Chapter 1 – A Promise

Being Trustworthy - Walter made a promise that _________________________________________

His mother trusted him enough to share this important information. How do you think Walter built up this trust?

Walter must have proved himself to be honest, dependable, obedient, and careful with others’ things. If he said he was going to do something, he did it. When people trust you, they can depend on you because they know you won’t let them down. They will believe what you say, they will respect you, and they will allow you to do more on your own. How do you think Walter learned to be trustworthy?

Are you that trustworthy? Could you keep that important information?

Medieval Occupations –

Next to each write a letter to identify the class. R=Ruling Class; N=Noble; C=Clergy; S=Serf;

King – _______ - The male ruler of a kingdom.
Bowman – _______ - A person skilled at archery.
Herdsman – _______ - A person who owns or tends to a herd of goats.
Bailiffs – _______ - Person under the king given certain functions in a certain district, such as keeping the peace.
Knight – _______ - Knights worked for the lords of the land to defend and protect the property.
Soldier – _______ - A brave, skillful warrior that shows loyalty to the king.
Blacksmith – _______ - A person who works iron on an anvil and using a forge to make things such as tools, weapons, horseshoes, etc.

King Rudolph; King Albrecht – Rudolph the First was born in Limburg castle in 1218 and was elected German king and head of the Holy Roman Empire in 1273. He was a decent king, spending a great deal of time suppressing the robber knights and putting an end to their lawless practices. In 1282, Rudolph gave control of Austria, Styria, and Carniola to his son Albert (Albrecht). It is interesting to note, that to the best of the Tells’ knowledge, Rudolph I had died. News did not travel fast in those days, and all they knew was there was a new king, and probably heard stories of the death of Rudolph I. Rudolph the First, however, did not die until 1291, the year Switzerland became free. When Rudolph died, German electors refused to recognize Albert’s claims to the throne, but Pope Boniface VIII did recognize him as Holy Roman emperor. Albert was killed in 1308 by a nephew whose inheritance he had withheld.

Comprehension Questions –

1) What did Walter do that made him feel so happy and proud?  _______________________________________

2) What did the 33 men meeting at the Rootli agree to do? _______________________________________

3) What promise did Walter make? ____________________________________________________________

4) Why did William insist he had to go to Altdorf? _______________________________________________
5) List the things Walter hoped to see in Altdorf. ________________________________

Characters – In this chapter we meet Walter Tell, son of William Tell. What was Walter like? Did he have good characteristics, or was he corrupt and evil? Reflect on his physical and character traits. A physical trait tells what a person looks like, and a character trait tells what a person acts like. Start on Walter Tell Character Sketch and continue it as you learn more about him.

Math - Thirteenth Century – They lived in the thirteenth century. A century is 100 years. The first century was the years 1AD to 100 AD. During what years was the thirteenth century? _____________________________

Barter – William Tell talked of bartering cheese for salt. Bartering is trading something of value that you don’t want or need for something of value that you do want or need. Because he was a goatherd, with lots of milk available, William could trade his excess cheese for salt. Bartering is a good way to get what you need without the use of money. Do you ever barter anything? Explain

Math - There were 7 cantons, with 11 men in each. How many men altogether? _____________________________
There were a total of 110 men. If each canton had 11 men, how many cantons? _____________________________
There were 11 cantons, with 11 men in each. How many men altogether? _____________________________
There were a total of 132 men. If each canton had 11 men, how many cantons? _____________________________

Chapter 2 –

Medieval Occupations –
Next to each write a letter to identify the class. R=Ruling Class; N=Noble; C=Clergy; S=Serf;
Tanner – _______- a person who converts hides or skins into leather
Monk – _______- member of the Church who has taken the religious vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
Maidservant – _______- a female household servant. A maid is always female;
Governor – ______-_an official appointed by the king to manage or head a territory like a canton.

Comprehension Questions –

1) What changed William Tell’s happy mood? ____________________________________________
2) What did the well dressed villager do as he passed the pole? ________________________________________

3) What did William Tell do as he approached the pole? Why? ________________________________________

4) What was William’s punishment for not bowing to the ducal hat? __________________________________

5) What would you have done when walking past the ducal hat? Why? _____________________________

Characters –
In this chapter we get to know more about William Tell. What was William like? Did he have good characteristics or was he corrupt and evil? Reflect on his physical and character traits. A physical trait tells what a person looks like, and a character trait tells what a person acts like. Start on William Tell Character Sketch and continue it as you learn more about him.

Math
Apple Fractions –
William Tell split the apple in two with his arrow. These two pieces are each ½ the apple. Cut up an apple into halves, quarters, and eighths. Figure out these word problems using your apple pieces:
If I ate 2/4 of the apple, how many eighths are left? _____________________________________________
If I ate 3/8 of the apple, how many eighths are left? _____________________________________________
½ of the apple equals how many quarters? ______________ How many eighths? ________________________
If I had three apples, all cut up into eighths, how many eighths would I have? ______________________
Now make up your own word problem and ask a parent or sibling to figure them out.

Chapter 3 –
Compassion – When William went missing, many friends came by the Tells’. They came to help with chores, to bring food, and to comfort the family. They showed compassion. What is Compassion?
When someone you know is hurting or is in need, do you show compassion? Give an example.

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Social Studies

Medieval Occupations –
Next to each write a letter to identify the class. R=Ruling Class; N=Noble; C=Clergy; S=Serf;
Baker –________- a person who bakes breads and pastries and sells them to the public
Fisherman – ________- a person that catches fish and sells them to the public. He would have spent a great deal of time out on the water.

Language Arts

Characters –
In this chapter we get to know more about Hedwig, Walter’s mother. What was Hedwig like? Did she have good characteristics, or was she corrupt and evil? Reflect on her physical and character traits. A physical trait tells what a person looks like, and a character trait tells what a person acts like. Start on Hedwig Tell Character Sketch and continue it as you learn more about her.

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Chapter 4 – Courage

William showed great courage in risking his life to free himself and his country. What is courage?

________________________________________________________________________________________

Write about a courageous person.

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

Social Studies

Medieval Occupations –
Next to each write a letter to identify the class. R=Ruling Class; N=Noble; C=Clergy; S=Serf;
Duke – ______- A duke is a nobleman having hereditary rank immediately below that of a prince and above that of a marquis, ruling over a duchy.

Woodcutter – ______- The woodcutter was a medieval profession that involved high risk and loneliness. He would live in the forest and live in temporary dwellings depending on where he was cutting down wood. His lord or overseer would give him other work to do depending on what needed done. Sometimes the woodcutter might have to build a bridge or other project, weed out and make clearings, collect and bundle wood, collect bark for the tanners, help in the sawmill or charcoaling wood for the castle. He was strong and brave and often thought of as being suspicious by the villagers. His job was dangerous. He could be hurt from falling trees, his tools, thieves, or wild animals in the forest. Just like any other job in the medieval city there were stages of wealth and success in the particular job. Not all woodcutters were peasants. Their wealth depended on the success of their crops. Some were woodcutters for the hierarchy, while some were independent woodcutters.

Characters –

In this chapter we get to know more about Gessler, the governor. What was Gessler like? Did he have good characteristics, or was he corrupt and evil? Reflect on his physical and character traits. A physical trait tells what a person looks like, and a character trait tells what a person acts like. Start on Gessler Character Sketch and continue it as you learn more about him.

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Chapter 5 – The Dawn

Switzerland –

This story takes place in what is now known as Switzerland. Look at a map of Europe and find what is now called Switzerland. What countries are to the north? (France and Germany) What countries are to the east? (Austria and Liechtenstein) What country is to the south? (Italy) What country is to the west? (France) What large mountain range runs through Switzerland? (Alps)

Prior to this story, in approximately 814-817, the area of Switzerland was part of the German kingdom, and in 1033 became part of the larger Holy Roman Empire. The area consisted of a collection of states ruled by dukes, counts, bishops, and abbots, as well as smaller city-states called cantons that were independent. The Tells lived in one of these independent cantons, Uri. For a while, the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire continued to allow the cantons to be independent, but when Rudolph became emperor in 1273 he started asserting feudal rights upon all of Switzerland, including the cantons. Things got worse in 1282 when Rudolph put his son Albert (Albrecht) in charge. And that is why, in 1291, three of the cantons including Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden joined forces to fight off the transgressions of the tyrannical king.

Today, Switzerland is still divided into regions called cantons. The capital of Switzerland is Berne. Most Swiss people speak German, but some also speak French and Italian. The largest city and industrial center of Switzerland is Zurich. Can you think of any products that come from Switzerland?
Legends – The story of William Tell is a legend that has captivated readers and writers for centuries. A legend is a story that is thought to hold some historical truth, and has been preserved through the years by tradition and popularity. Do you remember what Grandfather said in chapter 3? “Every woman’s son will be coming here now with a new tale until at last we learn the true story. Each man adds a little to what he has heard, and the story grows like a snowball.” At that point the legend of William Tell was born. People continued to tell and retell the story, adding or taking away bits and pieces, until present day. Describe what a legend is in your own words:

__________________________________________________________________________________________

Characters –

If you haven’t done so, complete your character sketches. Think about each one - Who was the bravest? Explain.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

Who was the meanest? Explain.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

Who was the most nurturing? Explain.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

Who was the strongest? Explain.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

Who do you think you would most like to be like? Why?

__________________________________________________________________________________________

Math

Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>How long ago was this?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0476 AD</td>
<td>Beginning of Middle Ages</td>
<td>1447 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1033 AD</td>
<td>Switzerland became part of the Holy Roman Empire</td>
<td>1122 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1218 AD</td>
<td>Rudolph the First was born</td>
<td>1084 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1273 AD</td>
<td>Rudolph became emperor</td>
<td>1070 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1279 AD</td>
<td>Walter Tell was born</td>
<td>1073 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1282 AD</td>
<td>Albrecht (Rudolph’s son) was put in charge</td>
<td>1089 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1290 AD</td>
<td>&quot;Apple and the Arrow&quot; takes place</td>
<td>1081 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1291 AD</td>
<td>The three Swiss cantons fought for their independence</td>
<td>1080 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 AD</td>
<td>End of Middle Ages</td>
<td>1024 years ago</td>
</tr>
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