

THE LADY BY THE SEA
(Flesch-Kincaid Reading Grade Level = 7.4)

**Teacher
Page**

Step I. Discuss or review the following skills covered in this lesson.

- Understanding word meanings
- Detecting assumptions
- Judging the adequacy and relevance of information
- Creating a new plan (new meaning or structure using previous knowledge)
- Making predictions based on data
- Recognizing information

Note: A description of skills is found on page 9-12

Step II. Have the students read the narrative either silently or orally establishing purpose for reading.

Step III. Discuss any difficult words in the word list. Find synonyms, etc.

Vocabulary Development

dignitaries – celebrities, important public figures

huddled – crowded, clumped

inscribed – emblazoned, written on

legal tests – check to see if you have a criminal record

masses – large body of common people

primarily – first and foremost, chiefly, mainly

refuse – waste

teeming – packed, crowded

yearning – longing, desiring

exhibition – display, trade-fair

immigrants – people moving to a new country

inspiring – stirring, moving, stimulating

literary figure – well-known writer

pedestal – a base built beneath a statue to hold
it steady

sentiment – feeling, emotion

wretched – miserable, dejected

Step IV. Have students respond to the questions following the narrative.

Step V. Discuss the responses given by various students. See if they can support their answers.

Step VI. Discuss any confusing aspects of the narrative.

Step VII. Provide individualized feedback based on students' oral and written responses.

Step VIII. Challenge students to describe a situation that will require the thinking skill emphasized in the narrative and questions that follow.

Step IX. Use enrichment activities.

Answers and/or Suggested Answers to Questions

1. *(Sample Answer)* It refers to opportunities for jobs and a better life in America.

2. *(Sample Answer)* He assumed that Americans would be impressed and more willing to help with the pedestal.

3. *(Sample Answer)* This was the date on which the colonies became free from England.

4. *(Sample Answer)* U.S. officials wanted to see that France actually made the statue before building the pedestal.

5. *(Sample Answer)* No. The statue could not be erected without a very strong base.

6. *(Sample Answer)* They were assuming that they could find jobs and gradually improve their lives.

7. *(Sample Answer)* b, c, d, f

8. *(Sample Answer)* It was the 100 year anniversary of America's independence from England.
9. *(Sample Answer)* People would have been happier and wealthier, more willing to contribute money.
10. *(Sample Answer)* Many suggestions might be offered – a special tax, an admission fee to visit the monument, getting corporations and wealthy individuals to donate, selling pictures or little models of the monument, etc.

Relation of Questions to Bloom's taxonomy and Education Standards

Questions 1 and 4

Measure "understanding word meanings" (**Knowledge** level of Bloom's Taxonomy)

Questions 2 and 6

Measure "detecting assumptions" (**Analysis** level of Bloom's Taxonomy)

Questions 3 and 8

Measure "judging the adequacy and relevance of information" (**Evaluation** level of Bloom's Taxonomy)

Questions 5 and 9

Measure "making predictions based on data" (**Application** level of Bloom's Taxonomy)

Question 7

Measures "recognizing information" (**Knowledge** level of Bloom's Taxonomy)

Question 10

Measures "creating a new plan (new meaning or structure using previous knowledge)" (**Synthesis** level of Bloom's Taxonomy)

Enrichment Activities

1. Use clay or some other art media and make miniature replicas of the Statue of Liberty.
2. Almost all the statues in Washington D.C. are of real people. The Statue of Liberty is not a statue of a real person. Have students suggest advantages and disadvantages of having a statue that stands as a symbol and not a representation of a real person.
3. The Statue of Liberty is the largest statue ever constructed. Consult encyclopedias or other sources to find out how Bartholdi, the sculptor, used lath and plaster to build a full-scale model on which he could hammer the sheets of copper he used.

Write Your Own Activity

Product

1. Knowledge – understanding word meanings

2. Comprehension – paraphrasing a portion of a written or verbal communication

THE LADY BY THE SEA



Twelve million hopeful immigrants rushed to the United States between 1892 and 1954. That is more people than there are in all of New York City today. Many of these people came from places where they were mistreated. They were astonished when they first saw the Statue of Liberty. Most felt that America offered genuine hope and freedom. It was a land where dreams came true. The inscription (writing) on the statue says:

*“Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.”*

Many of the poor people coming to the United States had only the clothes on their backs and a few simple belongings. Most did not speak English. They had no homes to go to. They had no jobs or friends to welcome them. It was a frightening experience! Worst of all, they did not know whether they would be accepted. They had to pass medical, mental, and legal tests. Today, if you visit Ellis Island, (where the immigrants landed) you can see a film. It is called Island of Hope, Island of Tears. It explains that immigrants who were accepted had great hope. Those that were sent back, left in tears.

During the peak immigration years, Ellis Island became a small city. There were 500 to 850 officials working there. The staff included immigration officers, engineers, doctors, nurses, cooks, and guards. The island had sleeping quarters, kitchens, a large bathhouse, and a small hospital.

Two Frenchmen were primarily responsible for the Statue of Liberty. Edouard Laboulaye and Frederic Bartholdi wanted to build the statue as a gift to the American people on the 100th birthday of our independence. In 1871, Bartholdi made a trip to the United States. He talked to many important people. He spoke with President Grant, literary figures, leaders in industry, and religious dignitaries. He tried to convince them that a great statue in New York harbor would be an inspiring symbol of freedom. He even suggested Bedloe’s Island as an ideal location. U.S. officials said that the French would have to take the first step.

Bartholdi and Laboulaye were determined to succeed. They worked for five years to get French support and design the statue. Eventually, they raised \$400,000. On May 6, 1876, Bartholdi led a French delegation to the Philadelphia 100 Year Exhibition. They brought the Statue of Liberty's torch arm with them. Visitors to the Exhibition were impressed, but Americans were still recovering from the Civil War. They did not want to pay for and build a base (pedestal) for the statue.



A newspaper editor, Joseph Pulitzer, led a drive in the United States. Pulitzer wrote articles urging citizens to help build the pedestal. He said that refusing to support the project would be denying a great gift of sentiment and generosity from a friendly nation. Pulitzer even announced that every donor's name would be printed on the pedestal as a public recognition. Pulitzer and others eventually collected \$270,000.

In 1884, (after the statue was completed in France) it was taken apart piece by piece. It was packed in 214 mammoth crates and shipped to the United States where it was reassembled. The statue was unveiled by President Grover Cleveland in 1886. It was 10 years late, but it was beautiful.

The Statue of Liberty was an enormous achievement. The statue's metal framework was built by Gustave Eiffel. He later built the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The metal framework was covered with 80 tons of copper sheeting. The copper was very bright at first, but the weather soon turned it green.

The Statue of Liberty's face was modeled after Bartholdi's mother. The Statue of Liberty holds a torch in her right hand. In her left hand she carries a tablet with the July 4, 1776, inscribed on it. The statue is a shining symbol of American freedom and a beacon lighting the way for those coming to build new lives. The crown of 7 spokes represents the 7 continents and the 7 seas. The 25 windows in the crown represent the 25 gemstones found on earth. Broken chains (symbolizing the overthrow of tyranny) lie at the feet of the statue.

All of the statue's features are large. The nose is 4 ½ feet long. The index fingers are 2 feet taller than a man. Each arm is 42 feet long. The statue, itself, is 151 feet high.

In 1976, (on our 200th anniversary) the Statue of Liberty was completely restored. Fittingly, French metal workers helped make the statue like new again.

Name _____

The Lady by the Sea

Questions



1. The last line of the inscription on the Statue of Liberty states, "I lift my lamp beside the golden door." What does "golden door" mean?

2. Frederic Bertholdi brought the Statue of Liberty's torch arm to the Philadelphia 100 year exhibition in 1876. What was he assuming?

3. The Statue of Liberty carries a tablet in her left hand with July 4, 1776, inscribed on it. What is the relevance of this date?

4. U.S. officials who met with Bartholdi told the Frenchman that the French would have to take the first step. What did this mean? Explain in your own words.

5. Do you think the French would have shipped the Statue of Liberty to the United States if Americans had not built the pedestal? Explain your answer.

6. The poor immigrants coming to America had no jobs or homes to go to. What were they assuming?

7. Which of the following were mentioned in the narrative? Circle the letters.

- a. The United States asked France for a statue.
- b. The United States had just experienced civil war.
- c. Money had to be collected in both France and the United States for the Statue of Liberty.
- d. Joseph Pulitzer helped to raise money in the United States.
- e. Making the statue took less than a year.
- f. The statue was put together in France.
- g. Several cities were interested in the statue.

8. The statue was finished ten years after the original completion date. What was the relevance of the original date? Explain.

9. If we had not had a civil war in the United States how might this have affected the building of the Statue of Liberty?

10. If you were raising money today to build a monument like the Statue of Liberty, how would you do it?
