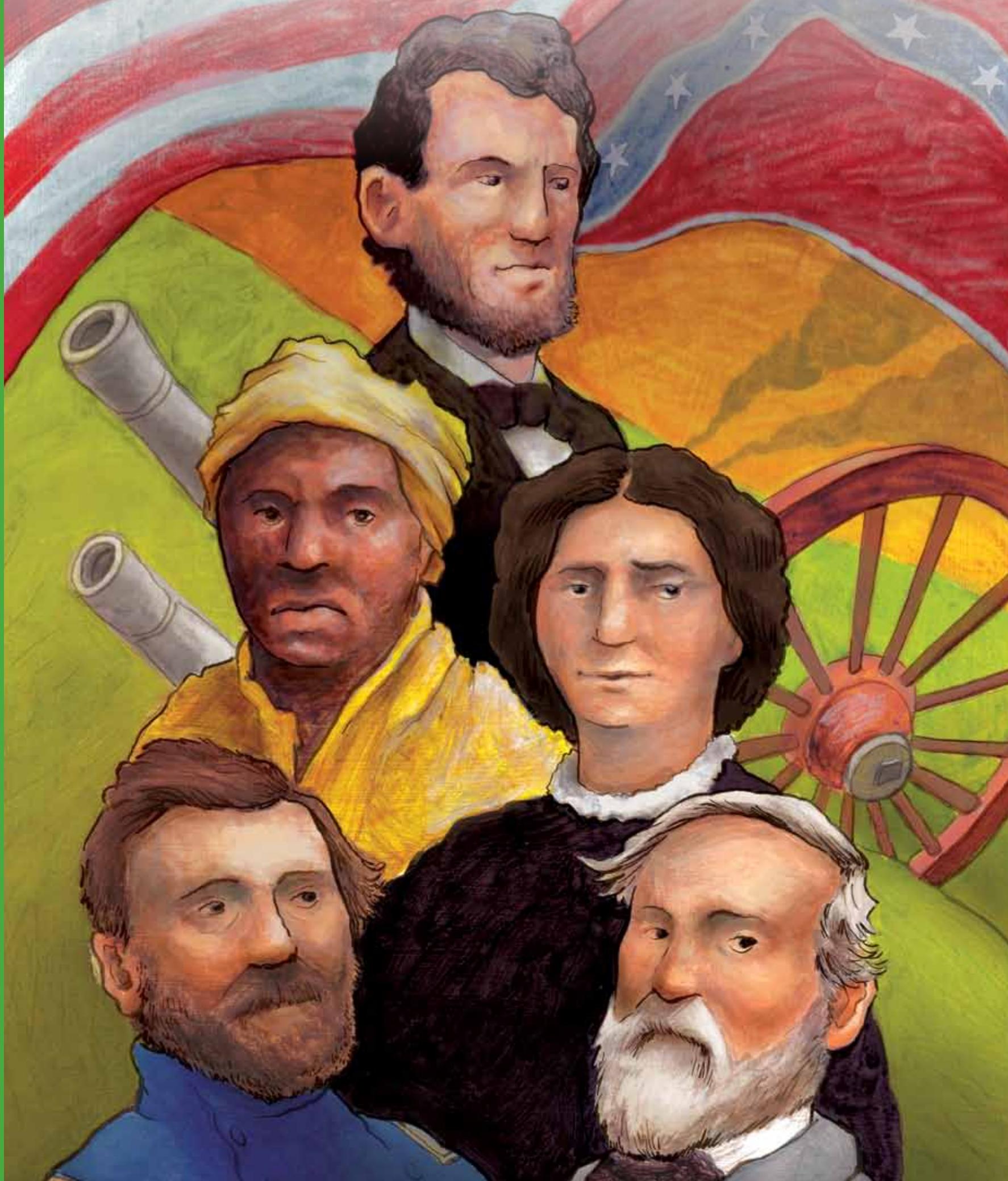


The U.S. Civil War

Tell It Again!™ Flip Book



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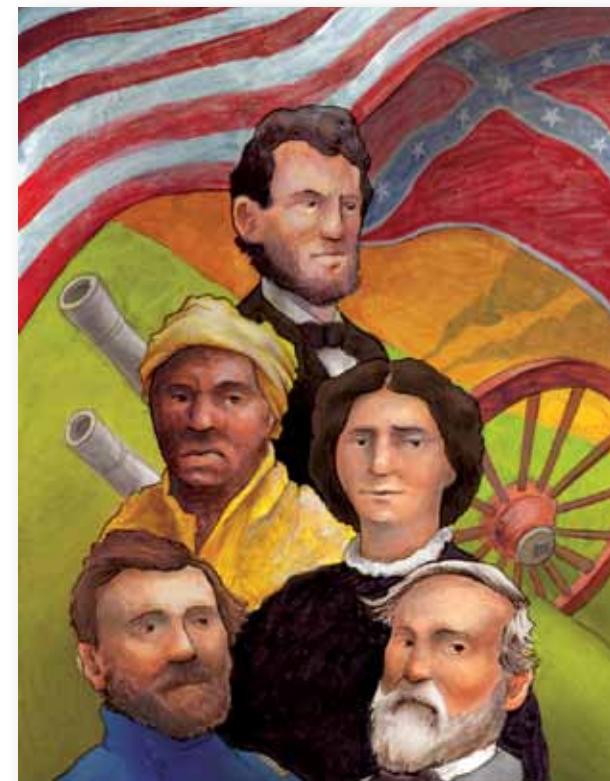
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GRADE 2

Tell It Again! Flip Book Introduction

This *Tell It Again! Flip Book* contains images that accompany the *Tell It Again! Read-Aloud Anthology* for *The U.S. Civil War*. The images are in sequential order. Each image is identified by its lesson number, read-aloud letter (A or B), and the number of the image within the particular read-aloud. For example, the first image in Read-Aloud 1A is numbered 1A-1. Once you have worked your way through the book to the last page, you will flip the entire book over to view the second half of the images.

Depending on your classroom configuration, you may need to have students sit closer to the flip book in order to see the images clearly.



The U.S. Civil War *Tell It Again!*TM Flip Book

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GRADE 2

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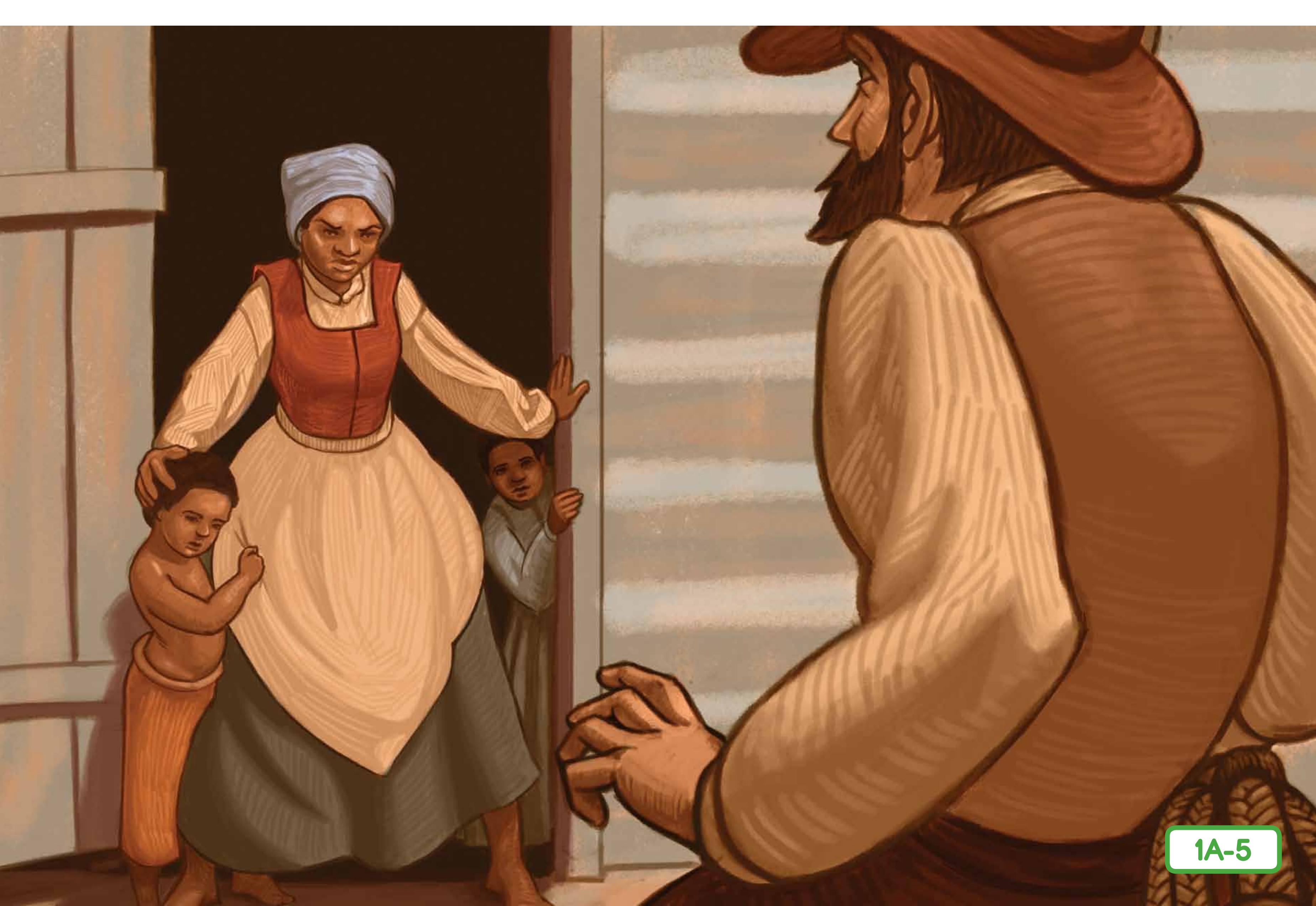
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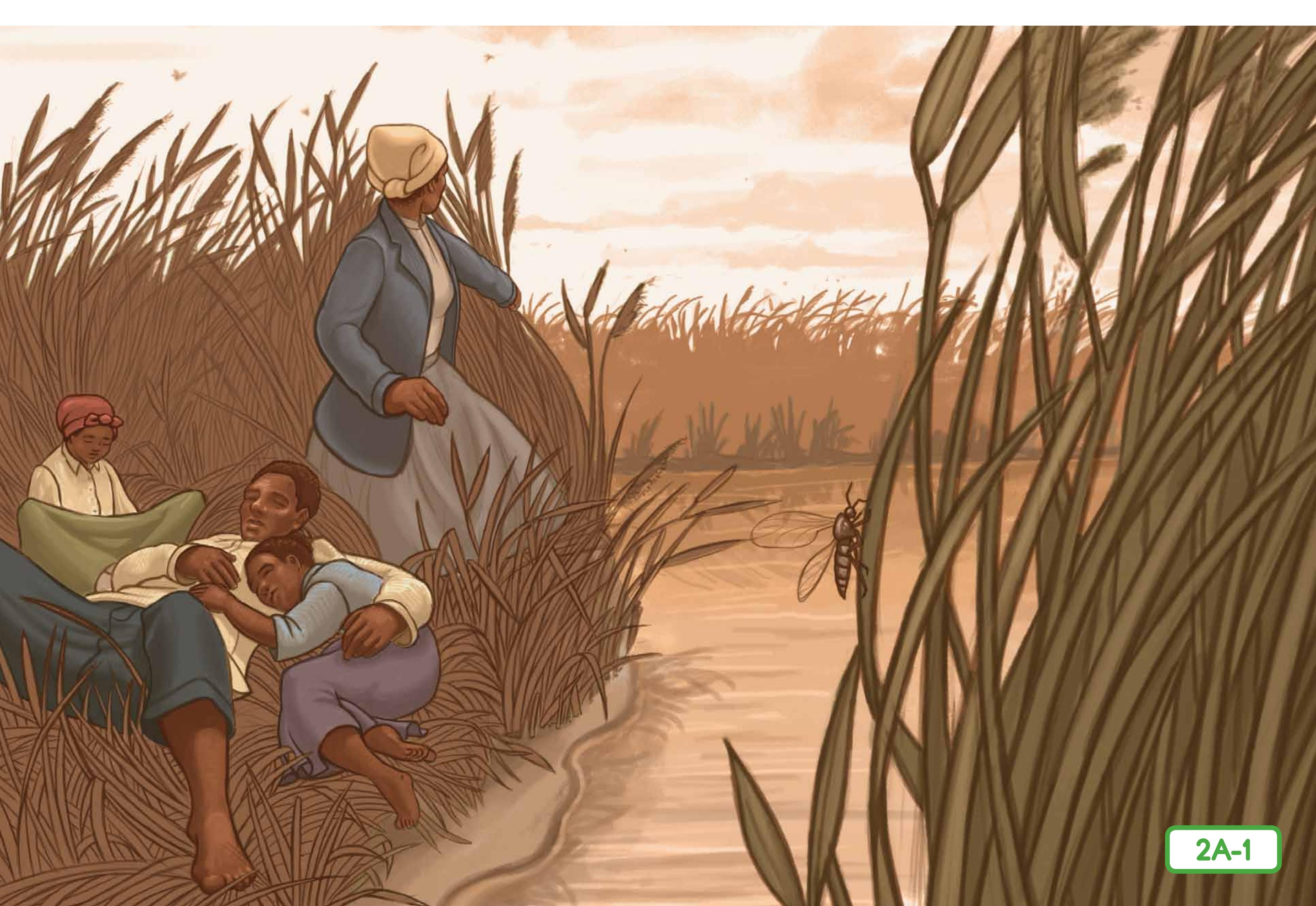
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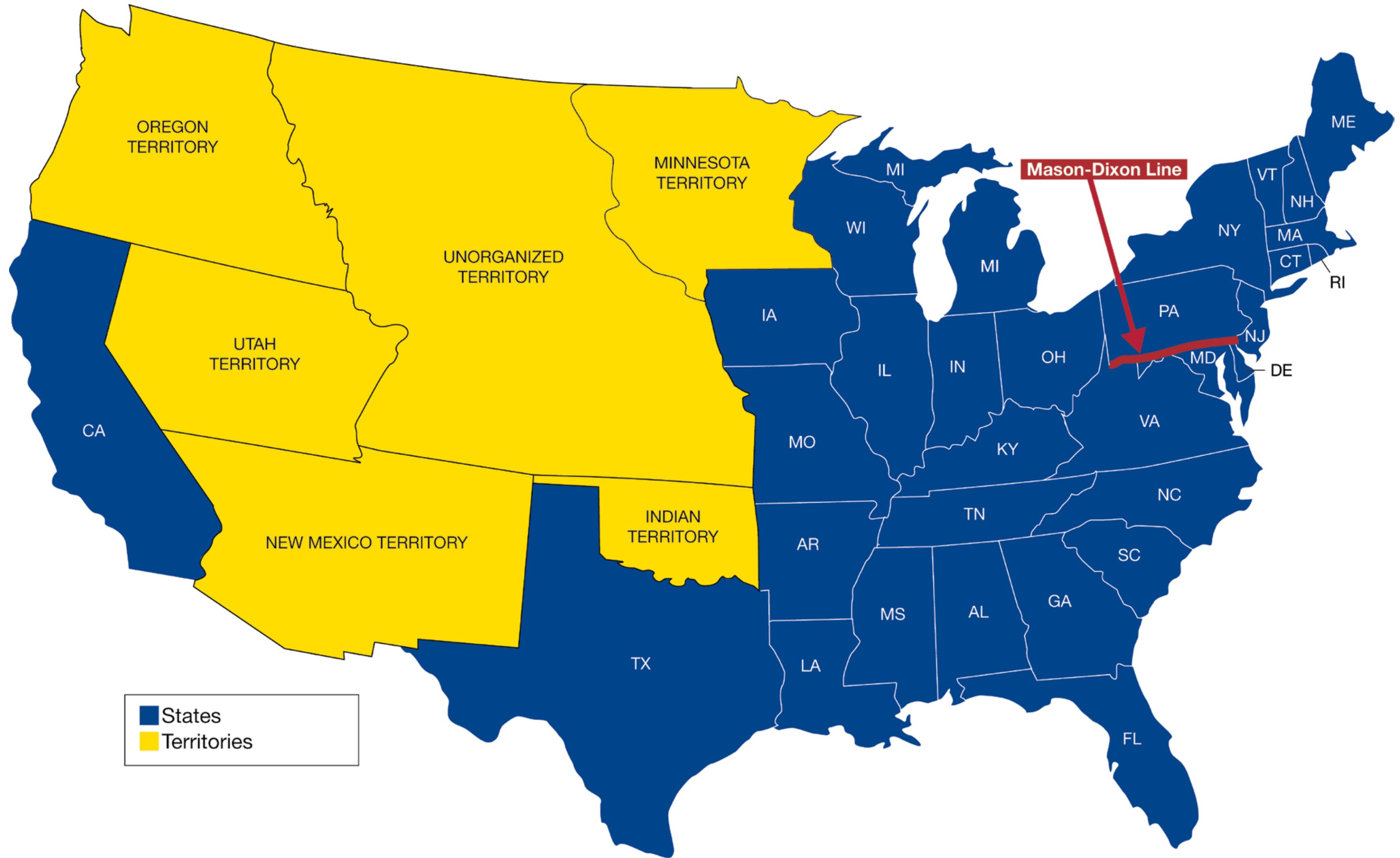
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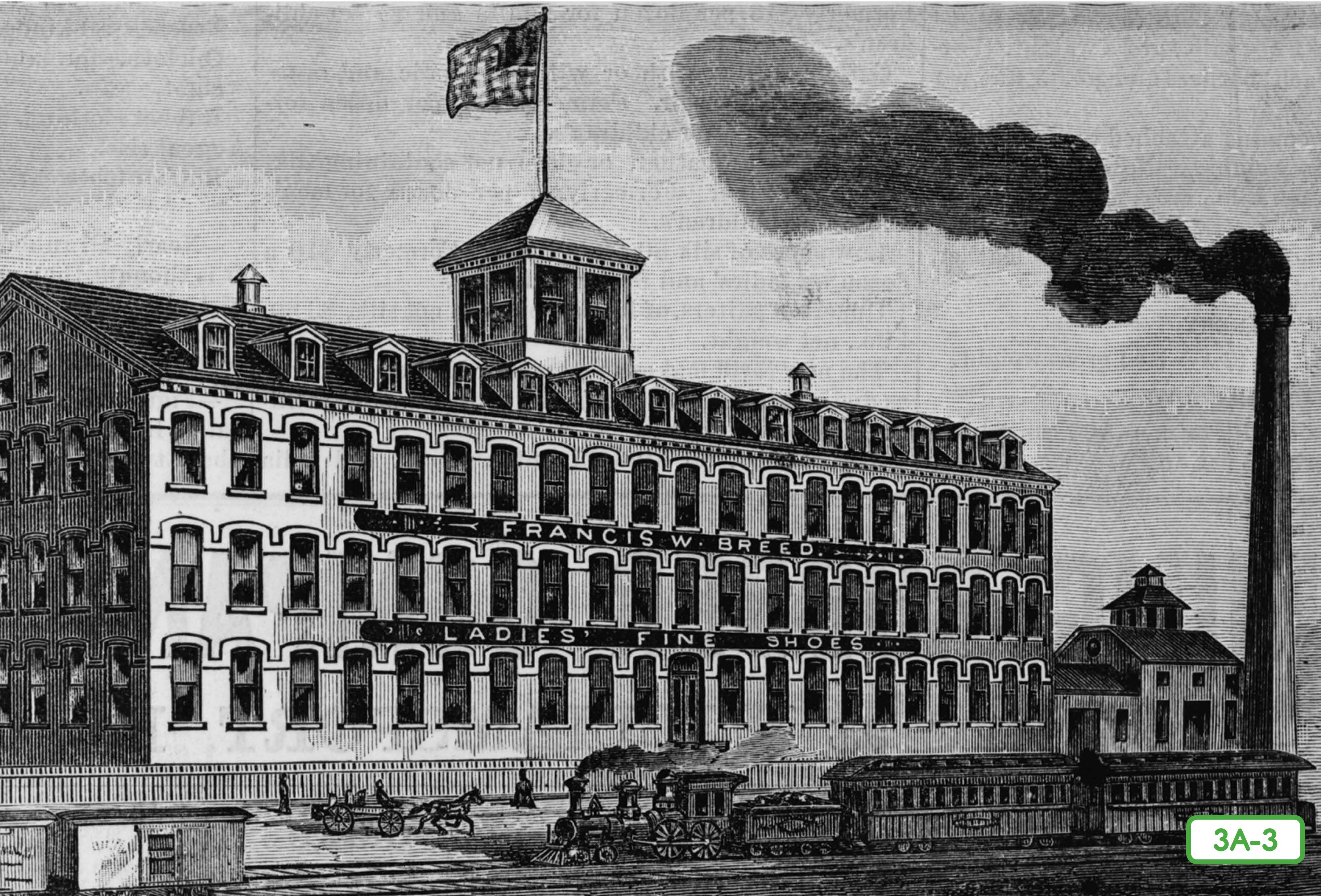


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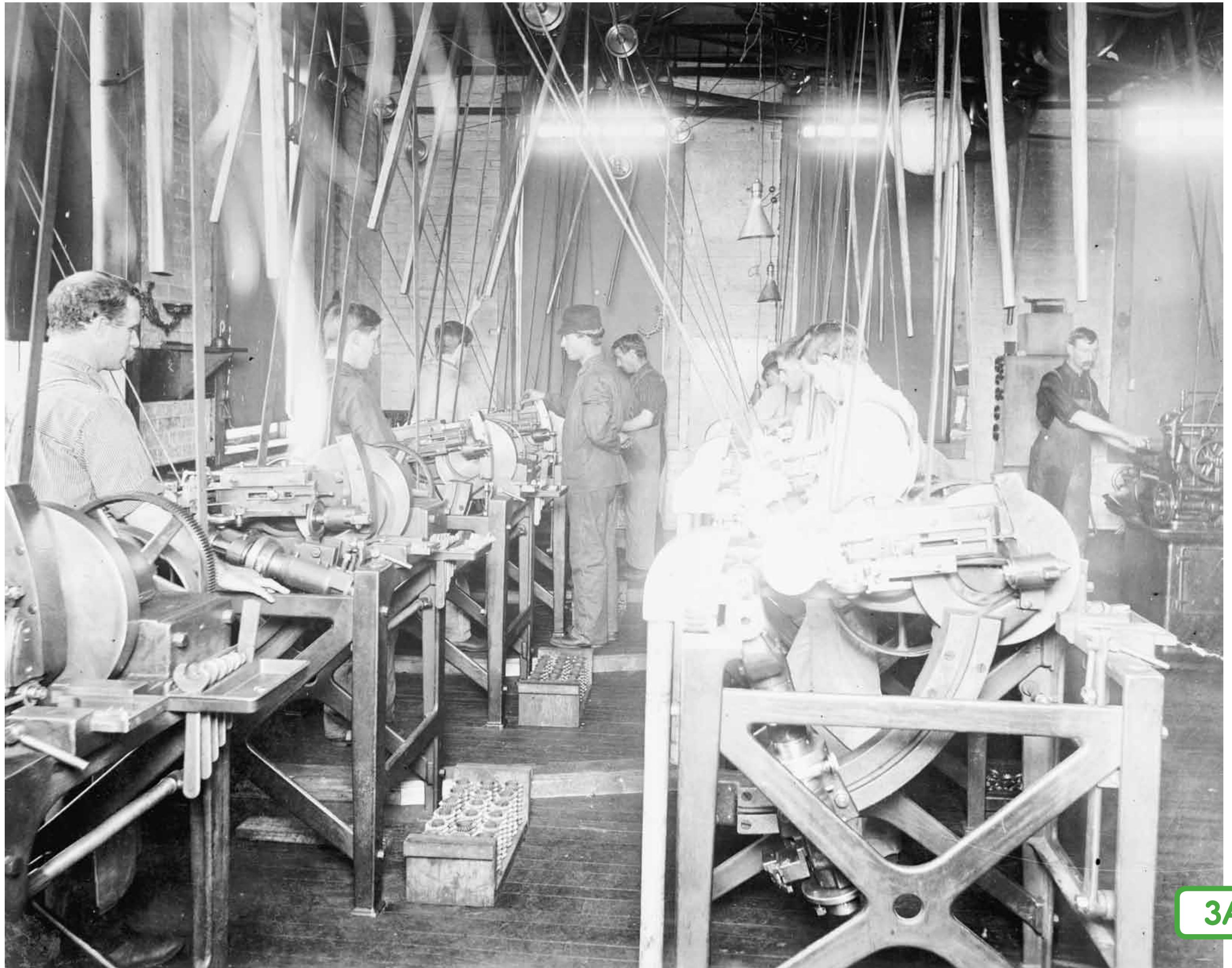




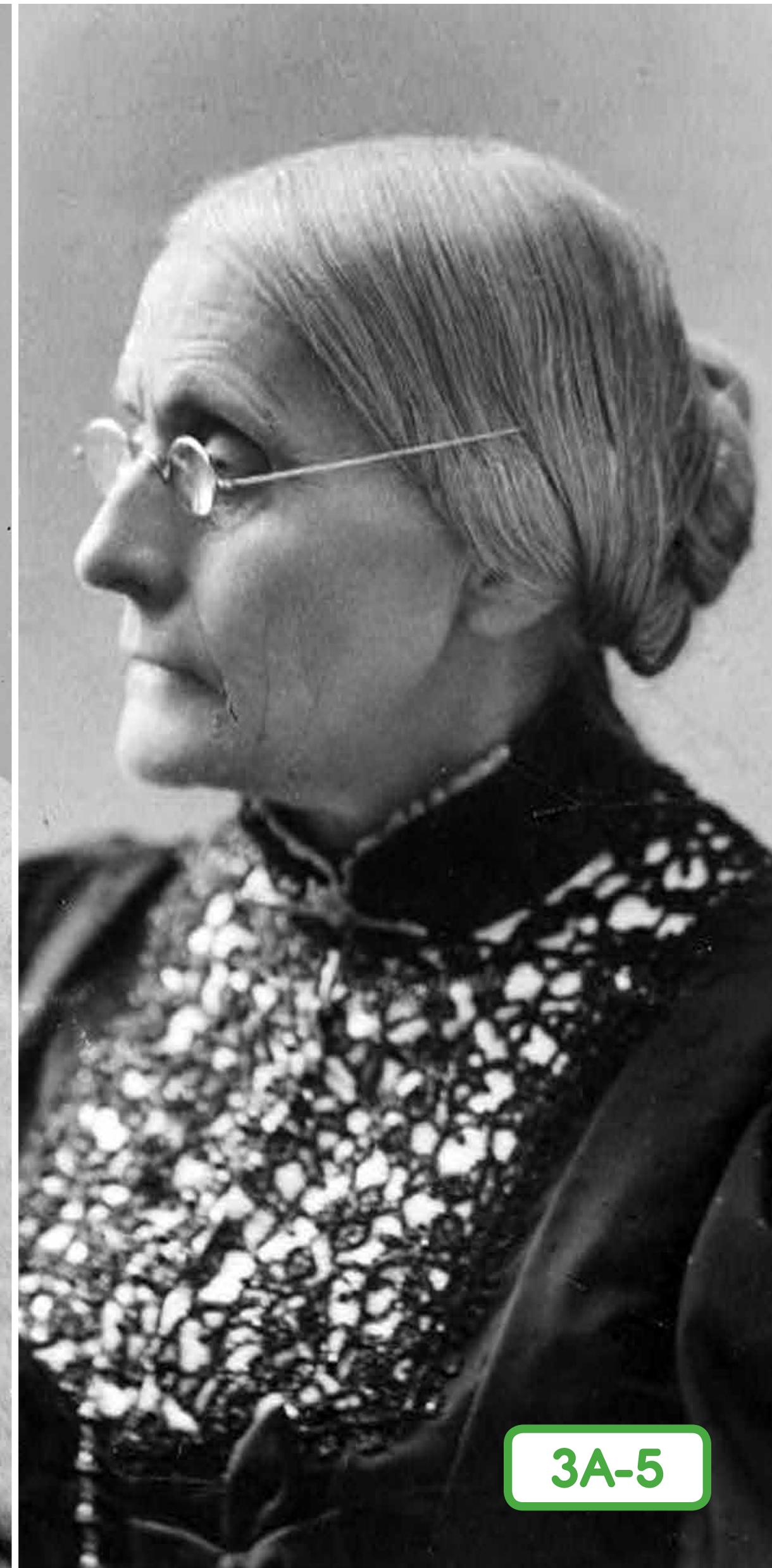
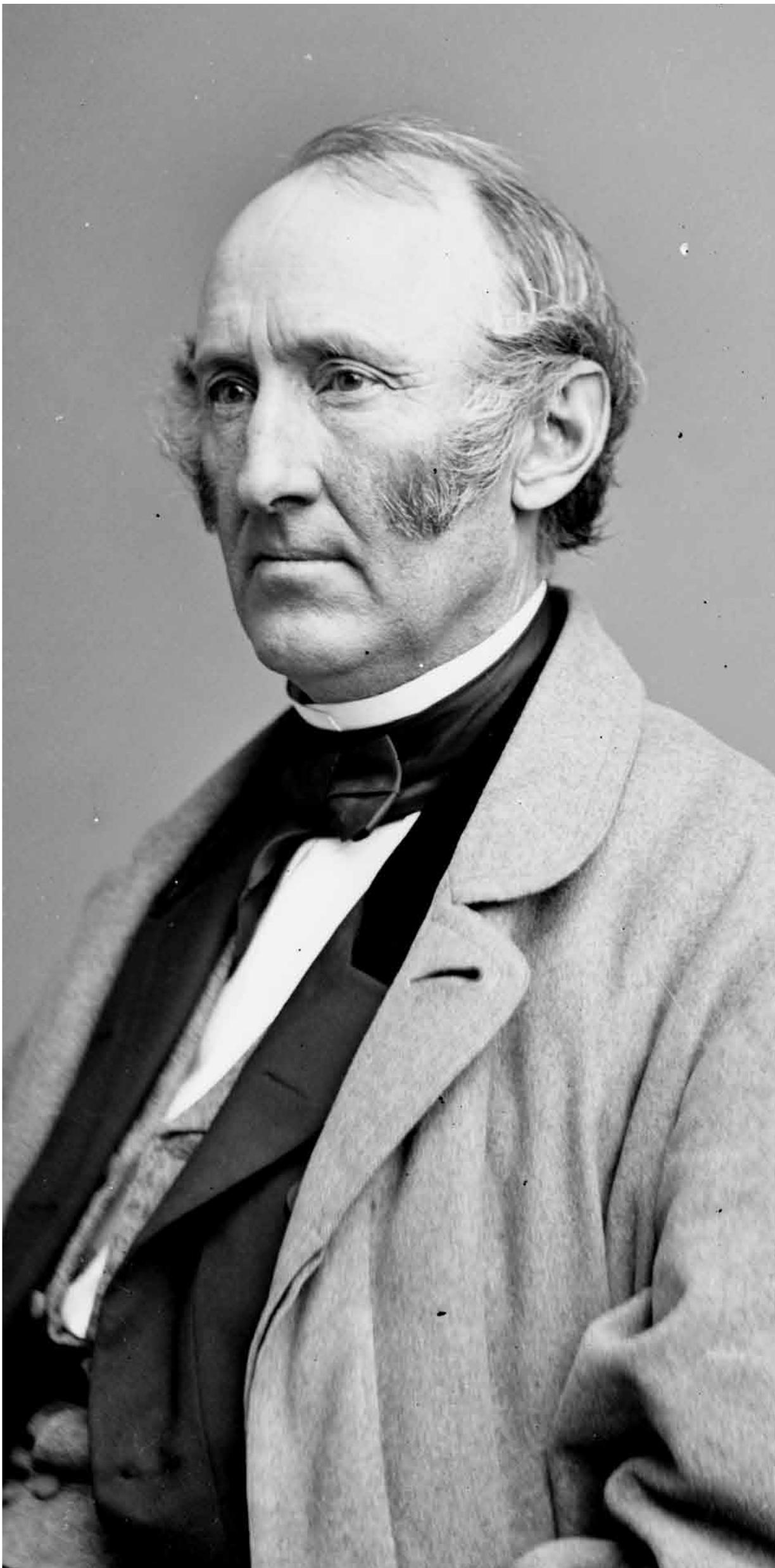
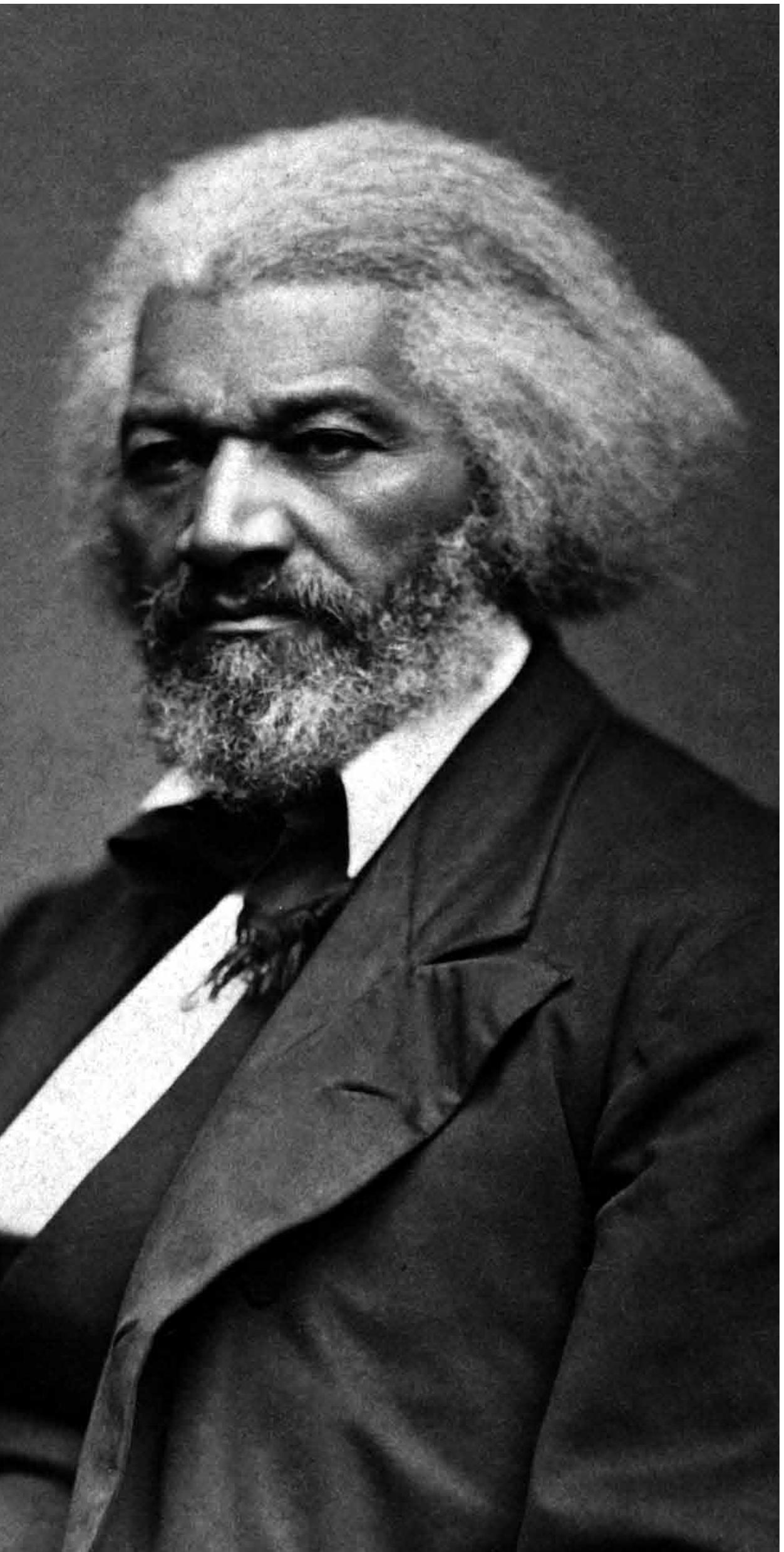
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NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Without Concealment—Without Compromise.

VOLUME I.

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SELECTIONS.

The Slave-Trade in Egypt.

LETTER OF DR. MADDEN TO MEHEMET ALI.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6, 1840.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS—On the 4th September last I had the honor to lay before your highness an address from the delegates of the Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held in London, expressive of the gratification it afforded that body to learn that your highness, in your late expedition into Africa, had prohibited the crime of man-stealing, and the practice of paying the Egyptian troops stationed in Dongola, Sennar, and Cordofan, in slaves, a practice which, on the part of your authorities, had hitherto been pursued without let or hinderance.

The communication I had the honor to lay before your highness further expressed an ardent hope that the slave trade, in every place that is subject to your authority, would be entirely prohibited, and the great evil of slavery itself ultimately abolished.

These sentiments and wishes, may it please your highness, are well deserving of consideration, and, even on account of the character of those who have expressed them, are worthy of attention.

The persons who composed that convention (some 400 individuals) were men delegated by bodies of great moral weight and influence in every quarter of the globe, to represent their enlightened and benevolent opinions in that assembly.

They were not selected for the sake of their rank or wealth, but on account of their worth and intelligence, their devotion to the cause of civil, personal, and religious liberty, and the boldness of their maintenance of the interests of humanity wherever they were assailed.

The illustrious man who signed that address, the venerable Clarkson, one whose name is familiar to man's ears in Europe and America as that of an old and faithful friend of the good cause of justice and humanity, is now an aged man, full of years, whom the people of his own country revere and honor, and whose title to the best of all renown is based on the bloodless triumphs of benevolence, on the heroism of his patience and his perseverance in this cause, and the singleness of purpose and simplicity of heart with which he has labored in its service for upwards of fifty years.

The signing of this paper on the part of the venerable man, whose earthly career is now fast drawing to its close, is probably the last public act of his long and useful life; and, subscribed as it is to the expression of sentiments of respect and gratitude for your highness, it may surely be said, without disparagement, to the loftiest station or the highest fame, that the greatest of living men might add new lustre to their renown by evincing in their attachment to this cause, and the services rendered to it, that they merited the distinction of receiving from a body of men so justly entitled to respect a similar communication, and one bearing the signature of Thomas Clarkson.

Deputed by that body to communicate these sentiments to your highness, the best token I can give of being in some slight degree deserving of their confidence, is by addressing

only for a moment the crowded state of the slave-markets of Alexandria and Cairo. At the present time there are nearly 200 women and children exposed for sale in the slave-markets of Cairo, and upwards of 100 in that of Alexandria. On the 30th of August, 1840, the following were the numbers in the slave-market of Cairo:

Abyssinian women,	17
Ditto boys,	9
Negro women,	75
Ditto boys,	90

191

These returns were obtained from one of the principal gallabs of the slave-market of Cairo; and the following from the general book of registry, kept by the same person, of all the slaves brought from the upper country in the year ending the 31st of August, 1840:

Abyssinian women,	1700
Ditto children,	120
Negro women,	3000
Ditto children,	270

5690

Eunuchs,	400
Negro-men of different countries, not brought down to the markets of Cairo and Alexandria, and sold in Sennar, Darfour, &c.	5000

10,490

In the course of fourteen years I find that matters have undergone no change at this place. One of the most devoted of the servants of your highness, Clot Bey, in his recent work on Egypt, states that the practice continues as heretofore, that not much above one fourth part of the children who undergo this operation survive it, and that the number of eunuchs that are made every year is about 300. Some opinion may here be formed of the waste of life that takes place, of the hundreds it is necessary to kill, to have the number that is here given of the survivors of it.

There may be some exaggeration in the account of the mortality given by Clot Bey, but it is still great enough to justify the use of the term 'murderous,' in speaking of this operation. The number of eunuchs made at this place is, however, underrated by him; in the last year the number amounted to four hundred. It is to be borne in mind, that the persons on whom this cruelty is practised are children from the age of six to twelve, and the price for which they are sold varies from one hundred to two hundred dollars.

The operation is performed under circumstances most unfavorable to the safety of those who undergo it. It is performed by ignorant, brutal, and unfeeling men. It is one of a more serious nature than it is generally understood to be. The barbarous application of heated oil, is the medication employed to prevent immediate death from hemorrhage, and the after treatment, the cruel practice of throwing the unfortunate child on his face in the hot sand, and piling it up about his loins, and then keeping him immovably fixed in that position for 30 or 40 hours, undergoing torments that cannot be described.

These things, may it please your highness, are done in Egypt.

They are done by Egyptians!

They are done on poor helpless children!

And you are the ruler of the land!

What civilization has reached that land where such savage crimes are committed with impunity!—where they are encouraged by the highest officers of the state, who are compelled by their station to follow the example of your highness, and to surround their doors with a retinue of mutilated men!

In conclusion, may it please your highness, I would beg leave to recall the facts to which I have endeavored to direct your attention.

At the expiration of nearly fifteen years I have visited Egypt for the second time, and I find slavery and the trade in slaves unchanged in their character, and unrestrained by any measures of your highness adopted for their suppression.

2. I find the slave markets glutted with negro women and children as heretofore.

3. I find the exportation of slaves from Alexandria for Turkey, on board European vessels, carried on openly at the present time.

4. I find the prices of slaves actually lowered by the increase of the numbers brought down to Alexandria and Cairo, and those slaves, children and women, selling from 600 piastres to 1,500 a-head, or from six pounds sterling to fifteen pounds each.

5. I find the slave hunts are carried on by your people, and even by your soldiers, as usual, and the only prohibition that has been issued, is one given in the presence of certain European consuls at Fezaghan, that never has been carried into effect.

6. I find the same evils arising from this nefarious trade,

must go to Constantinople, because slavery has the sanction of the law!

Is a custom like this, that slays its hundreds of human creatures every year, that degrades the miserable beings who survive its sufferings in the eyes of their fellow-men, that is sanguinary in its operation, and brutalizing in its influence on the perpetrators of it, to be considered not only a part, but a necessary consequence, of that slavery that has the sanction of law?

If the sanction that is accorded to slavery were to extend to such a crime as this, what a weapon would be placed in the hands of those who were hostile to that law, or whose opinions were regulated by another code!

It is not, please your highness, from the experience of others I speak of this barbarous practice and its effects.—In the year 1826, I was an eye-witness of them at the village of Zawee el Deir, in the district of Siout. The mortality of the unfortunate children who undergo the operation, by the admission of the wretches who live by the performance of it, was such as could only be credited by persons who have visited the place, and heard the detail of its horrors from the murderous operators themselves.

In the course of fourteen years I find that matters have undergone no change at this place. One of the most devoted of the servants of your highness, Clot Bey, in his recent work on Egypt, states that the practice continues as heretofore, that not much above one fourth part of the children who undergo this operation survive it, and that the number of eunuchs that are made every year is about 300. Some opinion may here be formed of the waste of life that takes place, of the hundreds it is necessary to kill, to have the number that is here given of the survivors of it.

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For the grievous wrongs that have been inflicted on the people, the promptest reparation is due to Africa; and, permit me to add, the debt is one which, is justice to yourself, your highness cannot leave unpaid. When that good work which was commenced at Fezaghan, by the liberation of the slaves that were brought before you, shall be accomplished, as I pray it will be by the immediate emancipation of every captive that is brought into your country, the blessings of the poor strangers who have been so cruelly oppressed, and are at length destined to be delivered by you from their sufferings, will then plead for a benefactor, who, in the discharge of the high duties committed to him, had endeavored to do that which was "just and equal to all men."

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and the after treatment, the cruel practice of throwing the unfortunate child on his face in the hot sand, and piling it

up about his loins, and then keeping him immovably fixed in that position for 30 or 40 hours, undergoing torments that cannot be described.

Such, may it please your highness,

is the humble prayer of

Your highness most ob't serv't,

Mr. John O'Connell alluded, at the last meeting of the Keppel Association, to the fact of the greater portion of the tobacco consumed by the people of Ireland being the produce of slave labor; and we had great pleasure in hearing the honorable member—after detailing some of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the American slave owners—call upon his fellow countrymen to renounce the use of an article obtained at the expense of blood, and which may be truly said to be "watered by the tears and unsworn by the sighs of groaning wretches." We trust and hope—now that the Irish people have been made aware of the cruelties to which the cultivation of this noxious weed subjects the unfortunate negroes of the southern States—that a feeling of indignation sufficiently strong to lead to its disuse will take possession of the public mind, and that the men who are seeking for the restoration of national rights at home, will be among the first to strike at the root of the abominable system which recognizes and confesses the right of property in human beings abroad. An excellent letter on the subject, from the pen of our philanthropic fellow-citizen, Mr. James Haughton, will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

From the Philanthropist.
The Black Code of Ohio.

This week we devote a large portion of our paper to an exposition of the Black Code of Ohio. Most of what follows we wrote in the winter of 1838-9; but it will not be out of place now, when all eyes are directed to the Assembly, in hopes of a reform in our legislation.

DEGENERACY.

This is the year eighteen hundred and forty. That religion, which breathes peace on earth and good will to man, and commands us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, made its advent nearly nineteen centuries ago. The blessings imparted by its presence, who can tell? Despotism has been smitten by its power, and is now crumbling in decay. Civil liberty has sprung up in its footsteps. Under its influence slavery has ceased to exist in the British dependencies. France and every other nation, save our own, under the same influence, are about severing the chains on human limbs. In some of the states of this Union, the march of liberty has been steadily onward. Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York have protested against the gag-resolutions of Congress, and spread the broad wings of a jury trial over the personal liberty of all within their borders. Sixty-four years ago, our fathers, moved by the free spirit of Christianity, solemnly proclaimed the grand doctrines of human rights. Thirty-eight years ago, the free settlers of Ohio, the framers of our Constitution, affirmed the same great doctrines, and fixed the brand of their reprobation forever on the spirit and practice of slavery.

But still, with a confident hope in the justice and generosity of your highness, I look forward to the success of this application to your highness, and I most earnestly desire that the sufferings it details may reach your heart. And in the name of humanity itself I appeal to you, on behalf of the poor natives of Africa, whose country your people have hitherto desolated and robbed of its inhabitants, not only with impunity, but even with the sanction of your highness's officers in these distant provinces.

For the grievous wrongs that have been inflicted on the people, the promptest reparation is due to Africa; and, permit me to add, the debt is one which, is justice to yourself, your highness cannot leave unpaid. When that good work which was commenced at Fezaghan, by the liberation of the slaves that were brought before you, shall be accomplished, as I pray it will be by the immediate emancipation of every captive that is brought into your country, the blessings of the poor strangers who have been so cruelly oppressed, and are at length destined to be delivered by you from their sufferings, will then plead for a benefactor, who, in the discharge of the high duties committed to him, had endeavored to do that which was "just and equal to all men."

Such, may it please your highness,

is the humble prayer of

R. R. MADDEN.

To his highness Mehemet Ali Pacha,
Viceroy of Egypt, Alexandria.

* In the month of December last, three boats of the above

description on the Nile, laden with slaves, were seen by Mr. Weir, an English traveller. This gentleman, on whose authority the fullest reliance may be placed, estimates the number on board of each at 150.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

American Slavery.

Mr. John O'Connell alluded, at the last meeting of the Keppel Association, to the fact of the greater portion of the tobacco consumed by the people of Ireland being the produce of slave labor; and we had great pleasure in hearing the honorable member—after detailing some of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the American slave owners—call upon his fellow countrymen to renounce the use of an article obtained at the expense of blood, and which may be truly said to be "watered by the tears and unsworn by the sighs of groaning wretches." We trust and hope—now that the Irish people have been made aware of the cruelties to which the cultivation of this noxious weed subjects the unfortunate negroes of the southern States—that a feeling of indignation sufficiently strong to lead to its disuse will take possession of the public mind, and that the men who are seeking for the restoration of national rights at home, will be among the first to strike at the root of the abominable system which recognizes and confesses the right of property in human beings abroad. An excellent letter on the subject, from the pen of our philanthropic fellow-citizen, Mr. James Haughton, will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

But the example of oppression had been set, and subsequent legislation gave evidence of its corrupting tendencies. The spirit of slavery demanded heavier impositions on the people of color, and the demand was obeyed. We here insert the two Acts of Ohio, in relation to "Blacks and Mulattoes," passed 1804 and 1807. Let every man, who has one sentiment of humanity or equity in his bosom, after the examination of these laws, say, whether they

poor of the township where such negro or mulatto may be found, to remove immediately such black or mulatto person, in the same manner as is required in the case of paupers.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the clerk before whom such bond may be given as aforesaid, to file the same in his office, and give a certificate thereof to such negro or mulatto person; and the said clerk shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar for the bond and certificate aforesaid, on the delivery of the certificate.

Sec. 3. That if any person, being a resident of this State, shall employ, harbor or conceal any such negro or mulatto person aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of the first section of this act; any person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, the one half to the informer, and the other half for the use of the poor of the township in which such person may reside; to be recovered by action of debt, before any court having competent jurisdiction; and moreover be liable for the maintenance and support of such negro or mulatto, provided he she or they, shall become unable to support themselves.

Sec. 4. That no black or mulatto person or persons shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere, in this State, in any cause pending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person; or in any prosecution which shall be instituted in behalf of this State, against any white person.

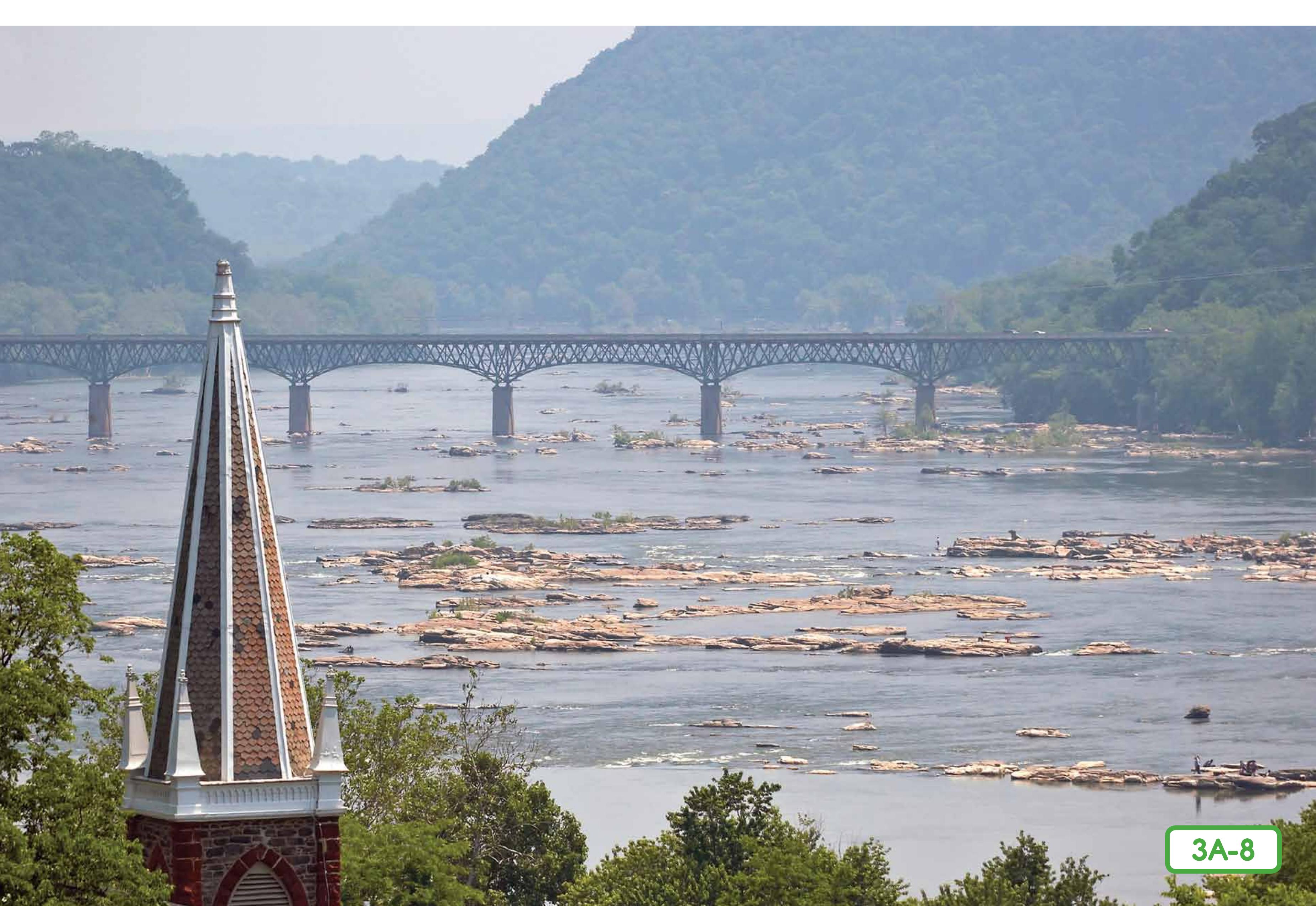
Sec. 5. That so much of the act entitled "An act to regulate black and mulatto persons," as is contrary to this act, together with the sixth section thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of April next.

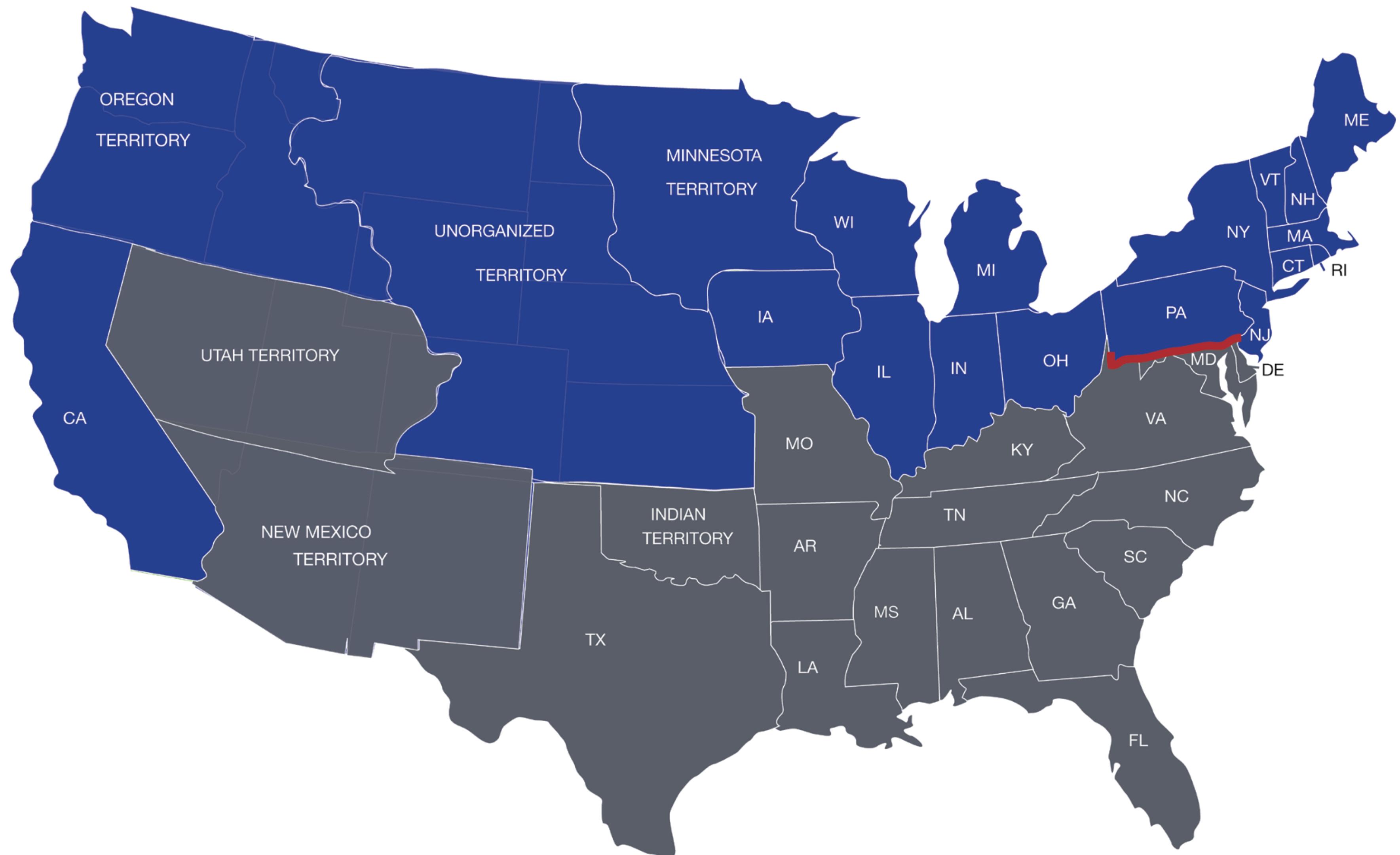
ABRAHAM SHEPHERD.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS KIRKER,



3A-8



Free states and territories

Slave states and territories



4A-1



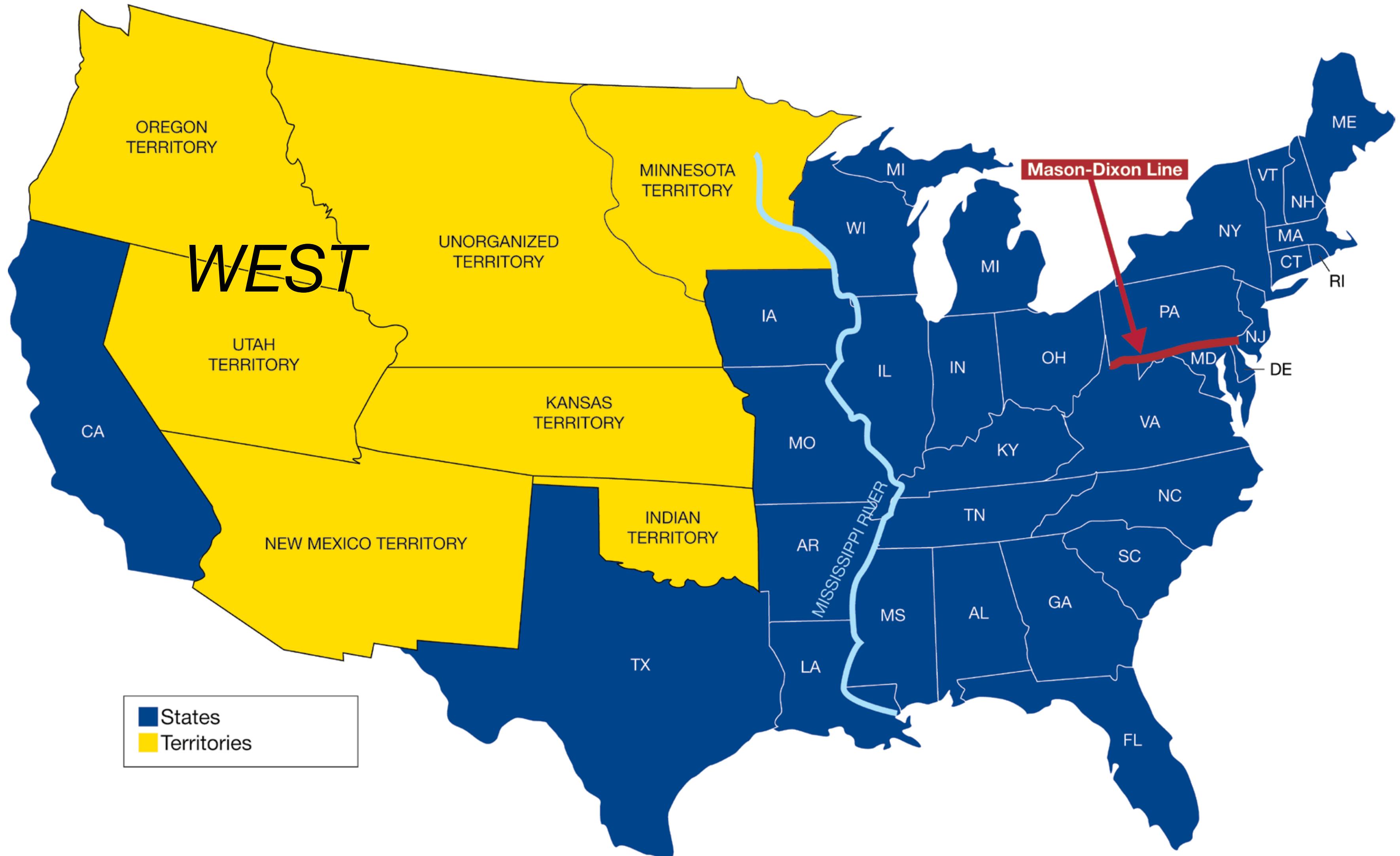
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4A-3



4A-4

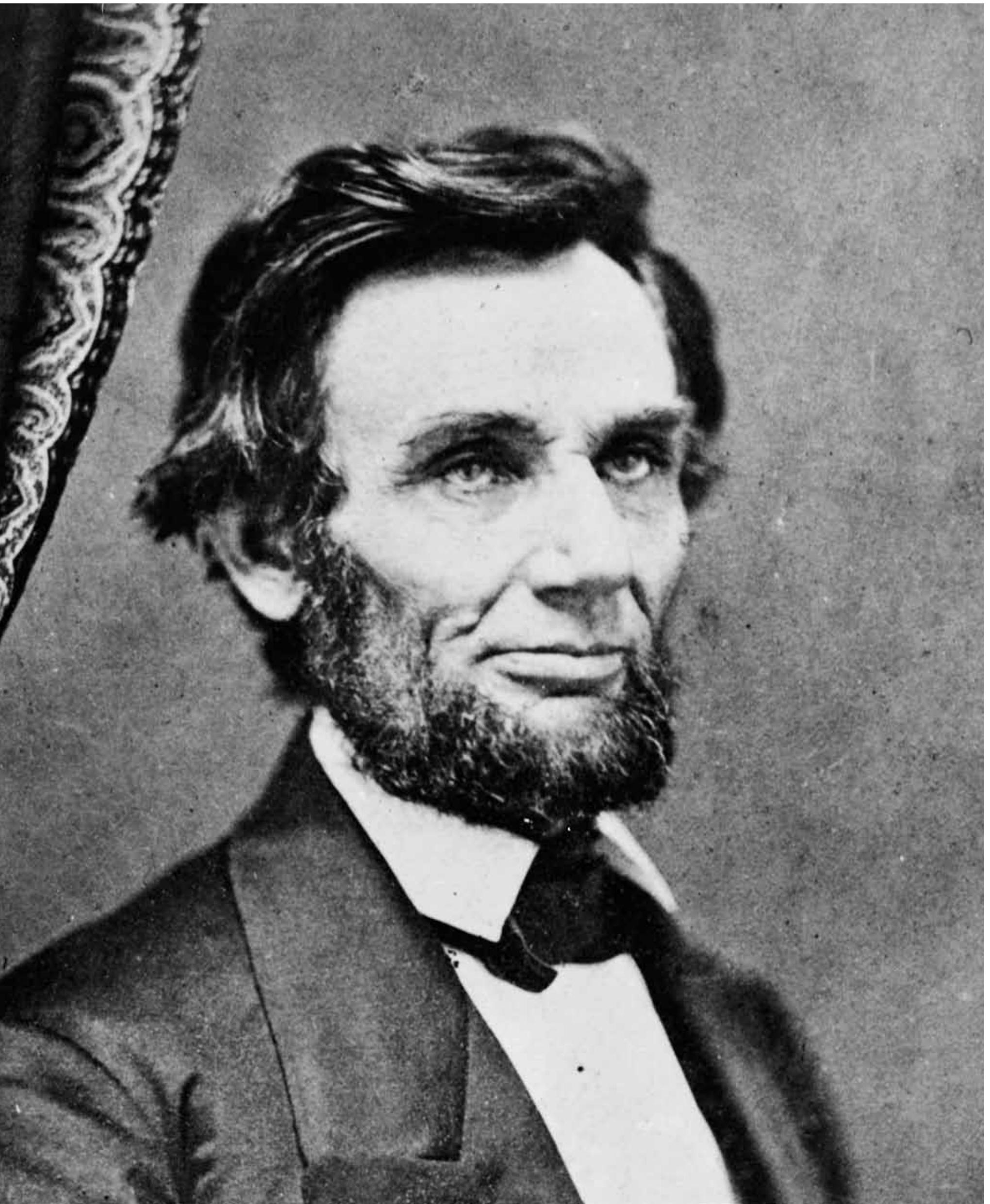




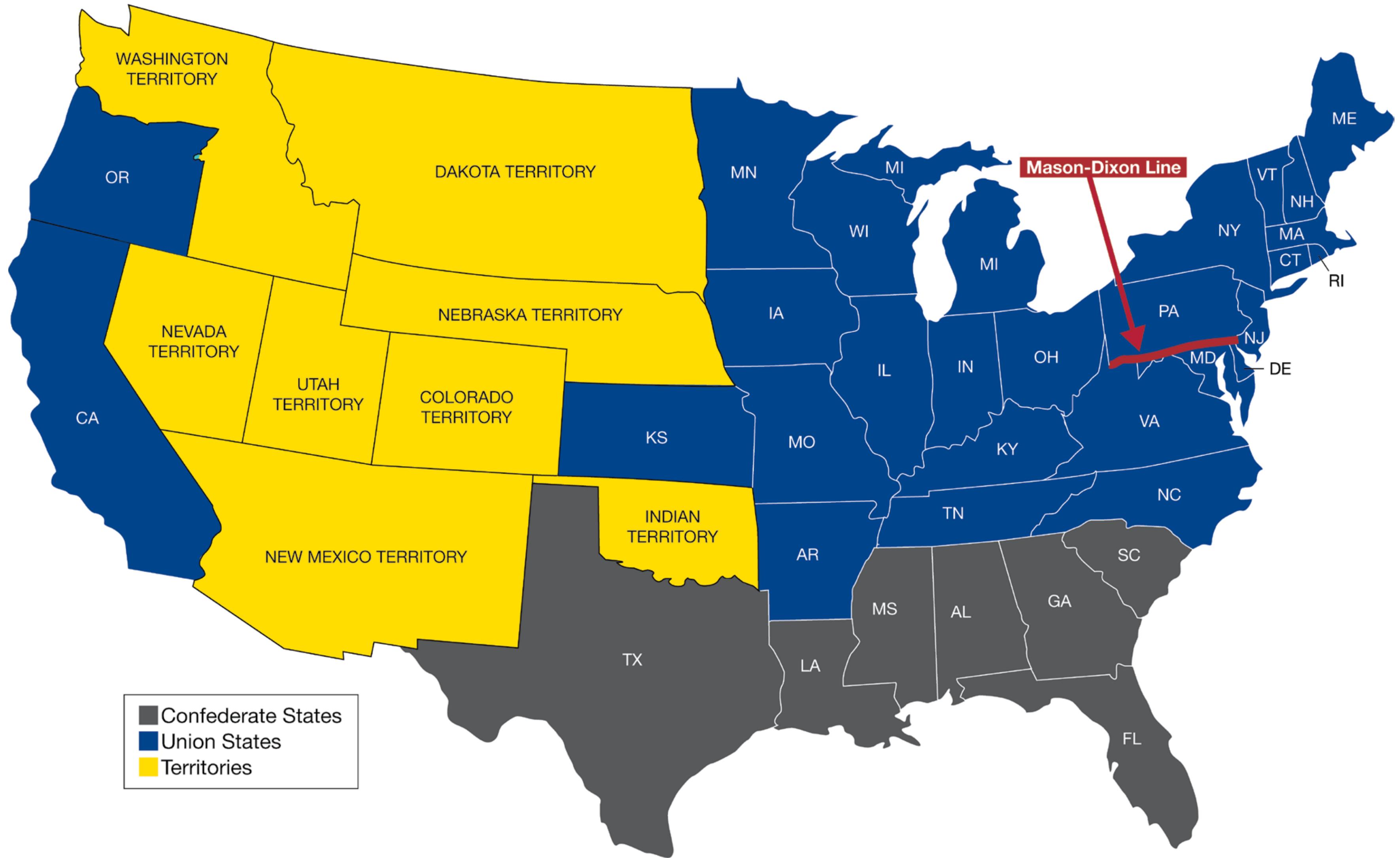
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4A-7

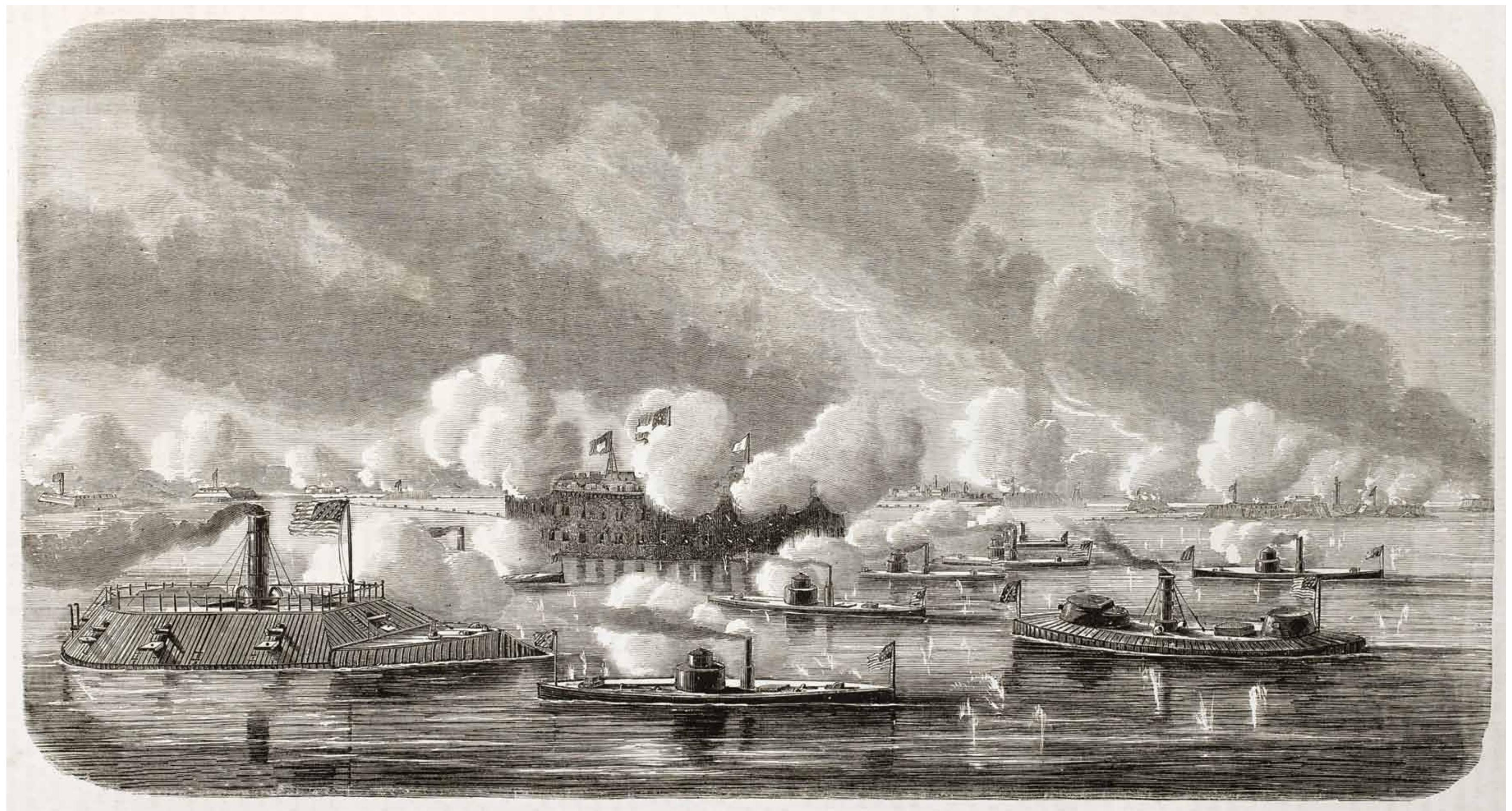


5A-1

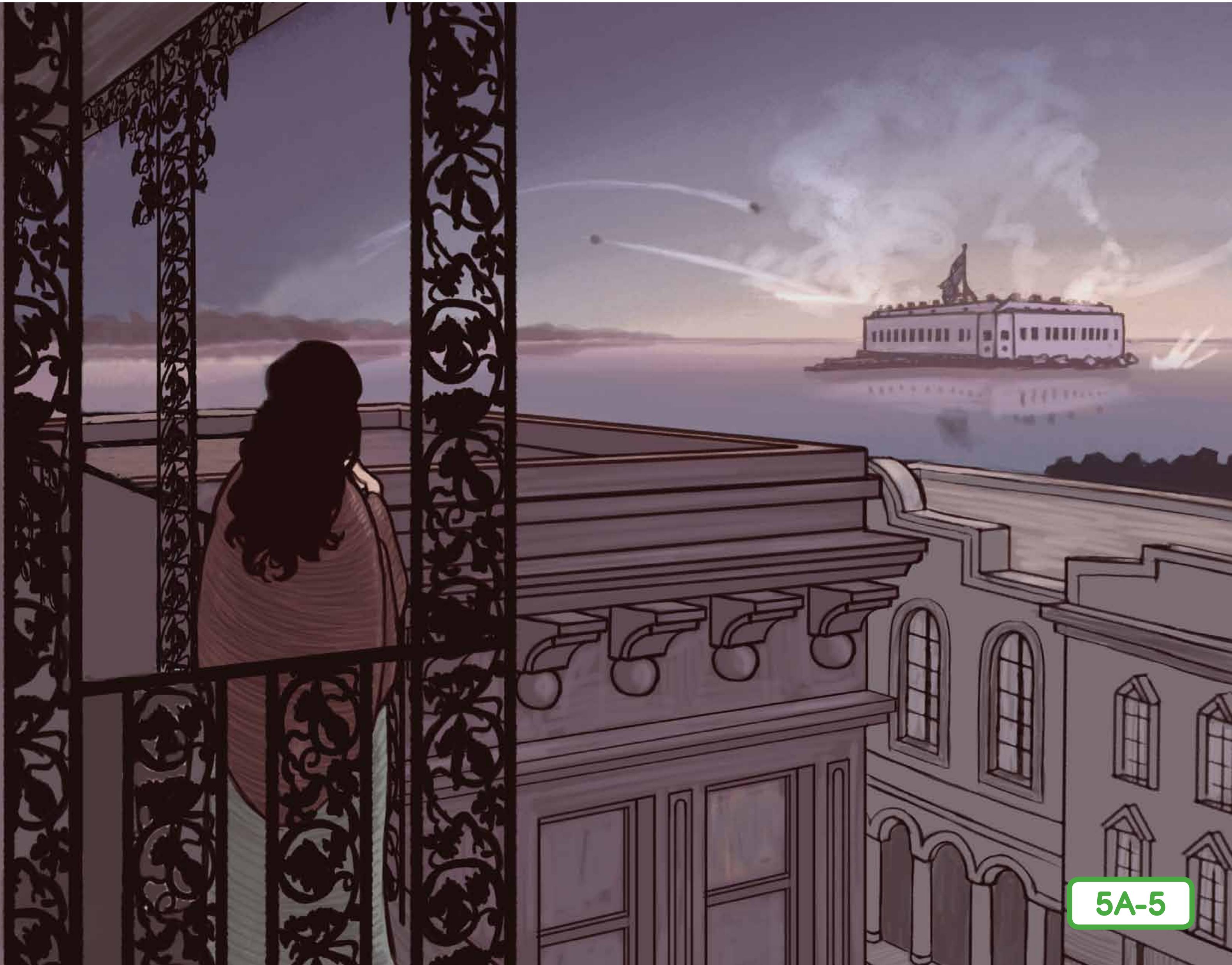




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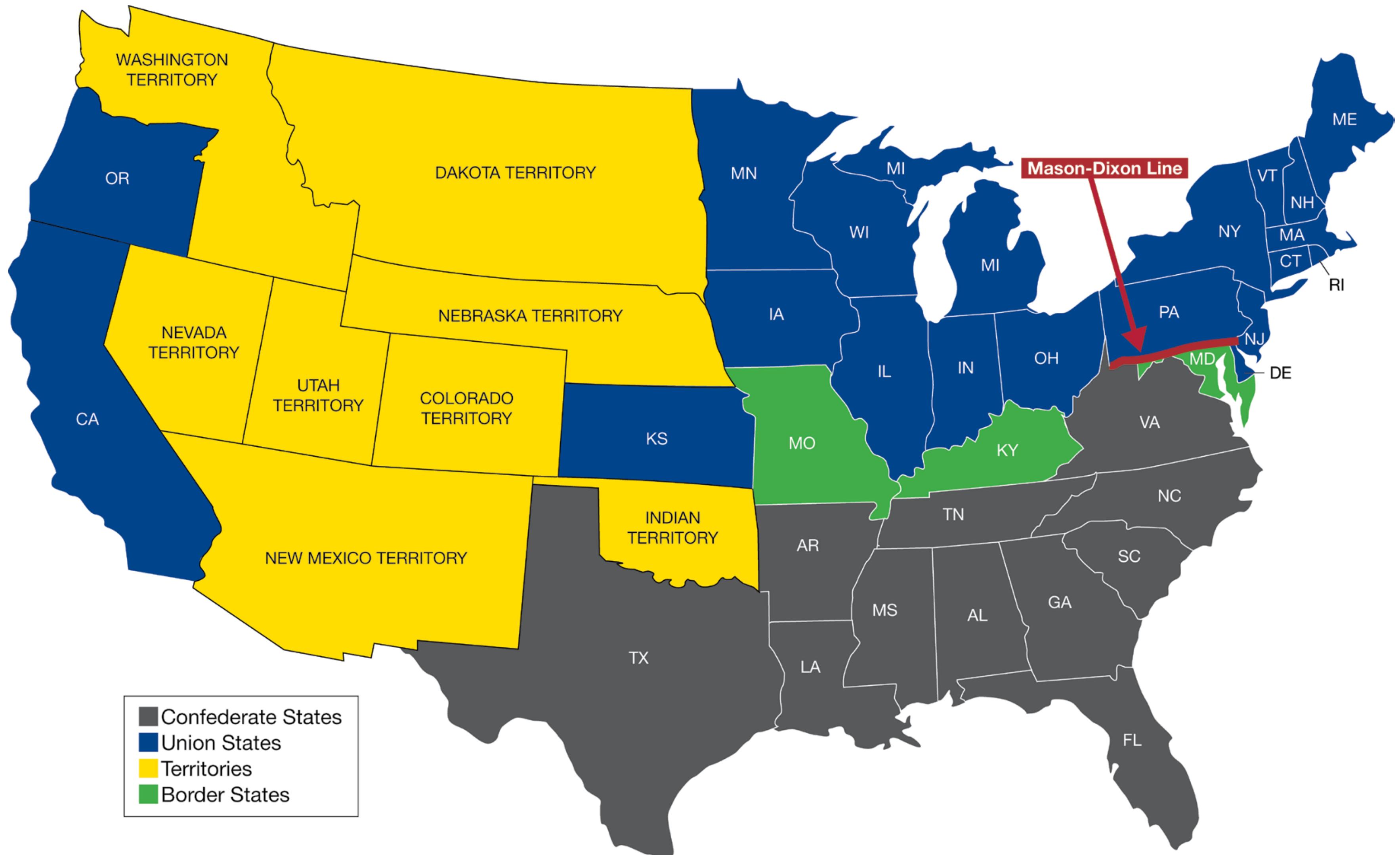
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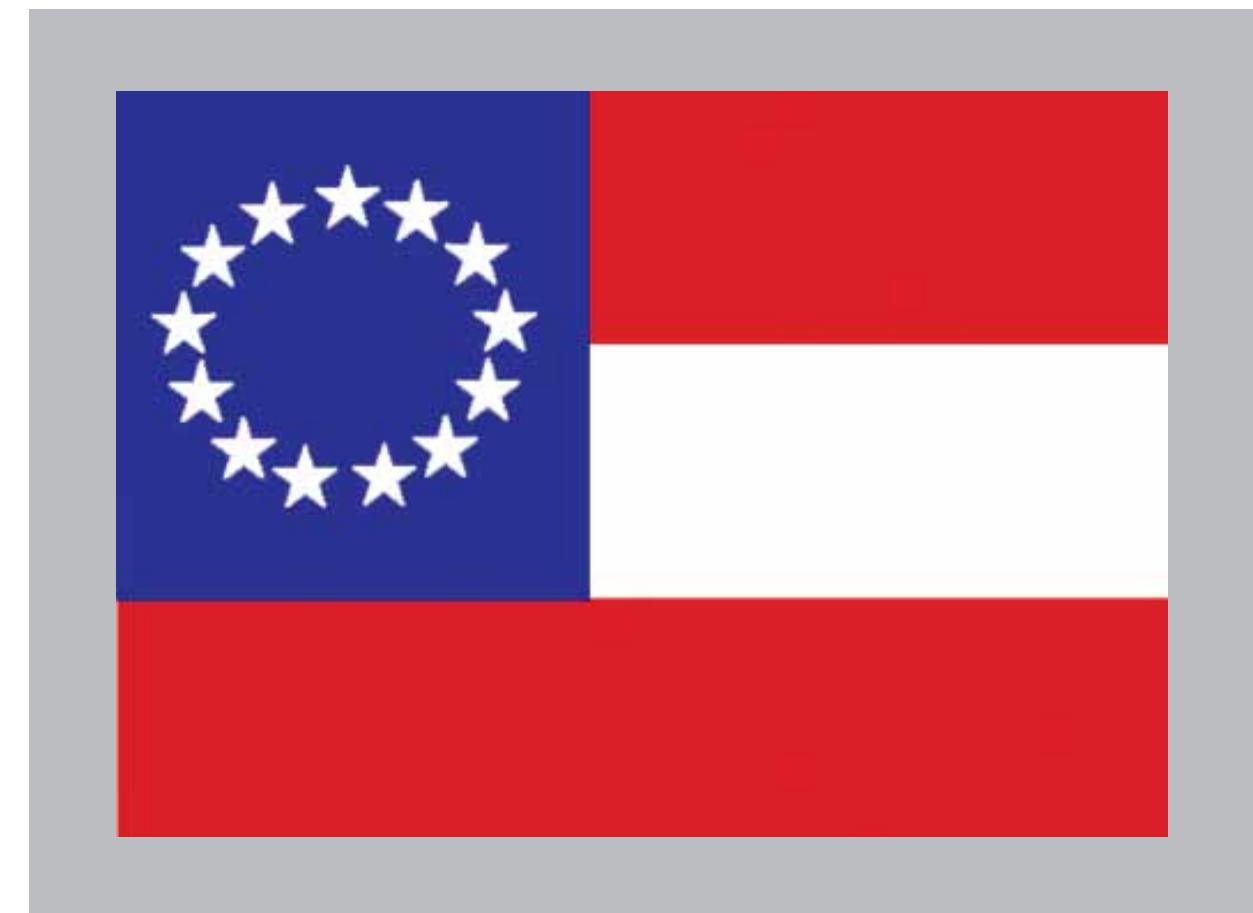
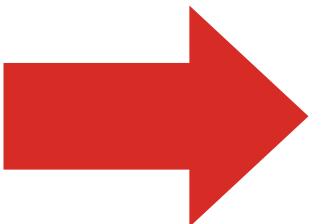
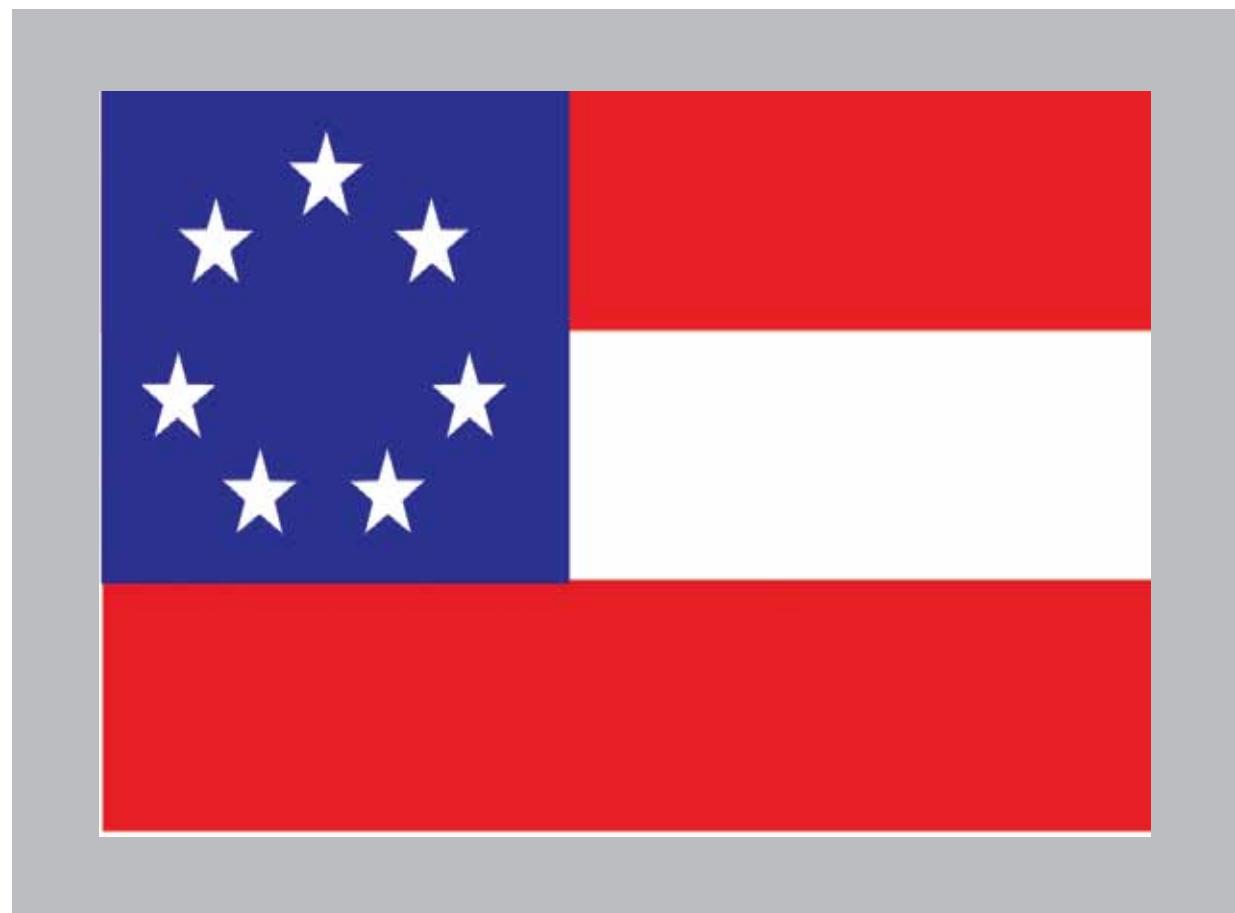
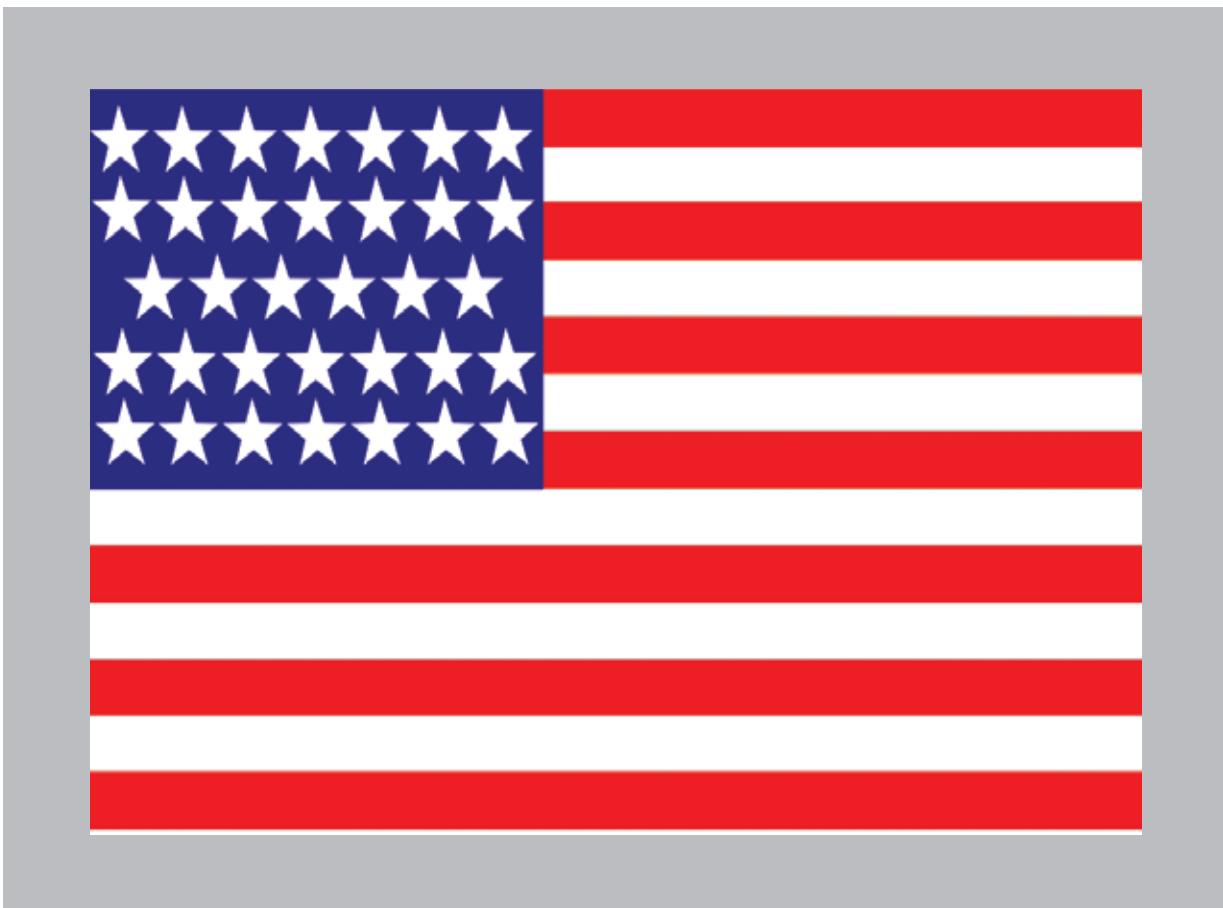


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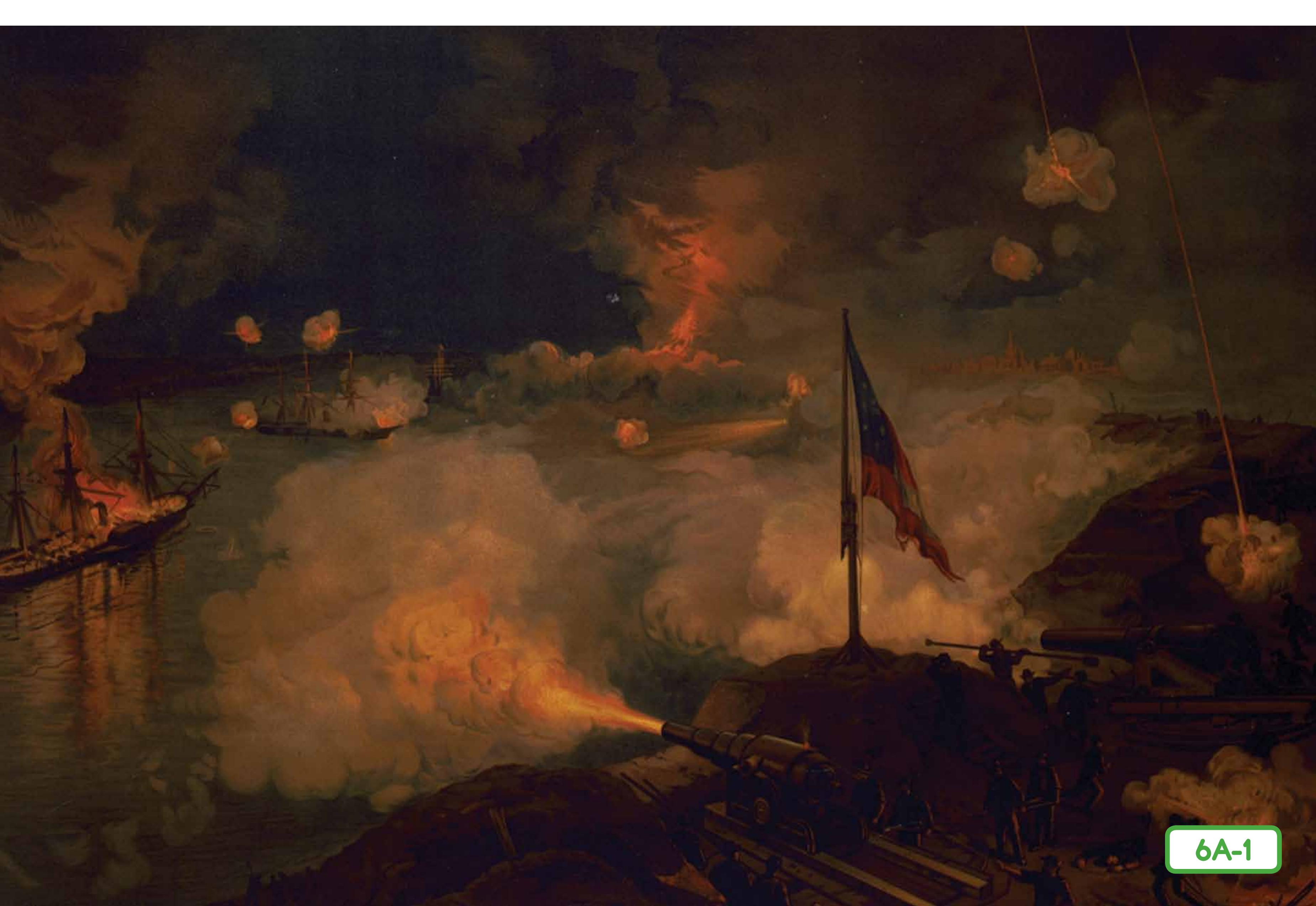


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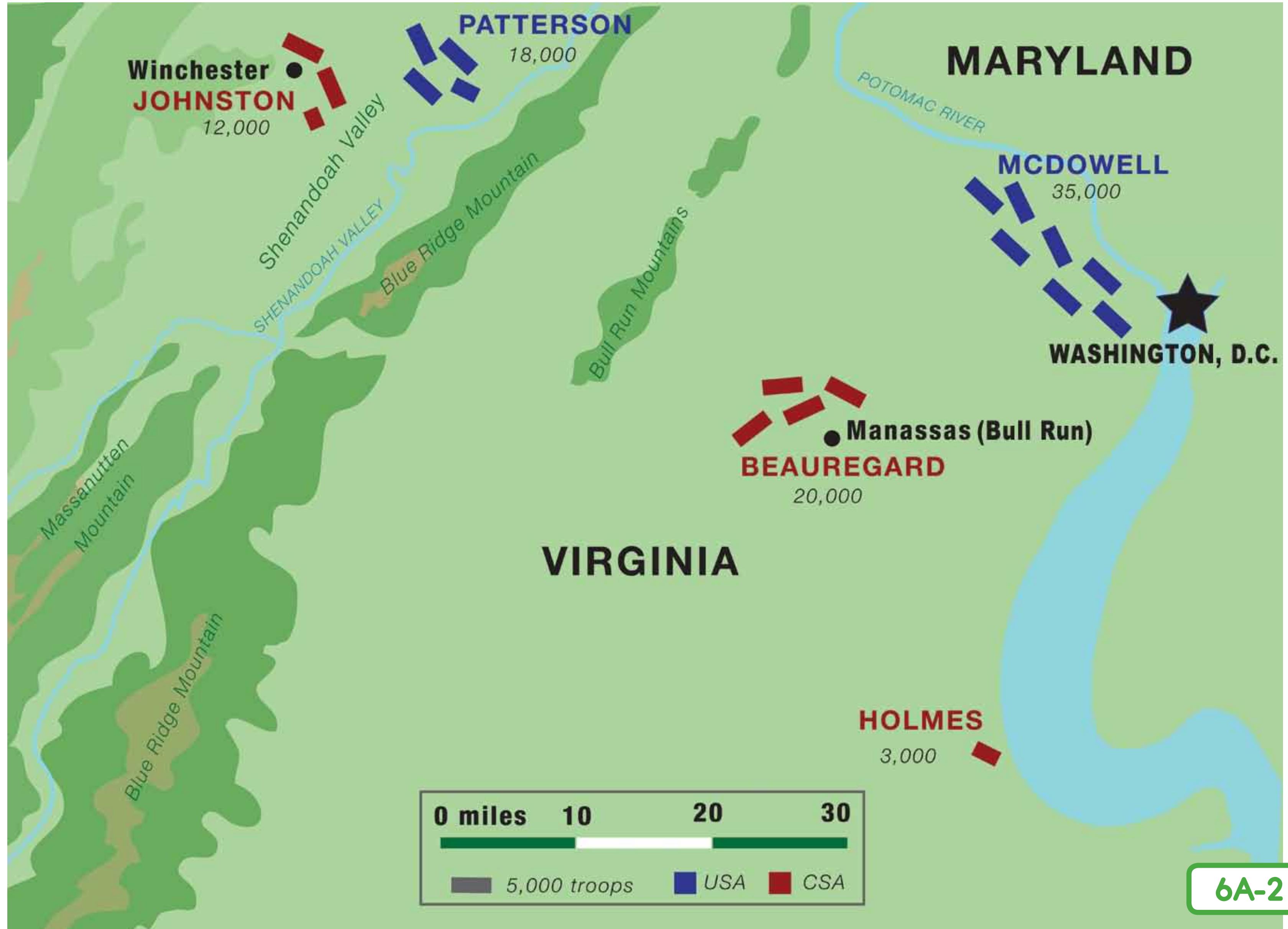




5A-8



6A-1





6A-3



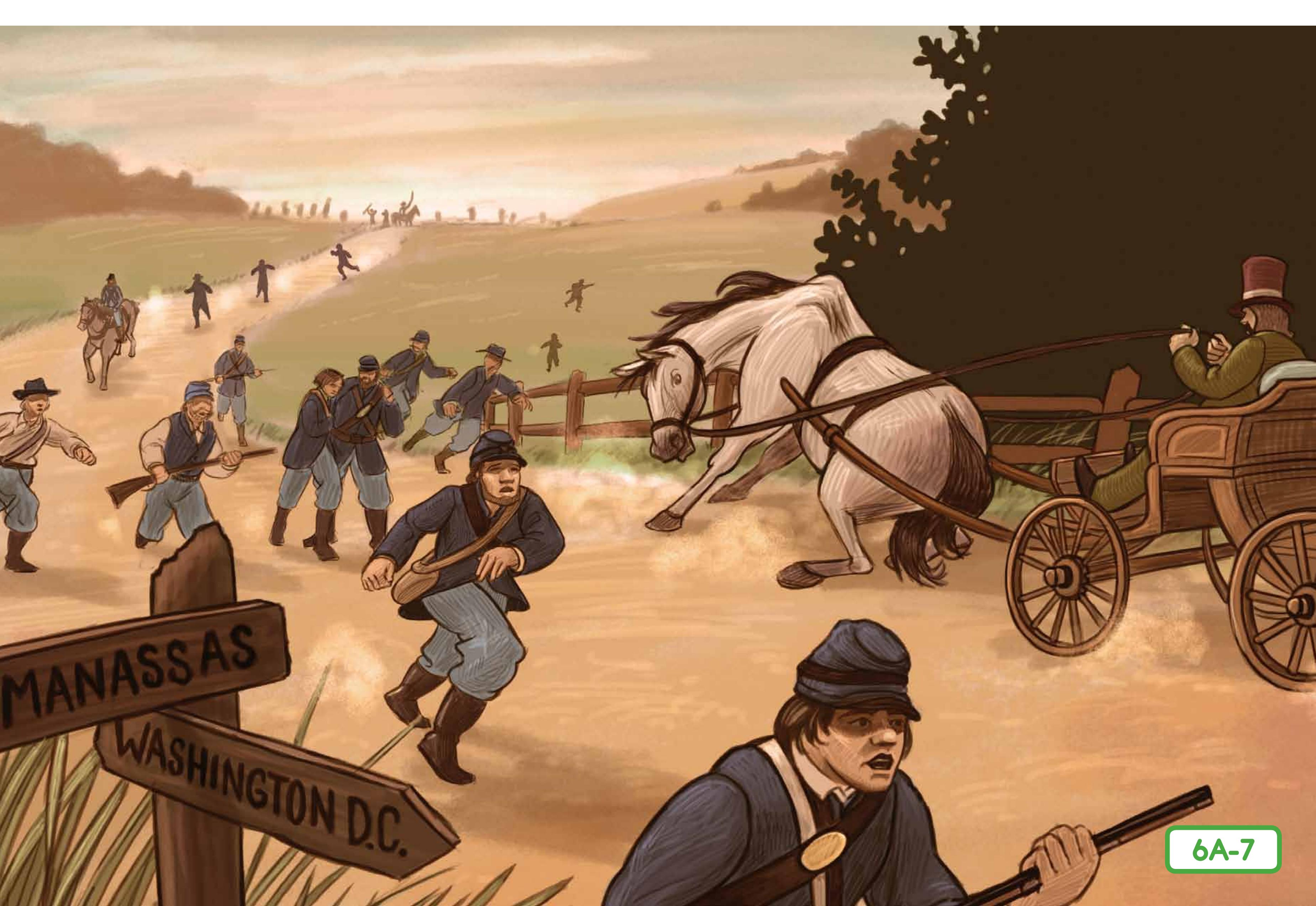
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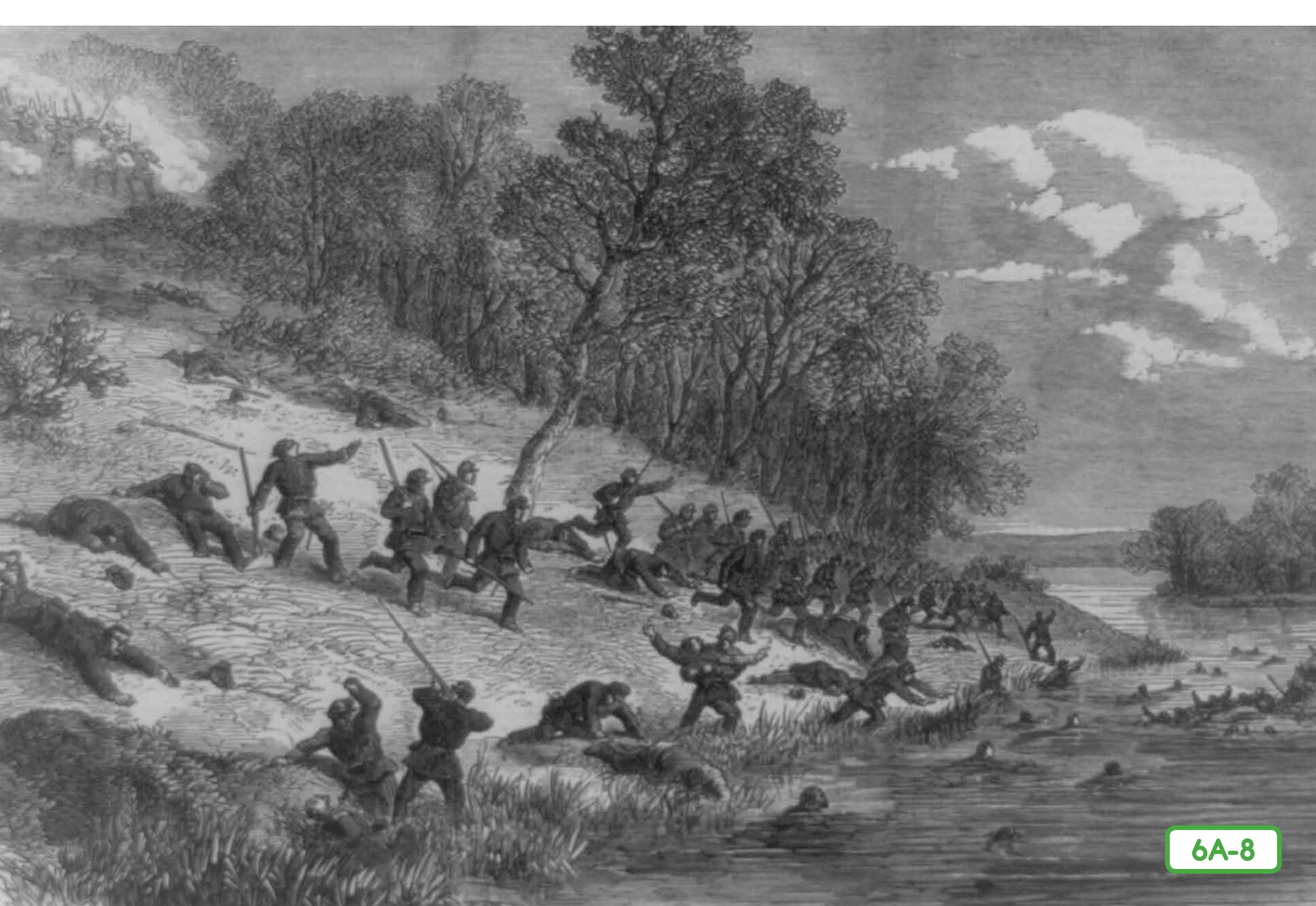
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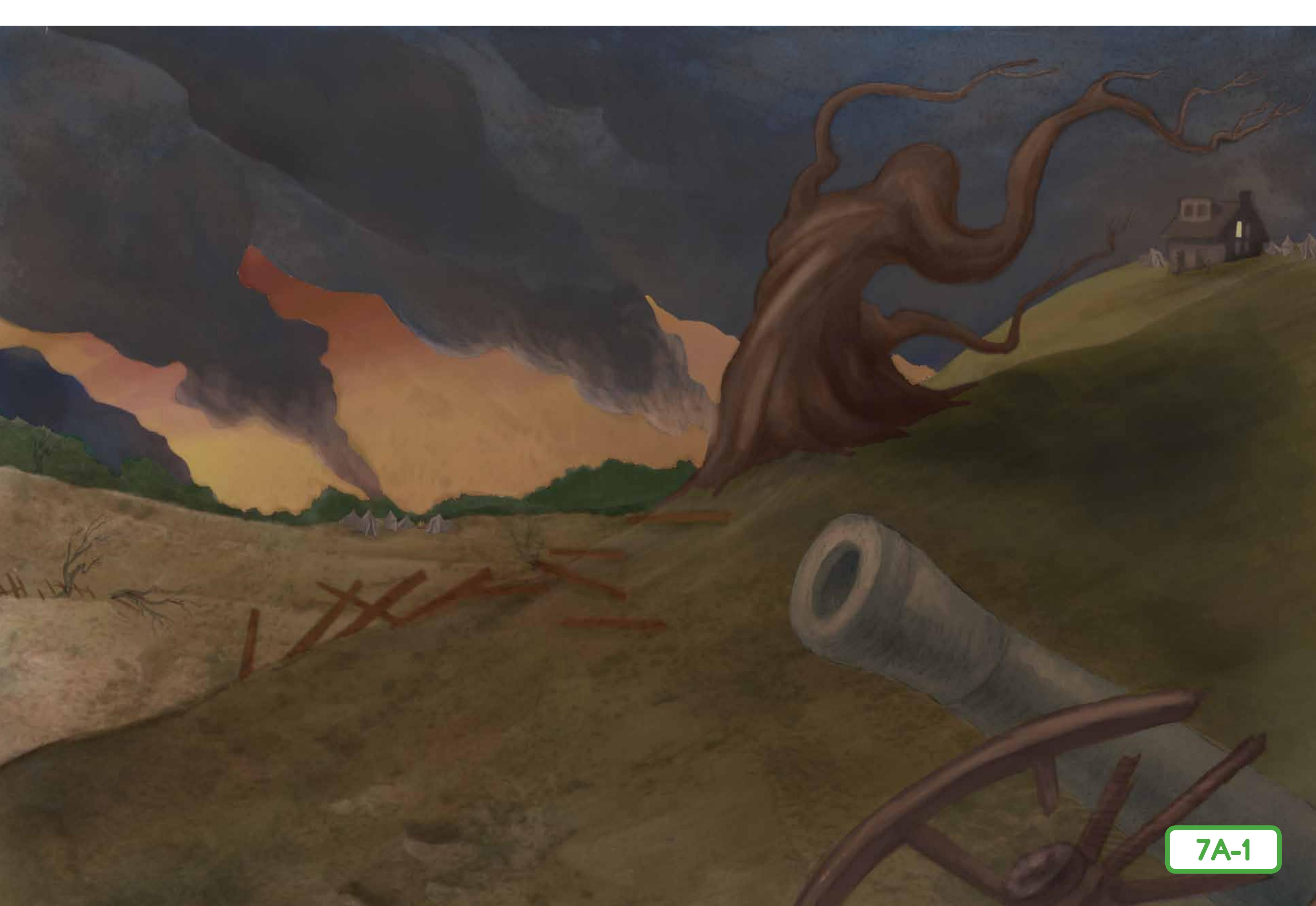
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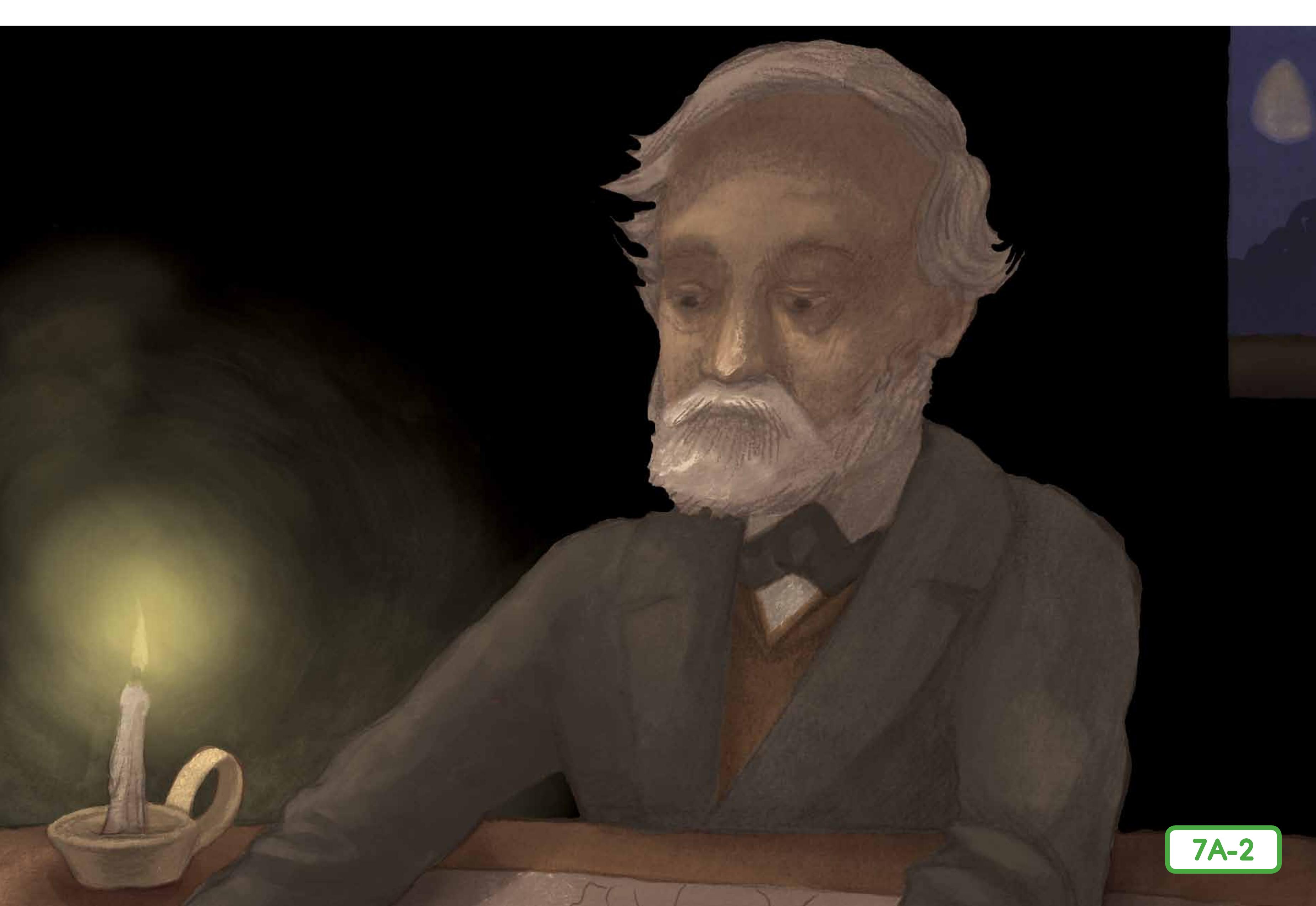
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6A-8



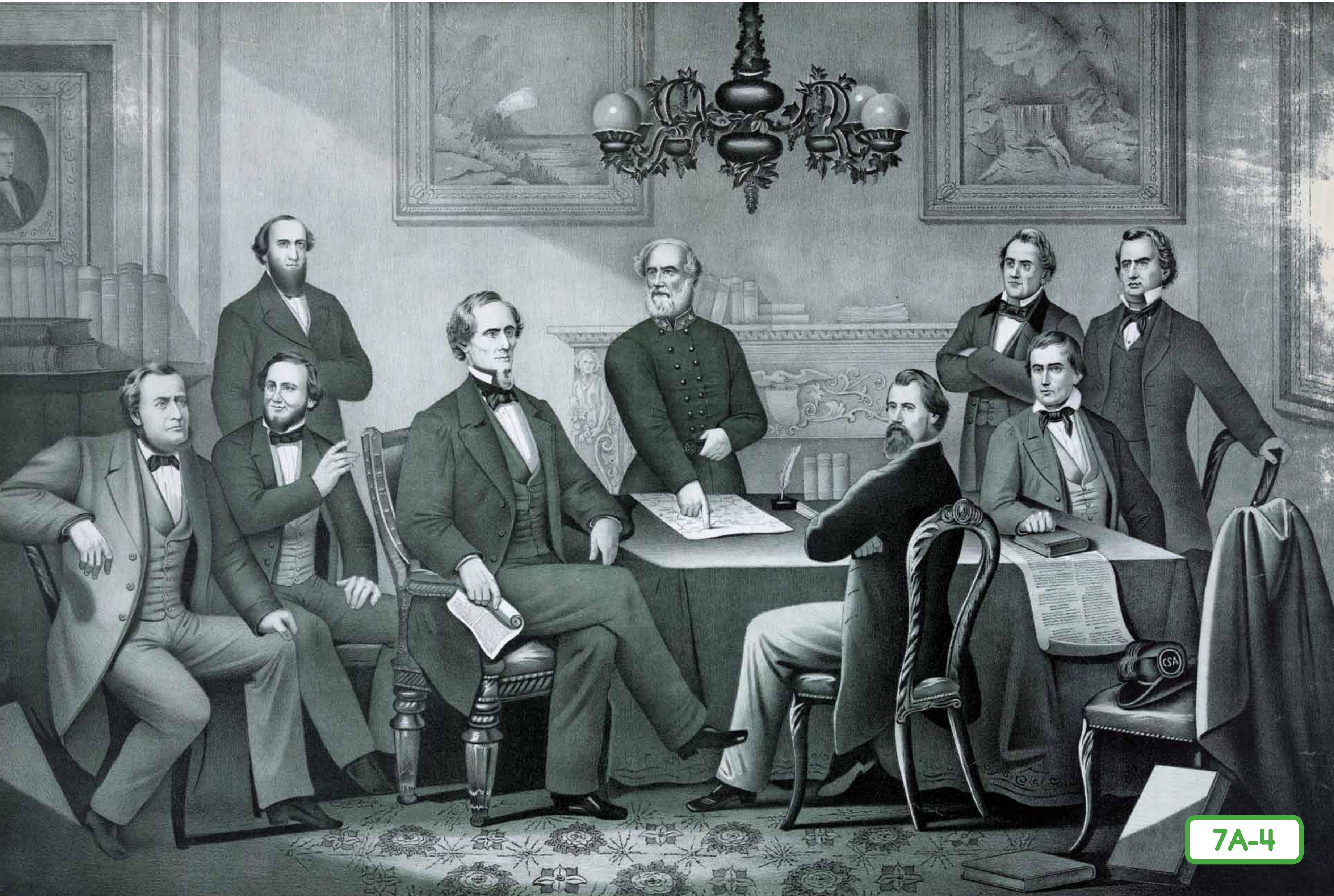
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7A-2



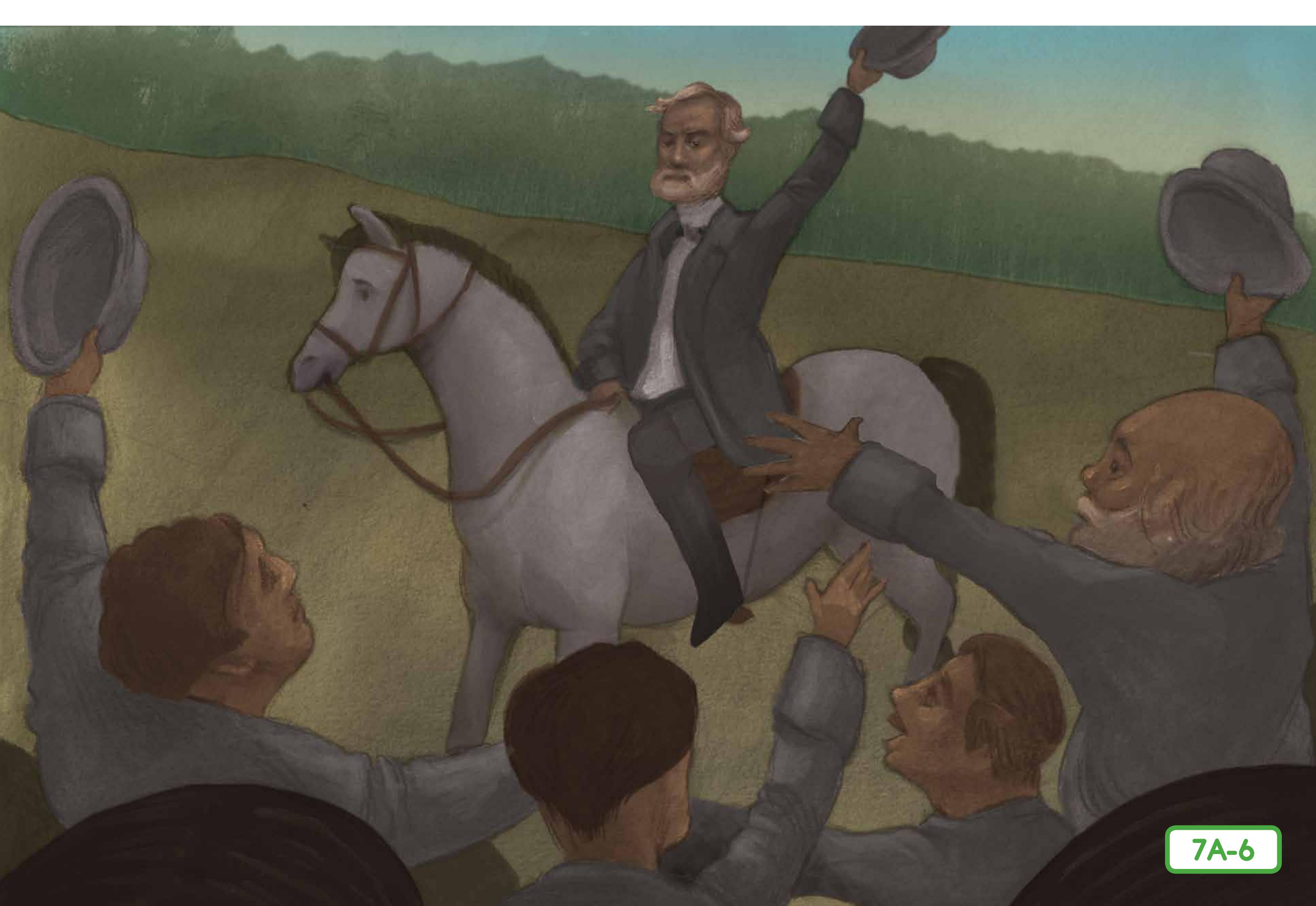
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7A-4



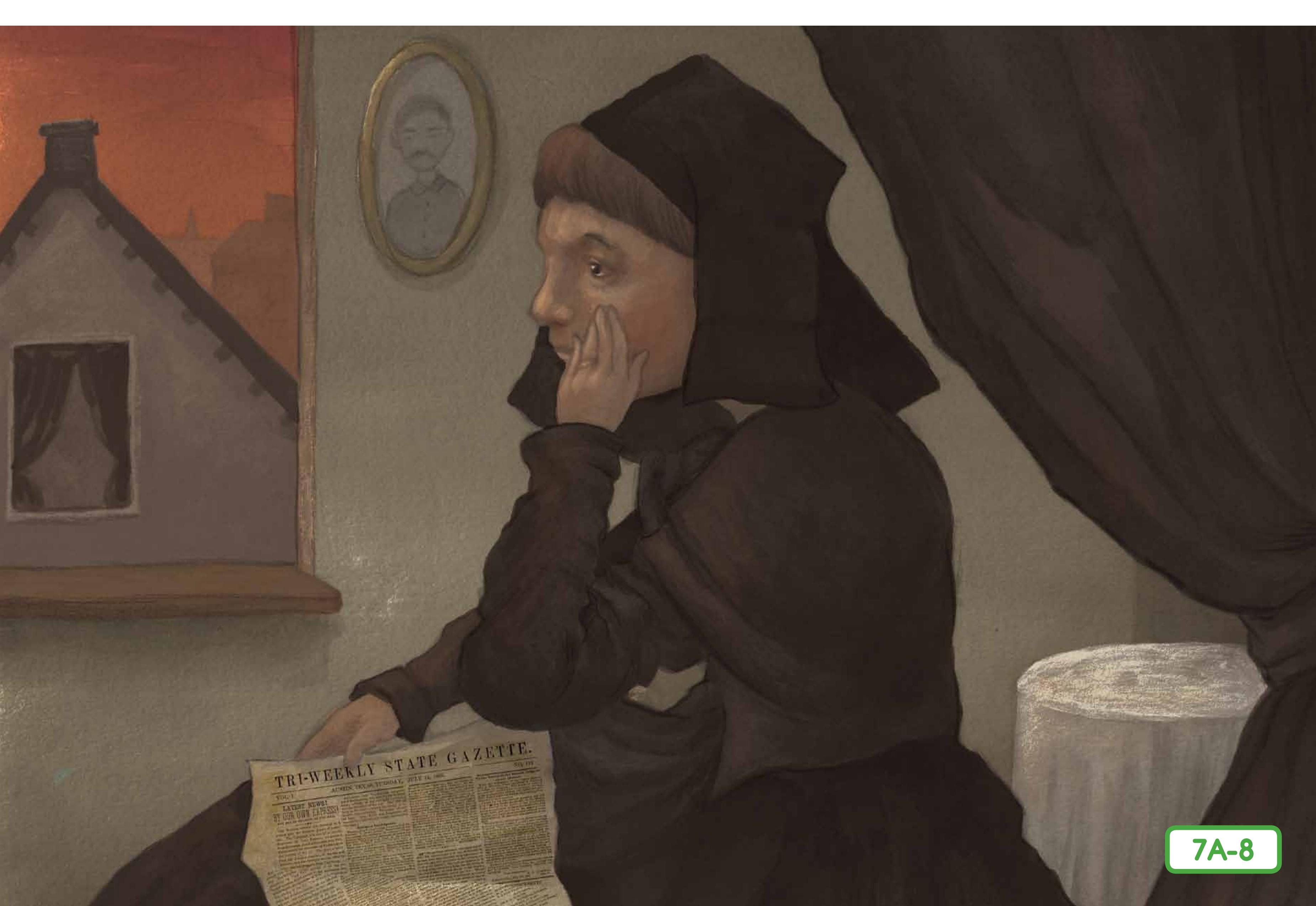
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7A-6



7A-7



7A-8



8A-1



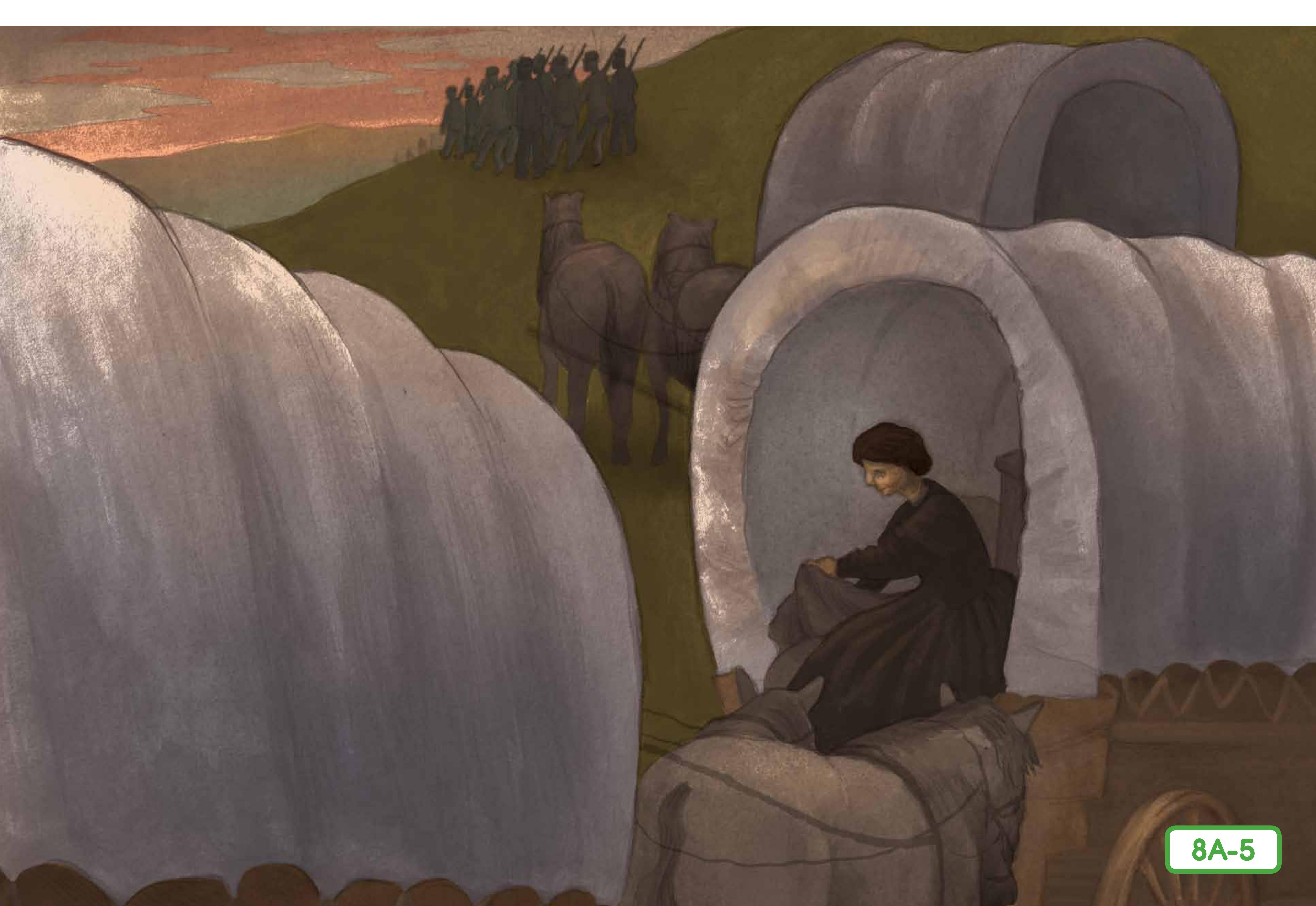
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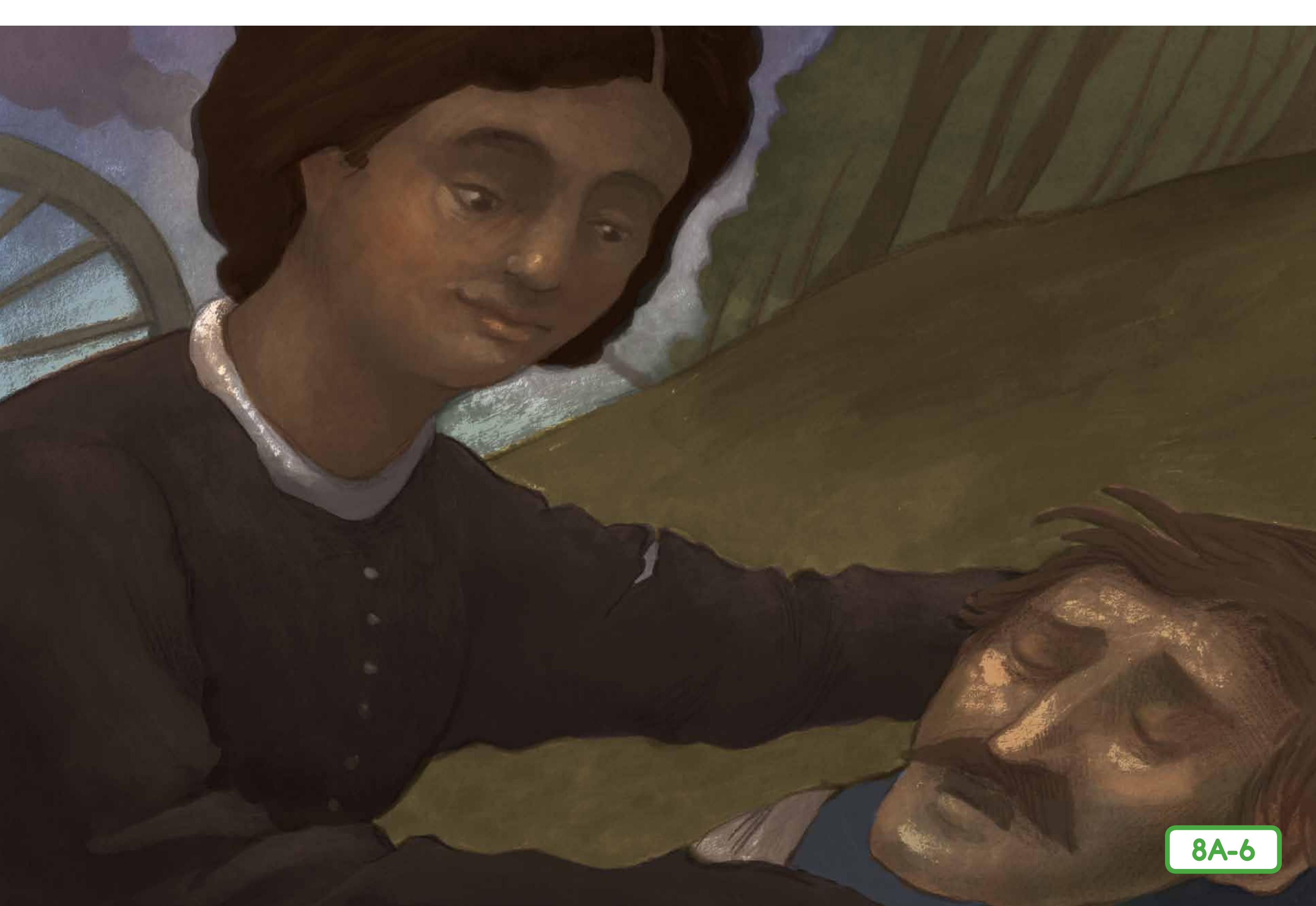
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8A-4



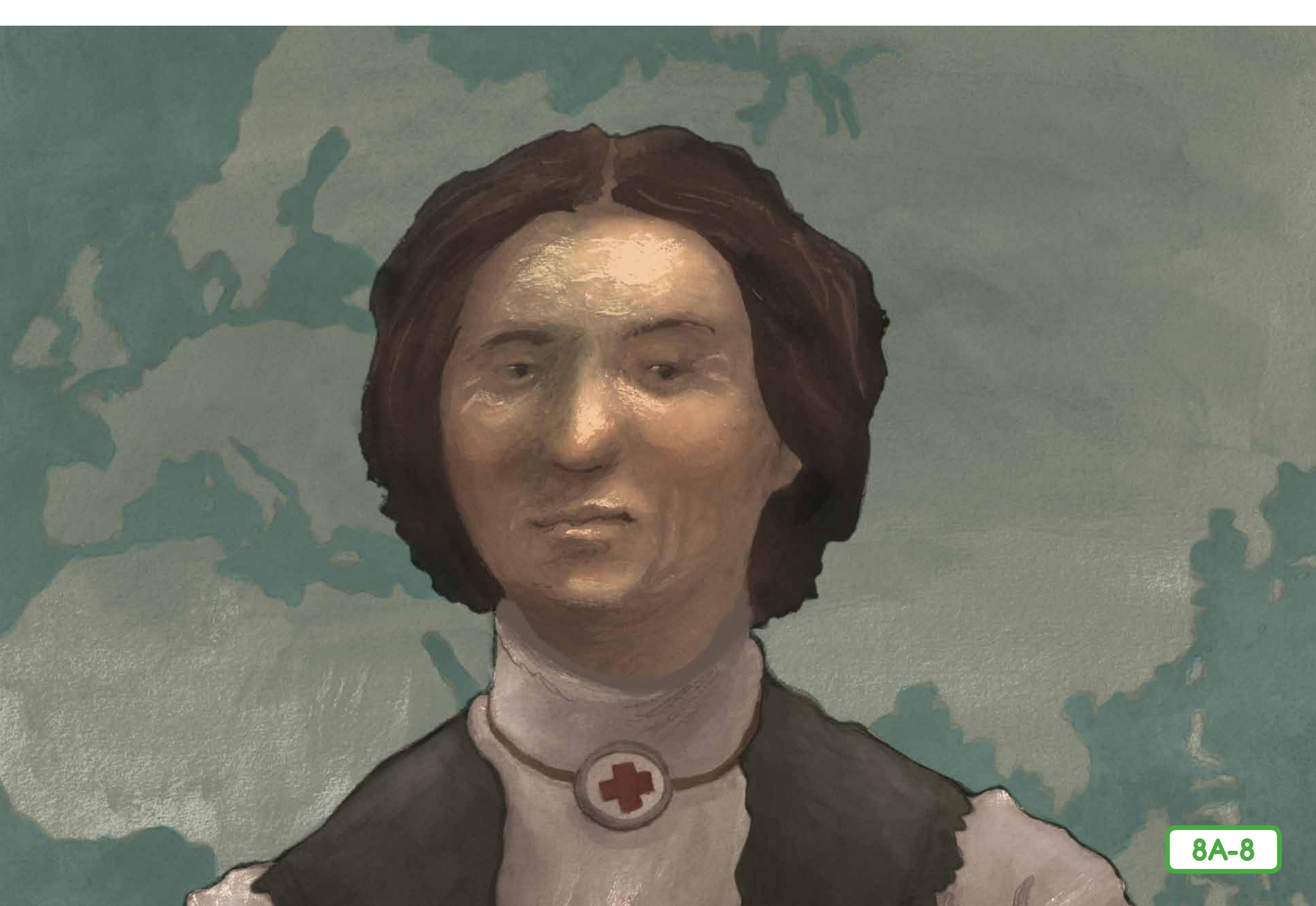
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8A-6



8A-7

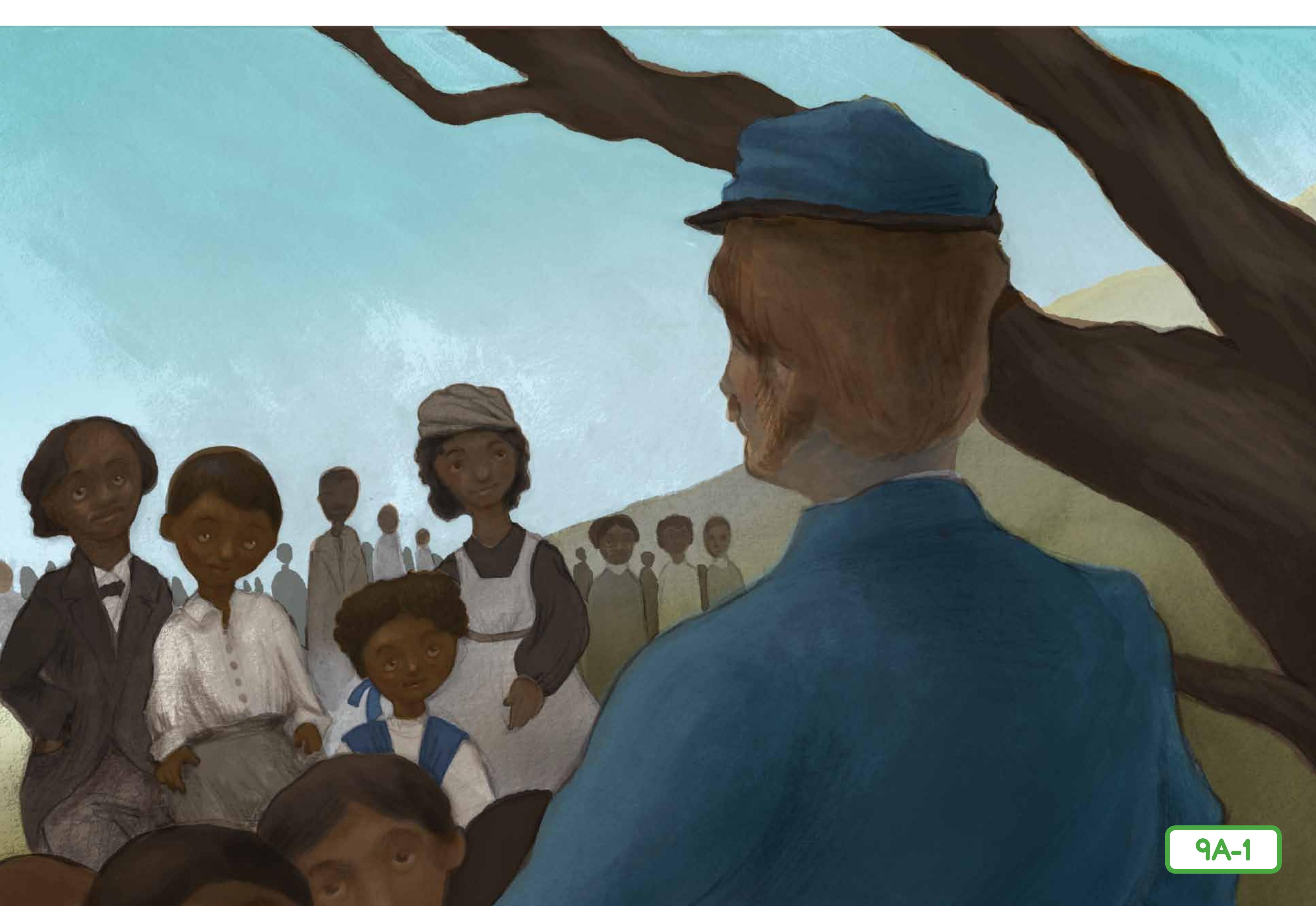


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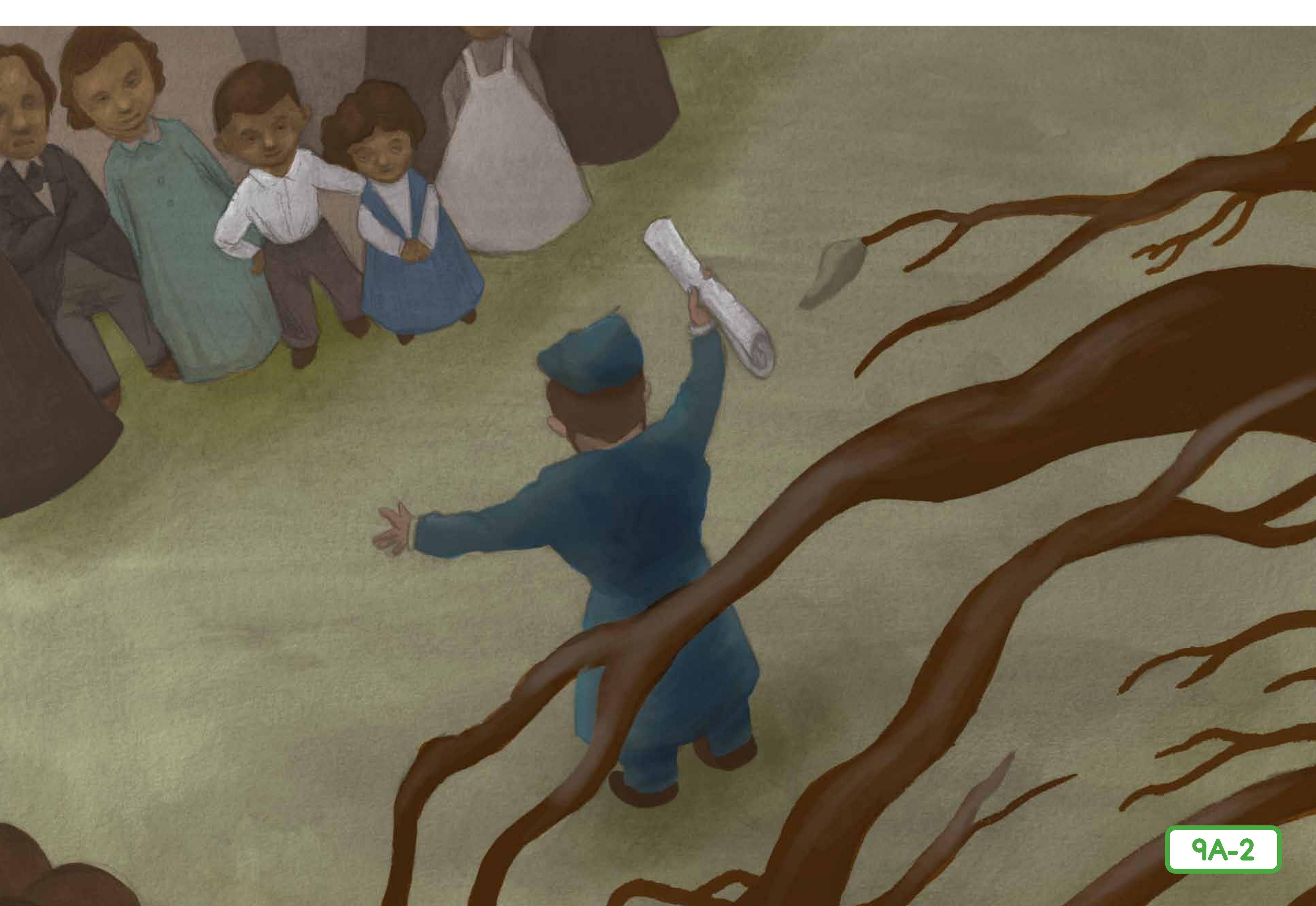
American Red Cross DISASTER SERVICES



8A-9



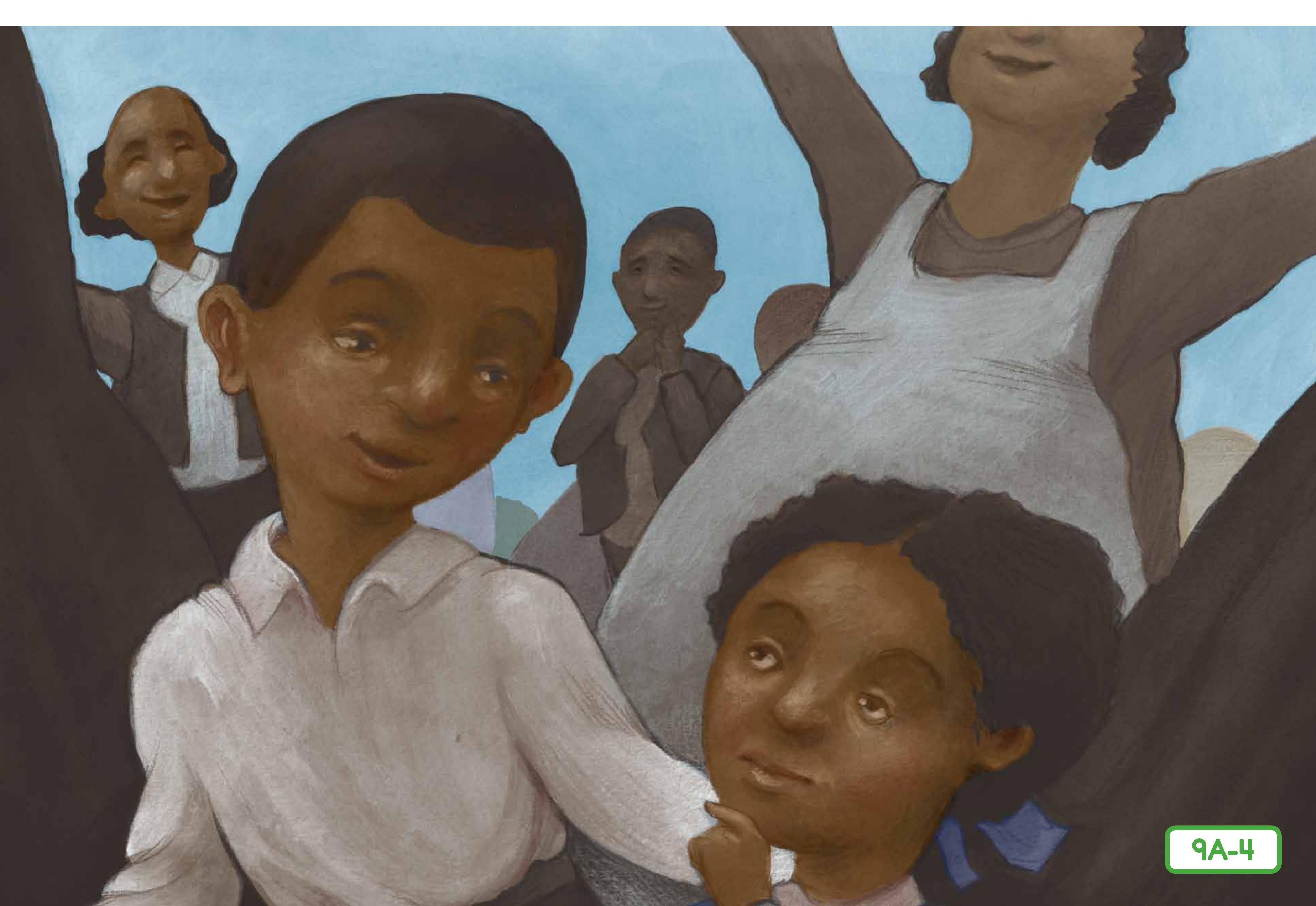
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9A-2



9A-3



9A-4

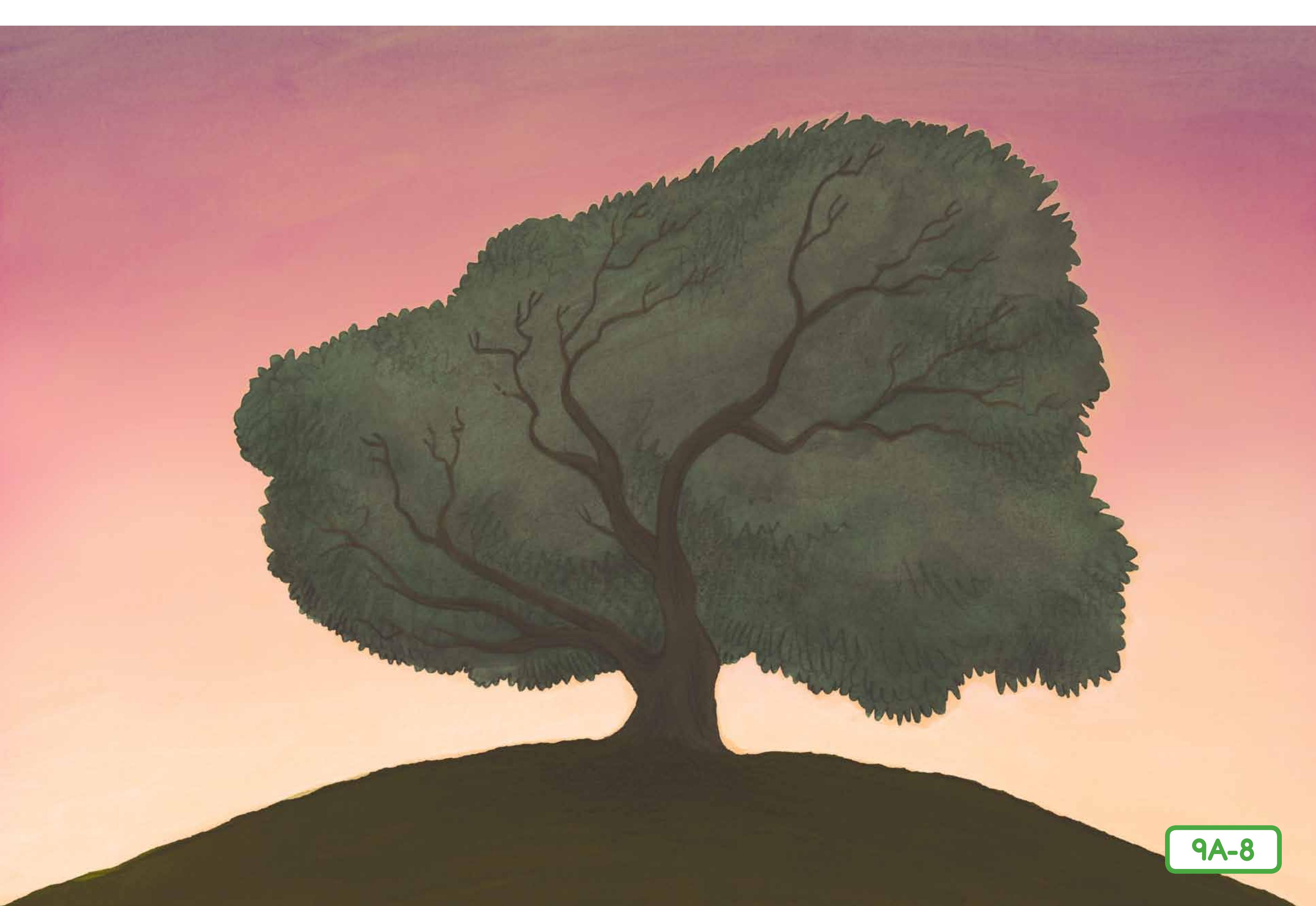




9A-6



9A-7



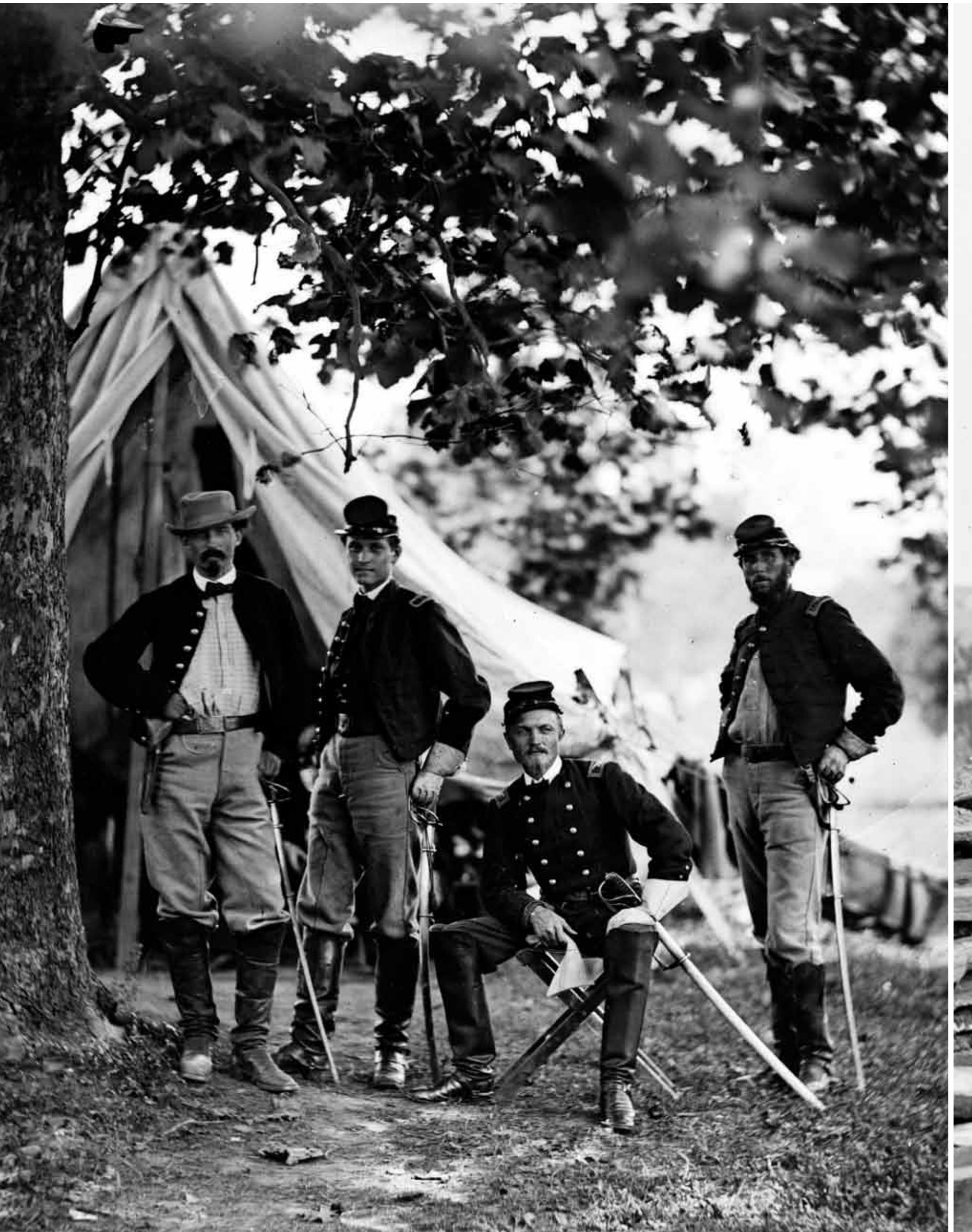
9A-8



10A-1



10A-2



10A-3



10A-4



10A-5



10A-6



10A-7



11A-1



11A-2

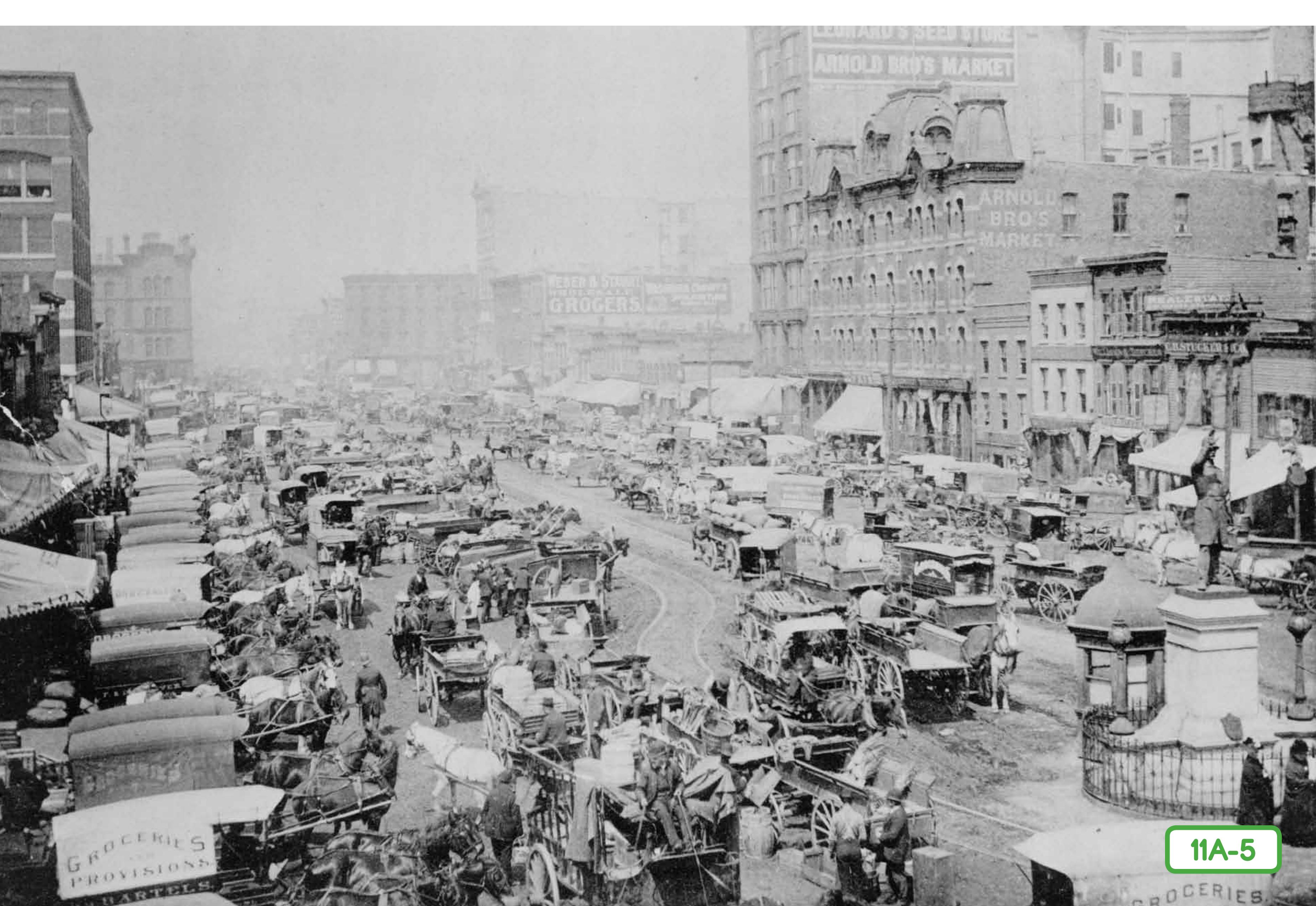


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11A-3



11A-4



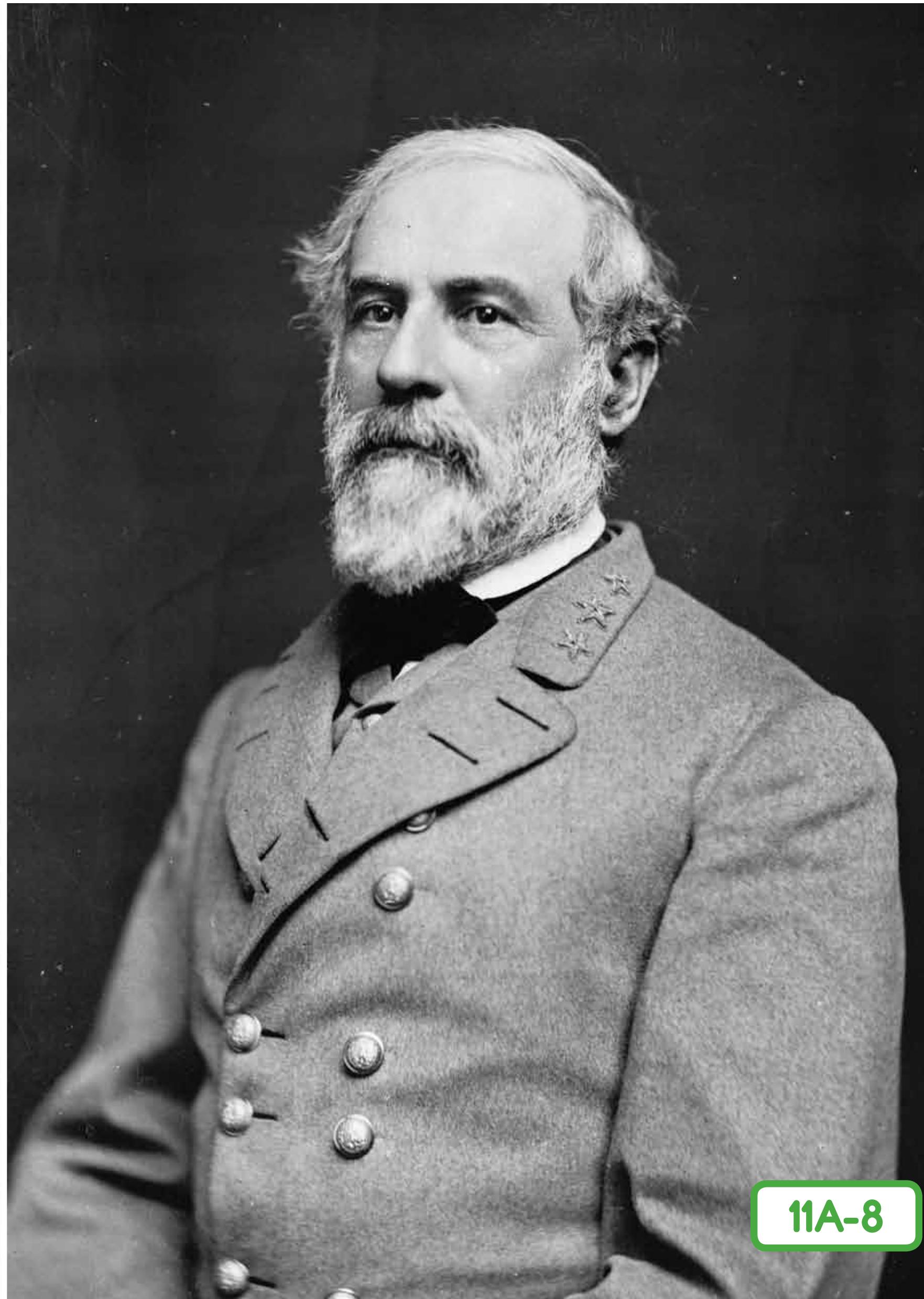
11A-5

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE,
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION,
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER.





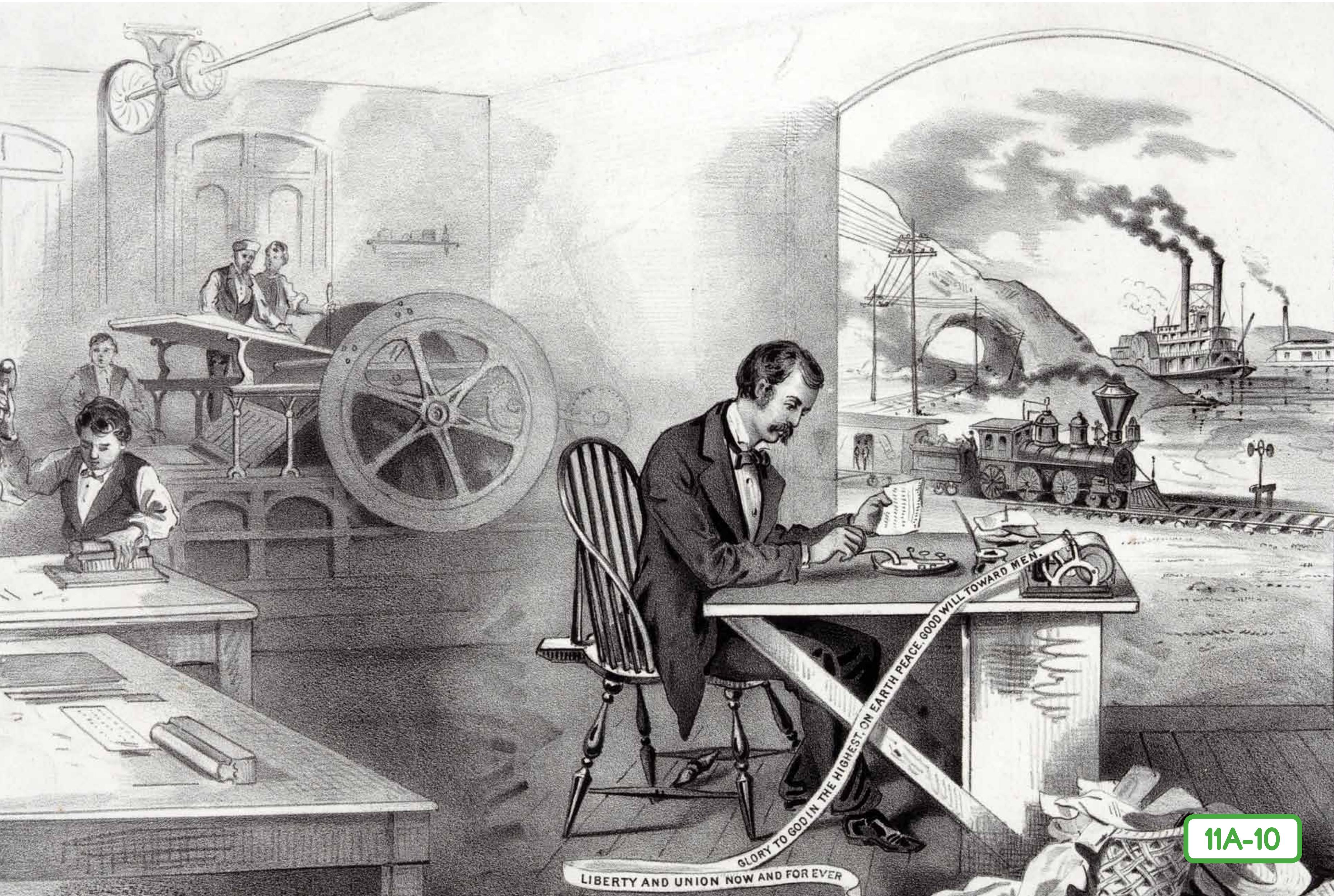
11A-7



11A-8



11A-9



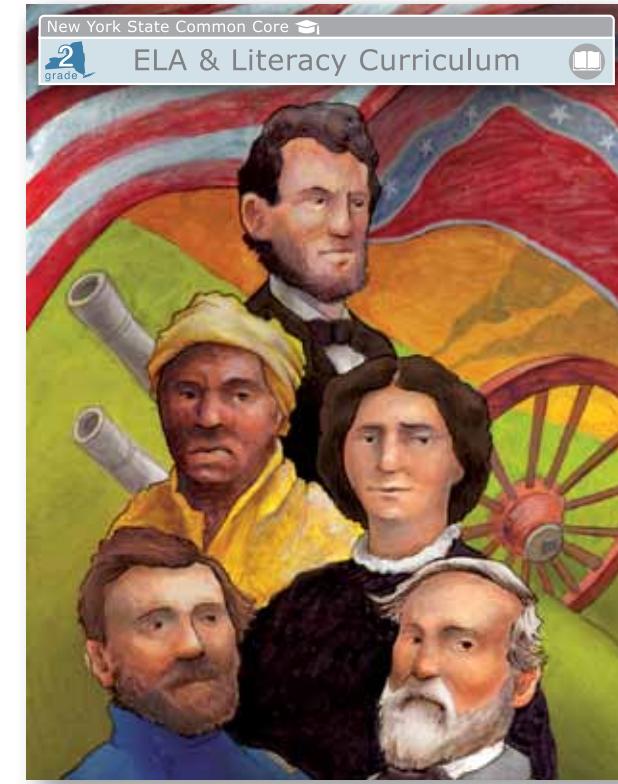
LIBERTY AND UNION NOW AND FOR EVER

GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST. ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN.

11A-10

Tell It Again! Multiple Meaning Word Posters

The poster(s) in this *Tell It Again! Flip Book* may be cut out and displayed on the classroom wall for the duration of the domain.



The U.S. Civil War Tell It Again!™ Multiple Meaning Word Posters

Listening & Learning™ Strand
GRADE 2

Core Knowledge Language Arts®
New York Edition

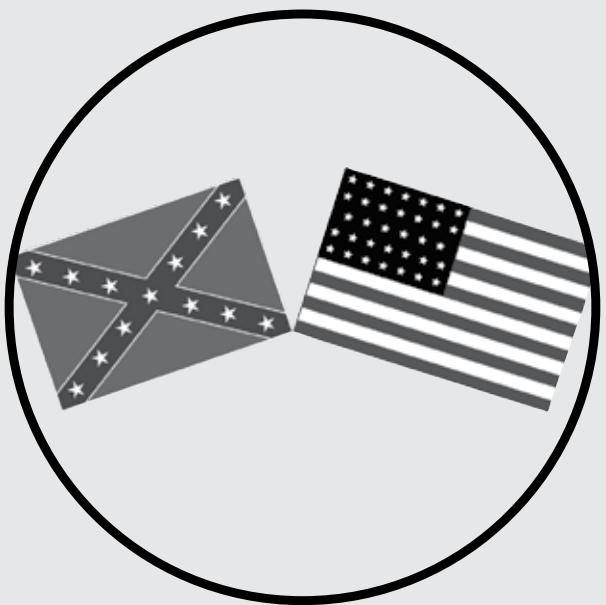


1



2





Stirred (Poster 1M)

- 1. moved after being still (*verb*)**
- 2. mixed something by making circular movements with a spoon (*verb*)**

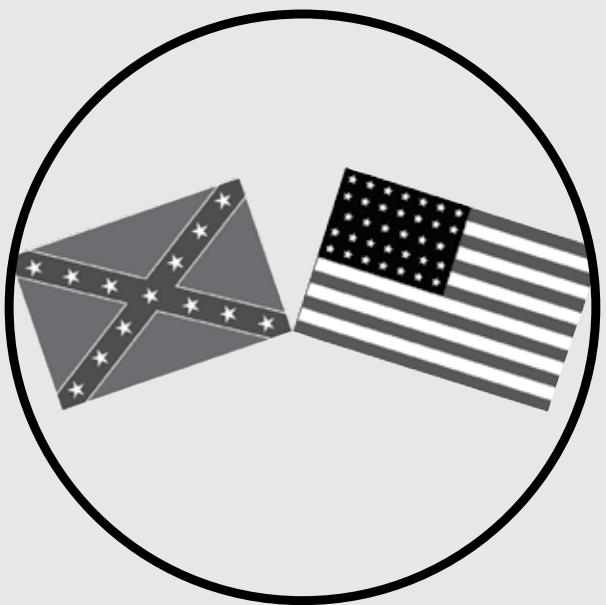
The U.S. Civil War | Multiple Meaning Word Poster 1 of 5

1



2





Flies (Poster 2M)

1. small insects that have two wings (*noun*)
2. moves through the air (*verb*)

The U.S. Civil War | Multiple Meaning Word Poster 2 of 5

1

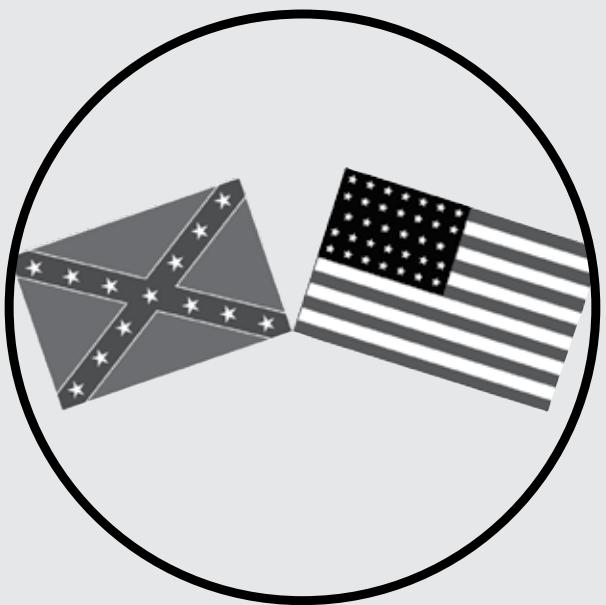


2



3





Coat (Poster 3M)

1. the outer covering of fur, hair, or wool on an animal (*noun*)
2. an outer garment, or clothing, that is worn to keep warm or dry (*noun*)
3. to cover something with a thin layer such as paint (*verb*)

The U.S. Civil War | Multiple Meaning Word Poster 3 of 5

1

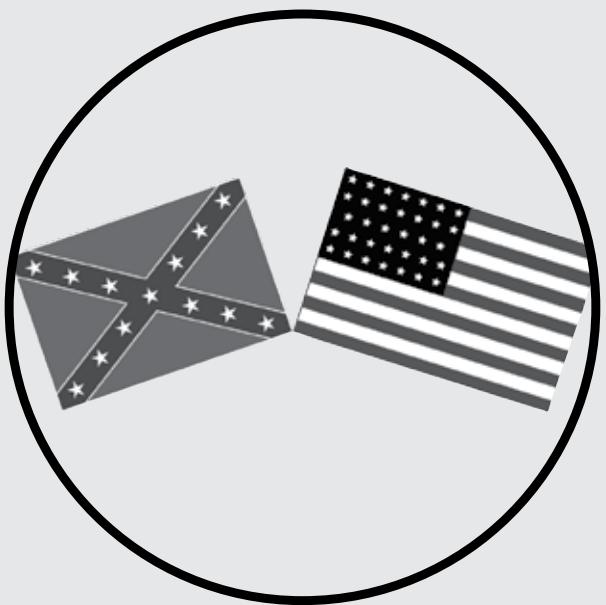


2



3





Post (Poster 4M)

1. a piece of wood or metal that is set in an upright position into the ground (*noun*)
2. to send something by mail (*verb*)
3. to put up a sign so that it can be seen by many people (*verb*)

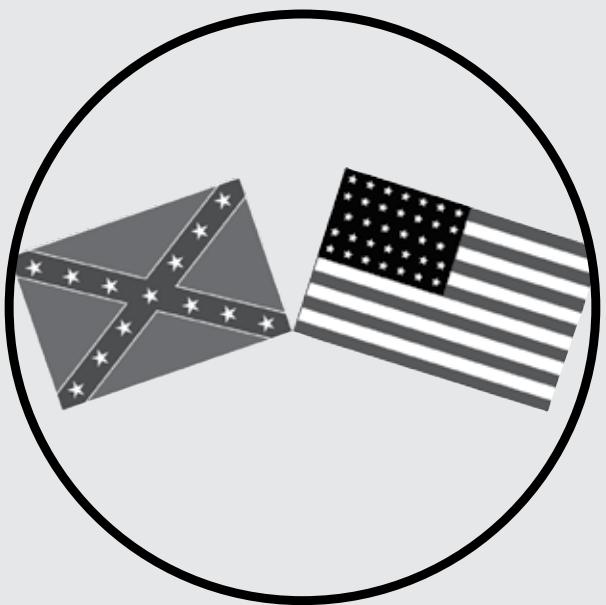
The U.S. Civil War | Multiple Meaning Word Poster 4 of 5

1



2





Trails (Poster 5M)

1. paths through a forest (*noun*)
2. walks or moves slowly, following behind (*verb*)

The U.S. Civil War | Multiple Meaning Word Poster 5 of 5



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