolishness or vices, especially in contemporary politics and institutions. For a long time, French workers have made demands for shorter working hours, better working conditions, and longer vacations. In this book, Fred satirizes this by inverting the situation: He has the workers demand to work on Sundays rather than just Monday through Saturday. This makes sense in a world where logic is inverted. Compare this to the satirization of the justice system in *The Wild Piano*, where Philemon's lawyer, although not present at his crime, is a witness against him, and the judge accuses Philemon of assault and battery when he smashes his own finger with his gavel. Relate this to *Alice in Wonderland*, when, during the Knave of Heart's trial, the Queen of Hearts says that the sentence should come before the verdict. Does our real justice system sometimes invert reality?

More satire is coming up in *The Impossible Voyage*.

◆ Choose one of the characters that Philemon meets on his journey (the whale-galley captain, the captain of the Suspended Castle, the prison guard, one of the rowers, the king, etc.). Write a story about his life and adventures. Try to match the storytelling style of *The Suspended Castle*. Draw your own illustration(s).



◆ Writing Project: choose any of the questions from the Verbal or Visual Expression sections. Write a short piece explaining your answer clearly, using reasons and evidence from the text.

◆ Readers' Theater: read and act out various scenes aloud in class. Pay attention to their inflection. If possible, try out multiple roles, and be sure that you adjust your performance accordingly. Try to incorporate visual information from the images into your performance. Have fun!

◆ Choose one of the entries in the references section (pages 50-53) and expand on it with your own research project. Do you think that the author, Fred, is intentionally referencing these external works in the story? Why or why not? Why do authors often reference other works, or borrow ideas from other writers and artists? Does it enrich your reading experience to research these references? Explain why in a written report.

◆ Whaling was an important part of the American economy for many years. Research how whaling was done and how people used different parts of the whale. Report your findings to the class.



◆ Many cities around the world have subways: New York, Washington, Kolkata (Calcutta), Moscow, Paris, Tokyo, to name a few. Research some of these subways in small groups and report on them to your classmates. When were they made? How many miles long are they? How many stations and routes do they have? What do they look like inside and out? What do the subway stations look like? What can we learn about the people of these cities from their subways?

◆ Invent a character and create your own eight-panel adventure to another world. Pay attention to dialogue, color, panel size and shape, writing size, and composition to express your ideas. You may use more panels if you like.

FOR VISUAL READERS
TOON BOOKSSM

The Secret of the Stone Frog

by David Nytra

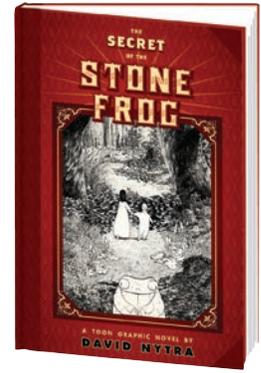
ISBN: 978-1-935179-18-4

Guided Reading Level =K

Lexile Level = GN 220

by Julia Phillips,

TOON Books' Deputy Editor



ELA COMMON CORE STANDARDS

KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS

Ask the students to describe the characters that Alan and Leah meet. Who was the nicest? Scariest? Funniest? Have the class support their opinions with specific visual and textual examples. Then have students pick their favorite sequence of events. What can we tell from the words and images? Talk about the difference in gathering information from text versus from an illustration.

**RL.3.1,
RL.4.1**

Ask students if the book reminds them of any stories they have previously read. Bring up stories like "Hansel and Gretel", "Alice in Wonderland" or the comic "Little Nemo". Have students discuss the relationship between Alan and Leah.

**RL.3.2,
RL.4.2**

Describe the different personalities of Alan and Leah. How do they react to things that scare them? What happens because of their different personalities?

**RL.3.3,
RL.4.3**

Look at the buildings on pages 70-71. What are they thinking about the chase that is occurring?

INTEGRATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS

Ask students what in the story is larger than normal. Explain how these images contribute to the strange setting of the story, and the sense that Alan and Leah do not know where they are.

**RL.3.7,
RL.4.7**

This book ends with a three-page wordless sequence, the last panel of which is a stone frog fountain. What relationship do students think the stone frog at the end has to the ones that give directions? Which does the title refer to?

Have your students investigate myths, stories and other graphic novels with similar themes. Look especially closely at the classic comic "Little Nemo" by Winsor McCay. Throughout the novel, Alan and Leah both express the desire to return home. What other novels or myths also address the theme of "returning home"? How are these different or similar?

**RL.3.9,
RL.4.9**

CRAFT AND STRUCTURE

Have students look at page 22, Alan is literally "eating his words". Then have the students look at page 33, where one character describes Alan's speech as a "mighty roar". Explain that the description is nonliteral, but evocative of a lion.

**RL.3.4,
RL.4.4**

Have the class find a small story within the novel. Ask students to paraphrase the story. Call attention to how each panel shows one event or action in the story, and together these panels create the story. Show how the smaller sections of the stories add up to the novel. Call students' attention to the special features of the comics form, including panels, gutters, and speech balloons. Ask them to note moments in the story when a structural element of comics is disrupted, like on pages 19-22 or pages 70-71.

**RL.3.5,
RL.4.5**

Describe to students the "fly on the wall" point of view sometimes used in third-person narratives to record observations rather than describe feelings. Can they think of other stories that use the same "fly on the wall" approach?

**RL.3.6,
RL.4.6**

SPEAKING AND LISTENING / WRITING

Split students into small groups and assign each different dramatic sequences from the book (ex. visiting the Beekeeper). By choosing characters and reading dialogue aloud, students can create a Readers Theater. In each group, one student can serve as a narrator, describing the scenes that are wordless. All group members should contribute to the narrators' descriptions by pointing out what details from the scenes they think are most important.

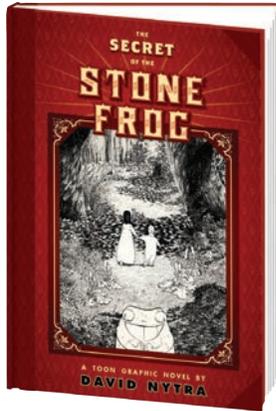
**SL.3.1,
SL.3.4,
SL.4.1,
SL.4.4**

Ask students to write a short narrative describing what fantastical worlds they've seen in their dreams. How do their dream worlds differ from the real world? Have students exchange their narratives and comment on each others' work. Allow them the opportunity to revise their work afterwards.

**W.3.3,
W.3.5,
W.3.8,
W.4.3,
W.4.5,
W.4.8**



FOR VISUAL READERS
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SUBMITTED BY *J.D. Ho*
 AUTHOR AND CHILDREN'S BOOK REVIEWER

Lexile Level = GN 220
 Guided Reading Level = K

The Secret of the Stone Frog
 by *David Nytra*
 Hardcover: 978-1-935179-18-4

Guided Reading Lesson Plan

<p>Before Reading</p>	<p>1. Ask how many students read comic books. Do they read any long stories in comic book format? What do they enjoy about longer comic books? Are they easier to read than chapter books that are mostly text?</p> <p>2. Discuss why you think an author chooses to make a comic book instead of writing things out in chapters.</p>
<p>During Reading</p>	<p>1. Look at pages 8 and 9. Have students describe what is happening in each panel. Why do you think the left-hand page is so big and the ones on the right are smaller? Comic books often use a sequence of images to show where characters are (context), and then move in closer to look at details or the characters' expressions, a little bit like how a camera lets you take a picture of an entire birthday party, but also lets you zoom in to focus on someone's face.</p> <p>2. A clock is a common way to show time passing in the movies or on television. In what other ways can pictures show us that time is passing? Look at pages 47-50. Leah and Alan are waiting for a train. What methods does the illustrator use to indicate that they are waiting for quite some time? What are the "CLOP CLOP CLOP" sounds? What does it mean when we see more "CLOP" sounds? What is the other indication that time has passed? How many fish people are standing on the platform when Leah and Alan first arrive? How many are there by the time the train comes?</p> <p>3. The beginning of this story shows Leah and Alan waking up in a strange world. The ending shows them going to sleep in a world very much like ours. Do you think their adventures really happened? Or do you think they were a dream? Some of the things Leah and Alan encounter are ordinary, like bees, lions, cherries, and train stations. What does the illustrator do to make these things seem like a dream? Do we need words to know these things are not quite as they are in everyday life?</p>
<p>After Reading</p>	<p>1. Talk about what the comic book format adds to this story. Do you think the story would have been as good if it had been written in chapters with just an illustration here and there?</p> <p>2. Activity: Draw a short comic (one page or a 2-page spread) showing a situation or setting in a large panel, and then use smaller panels to draw the reader's attention to details, sounds, or your character's facial expression. Alternatively, in one or two pages, use panels to show the passing of time, but don't use clocks or characters talking about time.</p>

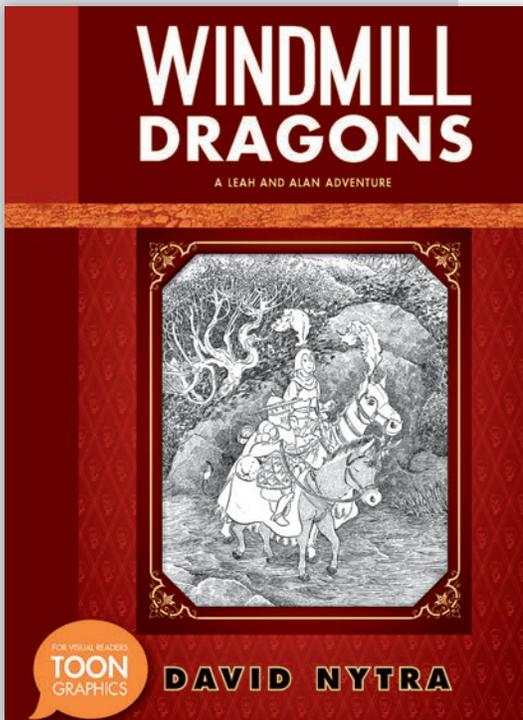




Windmill Dragons

CCSS-aligned Lesson Plan & Teacher's Guide

TOON GRAPHICS FOR VISUAL READERS



Windmill Dragons

A Leah and Alan Adventure
by David Nytra
A TOON Graphic
ISBN: 978-1-935179-88-7

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THE TOON EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH TEAM:

Richard Kutner is a translator of both prose and graphic literature with a thirty-three year background in education. He holds degrees from both New York University and Yale, and was the 2014 recipient of a Hemingway Grant for his work with TOON.

Lydia Nguyen is a cartoonist and illustrator attending the Center for Cartoon Studies in White River Junction Vermont, where she also teaches children how to draw comics. She holds a degree in history from Fordham University and her short form comics have appeared in several anthologies.

TOON Graphics are comics and visual narratives that bring the text to life in a way that captures young readers' imaginations and makes them want to read on—and read more.

The very economy of comic books necessitates the use of a reader's imaginative powers. In comics, the images often imply rather than tell outright. Readers must learn to make connections between events to complete the narrative, helping them build their ability to visualize and to make "mental maps." A comic book also gives readers a great deal of visual context that can be used to investigate the thinking behind the characters' choices.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARTIST'S CHOICES

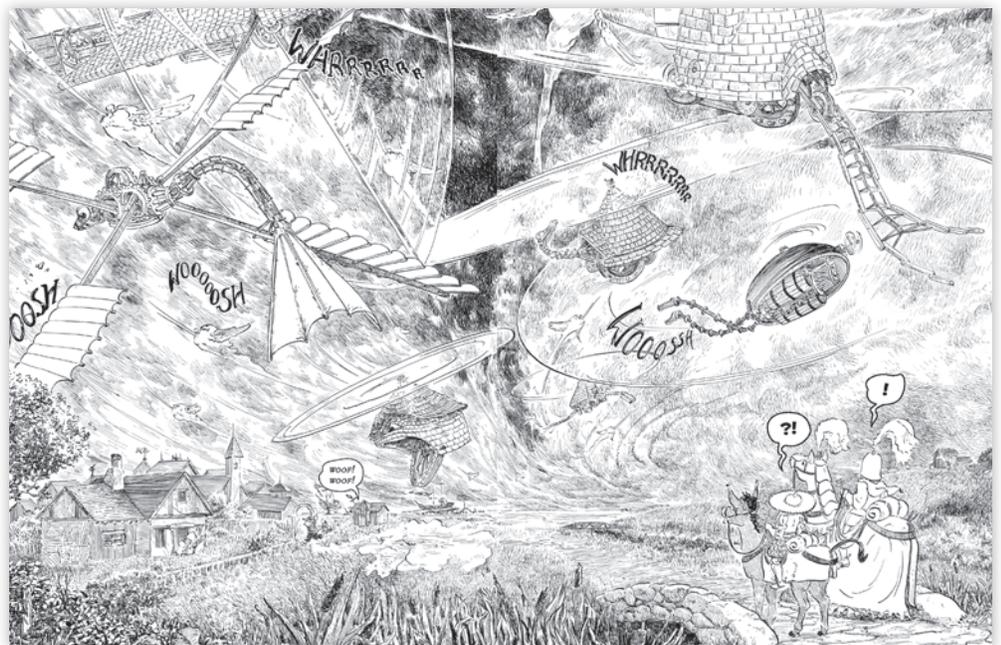
Look carefully at the artwork: it offers a subtext that at first is sensed only on a subliminal level by the reader and

encourages rereading. It creates a sense of continuity for the action, and it can tell you about the art, architecture, and clothing of a specific time period. It may present the atmosphere, landscape, and flora and fauna of another time or of another part of the world.

Facial expressions and body language reveal subtle aspects of characters' personalities beyond what can be expressed by words.

READ AND REREAD!

Readers can compare comic book artists' styles and evaluate how different authors get their point across in different ways. In investigating the author's choices, a young reader begins to gain a sense of how all literary and art forms can be used to convey the author's central ideas. The world of TOON Books, TOON Graphics, and of comic book art is rich and varied. Making meaning out of reading with the aid of visuals may be the best way to become a lifelong reader, one who knows how to read for pleasure and





LITERACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

In addition to providing students with the tools to master verbal literacy, each TOON Graphic offers a unique focus on visual learning. The 21st Century has seen a shift where literacy has been redefined to include visual literacy. Our unique lesson plans and teacher's guides help instructors and students alike develop the vocabulary and framework necessary to discuss visual expressions, structure, and meaning in the classroom.

For schools that follow the ELA Common Core, TOON Graphics lesson plans offer examples of how to best utilize our books to satisfy a full range of state standards. The Common Core's learning goals outline what a student should know and be able to do at the end of each grade, and were created to ensure that all students graduate from high school with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in college, career, and life, regardless of where they live. Though this book can be used in any grade, we focused this lesson plan on state standards for grades 4 and 5. Questions included in this guide fulfill the following standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Literature (RL).4-5.1-10

Students build skills in reading and comprehending literature independently and proficiently.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Reading: Informational Text (RI).4-5.4, 9

Students determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text. Students integrate information from several texts in order to speak knowledgeably on a subject.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.1

Students engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.2

Students summarize a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Speaking and Listening (SL).4-5.4

Students report on a topic or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.1

Students write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.2

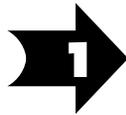
Students write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY. Writing (W).4-5.7

Students conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.



- Black = potential questions for course plans
- Gray = feedback for teachers.



Verbal Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1
Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.3
Describe in depth a character, setting or event in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., a character's thoughts, words, or actions).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1
Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.2
Determine a theme of a story from details in the text, including how the characters in a story or drama respond to challenges; summarize the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.3
Compare and contrast two or more characters, settings, or events in a story, drawing on specific details in the text (e.g., how characters interact).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text.

Characters

- ◆ Leah and Alan are both knights, but they are very different people. However, because of their differences, they're each able to do things that the other cannot. How do each of their skill sets help in their quest?



Leah often stops Alan from rushing into danger. On page 25, she warns him about charging at the windmill dragons before they knew what was going on, and she buys two bags of meat for the Meat-eating Boat instead of just one to make sure it won't betray them (page 61). She often comes up with ideas, such as tying the ogre's toes together (pages 48-50) so they can escape with Sir George, or using the Ziz's strength to turn off the sky-faucet on page 87.

When Leah is stumped, she often chooses not to act, while Alan's impetuosity can sometimes lead to finding a solution. Sometimes trying something that seems silly is better than not doing anything at all. When Alan throwing the coin into the ocean on page 55, they meet the Meat-eating Boat and find an unexpected way to get where they need to go. When Alan calls the Ziz and asks it to put on the bridle directly on page 78, they discover the secret to controlling the creature. Alan is also very brave, and while Leah makes the plans, he's the one who can help put them into action, such as when he ties the ogre's toes together on page 47.



While both Leah and Alan are good knights, they work best as a team because their skills complement each other.

- ◆ When Pertelote's wizard owner tells Leah and Alan to find Sir George on page 41, you see a picture of him in his youth. As an old man, Sir George cannot slay dragons, or even ride a horse for very long. What makes him helpful for Leah and Alan in a way that a younger knight couldn't be?

As Leah and Alan themselves show us, there's more than one way for a knight to be useful. Because Sir George adventured so much in his youth, he has a great deal of experience and wisdom as an old man. He can help Leah and Alan figure out the cause of the windmill dragons attack even if he cannot stop the windmill dragons himself. Sir George has lived a long and legendary life which is why

the wizard says on page 41 that only Sir George could know the reason behind all the chaos.



- ◆ Why does the ogre force Sir George to work for him? How does this knowledge help Leah figure out how to trick the ogre into letting Sir George escape?

The ogre makes Sir George work for him because he beat the ogre too often at cards, injuring the ogre's pride (page 45). Upon hearing that, Leah makes a plan that appeals to the ogre's pride, his weakness, in order to trick him. By praising the ogre, she flatters his ego and distracts him long enough for Alan to tie his toes together, making him trip when he tries to chase them. The fact that the ogre is so proud makes him dangerous and unpredictable, but it can also serve to make him vulnerable to Leah's cleverness.

- ◆ It's said that pets often act like their owners. How do Rosen and Arundel act like Leah and Alan?

When sending Rosen and Arundel away on page 61, Alan tells Arundel to follow Rosen because she knows the way. Rosen is the more responsible and levelheaded mount, just like Leah is often the more responsible and levelheaded sibling. Their designs also reflect their owners. Rosen is a tall and elegant steed, while Arundel is a stout but brave donkey.



Myths and Monsters

- ◆ Many of the characters in Windmill Dragons are inhuman. What are the roles of animals, such as Pertelote, Arundel, and Rosen, as compared to the roles of monsters like the Behemoth and the ogre? What does this say about the relationship between humans and animals in this world? Between humans and monsters?

Animals tend to be helpful to Leah and Alan in the story, giving them useful tokens such as Pertelote's gifts on page 40 and loyally following their orders as Arundel and Rosen do. Even the monsters who help them must be bargained with, such as the Meat-eating Boat (page 59-62). The Ziz and the Leviathan obey Leah and Alan, but only with the help of the magical bridle given to them freely



by Pertelote. Animals and humans seem to be allies in Leah and Alan's world. While monsters might not always be enemies, they must be dealt with differently and carefully.

- ◆ When the ogre speaks to Leah while she's distracting him for Alan on pages 48-49, he speaks in rhyme. This is the only place in the book where rhyming verse is used in conversation. Why do you think the author chose to do this?

This could be a reference to fairytales like Jack and the Beanstalk or Three Billy Goats Gruff, in which monsters and heroes often speak in rhyme to each other. Of all the monsters in the book, the ogre is the most classic fairytale monster, so it makes sense for him to speak in a way that recalls such classic fairytales. It serves to increase the suspense as Leah's plan goes into action. It also shows that the ogre is becoming more invested in bragging and less aware of his situation as Alan ties his toes together.

- ◆ Fables and fairytales are stories that were often meant to preserve a moral for future generations. What do you think the moral of Windmill Dragons is?

Discuss with the class. You can bring up the effect of manmade objects on nature, such as the faucet left running too long on page 86, or point out how the windmill dragons themselves are all manmade as opposed to the Ziz, Behemoth, and Leviathan, or point out how a change in one habitat such as the Behemoth's can affect creatures everywhere. See what the students take away from the story.

Props

- ◆ In many fairytales, such as Baba Yaga, magical items are the key to the hero accomplishing their goal. Leah and Alan receive three items from Pertelote on page 40 which play an important role in the story; the string, the gold coin, and the bridle. How much of their success is due to the power of these items and how much is due to Leah and Alan's own bravery? If Pertelote had given these items to different heroes, would the day still be saved?

While at least one of these items is magical, it's up to Leah and Alan to decide how to use them. The piece of string is just string until it's used in the right way and the coin appears to be ordinary until Leah and Alan discover how to use it. The only item that is inherently useful is the magical bridle, and even then, Leah and Alan have to figure out how to get it on the Ziz and the Leviathan. If Pertelote had given these items to different heroes, they might have still saved the day, but Leah and Alan were the ones who figured out how to use them, and Pertelote gave the items to them because she knew that they would need them.

- ◆ The coin which Pertelote gives Leah and Alan has a scallop shell symbol on either side. This is the symbol of Saint James and is often used by pilgrims on the Camino de Santiago, a medieval pilgrimage route. What might this symbolism have to do with the way the coin is used in the book?

The coin summons the Meat-eating Boat on page 55. The symbol of the scallop shell could refer to travel or quests, because pilgrims are travelers whose journey is meant to lead to enlightenment, just as Leah and Alan

are journeying to find the cause of the chaos and disruption in their world. There is other religious imagery in the book, such as the Ziz, the Leviathan, and the Behemoth, who are originally from Jewish mythology. The scallop shell is Christian, but stays in keeping with the other religious references in this fantastical world.

◆ Knights are generally imagined as heroes who easily solve problems by riding in on a white horse and slaying the monster. Leah and Alan carry swords, but the only time they use them is against the windmill dragons, and they're not effective. How does Leah and Alan's adventure differ from a typical fairytale about knights? What does this say about their role as knights?

Leah and Alan have to go find what caused the windmill dragons to appear and fix the problem peacefully. None of their problems are overcome using swords, even though in some cases they have to trick a stubborn opponent, like with the ogre on page 50. While many knights in fairytales use violence to maintain peace and order, Leah and Alan prove they can save the day without using brute force.



Visual Expression

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.7
Make connections between the text of a story or drama and a visual or oral presentation of the text, identifying where each version reflects specific descriptions and directions in the text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.5
Explain major differences between poems, drama, prose, etc. Refer to the structural elements when writing or speaking about a text.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text (here, art and comics vocabulary).

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.7
Analyze how visual and multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of a text

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.5
Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, stanzas, etc. fits together to provide the overall structure of a story.

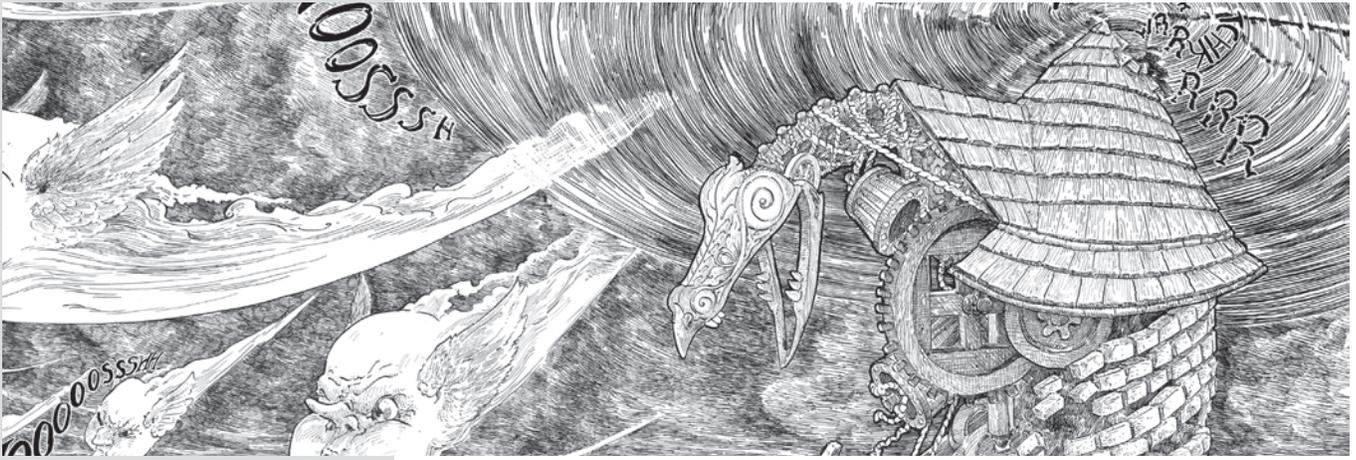
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.5.4
Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text (here, art and comics vocabulary).



Character Design

◆ Compared to the other characters in *Windmill Dragons*, Leah and Alan stand out. What makes them different, and why do you think the author chose to draw them this way?

Leah and Alan's forms are simpler, and their proportions are different even from the other humanoid characters. None of their clothing contains any crosshatching or shading, and instead they make a relatively blank space on the page. This gives them contrast against the heavily crosshatched backgrounds, drawing the reader's eye towards them immediately. It gives them a sense of being slightly apart from the fantastical world of the windmill dragons. The reader is reminded that, unlike the other characters in the story, they have an existence in the real world, where Leah is reading aloud to Alan. The simplicity of their design also makes them seem more open, so that the reader can relate to them and ultimately experience the adventure through them.



- ◆ The windmill dragons and the Meat-eating Boat are the only characters who appear to be manmade. How do their designs reflect their roles in the story?

The windmill dragons symbolize chaos. The fact that they are alive is something that isn't meant to happen, so their designs reflect that they should be something else. The Meat-eating Boat also serves a function to humans, so its design reflects that it is both alive and unnatural. However, its humanesque mouth and face are carved into it, unlike the windmill dragons, whose features magically appear where there was nothing before.

- ◆ In *Windmill Dragons*, there are many characters and props that aren't what they first seem to be. Name some examples and explain why the author might have chosen to make this a visual theme in the book.

Pertelote seems like a normal chicken when we see her alone on page 35, but in the next panel she turns out to be a giant. Sir George seems like a heroic young man when we see him on page 41, but turns out to be ancient when we meet him on page 44. The waterfall on page 70 turns out to be from a faucet in the sky that was left on. The recurring theme of things not being what they seem is a reference to the primary issue that Leah and Alan must solve: that the ordinary windmills in their village have turned into dragons. This theme also keeps the reader on their toes throughout the story, and helps maintain a sense of suspense.

Composition and Space

- ◆ Look at the panels in *Windmill Dragons*. Where are they perfectly rectangular? Where do they begin to change? What's happening in the story when the panel shapes change?

The panel shapes will often begin to change during action scenes to emphasize the excitement of what's going on in the panel, then return to the rectangular layout when order is restored.

When a character is commenting on something that is happening farther away or somewhere else, the panels are often circular or partly rounded, like on pages 20-21 when the villagers are gasping at the chaos going on in the skies, on page 41, when Pertelote's master is describing Sir George and it cuts away to show Sir George as he's talking, or on page 45, where Sir George is recalling an event which happened in the past. This helps the reader understand that the action in the panels isn't necessarily happening in the same place or even simultaneously.

The last place that the panels change shape is on page 112, and in this case

it signifies a return to the real world, where Alan has fallen asleep. This is a different kind of change in setting, and the panel shapes help the reader understand that the story is over and they've returned to where they began in the first few pages.

◆ “Crosshatching” is a term which describes the effect used in the book to draw things with lots of little lines to give them volume and shape. What other uses does crosshatching have in *Windmill Dragons*?



A reader's eye will naturally follow the curve of a line. Nytra can use crosshatching to draw the reader's eye, like in the first panel on page 9, where all of the lines of grass and the shading on the clouds naturally intersect where Leah is sitting, or in the second panel on page 30, where the lines in the sky as Leah charges lead our eyes downward to where Alan is calling at a windmill dragon in the sky. Using thick crosshatching more or less heavily in one particular part of the panel can also help the reader notice something that Nytra wants us to notice, such as the silhouette of the Ziz on pages 14-15, which is much darker than everything else. Using crosshatching more lightly in the third panel on page 77, helps us distinguish that the Meat-eating Boat isn't actually there, but is being recalled in Leah's mind, as it exists on a lighter part of the page than Leah and Alan.

In comics, crosshatching can also convey a mood. On page 20, the villagers in the circular panel are shocked, and the lines shooting outwards convey the emotion they're feeling. In the last panel on page 28, Leah is disappointed in Alan, and the downward lines that get darker around her feel like a visible sign of her disappointment. This helps us understand what the character is thinking or feeling without using any words. For cartoonists, being able to convey ideas in as few words as possible is a valuable skill.



Further Research

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.4-5.9
Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.1
Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting point of view with reasons and information.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.2
Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.3
Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4-5.7
Conduct short research projects that build knowledge through investigation of different aspects of a topic.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.5
Include multimedia components and visual displays in presentations when appropriate to enhance the development of main ideas or themes.

Further Research

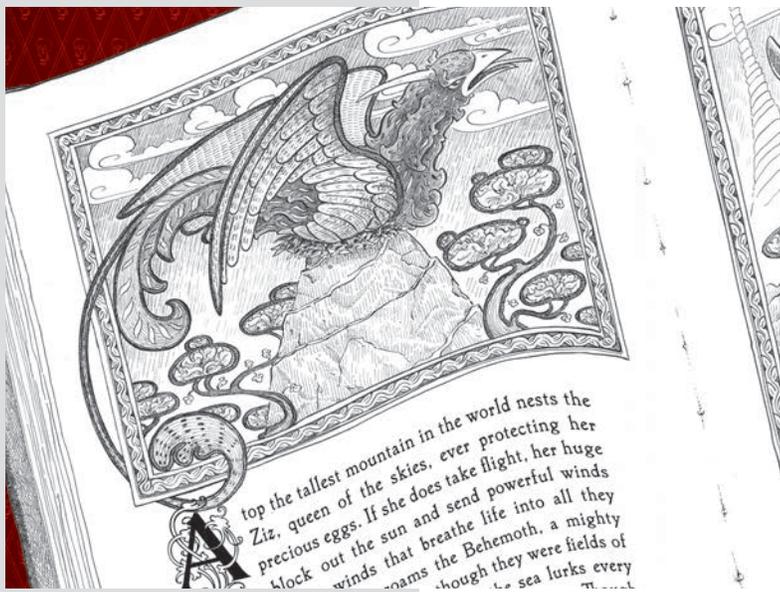
◆ In *Windmill Dragons*, the disruption of natural order leads ordinary windmills to become extraordinary monsters. However, all the parts of the dragons in the book are parts you could find in a wind-



mill. Take an everyday object and turn it into a monster. Which parts of the object serve as what parts of the monster? How can you design it so that it still retains its original aesthetic?

◆ Many of the characters in this book seem to have exploits and stories of their own. Choose a character, such as Pertelote's owner, Sir George, or the ogre, and write a short story about an adventure they had before crossing paths with Leah and Alan.

◆ This book deals with a manmade disruption of nature, the faucet left running on page 85. Ask students to make another short story or scenario where someone's negligence in the real world makes a problem that needs to be solved in Leah and Alan's world. What if someone leaves the light on and nobody can sleep because it never gets dark? What if nobody recycles and there isn't enough paper to make new books? You can let students invent their own situations or provide them with prompts.



◆ Knights have family symbols called coats of arms. Show a few examples to the class and have them design a coat of arms for Leah and Alan or themselves. Remember that coats of arms often use symbolism that reflects the knight's exploits, as well as a motto that expresses something important to that knight.

◆ Medieval books known as "bestiaries" documented real and mythical animals using beautiful illustrations and strange, often secondhand descriptions collected from travelers and ancient texts. Show the class some examples of illustrations from bestiaries online. There are many curious beasts in Windmill Dragons which reflect both real animals and mythical creatures. Have your students create a bestiary, either full of creatures from the story or of their own invention. Everyone should provide an illustration of their creature as well as a description of where it lives, and its habits.

