

MISS HICKORY



Notes:

[Miss Hickory](#) seems especially suitable to fall due to the crafts and recipes chosen.
Miss Suzy by Miriam Young would make a nice introduction to this unit.

For insured durability, print Lap-n-Note template pages on cardstock. Mini-books can be printed on regular paper.

General Lessons

Language Arts

Copywork

The Last Word Of A Bluebird [as told to a child]

As I went out a Crow
In a low voice said 'Oh,
I was looking for you.
How do you do?
I just came to tell you
To tell Lesley [will you?]
That her little Bluebird
Wanted me to bring word
That the north wind last night
That made the stars bright
And made ice on the trough
Almost made him cough
His tail feathers off.
He just had to fly!
But he sent her Good-by,
And said to be good,
And wear her red hood,
And look for skunk tracks
In the snow with an ax-

And do everything!
And perhaps in the spring
He would come back and sing.'

Robert Frost

Vocabulary

Make a vocabulary card for each new word your student encounters throughout the story and store them in the New Words Pocket. Review the words often throughout the course of the unit. Complete New Words lapbook component and add them to your notebook.

Poetry Writing

Haiku is a Japanese form of poetry. It consists of three lines, and is about an aspect of nature. Since this book is full of descriptions of nature, it would be a good time to teach your student about this form of poetry.

A Haiku does not rhyme and should be simple; its beauty lies in its simplicity. Encourage the student to stay with one theme throughout the Haiku. You may also want to have your student illustrate her poems.

Here are two examples written by Ginger's child. Follow the syllabication pattern.

Ribbit and Ribbit	5 syllables
Bullfrog croaked to the green snake	7 syllables
"Get to the river"	5 syllables

Singing bluebirds feed	5 syllables
Chirping babies in the nest	7 syllables
Sun high, bright, clear day	5 syllables

Be sure to add your student's poem to his Lap-n-Note.

Research Skills

The student should find the following information in Miss Hickory.

1. the title
2. author

3. copyright date
4. publisher

Science

New Hampshire Flora

Numerous plants are mentioned in this book. Use plant cards and pocket for your Lap-n-Note (there is a spot to paste these on the New Hampshire page template). Look up the scientific names for each plant and have your student write the names on the cards. On the back of the cards, let him write more information about each plant. An older student may want to choose one plant from the list below for further research. Select two books from the library on your chosen topic. Write a paragraph about your topic. At the bottom of the paper list the resources used for this paper. [title, author, copyright date, publisher, edition number].

1. moss
2. pine tree
3. apple tree
4. lilac bush
5. purple aster
6. ferns
7. Jack-in-the-Pulpit
8. checkerberries
9. goldenrod
10. partridgeberry

All About Hickory

An ounce of Hickory nuts contains as much protein as four ounces of milk. Native Americans crushed hickory nuts into a drink called “pocohicora” from which we get the word hickory.

Hickory sap can be boiled into a sweet syrup, and was a popular sweetener for many years.

A yellow dye can be made by boiling the inner bark.

Hickory wood is an excellent wood for tool handles, fence rails, baseball bats and clean burning fuel.

Andrew Jackson was referred to as “Old Hickory.”

Abraham Lincoln split hickory fence rails and is known as “The Rail Splitter.”

Hickory nuts usually drop in late September.

Hickory nut cake was once considered to be a special treat.

[source article: The Historic Hickory by Betty Steele Everett]

Complete Hickory Notebook page

Recipes

Hickory Nut Cake

½ c. butter softened

1 c. sugar

1 ½ c. flour, sifted

½ c. milk

1 c. hickory nuts, coarsely chopped

1 tsp. cream of tartar

1 tsp. baking soda dissolved in 1 tsp. milk

3 egg whites

Preheat oven to 350. Cream butter and sugar thoroughly. Fold in flour carefully to keep mixture as light as possible. Beat in milk, then add hickory nuts, cream of tartar and dissolved soda; beat batter well. Beat egg whites until they form stiff peaks, then fold them into the batter until mingled; don't over mix. Pour into greased and floured 9"x 5" loaf pan and bake for 30-35 minutes or until top is golden brown and a toothpick emerges dry when inserted into the center of the cake. Let cool in pan 5 minutes, then remove and cool completely on a rack. Serve plain or with honey.

New England McIntosh Cake

1 ½ c. oil
1 t. baking soda
2 c. sugar
1 t. cinnamon
3 eggs
½ t. nutmeg
3 c. flour
3 c. peeled, cored and chopped McIntosh Apples
1 t. salt
1 c. chopped pecans or walnuts
2 t. vanilla

Preheat oven to 350 degrees and grease a 9x13 pan. Beat sugar and oil with a whisk or electric mixer until well blended. Add eggs one at a time, beating well each time. Mix dry ingredients, and use a wooden spoon to gradually add to batter. Stir in apples, nuts and vanilla, and pour mixture into a pan. Bake 60-70 minutes until golden brown and firm.

Chapter 1

Language Arts

Introductions

Read the first sentence and stop. Does your student want to read more? Why (or why not)? Pull some more titles off the shelf. Read the first sentence of each book. Which introductions grab your student? Have your student experiment with writing some introductions.

Character & Description

Carolyn Sherwin Bailey uses description to her advantage throughout this story. Review her description of Miss Hickory with your student. Can your student picture what Miss Hickory looks like? Ask your student to attempt a drawing of Miss Hickory based on Bailey's description. Almost every detail is provided! Encourage your student to use description when he writes. Remind him that a

reader's picture is defined by the writer's words; the reader can't see in to the mind of the writer, so the writer must get images and thoughts from his head to the paper without losing details or meaning.

Look over the list of the characters as they appear at the beginning of the book. Have your student create his own cast of characters that he would like to write a story about. Just make a simple list (name and short description) for now. Your student may or may not write an entire story about the cast, but this is a good exercise in thinking about characters. Complete My Cast of Characters Page.

As you read through this story, pay close attention to the set of characters that you are introduced to. Record details and descriptions about each character in the matchbooks provided.

Science

Crows

Anatomy:

The American Crow is a jet-black bird and a relative of the raven. It is about 18-22 inches long and wears black eyes, black feet, legs, and talons, as well as a black bill; it has pointed wings and a square-shaped tail.

Diet:

Crows will eat just about anything (they are omnivorous eating plants and animals). Their diets include worms, insects, road kill, mice, berries, crops, (especially corn), and the eggs of other birds. An adult crow needs 11 ounces of food each day. Despite their bad reputation for eating crops, crows also eat a number of pests which are harmful to those same crops, including cutworms, wireworms, grasshoppers and even noxious weeds.

Range:

The 40 some members of this genus can be found just about anywhere in the world (except Antarctica, New Zealand, and South America). They thrive in mountains, woodlands, across plains and farmers' fields, and throughout urban areas.

Nesting Habits

American crows build nests out of twigs lined with grass, bark, pine needles, and even moss. The female lays the eggs in the nest (usually 3-7 per clutch) and the male helps with the incubation. After about 17 days, the eggs hatch; the parents bring the babies food to eat. American crows are able to fly after about 3 weeks.

Other Interesting Facts

Crows are social animals that sometimes gather in large flocks -- sometimes this includes several hundred crows!

When crows are feeding, they will have two birds designated as look-outs to watch for danger while the others eat

The crow makes a distinct "caw" sound

Crows, along with ravens, may very well be the most intelligent of all birds.

Complete the American Crow Minit Books and add them to the American Crow Lap-n-Note Page.

Social Studies

Geography- New Hampshire

New Hampshire is the setting of this story. It is located on the east coast in the New England region of the United States. Look at a map and find New Hampshire with your student. What states border New Hampshire? (Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont) What country borders New Hampshire? (Canada) What ocean borders New Hampshire? (Atlantic). Map a route from New Hampshire to Boston (where Granny Brown is going to spend the winter).

New Hampshire was named after the southern English county of Hampshire. Major Industries include textiles, lumber, tourism, electronic equipment, and software.

New Hampshire Facts

Statehood- The 9th state; joined on June 21, 1788

Flower- Purple Lilac

Motto- "Live Free or Die"

Nickname- Granite State

Tree- Paper Birch
Bird-Purple Finch
Capital- Concord
Largest City- Manchester

Your older student may wish to research and learn more about Daniel Webster or Franklin Pierce who were both from New Hampshire. Daniel Webster was a politician and statesman, born in 1782. He was known as a mighty orator, a reputation made famous in the Stephen Vincent Benet story "The Devil and Daniel Webster," in which he beats the original lawyer (the Devil). Franklin Pierce an American politician and the 14th President of the United States.

Complete New Hampshire Shutterfold and add it to the New Hampshire Lap-n-Note Page.

Chapter 2

Language Arts

Simile

A simile is a comparison between two things and uses the words *like* or *as*. Similes are usually used in good, descriptive writing.

Look for similes in chapter one and two. There are many examples throughout this book.

Examples: "Her body was an apple-wood twig formed like a body...." pg.9

"Soon, too, the sun would drop like the biggest apple in the world..." pg. 10

"The afterglow, like a blanket of woven rainbows..." pg.13

"His wing was like a tent...." pg.26

Can your student think of some similes? Be on the look out for similes as you continue reading the story. You may want to help your student keep track of them on the simile notebook page.

Bible

Talking and Listening

In chapters 1 and 2, your student hears the words *gossip* and *hearsay*. Discuss these two words with your student. Miss Hickory also comments that crow always has something to say and likes to hear himself say it. We need to be very careful of our words. We shouldn't talk about the affairs of others, and we certainly shouldn't talk just to hear ourselves babble.

Here are some verses to discuss with your student:

Proverbs 11:13- A talebearer revealeth secrets: but he that is of a faithful spirit concealeth the matter.

Proverbs 18:18- The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the innermost parts of the belly.

Proverbs 17:9- He that covereth a transgression seeketh love; but he that repeateth a matter separateth very friends.

James 1:19- Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath:

Complete the Swift to Hear & Slow to Speak Flap component.

(write the verses or the principles of the verses under each flap)

Social Studies

Issues of Human Relationship- Blaming Others

Miss Hickory is very upset to find out that Granny Brown has gone to Boston for the winter. She blames the cat. Sometimes, when we do something wrong or when something is out of our control, we like to point our finger at someone else. It makes us feel better. However, does blaming someone else solve anything? Discuss responsibility with your student as well as how to handle disappointment. Blaming doesn't get anyone anywhere. For a Bible connection, read Genesis 3. Is there any blaming going on in this chapter? Who blames who? Who's fault is it that Eve ate from the tree? Who's fault is it that Adam ate from the tree? Who is responsible for tempting Eve? How does God handle the problem? Who is held accountable?

Chapter 3

Social Studies

Farmer's Almanacs

Throughout the story, Great-Granny Brown's almanac is referred to several times. The Farmer's Almanac is a North American periodical that has been in publication since 1818. It's famous for its weather predictions, information about astronomy, trivia, and advice on fishing, cooking, and gardening. It promotes simplicity and conservation.

Borrow an almanac from a friend or your public library. Make up a scavenger hunt for your student to complete.

[Farmer's Almanac Website](#)

Science

Trees

Sap is a liquid that circulates inside a tree; it is a combination of water and minerals and rises up from the roots and stimulates the growth of the tree. In the spring sap is special-- it contains sugar that stimulates the growth of the tree. So, what does crow mean when he tells Miss Hickory to keep her sap running?

Complete tree components and add them to your notebook.

Chipmunks

Chipmunks are little creatures who are a part of the squirrel family and known for scampering here and there and gobbling nuts. They also eat seeds, grains, fruit, and every once in awhile, insects. They are found in forests, open woodlands, and brushy areas of Asia and North America where they nest in logs, bushes, or make burrows in the ground for homes. Some burrows can be over 11 feet long with more than one entrance, extra and extra "rooms" for storing winter food.

Chipmunks are small rodents weighing only 1-5 ounces and measuring in at about 4-7 inches long. They have with bushy tails (about 3-5 inches long), gray-brown fur, a light-colored belly, and stripes on their backs. They have special cheek pouches in which they carry their foods to store in their homes.

Chipmunks normally live about 2-3 years in the wild unless they are eaten by a predator-- a weasel, hawk, snake, fox, or house cat.

Complete chipmunk mini-books and add them to the Chipmunk Lap-n-Note Page. If your student wants to learn more about chipmunks, try our [Chipmunk Lapbook](#).

Language Arts

Creative Writing- Real Estate Advertisement

Crow was acting like a real estate agent trying to get Miss Hickory to buy into the new house he found for her.

Have your student write up (and illustrate) a sales ad for Crow based on the newly found nest property. Include the ad in your Lap-n-Note.

Chapter 4

Social Studies

Wills

Squirrel says his mother left him his house at the base of the tree in her will. What is a will? A will is a legal document that instructs how a person's property and belongings will be divided after death. If you have belongings that were given to you when a loved one passed away, take them out and show them to your student.

Science

Tree Squirrels

Tree squirrels really do bury their nuts in the ground, and sometimes they really do forget where they bury them. This may be one way God has designed squirrels to help plant trees!

Squirrels are rodents (learn more in chapter 10) who are famous for their big bushy tails and for gathering nuts. In addition to nuts, squirrels eat fruits, flowers, bulbs, and roots. Depending on the season, you might occasionally find them eating bird eggs and small birds. Since squirrels eat plants as well as animals, they are considered omnivores.

Complete squirrel mini-books and add them to the Squirrel Lap-n-Note Page.

If your student would like to learn more about these curious creatures, try [Homeschool Share's Squirrel Study](#).

Animal Instincts

How does the squirrel know it is supposed to gather nuts? God has given animals an inner ability to know what to do and when to do it; we call this instinct.

Squirrels gather nuts for the winter, various birds migrate for the winter, sea turtles return to the beaches they were born to lay their eggs. What other animal instincts have you learned about before? Discuss these with your student and savor the majesty of our Creator.

Language Arts

More on Descriptive Writing

Read the passage that starts, "The woods were full of lovely stuffs for her sewing . . ." Complete the descriptive writing chart by writing in the words/phrases the author uses to present the reader with a feast of things to see and things to touch.

Showing Movement with Words

Writing can be tricky. When you use words on paper, it's sometimes hard to really show your audience what you are trying to say. You can't rely on hand motions, body language, tone of voice, or anything else. All you have are words! Look at the following passage on page 39:

"She turned and ran away, but Squirrel followed her. She could run fast but he leaped. Over stubble and stones, out of words and through the jungle of dry sumac bushes he pursued her. Miss Hickory climbed the stone wall into the orchard, but Squirrel jumped over it and was waiting for her on the other side."

Using the movement mini-book, underline all the words in the passage that were used to show/describe movement. Then, brainstorm a list of more words that can be used to show/describe movement. Even though writing is hard work, you have LOTS of words to choose from; you just have to find the right ones.

Just for Fun

Consider trying a [simple quilting project](#) with your student.

Chapter 6

Science

Stomachs and Stomach Aches

In this chapter, cow eats too much and gets a stomach ache. Does your student know how important his own stomach is?

A human stomach is a strong stretchy bag. It plays an important role in digesting the food you eat. Digestion, a process of converting food into simpler forms that can be taken and used in your body, starts in the mouth with your teeth and saliva. Once you swallow, it's through the esophagus and on to the stomach. The stomach has three main jobs:

1. storing food from a meal
2. the lining of the stomach produces gastric juices (also known as enzymes) that mix with the food and break it down; these juices also kill some of the bad things living in your food
3. the stomach is a large muscle that contracts-- squeezing food and turning it to mush before sending it on to the small intestine

Certain foods we eat cause our stomach to produce a lot of acid (those gastric juices mentioned before). When we eat too much, our stomachs also produce a lot of acid. Too much acid causes a stomach ache.

Try this simple science experiment to learn more about enzymes and the break down of your food:

Supplies Needed:

Package of Jell-O (made according to instructions)

Kiwi, sliced

When the Jell-O is cool, divide it in two containers. Put slice of kiwi in one container and put both containers in a cool place. After two hours come back and observe the Jell-O. What's the difference? Have both containers of Jell-O

set? The container with kiwi should not set. The kiwi has enzymes in it that break down the Jell-O and keep it from setting. In the same way, enzymes in your saliva and stomach acid break down your food.

Chapter 7-8

Science

Deer

Deer are shy animals that belong to the *cervid* family (along with elk, moose, and caribou).

Anatomy-

Deer have two-toed, hooved feet. Most males and some females have antlers made of bone; they are grown and shed every year.

Deer are designed as escape artists. They have long bodies, long necks, slender legs, and short tails. Slender legs are the key to speed; deer can go up to 45 miles per hour allowing them to outrun predators such as wolves, bobcats, coyotes, and mountain lions. Their long necks help them hold their heads high and watch and listen for predators. A deer's camouflaged coat helps it hide in the grass.

Deer have excellent senses to help warn them from danger. With eyes set in the sides of their heads, deer can see in every direction except right behind them. Deer see best at night. Deer also have very large ears on top of their heads; this enables them to hear very well. They can turn their heads from side to side in order to catch sound coming from different directions.

Diet-

Deer are ruminants; they store partly-chewed food and later regurgitate it (the cud) and chew it again. Deer are also herbivores that like to eat short grasses, young leaves, bark, acorns, and fruit.

Note: Deer really do lay their young down in the grass while they go get food. The young fawns wait for their mothers to return. If you find a fawn in the wild, it is best to let it be; its mother will come back for it.

Complete deer components and add them to the deer notebook page. If you want to learn more about deer, try [this lapbook study](#).

Chapter 9

Social Studies

History- Folklore

Discuss the animals' Christmas celebration. Is this really possible?

Long ago, people did not own copies of the Bible (and they couldn't read), so people would pass the stories down the generations. As this happened, the story was embellished and elements of the fantastic were added. Today we refer to these stories as folktales and legends.

In Europe the folklore teaches that the animals were like humans when Jesus was born. Oxen supposedly kneel down in their stables every Christmas in remembrance.

Around the world, various cultures believe that animals are gifted with the ability to speak on Christmas Eve.

In Mexico, the people place cows in their nativity scenes and remember the legend of the cow who breathed on the baby to keep him warm.

Robins as well as cardinals have been associated with Christmas due to folklore stories about the robin that stayed by the fire-- keeping it hot by flapping her wings-- so that Jesus would be kept warm. The bird was so devoted that the flames singed her breast and made it red.

Stories are even told of the stork plucking feathers from its own breast to make a bed for Jesus.

Read the Christmas story as told from the scriptures (Luke 2). Complete the Fact vs. Folklore Page

Issues of Human Relationship- Being "Hardheaded"

What is hard-headed? A hardheaded person is someone who won't change their mind easily; they are stubborn and won't try to reason things out. Once they have their mind set, it's too late to change it.

What evidence do we see of Miss Hickory being hardheaded? Is being hardheaded always a bad thing? In what circumstances could it be good?

Language Arts

Personification

Personification is used throughout the story. It is a figure of speech in which human qualities are given to non-human things. You may want to review some of Bailey's personifications:

1. The Temple Mountains GUARDED the orchard spring.
2. The earth OWED him a living.
3. The goldenrod STRETCHED above her head.
4. The leaves DANCED on their merry stems.
5. Long green FINGERS of the pine tree (at the beginning of Chapter 9)
6. The laurel had SECRET HOPES (also at the beginning of Chapter 9)

Go on a nature walk with your student. Does she observe anything in nature acting in a way that she can describe in human terms? Point things out along the way. Take some paper with you and sketch a picture of something you see. Add some text that personifies the object and place the completed page in your Lap-n-Note.

Chapter 10

Science

Groundhogs

For everything you ever wanted to know about groundhogs, please see Homeschool Share's Groundhog Unit and Lapbook.

You can make a groundhog page for your Lap-n-Note with the templates found on that page.

Rodents

Your student has been introduced to three types of rodents in this story (squirrels, chipmunks, and groundhogs). Learn some rodent characteristics:

- ~ all rodents have two large upper teeth (incisors) which are ever-growing (note: rodents are the only mammal with this characteristic)
- ~rodents must wear down their incisors by rubbing them together and by chewing on tough foods; if a rodent doesn't do this, the top incisors will curve back and pierce the rodent's skull
- ~many rodents have stretchy cheek pouches that can hold food; they gather food, put it in the pouches, and take it back to their nest for storage
- ~use whiskers to feel their way around in the dark
- ~have an excellent sense of smell
- ~use front paws like hands
- ~most have sharp claws for digging or climbing trees

Add Rodent Characteristics mini-book and Dozens of Cousins mini-book to the Rodents Lap-n-Note Page.

Social Studies

Holidays- Ground Hog's Day

They may not be the fastest, cutest or most loved animal, but groundhogs are the only animal with their own holiday!

Groundhog Day is February 2nd. Tradition holds that if the groundhog sees his shadow, there will be six more weeks of bad weather, and if he doesn't, that spring will be here soon. Of course, the groundhog doesn't really decide the weather! How did this holiday get started?

In the 1700s German settlers brought the tradition known as Candlemas Day with them. It was the custom on this day for clergy members to bless candles and distribute them (one for each window in every house) among the people for light in the midst of a dark winter. On this day in Germany, the people also watched a badger to check for a shadow. If the sun came out on Candlemas Day (which was also February 2), it meant six more weeks of wintry weather because the badger would have a shadow. When the Germans came to America, the badger was replaced with the groundhog.

Issues of Human Relationship- Sharing

What did Miss Hickory suggest that the pheasants do? (show groundhog a little neighborliness) Did the pheasants have any good reason for not sharing? What would happen to the extra food if they didn't share? It is good to share our extras with others! Think of ways that you can show a little neighborliness to your friends, family members, and neighbors.

Language Arts

Metaphors

Review the definition of simile. A metaphor is also a comparison, but it does not use the words like or as. Metaphors are not as common as similes. Look for metaphors beginning at chapter 10.

Examples: "Ground Hog who lived in a hole at one end of the field called High Mowing

was a surly man." pg.78

"One could not tell whether he knew he was a weather prophet." pg.84

"The earth was a checkerboard of farms marked off..." pg.89

"Robin was a conceited, pompous fellow." pg. 100

Chapter 12

Science

North American Bullfrogs

Anatomy-

Bullfrogs are the largest true frogs found in North America weighing over 1 pound and measuring up to 5 inches tall. They are usually a combination of various brown and green shades with darker areas on their backs.

Habitat-

These critters need water to survive, so you will usually find them hanging out at a freshwater lake, pond, river, or bog. Their favorite place to be is in warm, calm water that isn't very deep.

Finding Dinner-

Bullfrogs aren't active predators; they take the "sit and wait" approach. When prey comes along, a bullfrog will snag it with his tongue. It likes to feast on snakes, worms, insects, crustaceans, small frogs, eggs (of fish, frogs, or salamanders). Bullfrog tadpoles dine on aquatic plants.

Avoiding Being Dinner-

Bullfrogs are preyed on by a variety of animals including herons, turtles, water snakes, raccoons, kingfishers, and humans.

Other Fun Facts-

To survive the winter, a bullfrog may bury itself in mud and construct a small cave-like structure.

Bullfrogs are active in day and in the night, but they are most active when the weather is moist and warm.

Bullfrogs are loud creatures; the male has a low call that can be heard.

They have enormous legs and are well known for their jumping skills.

Add bullfrog mini-books to the Bullfrog Lap-n-Note Page.

Want to learn more about frogs? Try the [Frog Lapbook from HSS](#)

Chapter 13

Science

Robins

Robin is the final animal character we meet in this story. This popular bird is known for its "Cheer-up!" song. You've probably seen robins pulling up earthworms in your own backyard. They migrate to the Gulf of Mexico during cold weather, but once it starts to warm up (37 degrees F), Robins return to the North. When you spot a robin at the end of winter, you know that spring is on the way!

Diet-

earthworms (of course!), caterpillars, beetles, crickets, spiders, and fruit (apples, cherries, and raspberries).

Anatomy-

Robins are 9-11 inches long. Males and females are similar in coloring, but there is one main difference.

Male- gray bird with rusty red chest, nearly black head and tail, and black streaks on white chin; white eye ring

Female-similar to male but head is grey instead of black; chest is not as red

Juvenile- paler than adults; has speckled chest and brown back

Eggs & Nest-

Robins nests are cups made from grasses, twigs, scraps of rag, and string. The female builds the nest, but sometimes the male helps bring the supplies. Females lay 3-7 light blue eggs in each clutch (each "batch" of eggs). The female sits on the eggs for 12-14 days. Both parents take turns bringing the baby birds food. After 9-12 days the birds are ready to try out their wings.

Despite what the story says, robins are not listening for worms when they cock their heads. Their eyes are placed far back on their heads, so they bob from side to side to look around.

Add robin mini-books to the Robins Lap-n-Note Page.

Social Studies

Emotions- Hopelessness

On page 106 we learn that Miss Hickory felt "all was lost." Sometimes as humans we feel that situations are without hope because there seems to be no possibility of comfort or of anything good. What can we do when we feel hopeless? We can focus on all our blessings and know that there is hope! There is goodness. Even in the midst of trouble, God is still there and is working out His purpose and plan.

Social Studies

Community Living

Discuss how Miss Hickory missed many interesting events because she was unwilling to trust anyone or think a new thought. What had to happen in order for her to change? How is Miss Hickory's life similar to your life? [we grow, change, move to new houses, experience fear and loneliness, some people take away our special things etc.] Who looked after Miss Hickory? Discuss how the family unit is the building block of strong communities.

Science and Bible

Grafted into the Vine

Read pages 120-123. Write a definition for *scion* based on the reading. Find *scion* in a dictionary and copy the definition. [Older dictionaries have the spelling *cion*] Read Romans Chapter 11:16-24. What does this passage mean? Who is our root? How are we grafted? "For you are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus." Galatians 3:26

Complete Scion Notebook Page. (It's blank.)

Project Ideas

1. Field Trip time! Copy the bird list. Take the list with you and visit a Wild Bird Center or other similar store. Look at the different types of bird feed. Which type of food is correct for the birds on the list.
2. Set up a bird feeding and watering station in your yard. Remember not all birds use feeders, so have feed available for ground feeding birds. Water will attract birds more than feed so be sure to have clean water available.
3. Construct a bluebird box and set it in a location that will be safe from predators.
4. Attend a meeting of the Audubon Society in your area. Junior memberships are available.
5. Participate in the Backyard Bird count.
6. Construct a squirrel feeder. This is a scrap project without a pattern. Nail together a large L shape using scrap lumber. Drive a nail up through the outer end of the bottom of the L. "Stab" a corncob onto the nail. Attach the

vertical part of the L shaped feeder to the tree. Observe the squirrels' behavior.

Note: [life skill connection] Call or write your local park commission and request information on "birding". Contact your state game and fish commission and request plans for bluebird boxes and /or other bird houses.

Arts and Crafts

1. **Adult supervision required.** Create a Miss Hickory doll. Gather suitable twigs and a hickory nut. [make sure the materials are dry] Use a high temp. glue gun to assemble the body. Place the twig doll on scrap fabric and lightly trace clothing. Hand sew or use fabric glue to construct clothing. Design facial features using a fine tip permanent marker. Hot glue the hickory nut head to the twig body.
2. Alternate Miss Hickory. My 5 yo used wood glue to make a twig doll and painted on the clothes. I used a hot glue gun to attach the head. It takes a while to dry but it is safe for little ones that want to participate.
3. Make a cornhusk doll to befriend Miss Hickory. Excellent directions can be found in The Charlotte Mason Companion by *Karen Andreola*. The student should name the doll and create a story. My older children made cornhusk dolls last year. The dolls names are –Cornelia- Huskarella-Silky. Save the cornhusks from the squirrel feeder to use in this project.
4. Construct a house for Hiss Hickory. Use the corncobs left from the squirrel feeder. Other possible building materials include twigs, pinecones, lumber scraps, grapevines, raffia and nuts. The house can be held together using hot glue, wood glue, small nails and wire.
5. Alternate house. Purchase a small wooden bird house or other small house at a craft store. Glue on the above mentioned materials to decorate the house.
6. Create a tablescape. Place Miss Hickory, the cornhusk doll and the house on a side table. Add leaves, nuts, flowers etc. to complete the scene.

Other Books To Enjoy

1. [Rabbit Hill](#) – Robert Lawson
2. [The Tough Winter](#) – Robert Lawson

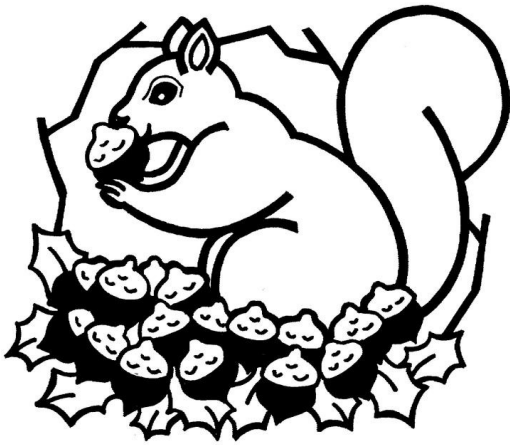
These books are similar to the stories written by Beatrix Potter and are enjoyable reading.

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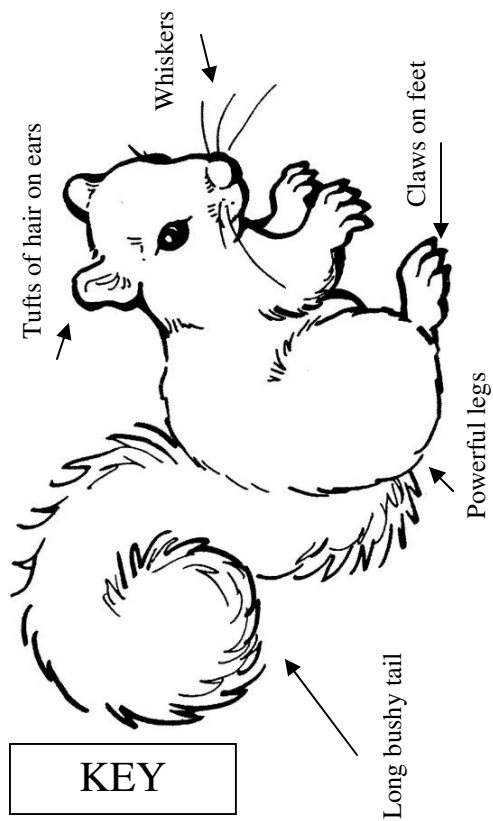
SQUIRREL



Paste squirrel snacks book here

Paste planting
trees book
here

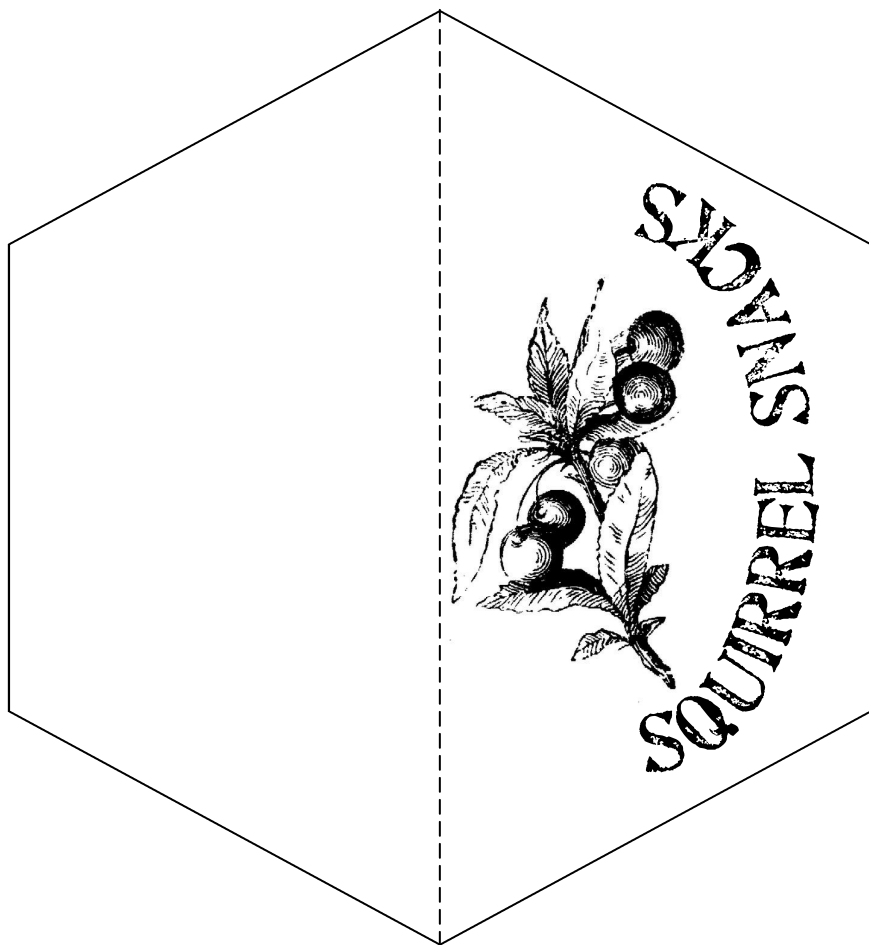
Paste squirrel diagram
book here



SQUIRREL DIAGRAM

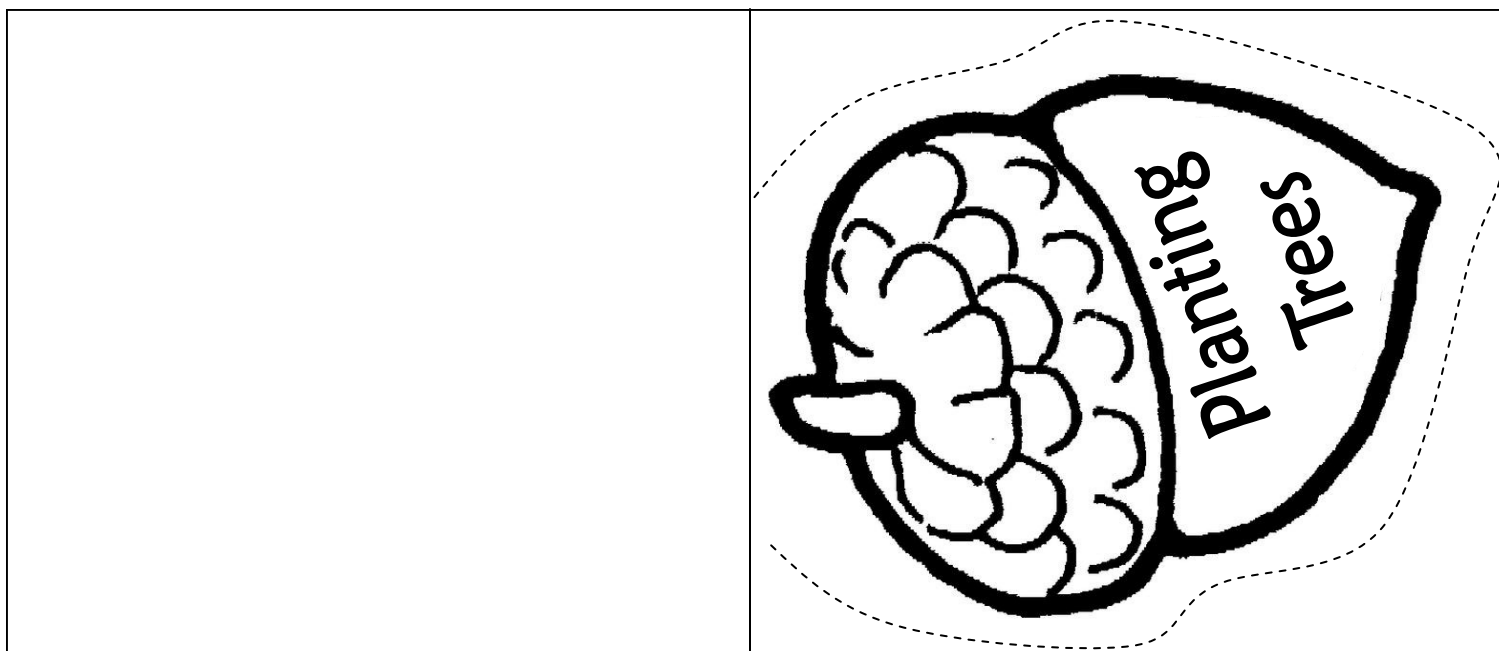


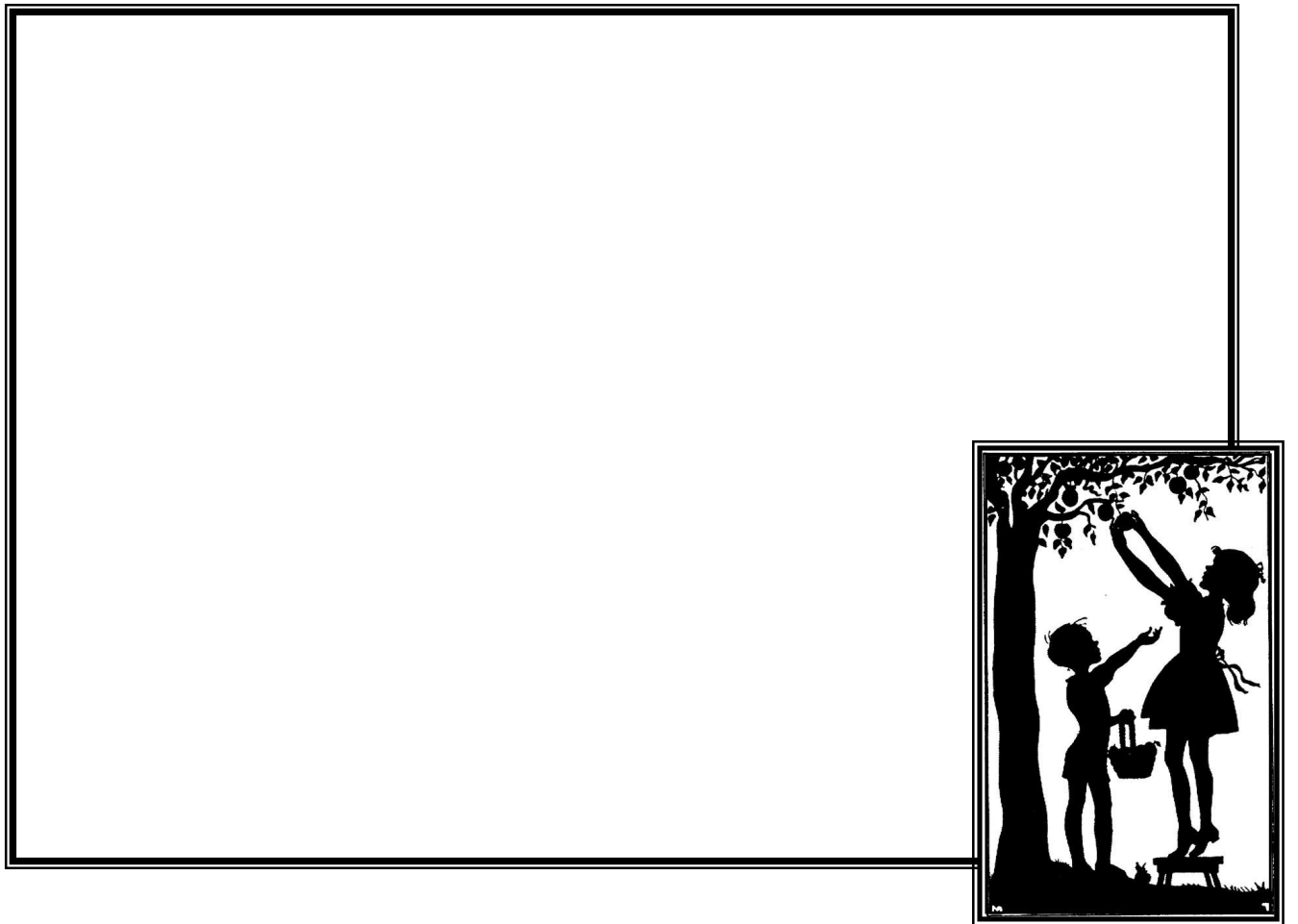
Cut out box. Label the squirrel and fold in half. Paste cover on front.



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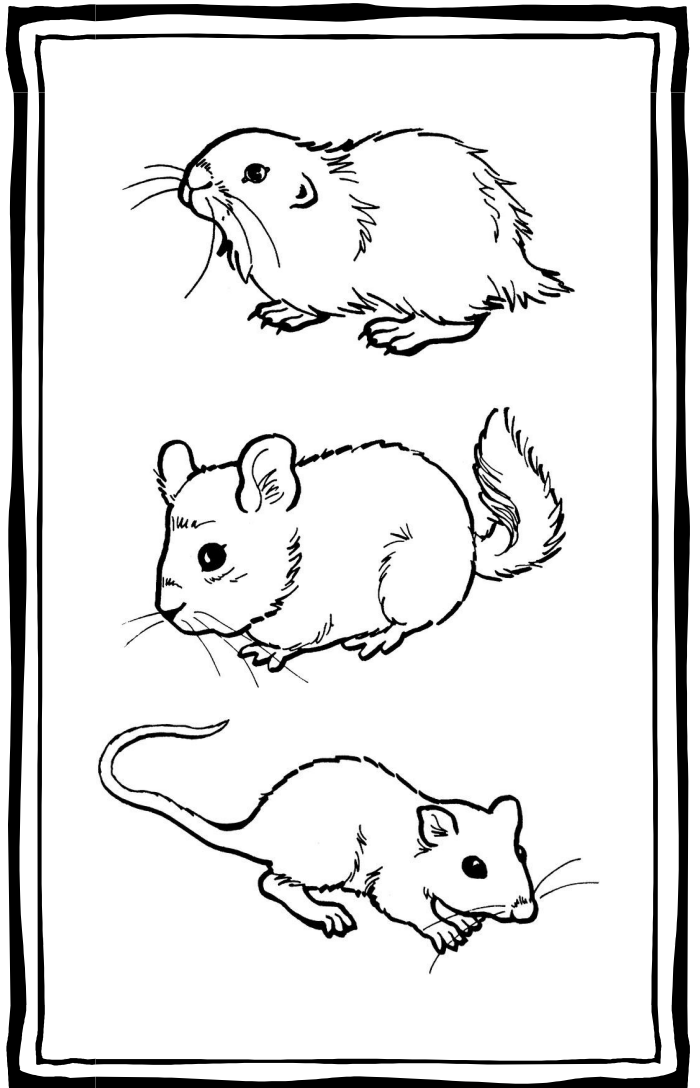
Cut box out. Fold in half. Cut around the dotted lines to form an acorn shape book.





Paste
Rodents tri-fold
Book
here

Paste
Dozens of cousins
Book here



Glue to your lapbook



RODENTS

Cut book out as one piece. Fold top under. Fold bottom under. "Rodents" should be on the cover. Open book.

Write rodent characteristics on each section.

dozens of cousins



Cut book out and fold in thirds with cover (Dozens of Cousins) on the front. Inside write names/paste photos/draw pictures of all the rodents you discover as you read about/research rodents.



Paste anatomy
Book here

Robin

Paste diet
Book
here

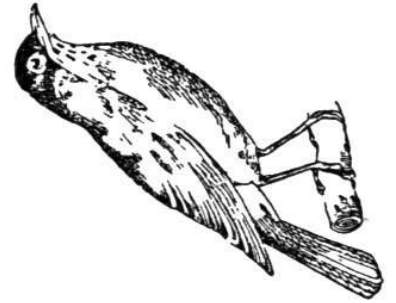
Paste eggs and
Nest book
here

Paste song
Book
here

Cut out as one piece. Fold sides in. Fold cover down.

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Little Robin
Redbreast



Male

Female

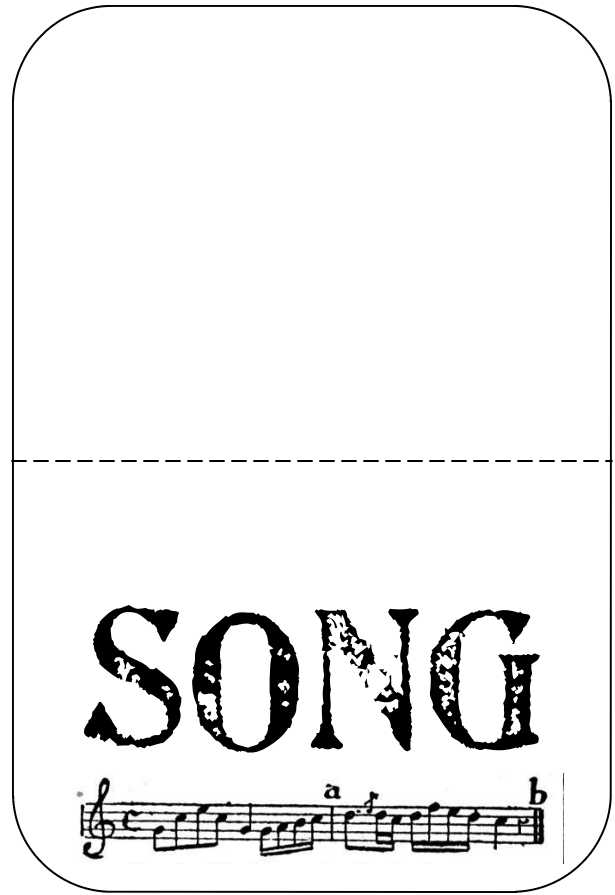
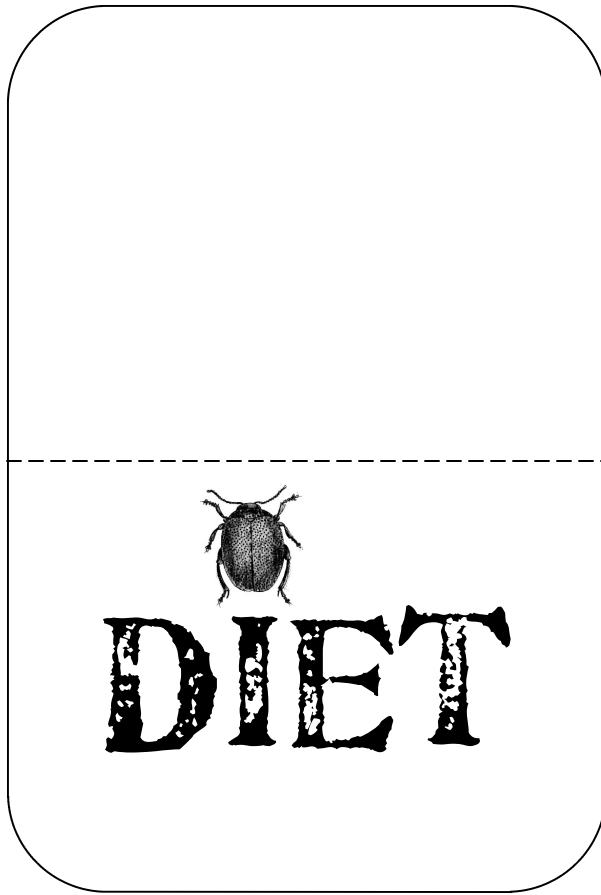
Juvenile

Cut book out as one piece. Fold like
accordion and paste back of last
page to your lap ~n~ note page.



Eggs

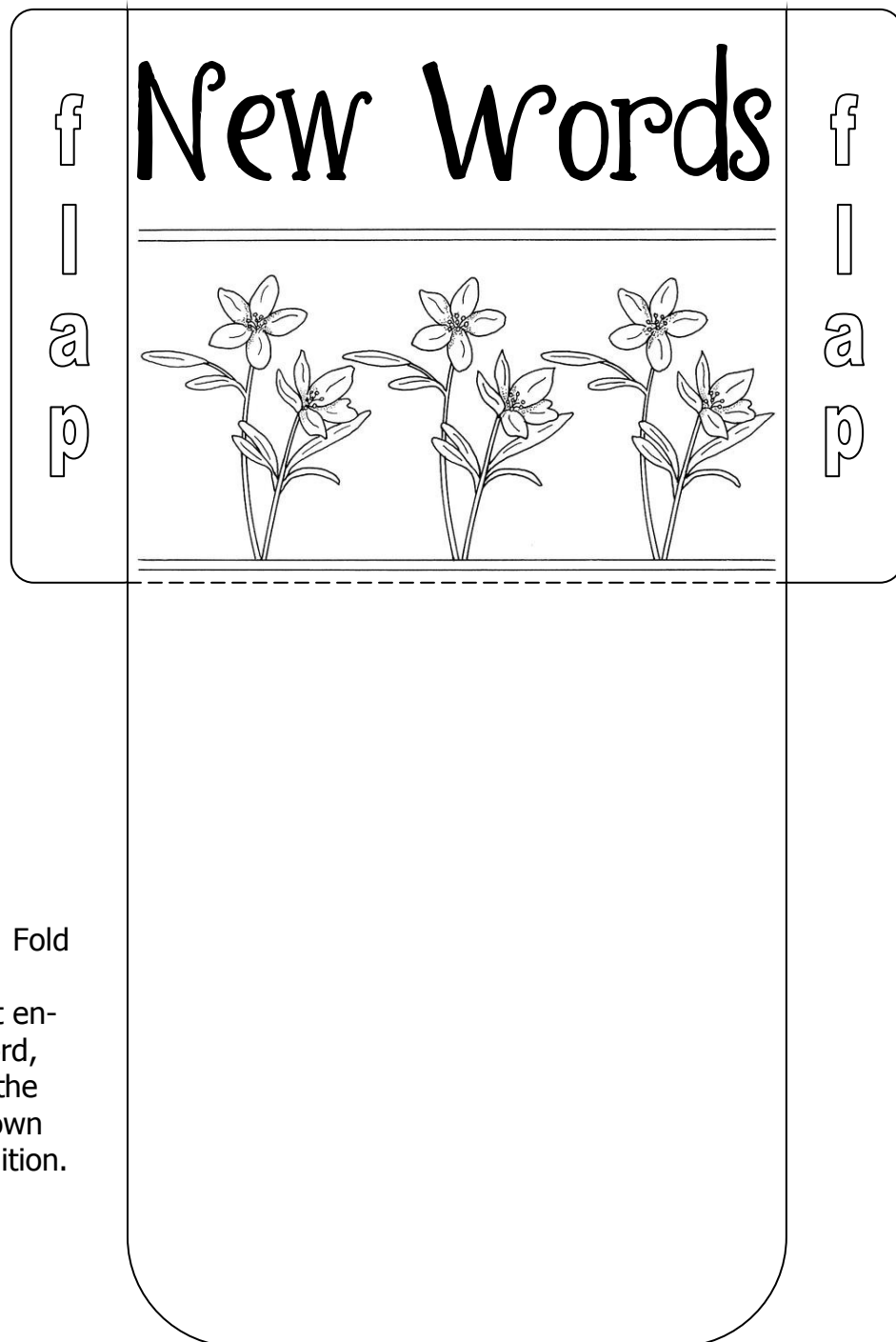
Nest



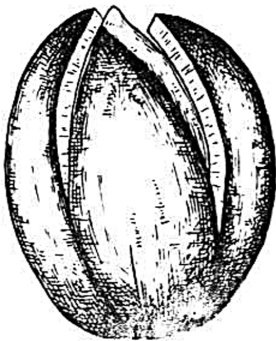
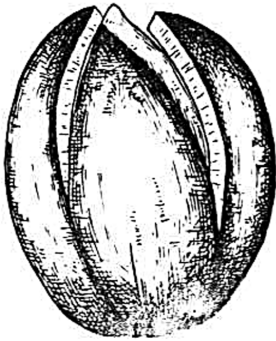
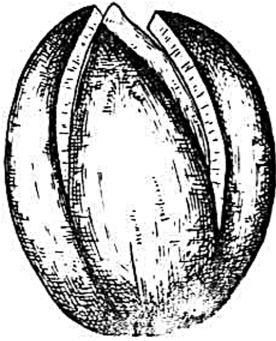
Cut each book out as one piece. Fold in half.

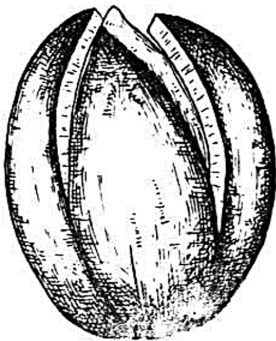
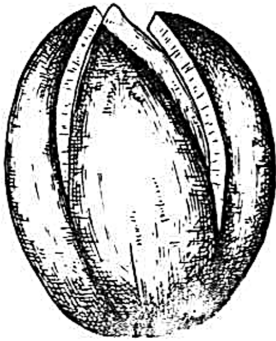
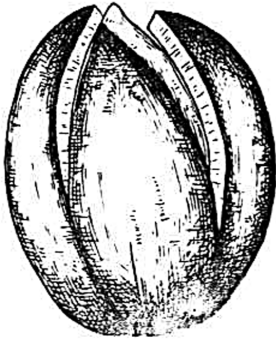
Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

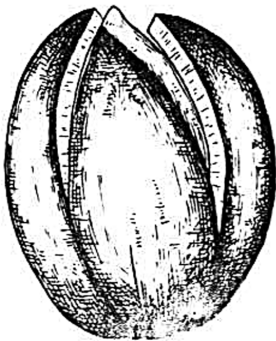
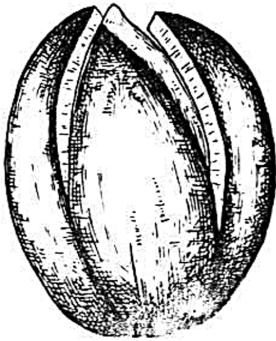
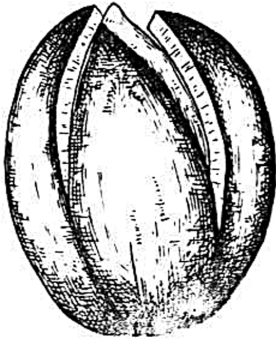
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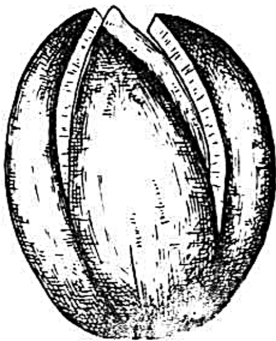
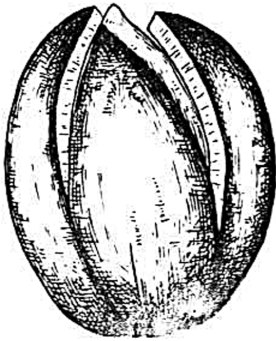
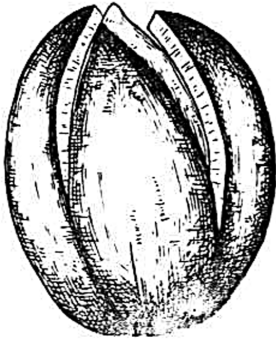


Cut out each card. Fold bottom portion up. When your student encounters a new word, write the word on the outer flap. Fold down and write the definition.





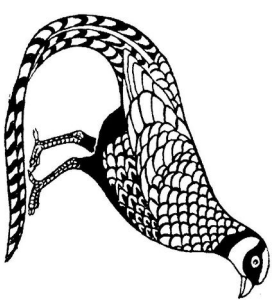
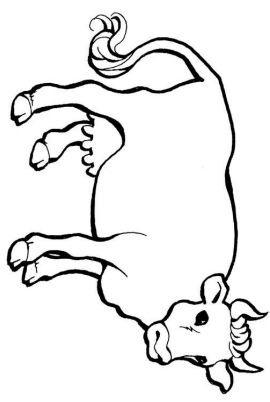




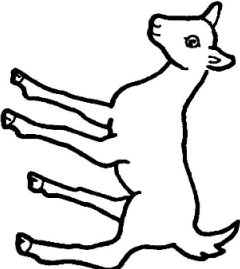
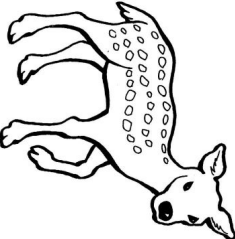




Cut on solid black lines. Fold books matchbook style. Write a description of each character inside the book.

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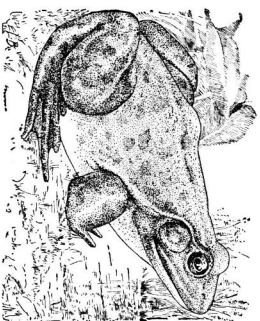
CHIPMUNK	SQUIRREL	HEN-PHEASANT	COW
			

BARN-HEIFER	WILD-HEIFER	DOE	FAWN
			

GROUND HOG



BULL FROG



ROBIN



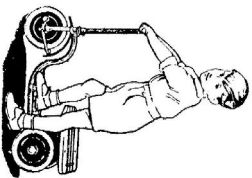
MISS HICKORY



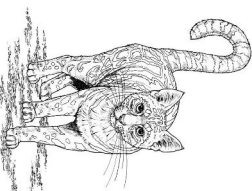
Ann



Timothy



**MR. T. WILLARD
Brown**



Crow



Hickory



Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side in. Fold right side in. Open book. Cut on dotted line to form four flaps. Refold book.

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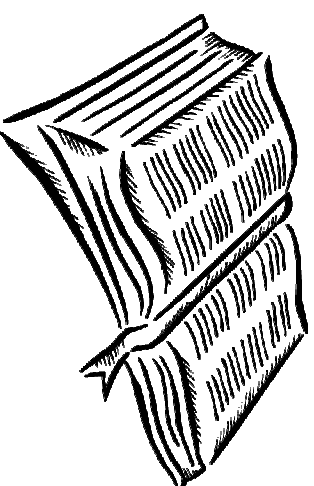
Proverbs 11:13

Proverbs 18:18

Proverbs 17:9

James 1:19

Swift to Hear
and
Slow to Speak



New Hampshire

Paste New Hampshire Shutterfold Here

FACTS

Statehood-

State Flower-

State Bird-

Motto-

Nickname-

Capital-

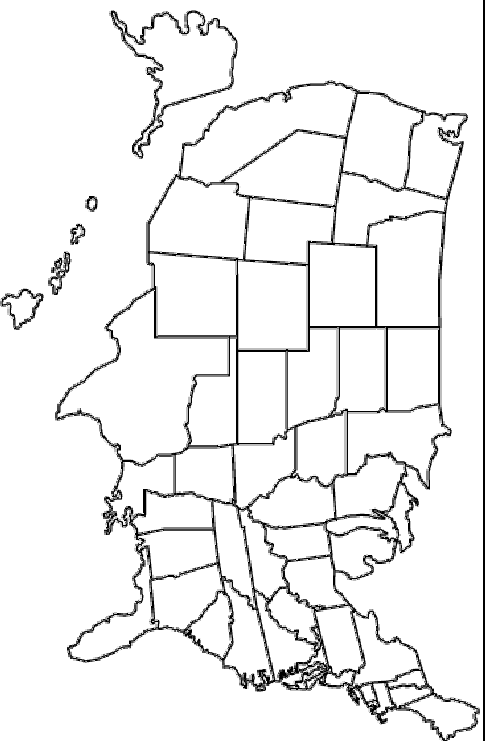
Paste New Hampshire Flora Cards
Here

New Hampshire

**Where in the
United States
is...**



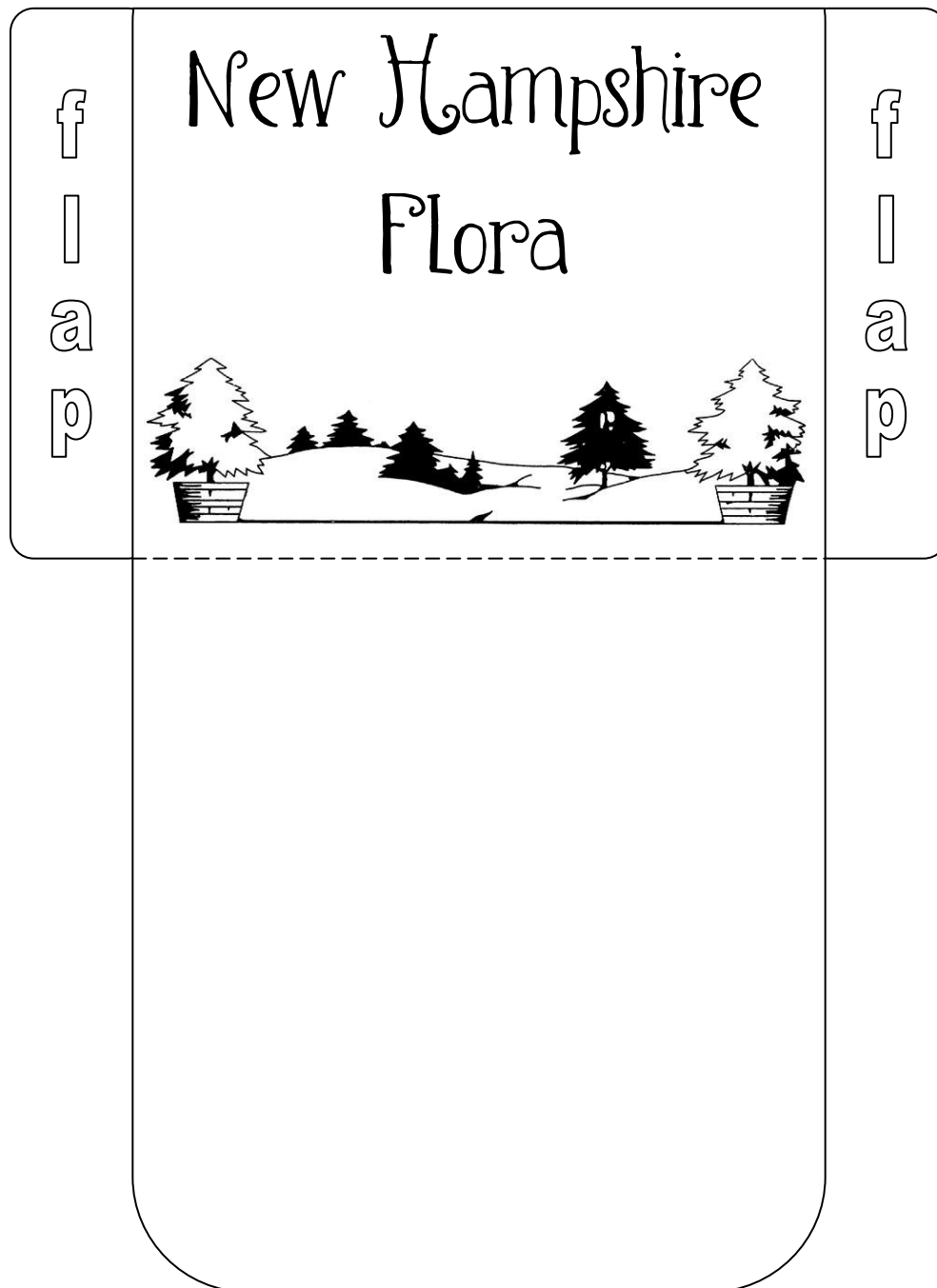
Locate and color in the state.



Cut out book as one piece on solid lines. Fold on dotted lines.
Cut out map on solid lines and glue under shutters.

Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

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teaberry

also known as checkerberry or boxberry



moss



partridgeberry

also known as Squaw Vine



pine tree

includes cedars, firs, cypresses,
junipers, redwoods, spruces, and yews



apple tree



lilac bush



jack-in-the-pulpit



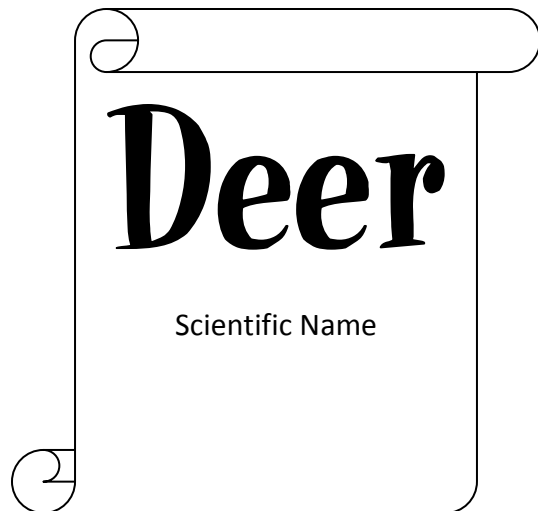
purple aster



goldenrod

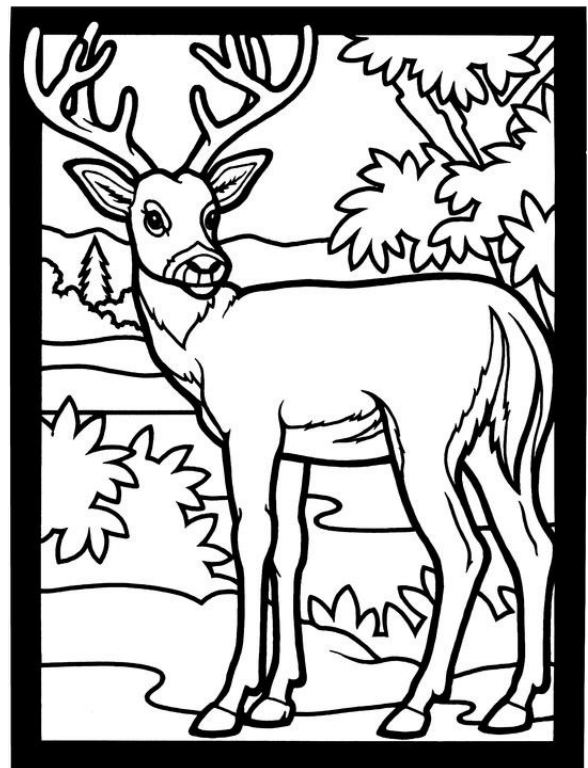


fern



Paste
Eyes
Ears
Book
Here

Paste
ruminant
book
here



Paste how fast can I go... book here

What
good eyes
you have!

What
big ears
you have!

Cut book out as one piece. Fold sides to the front. Your book should open like it has two shutters.

Cut shape out as ONE piece. Fold the top of the shape down. Fold the left rectangle in over the existing flap. Open the book and answer the question on the page opposite of the cover page. Lift the flap and answer the other question.

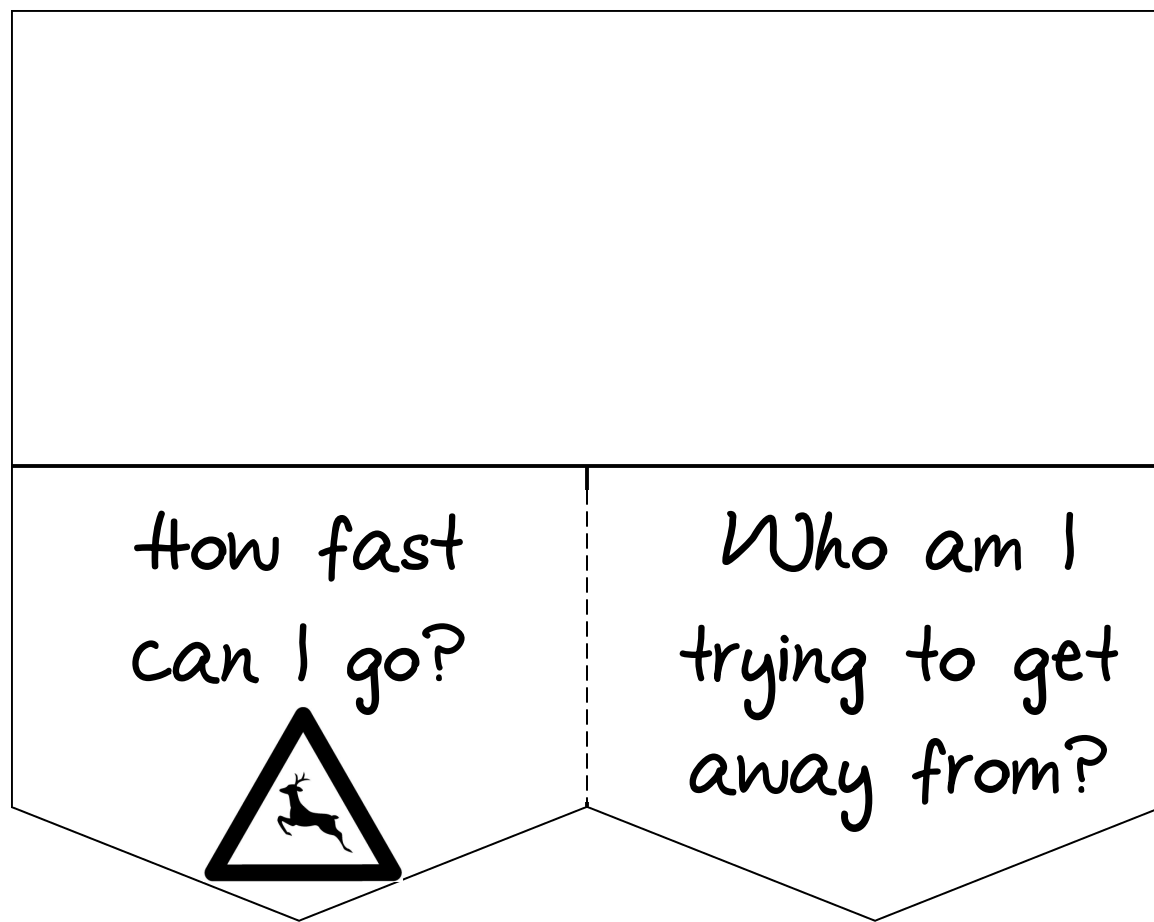
what's a
ruminant?



what's a
deer having
for dinner?

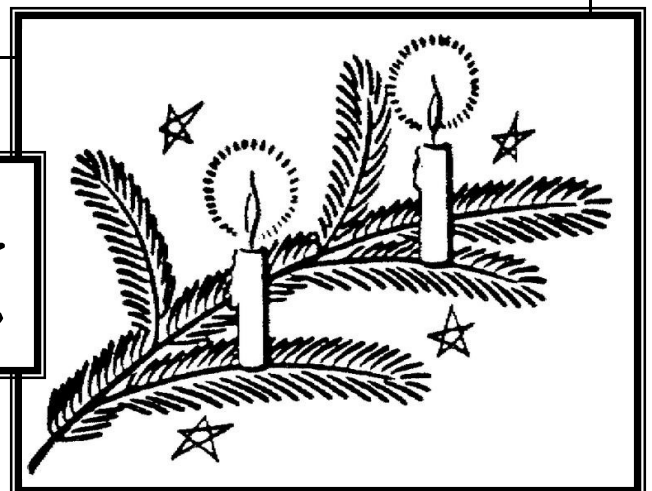
www.homeschoolshare.com

Cut book out as one piece. Fold in half. Unfold. Cut on dotted lines to form two flaps. Refold.



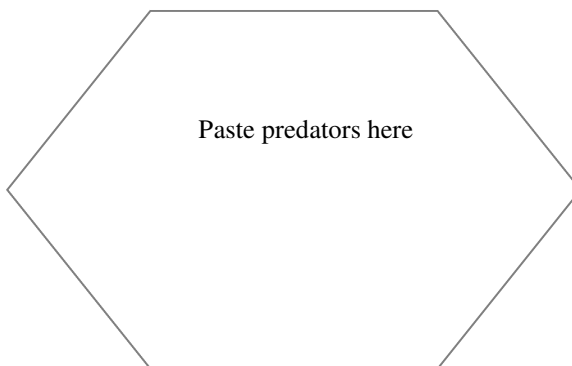
Fact	Folklore

Christmas





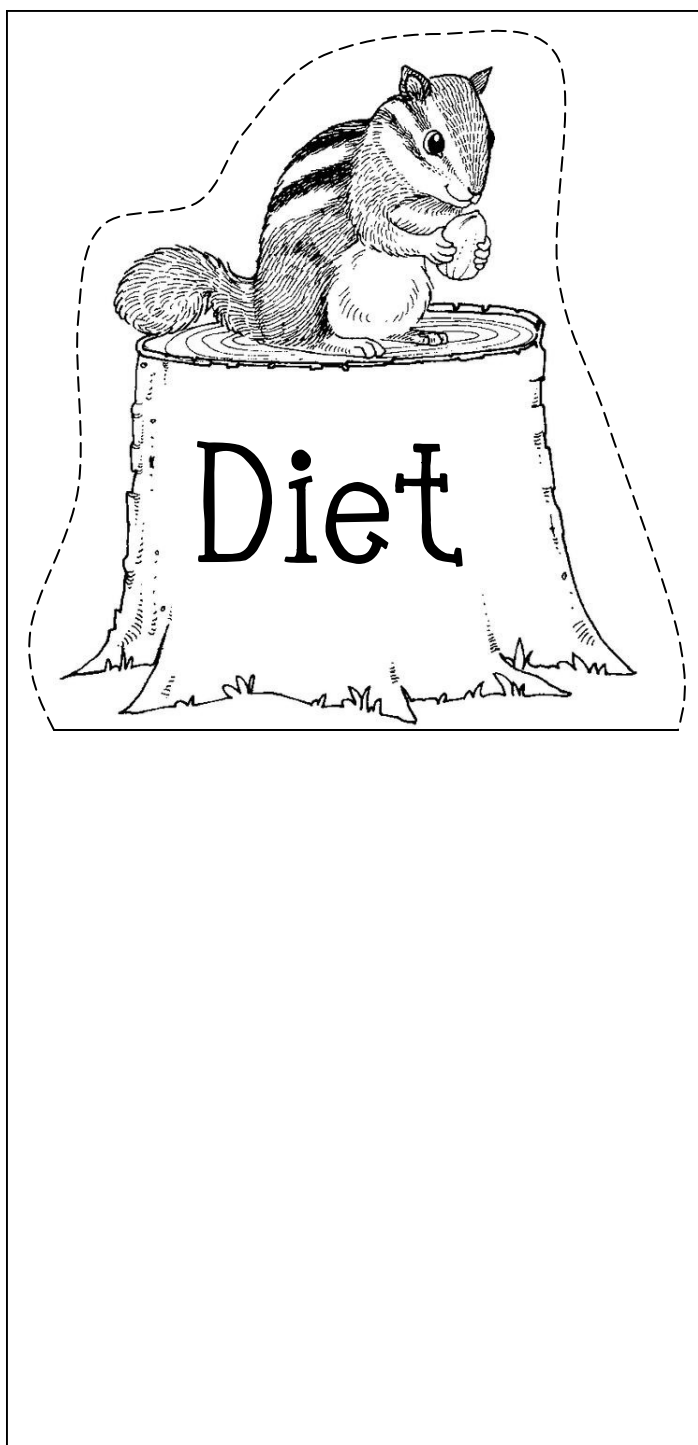
Paste home sweet home
here



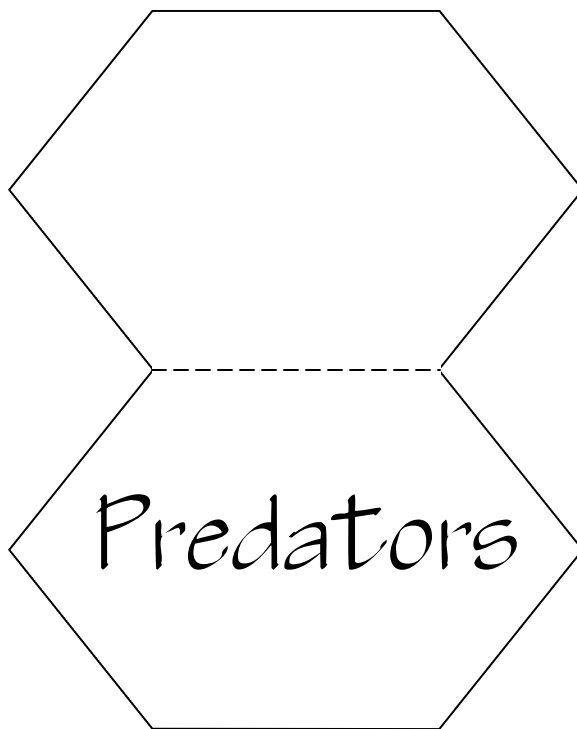
Paste predators here

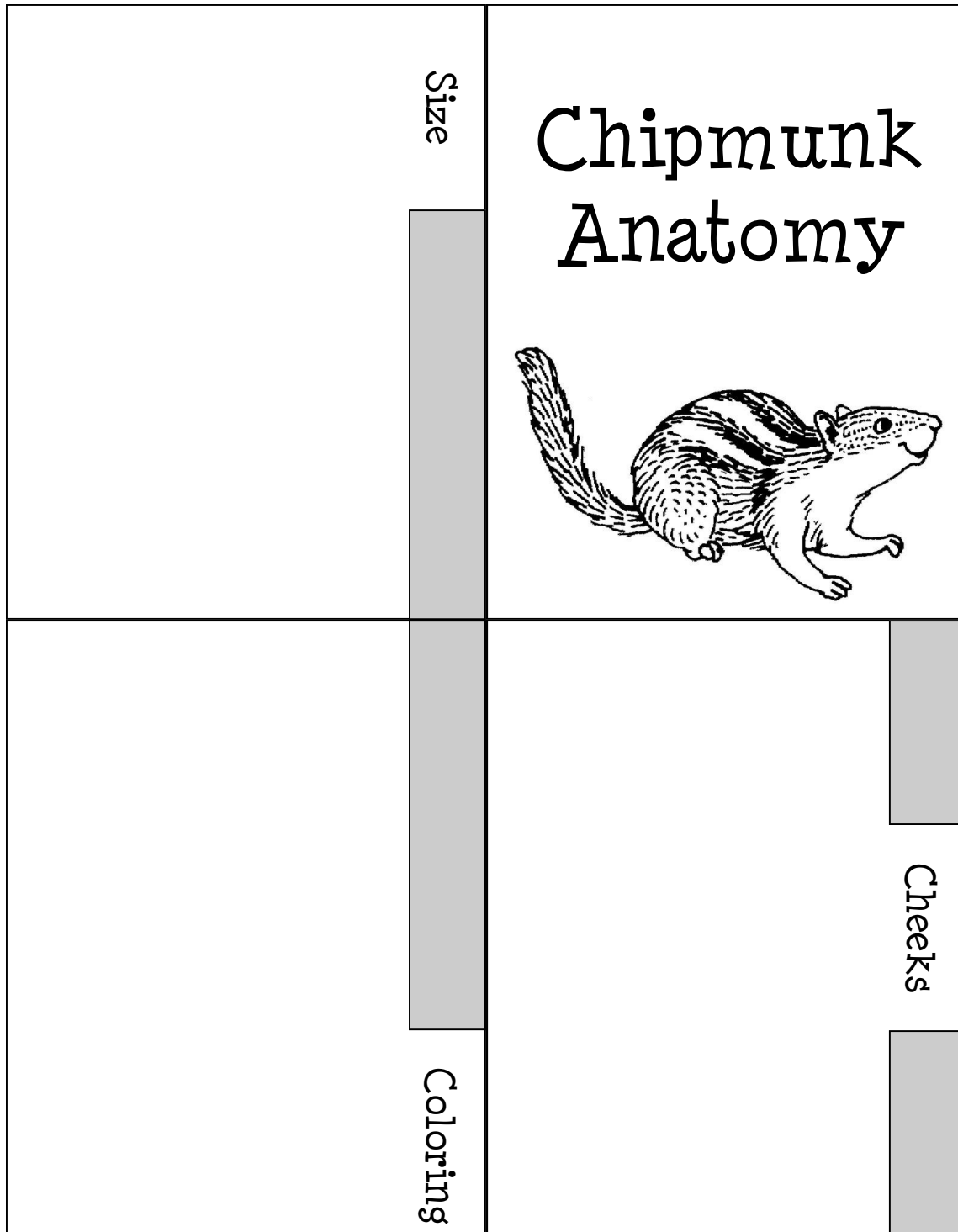
Paste anatomy tab
here

Paste
Diet
here

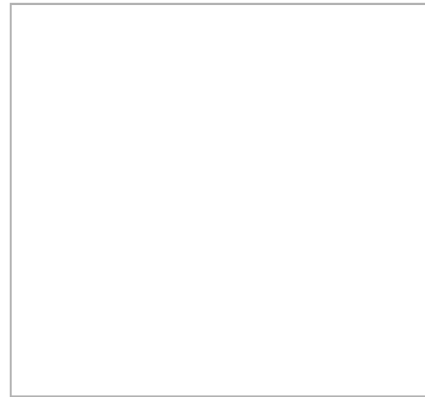
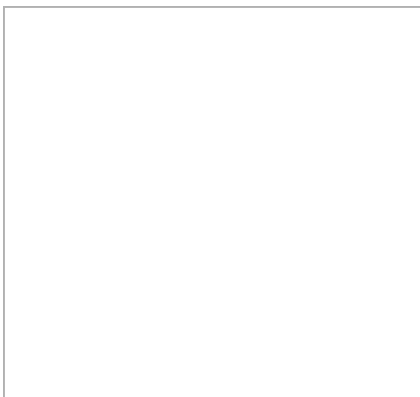
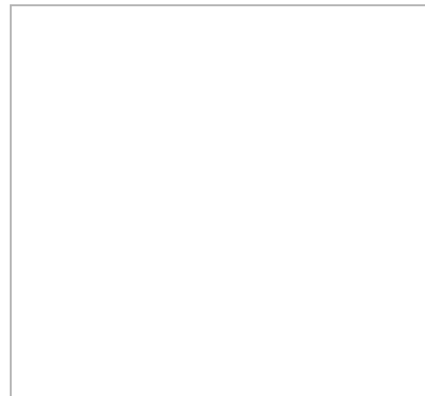
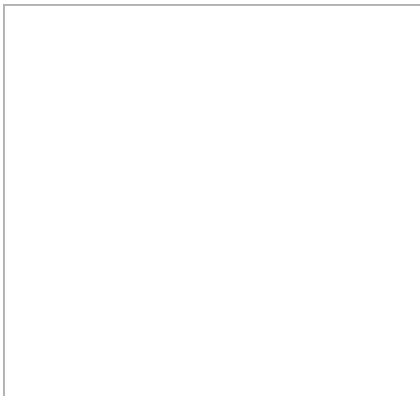
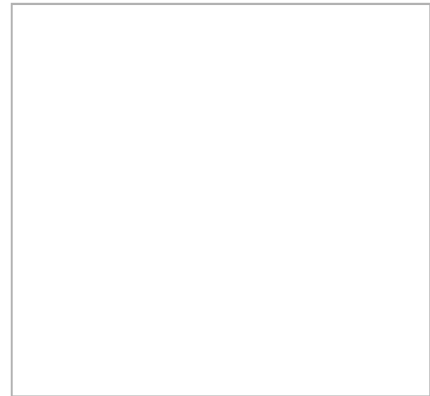


Cut box out. Fold in half. Cut around the dotted lines to form an acorn shape book.

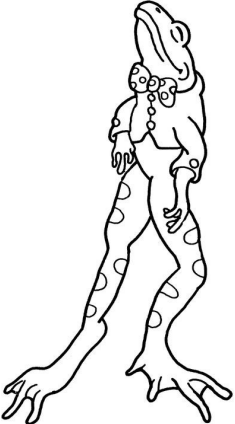

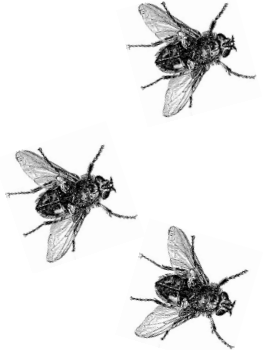



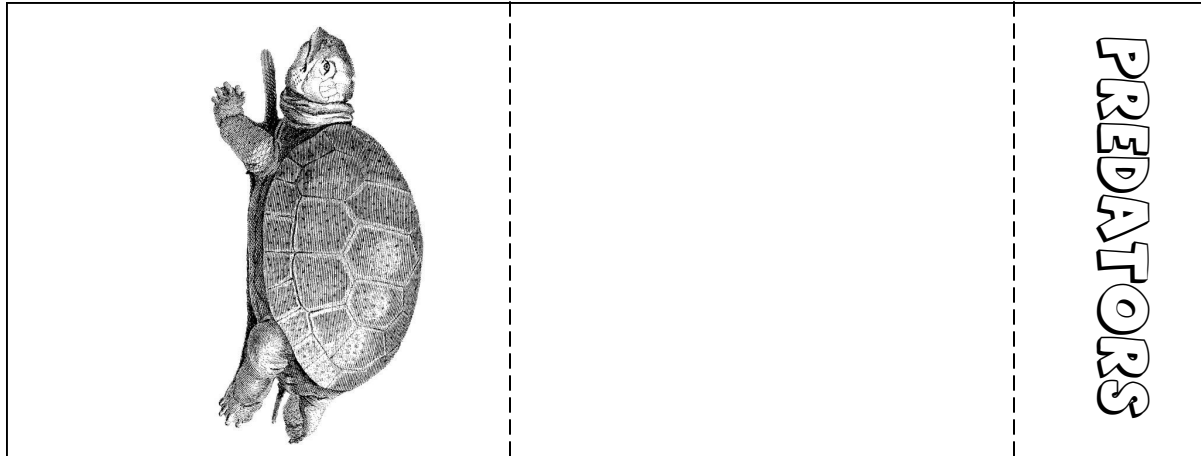


Cut out pages. Stack together with cover on top and staple on left side.



BULLFROGS

FROG LEGS		FINE DINING	ANATOMY
	FROG IN A BOG 		



Cut on solid lines and fold on dotted lines (matchbook style). You should have five matchbooks total when finished. Glue to Bullfrog Page.

Paste eggs and nest
here



American Crow

Paste crow's call here

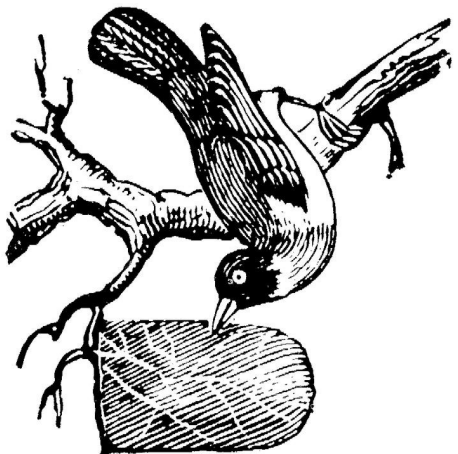
Paste scientific name here

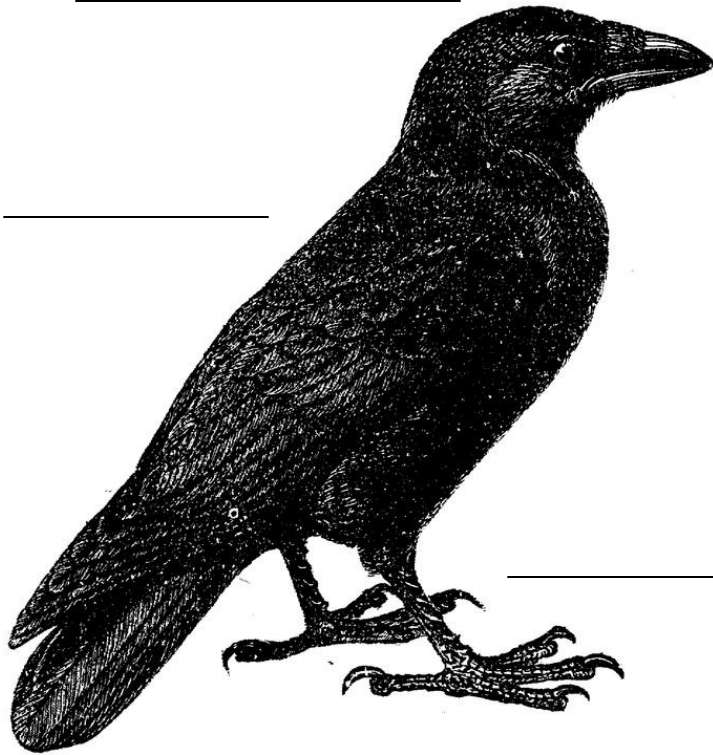
Paste fun fact here

Paste diagram here

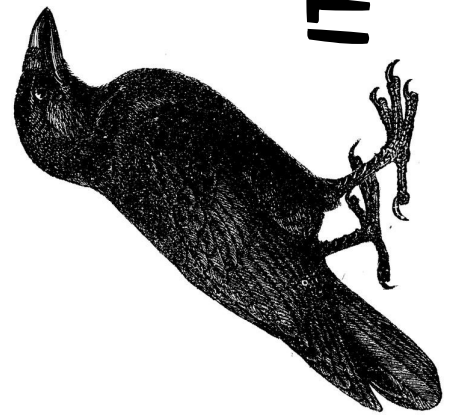
CROW'S CALL
SCIENTIFIC NAME
FUN FACT

Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side in. Fold right side in. Open book. Cut on dotted line to form two flaps. Refold book.

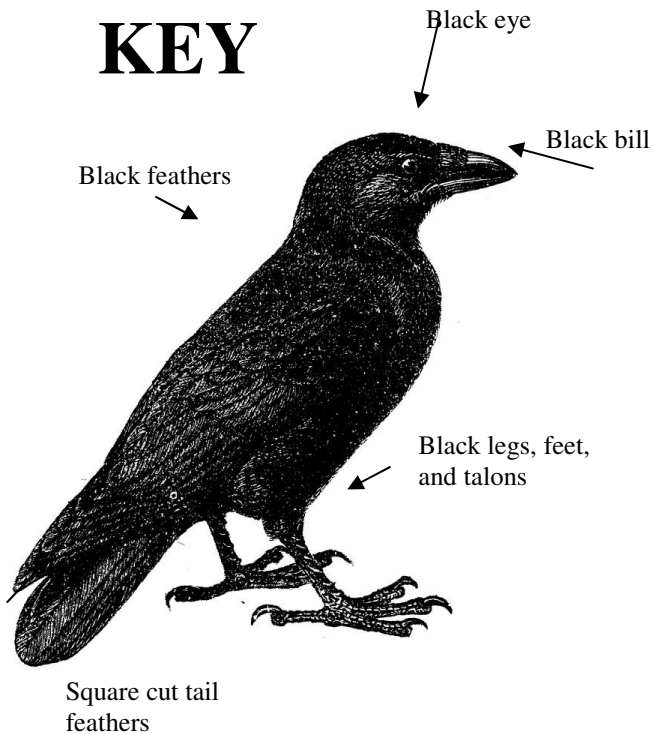
NESTING	
	
Eggs	Nests



HOW DO
I KNOW
IT'S A CROW?



KEY



Cut out box. Label the crow and fold in half. Paste cover on front.

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Paste
Showing
Movement
Accordion
Here

LANGUAGE ARTS

Paste
About this book
Here

Paste
New Words
Pocket
Here

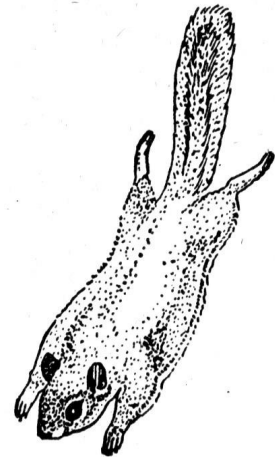
Cut book out as one piece. Fold like an accordion. Paste back of last piece in your lapbook or notebook.

Circle words that show movement in the paragraph. Create your own list of movement words.

My list of words that show movement


"She turned and ran away, but Squirrel followed her. She could run fast but he leaped. Over stubble and stones, out of words and through the jungle of dry sumac bushes he pursued her. Miss Hickory climbed the stone wall into the orchard, but Squirrel jumped over it and was waiting for her on the other side."

Showing
Movement



Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side in. Fold right side in. Open book. Cut on dotted line to form four flaps. Refold book.

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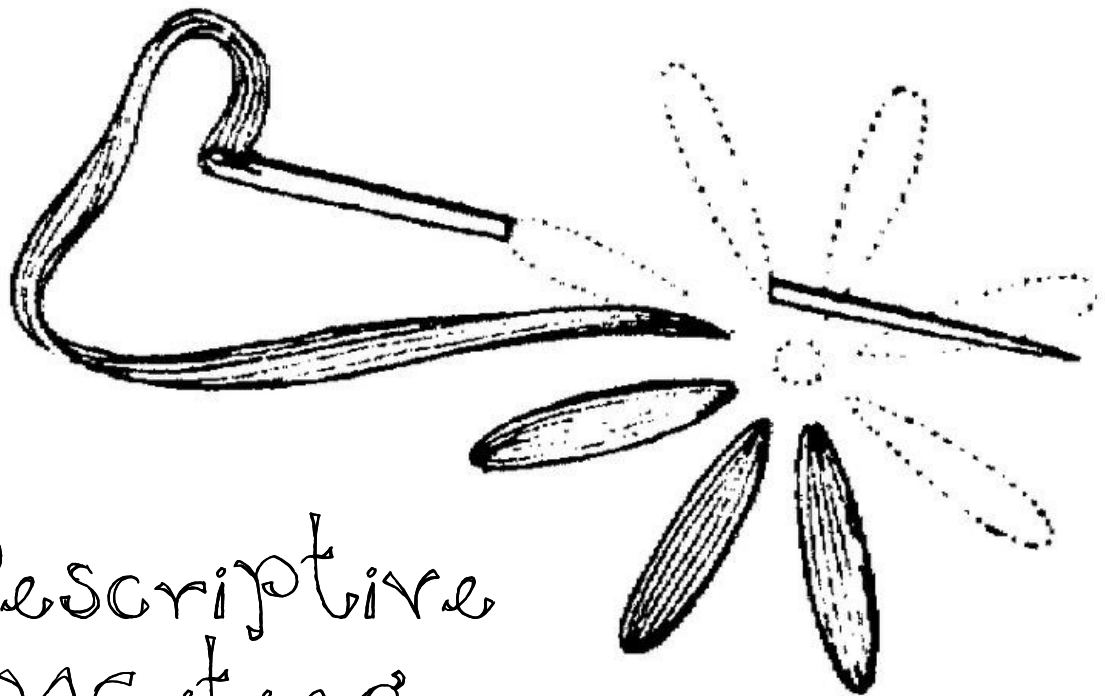
<p>Title</p>		<h1>About This Book</h1> 
<p>Author</p>		
<p>Copyright</p>		
<p>Publisher</p>		

Name	Description

MY CAST OF **CHARACTERS**



To See	To Touch



Descriptive
Writing