

Study Guide



ABE: Un Sueño Cumplido

ABE: A Dream Fulfilled

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Summary of the Play

Two magical time travelers, EL (He) and ELLA (She), want to share special people who have changed history with the audience. They decide on telling the story of Abraham Lincoln.

Becoming different characters in the story, EL and ELLA describe Lincoln's early childhood in Kentucky, his family's move to Tennessee and his mother's death and father's remarriage. They follow Lincoln to Illinois where he becomes a lawyer and then a state legislator.

After Lincoln is elected as the 16th President of the United States, they describe his fight to keep the country together and his dislike for slavery. They mark the beginning of the Civil War, and then skip ahead to its ending and Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Play ends with Lincoln's funeral train, and with the two time travelers again taking wing to tell other stories ... another time.



Spanish Vocabulary with English Translations by Grade Level

Pre-K - First Grade

amigo (ah-ME-go)	friend	libro (LEE-bro)	book
árbol (ARE-bowl)	tree	lleno (YEAH-no)	full
año (AH-nio)	year	música (MOO-see-cah)	music
ave (AH-vay)	bird	pasado (pah-SAH-dough) ..	past
brisa (BREE-tha)	breeze	perro (PAY-RROW)	dog
cantar (cahn-TAR)	to sing	pez (payth)	fish
chiller (chee-YAR)	to shout/shriek	presente (pray-SENT-tay) .	present
chiste (CHEES-tay)	joke	reglas (RAY-glahs)	rules
colorear (coh-lore-ai-ARE) .	to color	reír (ray-EAR)	to laugh
colores (coh-LORE-ace)	colors	rico (REE-coh)	rich
dulce (DOOL-say)	sweet	sombrero (sohm-BRAY-row)	hat
estrellas (es-TRAY-yas)	stars	sueño (soo-EHIN-ios)	dream
flore (FLOR-ai)	flower	tiempo (tee-EM-poh)	time
fuerza (foo-AIR-ztha)	strength	tren (train)	train
futuro (foo-TOUR-oh)	future	triste (TREES-tay)	sad
gallo (GUY-yo)	rooster	viejo (vee-EH-ho)	old
gansa (GAHN-sah)	goose		

Second - Fourth Grades

abogado (ah-bow-GAA-dough)	lawyer	juguete (who-GET-tay)	toy
aprender (ah-prain-DARE) ...	to learn	letras (LAY-tras)	letters (abc)
bosque (BOHS-kay)	woods	leyes (LAY-es)	laws
cambiar (cahm-bee-ARE)	to change	madera (mah-DARE-ah)	wood
caminar (cah-me-NAR)	to walk	manos (MAH-nose)	hands
cargado (car-GAHD-dough)...	loaded	memoria (may-MORE-ee-ah)	memory
centavo (sane-TAHV-oh)	penny	mundo (MOON-dough)	world
crecer (cray-SAIR)	to grow up	nota (NO-tah)	note
cielo (see-AI-low)	heaven	nubes (NEW-base)	clouds
corazón (core-ah-ZTHON) ...	heart	palabras (pah-LA-brahs)	words
cortar (core-TAR)	to cut	practicar (prah-tea-CAR)	practice
despertar (des-pair-TAR)	to wake up	soldado (soul-DAH-dough) ...	soldier
enseguida (n-say-GHEE-dah) .	at once	sordo (SORE-dough)	deaf
esclavo (es-CLAHVE-oh)	slave	sorpresa (sore-PRAY-sah)	surprise
escucharle (es-coo-CHAR-lay)	to listen to him	tantos (TAHN-toes)	so many
frases (FRAH-says)	sentences	tesoro (tay-SORE-oh)	treasure
granjero (gran-HAIR-oh)	farmer	trabajador (tra-baa-ha-DOOR)	worker
historia (ee-STORE-ee-ah) ...	story	viajero (vee-ah-HAIR-oh)	traveler
igual (ee-GWAHL)	the same		

Fifth - Seventh Grades

aletas (ah-LAY-tas)	fins	consolar (cone-soul-LAR)	console
arroyuelo (ah-rrow-you-AI-low) ...	brook/stream	barril (bah-RREEL)	barrel
carpintero (car-peen-TEAR-oh)	carpenter	Confederados (con-fade-air-AH-dos)	Confederates
ciudadano (see-oo-dah-DAH-oh)	citizen	contrario (cohn-TRAR-ee-oh)	contrary

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cumplido (coom-PLEA-dough) fulfilled	pradera (prah-DARE-ah)	meadow
descalzo (days-CAL-ztho)	prueba (pru-AI-bah)	proof
escándalo (es-CAHN-dah-low) ... outrage/scandal	raza (RAH-ztha)	race
gobierno (go-be-AIR-no)	regadera (ray-gah-DARE-ah)	watering-can
Guerra Civil (who-AIR-rah see-VEAL) Civil War	ruiseñores (roo-ee-say-NIOR-es)	nightingales
humanidad (oo-mahn-ee-DAHD) .. humanity	sembrar (same-BRAR)	to sow
inolvidable (een-ol-vee-DAH-blay) unforgettable	semillas (same-EE-yas)	seeds
latir (la-TIER)	serpiente (sair-pea-N-tay)	serpent
leña (LAY-nia)	transformarse (trans-for-MAR-say)	transform
mudarse (moo-DAR-say)	unido (oo-KNEE-dough)	united
orador (oh-rah-DOOR)	vagones (vah-GOHN-ace)	freight cars
poderoso (po-dare-OH-so)	volador (vow-la-DOOR)	flying

Vocabulario del Teatro (Theater Vocabulary)

Autor (<i>auw-TORE</i>)	Playwright: The person who wrote the play.
Actor/Actriz (<i>ahk-TORE/ahk-TREESTH</i>)	Actor/Actress: The men and women who play the parts onstage.
Director (<i>dee-reck-TORE</i>)	Director: The person who picks the actors and tells them what to do.
Escena/Escenario/ Escenografía (<i>ai-SAIN-ah,</i> <i>s-sain-ARE-ee-oh,</i> <i>s-sain-oh-grah-FEE-ah</i>)	Scene/Stage/Scenery: All words related to the stage. The scene is the location where each part of a play takes place; the stage is the place where the actors work, and the scenery is what they act in front of.
Fotografía (<i>foe-tow-grah-FEE-ah</i>)	Photography. Photos have to be taken of all shows – for publicity, for program covers, and for reminders.
Maquillaje (<i>mah-key-YA-hay</i>)	Makeup: All actors, both women <i>and</i> men, wear stage makeup to make them more visible from the audience.
Musicalización (<i>moo-see-cah-lee-tha-see-OWN</i>)	Music Design: Selecting what music is used for the play.
Producción (<i>pro-duke-see-OWN</i>)	Production: The people who organize everything about the play, including who will direct it, who will design and build the set, and where the costumes come from.
Sonido (<i>sow-NEE-doe</i>)	Sound: Not just music is used during a play; many times there are other sounds involved, too.
Vestuario (<i>ves-too-ARE-ee-oh</i>)	Costumes: What the actors wear to make them look different.
Utilería (<i>oo-teel-air-EE-ah</i>)	Properties: everything that an actor uses onstage (such as the Old Woman’s embroidery).

English Vocabulary & Definitions

Pre-K - First Grade

answer:	A reply to a question. (<i>When I ask you a question, please answer me.</i>)
farm:	A place where plants or animals are grown. (<i>The farm Abe lived on had both plants and animals.</i>)
forget:	To not remember or not be able to think of. (<i>I always forget his name.</i>)
forest:	A place where there are lots of trees growing close together. (<i>It's easy to get lost in the forest.</i>)
law:	Rules that are made by people or belief. (<i>Laws help people know what to do.</i>)
lawyer:	A person who has learned about laws and helps others who have problems. (<i>My mother is a lawyer who works for poor people.</i>)
learn:	To find out things or skills by reading or being taught. (<i>I'm learning how to tie my shoes.</i>)
poor:	Someone who has little or no money. (<i>Lincoln's mother and father were very poor.</i>)
remember:	To have something come into your mind again. (<i>Please remember to hang up your coat.</i>)
slave:	Someone who is owned by another person. (<i>Lincoln got rid of slaves.</i>)

Second - Fourth Grades

case:	A particular matter that lawyers may fight over. (<i>The lawyers disagreed about the case of the missing dog.</i>)
Civil War:	A war between different parts of the same country. (<i>The U.S.'s Civil War was about slavery.</i>)
colorful:	a story that seems full of color or clear. (<i>Lincoln's tall tales were very colorful.</i>)
confederate:	A person, group or states united with others. (<i>The Southern states formed Confederate States.</i>)
desire:	Something you long for. (<i>My desire is to be class president.</i>)
dreamer:	Someone who dreams, or someone who has really big ideas (<i>Lincoln was called a dreamer.</i>)
equal:	Be the same as. (<i>These bowls of ice cream are equal.</i>)
fins:	A winglike limb attached to fish, used in swimming. (<i>The fish's fins waved to and fro.</i>)
glory:	Wonder, fame or praise. (<i>Some people glory in their talents.</i>)
politics:	The science or art of leading people. (<i>Politics can be very exciting or very boring.</i>)
race:	A group of people linked by the same family. (<i>Lincoln thought race and color did not matter.</i>)
serpent:	Another name for a large snake. (<i>The serpent bit the boy.</i>)
stream:	Any small flow of water or other liquid; other names include brook, creek, run, rivulet. (<i>I like to wade in the stream.</i>)
strength:	Being strong in body or mind. (<i>He lifted the car by his great strength.</i>)
successful:	Doing very well in something. (<i>My Science Project was successful.</i>)
intelligent:	A person or animal that understands things quickly and is able to think carefully and fully. (<i>Abe was a very intelligent child.</i>)
unforgettable:	Something that you can't forget (<i>Lincoln is an unforgettable president.</i>)

Fifth - Seventh Grades

- accompany: To go with. (*Will you accompany me to the store?*)
- dissatisfied: Not satisfied or pleased. (*The teacher was dissatisfied with the test scores.*)
- educate: Provide teaching or training. (*I educate myself by reading the newspaper daily.*)
- emancipation: The act of setting free. (*Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation to free slaves.*)
- forcefully: With full force; acting with strength. (*Lincoln spoke forcefully about slavery.*)
- fulfill: To complete or carry out an activity or objective. (*Lincoln fulfilled his goal of freeing the slaves.*)
- momentous: Of great importance or significance. (*Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech was momentous.*)
- perish: To die, disappear or be destroyed. (*Our country will never perish.*)
- reflection: The image of something reflected by a mirror or other mirror-like material. (*You can see your reflection in the lake.*)
- representative: A person who represents a group, especially in government; i.e., the House of Representatives. (*Lincoln was a state representative before he became President.*)
- sharpness: Being very intelligent and clever. (*His sharpness won the debate.*)
- sow: To scatter or plant seed for a crop. (*Lincoln would help his father sow the field.*)



Timeline of Lincoln's Life

<u>Events in Lincoln's Life</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Other Significant Events</u>
Abraham Lincoln born Sunday, February 12 in a 1-room log cabin in Nolin Creek, Kentucky	1809	01/19-Edgar Allan Poe born 02/11-Robert Fulton patents steamboat 02/12-Charles Darwin also born 03/04-James Madison becomes President 05/31-Joseph Haydn, composer, died 08/10-Ecuador Independence from Spain
	1810	04/27-Beethoven composes Für Elise 05/25-May Revolution in Argentina starts 03/01-Frédéric Chopin, composer, born 07/20-Columbia Independence from Spain
Lincoln Family moves to 230 acre farm on Knob Creek, Kentucky	1811	02/03-Horace Greeley, publisher, born 05/14-Paraguay Independence from Spain 06/14-Harriet Beecher Stowe, author, born 07/11-Venezuela Independence from Spain
A brother, Thomas, is born but dies as infant	1812	02/07-Charles Dickens, author, born 04/30-Louisiana becomes 18th U.S. state 06/18-War of 1812 begins 12/20-Sacagawea, Shoshone guide, dies
	1813	01/28-Jane Austin's Pride & Prejudice is published. 03/04-Pres. Madison sworn into 2nd term 04/21-Stephen A. Douglas born 10/10-Giusseppe Verdi, composer, born 10/14-Símon Bolívar gets title El Libertador
	1814	04/06-Napoleon gives up power 09/13-Francis Scott Key writes Star Spangled Banner 12/24-War of 1812 ends with Treaty of Ghent
Young Abraham goes to a log cabin school for a little time	1815	02/26-Napoleon escapes from Elba Island 06/18-Battle of Waterloo; Wellington defeats Napoleon 11/12-Elizabeth Cady Stanton, women's rights, born
In December, the Lincoln family crosses the Ohio River and settles in the backwoods of Indiana	1816	07-09-Argentina Independence from Spain 12/11-Indiana becomes 19th U.S. state
Abraham shoots a wild turkey but regrets its dying and never hunts again.	1817	03/04-James Monroe becomes President 04/14-1st U.S. school for deaf opens in CT 07/04-Erie Canal begins construction 07/18-Jane Austin, novelist, dies 12/10-Mississippi becomes 20th U.S. state

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<u>Events in Lincoln's Life</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Other Significant Events</u>
October 5, Nancy Hanks Lincoln (Abe's mother) dies of "milk sickness". On December 13, Mary Todd Lincoln was born.	1818	01/01-Mary Shelley's <i>Frankenstein</i> published 02/12-Chile Independence from Spain 2/14-Frederick Douglas born 04/07-Brooks Brothers opens its 1st store 05/10-Paul Revere died 10/28-Abigail Adams died 12/03-Illinois becomes 21st U.S. state 12/24- <i>Silent Night</i> composed by Franz Xaver Gruber & Josef Mohr
December 2, Abe's father Thomas marries a widow, Sarah Bush Johnston & becomes stepfather to her 3 children	1819	01/25-Thomas Jefferson founds University of Virginia 02/22-Spain gives Florida to the United States 05/25-Queen Victoria born 05/31-Walt Whitman, poet, born 12/14-Alabama becomes 22nd U.S. state
Abe is able to go to school for a little while.	1820	01/29-George IV becomes king of U.K. 02/08-William Tecumseh Sherman born 02/15-Susan B. Anthony, women's rights advocate, born 03/15-Maine becomes 23rd U.S. state 05/12-Florence Nightingale born 09/26-Daniel Boone died The Venus de Milo is found on island of Melos
	1821	02/03-Elizabeth Blackwell, 1st female Dr., born 02/09-George Washington University founded 03/04-Pres. Monroe sworn into 2nd term 05/01-Napoleon dies 07/28-Peru Independence from Spain 08/10-Missouri becomes 24th U.S. state 09/15-Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua & Costa Rica Independence from Spain 09/27-Mexico Independence from Spain 11/11-Fyodor Dostoevsky, Russian writer, born 11/28-Panama Independence from Spain 12/25-Clara Barton, U.S. Red Cross, born
Abe goes to school for a few months	1822	04/27-Ulysses S. Grant born 09/07-Brazil Independence from Portugal 10/04-Rutherford B. Hayes, U.S. President, born The graham cracker is developed.
	1823	
Abe is paid for plowing, planting & other work for neighbors. Goes to school in fall & winter	1824	12/03-None of 4 candidates for U.S. president gains majority; election thrown to House of Representatives

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January 20, Abraham's married sister, Sarah, dies giving birth. In April, Abe & Allen Gentry take a flatboat of farm produce to New Orleans, where he sees a slave auction. .	1825	02/09-House of Representatives elects John Quincy Adams President 07/18-Uruguay Independence from Brazil 08/06-Bolivia Independence from Spain 09/27-1st modern railroad opens in England 10/26-Erie Canal opens First roller skates invented
In March, the Lincoln family moved 200 miles to Illinois where they settled near the Sangamon River. Abe makes his 1st political speech, favoring improving navigation on the Sagamon	1826	04/01-Internal combustion engine patented 07/04-Stephen Foster, U.S. songwriter, born -John Adams, 2nd U.S. President, died -Thomas Jefferson, 4th U.S. President, died 12/03-George McClellan, U.S. general, born
Abe's father moves again, but Abe doesn't go with him. Instead, he moves to New Salem, IL, where he becomes a shop clerk, sleeping in the back of the store. He joins a local debating society.	1827	03/26-Ludwig van Beethoven died
In March Abe is candidate for Illinois General Assembly. The Black Hawk War begins and Abe enlists in April, is elected Captain of his rifle company, serves 3 months with no combat. He loses his election on August 6. The store he worked in goes out of business but he and William Berry buy another shop in New Salem.	1828	02/08-Jules Verne, author, born 04/16-Francisco Goya, Spanish painter, died 03/20-Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian playwright, born 09/09-Leo Tolstoy, Russian author, born 11/19-Franz Schubert, composer, died
In March, the Lincoln family moved 200 miles to Illinois where they settled near the Sangamon River. Abe makes his 1st political speech, favoring improving navigation on the Sagamon	1829	02/26-Levi Strauss, U.S. clothing, born 03/04-Andrew Jackson becomes U.S. President 05/06-Accordian patented 06/16-Geronimo, Apache leader, born
In March, the Lincoln family moved 200 miles to Illinois where they settled near the Sangamon River. Abe makes his 1st political speech, favoring improving navigation on the Sagamon	1830	05/13-Ecuador separates from Gran Colombia. 12/10-Emily Dickinson, poet, born 12/17-Símon Bolívar died
Abe's father moves again, but Abe doesn't go with him. Instead, he moves to New Salem, IL, where he becomes a shop clerk, sleeping in the back of the store. He joins a local debating society.	1831	01/14-Victor Hugo's <i>The Hunchback of Notre Dame</i> is published in Paris. 07/04-James Monroe, 4th US President, died 08/21-Nat Turner's Slave Rebellion in Southampton County, Virginia. 11/19-James Garfield, U.S. President, born 12/27-Charles Darwin starts his journey on the HMS <i>Beagle</i>
In March Abe is candidate for Illinois General Assembly. The Black Hawk War begins and Abe enlists in April, is elected Captain of his rifle company, serves 3 months with no combat. He loses his election on August 6. The store he worked in goes out of business but he and William Berry buy another shop in New Salem.	1832	01/27-Lewis Carroll, author, born 05/11-Greece is accepted as sovereign country 09/21-Sir Walter Scott, author, died 11/29-Louisa May Alcott, author, born 12/15-Gustave Eiffel, French engineer, born

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<u><i>Events in Lincoln's Life</i></u>	<u><i>Year</i></u>	<u><i>Other Significant Events</i></u>
Abe's store fails, leaving him in debt. He becomes Postmaster for New Salem. In Fall he is appointed Deputy County Surveyor.	1833	03/04-Pres. Jackson begins 2nd term 05/07-Johannes Brahms, composer, born 08/12-City of Chicago founded by 350 settlers 08/20-Benjamin Harrison, U.S. President, born 10/21-Afred Nobel, creator of Nobel Prize, born
Lincoln elected to Illinois General Assembly on August 4 at age 24 as a member of the Whig Party. Meets Stephen Douglas in December.	1834	07/10-James Whistler, American painter, born 07/15-Spanish Inquisition, begun in 15th Century, suppressed by royal decree. 07/19-Edger Degas, French painter, born 8/01-Slavery outlawed in British Empire
On August 25, Lincoln's love interest, Ann Rutledge, dies of a fever at age 22	1835	09/07-Darwin arrives at Galapagos Islands 11/30-Mark Twain, author, born 12/21-Hans Christian Anderson publishes 1st book of fairy tales
Abe is re-elected to Illinois Gen. Assembly & is now leader of the Whig party. On September 9 he receives his law degree. He also begins courtship of Mary Owens, 28. In December he suffers a severe episode of depression.	1836	01/30-Betsy Ross, flagmaker, died 02/23-the Alamo is surrounded by Santa Ana's army. 02/25-Samuel Colt receives patent for Colt revolver. 05/06-Davy Crockett, pioneer, died at Alamo 06/15-Arkansas becomes 25th U.S. state 06/28-James Madison, 4th US President, died
On April 15 Abe moves to Springfield, the new state capital. In summer he proposes to Mary Owens & is turned down.	1837	01/26-Michigan becomes 26th U.S. state 02- Charles Dicken's <i>Oliver Twist</i> published in serial form 03/04-Martin Van Buren becomes U.S. President 03/18-Grover Cleveland, U.S. President, born 06/20-Victoria becomes Queen of U.K.
On August 6, Abe is reelected to the Illinois General Assembly, becoming Whig floor leader.	1838	05/10-John Wilkes Booth born 05/26-Cherokee Tribe forceably relocated via the Trail of Tears Women in Pitcairn 1st in world to get right to vote.
Abe serves as lawyer on 8th Judicial Circuit, traveling through 9 counties in Illinois. On December 21 he meets Mary Todd, 21, at a dance.	1839	11/19-Paul Cezanne, painter, born 07/08-John D. Rockefeller, industrialist, born 08/23-British take Hong Kong, the beginning of the 1st Opium War 11/11-Virginia Military Institute founded
Abe is reelected to Illinois General Assembly. In the fall he becomes engaged to Mary Todd.	1840	05/01-Britain issues the Penny Black, 1st postage stamp 05/07-Pyotr Tchaikovsky, composer, born

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On January 1 he breaks off his engagement with Mary Todd & suffers a period of depression. In August he travels to Kentucky by steamboat & sees 12 slaves chained together.	1841	03/04-William Henry Harrison becomes U.S. President 04/04-Pres. Harrison dies of pneumonia; he is succeeded by John Tyler, his V.P.
Abe doesn't seek reelection. He resumes his courtship of Mary Todd in the summer & marries her on November 4.	1842	03/30-Anesthesia used for 1st time in operation
Lincoln is unsuccessful in getting a nomination for Whig candidate to U.S. Congress. On August 1 his 1st son, Robert Todd, is born.	1843	04/15-Noah Webster, lexicographer, died 05/22-1st big wagon train to American NW sets out on Oregon Trail 07/01-Ulysses Grant graduates from West Point 12/19-Dickens' <i>A Christmas Carol</i> is published 1st commercial Christmas cards printed Edgar Allan Poe's story <i>A Tell-Tale Heart</i> pub.
In May the Lincoln family buys a house in Springfield for \$1500. In December Abe starts his own law firm.	1844	01/15-University of Notre Dame chartered 02/27-Dominican Republic Independence from Haiti 05/24-1st telegram sent by Samuel F.B.Morse
On March 10, Lincoln's 2nd son, Edward Baker is born. Then, on May 1 Abe is nominated as the Whig candidate for U.S. Representative from Illinois, and is elected to Congress on August 3.	1845	01/23-U.S. Congress sets 2nd Tues. in Nov. as uniform election date 01/29-Poe's <i>The Raven</i> published 03/03-Florida becomes 27th U.S. state 03/04-James Polk becomes U.S. President 03/17-Rubber band invented in England 03/18-Johnny Appleseed died 06/08-Andrew Jackson, 7th President, died 10/10-Naval School at Annapolis, MD opens 12/29-Texas becomes 28th U.S. state
The Lincolns move to a boarding house in Washington, D.C. and Abe takes his seat with the 30th Congress on December 6.	1846	05/13-The U.S.A. declares war on Mexico 05/17-The saxophone is patented 12/28-Iowa becomes 29th U.S. state Sewing machine is patented
On January 22, Lincoln gives a speech on the House floor against President Polk's war policy concerning Mexico. He also campaigns for presidential candidate Zachery Taylor.	1847	01/30-Yerba Buena is renamed San Francisco 02/11-Thomas Edison, inventor, born 03/03-Alexander Graham Bell, inventor, born 05/07-American Medical Association founded 09/05-Jesse James, outlaw, born 07/01-U.S.A. issues 1st postage stamps Emily Brontë publishes <i>Wuthering Heights</i>
	1848	01/24-Californ gold rush begins at Sutter's Mill 01/31-Washington Monument begun 02/21- <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> is published 02/23-John Quincy Adams, 6th President, died

<u>Events in Lincoln's Life</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Other Significant Events</u>
	1848 (con.)	05/29-Wisconsin becomes 30th U.S. state 11/07-Zachary Taylor elected U.S. President in 1st election held in all states on same date
On March 31, Abe leaves politics to return to practice law. He is also issued a patent that year (the only president to receive a patent).	1849	06/15-James Polk, 11th President, died 10/07-Edgar Allan Poe, author, died 10/17-Frédéric Chopin, composer, died 12/04-Crazy Horse, Oglala Sioux leader, born
On February 1, Lincoln's son Edward dies after 2-month illness. Lincoln's reputation as "Honest Abe" comes from his reputation as a lawyer on the 8th Circuit. On December 21, his son William Wallace (Willie) is born.	1850	03/16-Nathaniel Hawthorne's <i>Scarlet Letter</i> is published. 03/19-American Express is founded 07/09-Millard Fillmore becomes U.S. President following death of Pres. Taylor 09/09-California becomes 31st U.S. state Harriet Tubman becomes an official conductor on the Underground Railway
Abe's father dies on January 17.	1851	03/11-Giuseppe Verdi's opera <i>Rigoletto</i> premieres 09/09-Thomas Gallaudet, educator, died 09/18-The <i>New York Times</i> newspaper founded 11/14-Herman Melville's <i>Moby Dick</i> published
	1852	03/20-Harriet Beecher Stowe's <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> is published 06/01-Louis Braille, inventor of braille, died 11/02-Franklin Pierce elected U.S. President
Lincoln's 4th son, Thomas (Tad) is born on April 4.	1853	03/30-Vincent van Gogh, painter, born 08/24-Potato chips 1st prepared.
Abe is elected to the Illinois legislature, but declines the seat to run for the U.S. Senate.	1854	02/28-U.S. Republican party founded in Wisconsin 10/16-Oscar Wilde, author, born 11/06-John Philip Sousa, composer, born Timex founded in Waterbury, CT
Abe doesn't get chosen by the legislature for U.S. Senate.	1855	01/23-1st bridge over the Mississippi River
Lincoln helps organize the new Republican Party in Illinois and campaigns for its candidate for President, John Frémont.	1856	04/05-Booker T. Washington, educator, born 05/06-Sigmund Freud, psychiatrist, born 11/04-James Buchanan elected U.S. President 12/28-Woodrow Wilson, U.S. President, born Pre-human remains found in Neanderthal Valley in Germany

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<u>Events in Lincoln's Life</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Other Significant Events</u>
On June 26, Lincoln made a speech condemning the Supreme Court's ruling on the Dred Scott decision.	1857	03/06-U.S. Supreme Court rules that Blacks aren't citizens & slaves cannot sue for freedom 09/15-William Taft, U.S. President, born Hollywood is founded
On June 16, Abe is nominated to be the Republican Senator from Illinois, opposing Democrat Stephen Douglas. He gives his famous "House Divided" speech at the state convention in Springfield. He and Douglas also have a series of 7 famous debates, the 1st is held on August 21.	1858	01/25-Felix Mendelssohn's <i>The Wedding March</i> becomes popular wedding recessional after being used at wedding of Queen Victoria's daughter, Vicky 03/30-Pencil with attached eraser patented 08/28-Macy's Department Store founded 09/17-Dred Scott, slave, died 10/27-Theodore Roosevelt, U.S. President, born
Illinois legislature chooses Douglas over Lincoln for U.S. Senate by 54-46. Abe makes his last trip on the 8th Judicial Circuit in the fall, and on December 30 publishes a short autobiography.	1859	02/14-Oregon becomes 33rd U.S. state 04/20-Dicken's <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> published 04/25-Ground broken for the Suez Canal 05/21-Bell Big Ben 1st rung in London 05/22-Arthur Conan Doyle, author of Sherlock Holmes stories, born 10/16-John Brown raids Harpers Ferry trying to start a slave rebellion 11/23-Billy the Kid, outlaw, born 11/24-Charles Darwin's <i>The Origin of Species</i> published
On May 18 Lincoln is nominated to be the Republican candidate for U.S. President; once again opposed by Stephen Douglas. Abe is elected the 16th President on November 6. Then, on December 20, South Carolina secedes from the Union.	1860	04/03-The Pony Express begins 05/09-J.M. Barrie, author of <i>Peter Pan</i> , born
On January 9, Mississippi secedes, followed by Florida on the 10th, Alabama on the 11th, Georgia on the 18th and Louisiana on the 26th. On February 1, Texas secedes and on the 8th the Confederate States of America are formed. On the 11th, Lincoln leaves Springfield, traveling to Washington, D.C. by train. He becomes President on March 4. However, on April 12 at 4:30 am, the Confederates open fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston, SC. The Civil War begins. Virginia secedes on April 17. On May 6 Arkansas secedes, followed by Tennessee on the 7th and N. Carolina on the 20th. On July 21, the Union has a bad defeat at Bull Run in Virginia. On October 30, Missouri secedes.	1861	01/29-Kansas becomes 34th U.S. state 06/10-Stephen Douglas, Senator, died 08/05-U.S. government issues 1st income tax to help pay for war.

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Events in Lincoln's Life

The Union gets its 1st victory as Ulysses S. Grant captures Fort Henry, Tennessee. On February 20, Willie, age 11, dies. Abe's wife Mary Todd is devastated and never fully recovers. On June 19, Lincoln signs a law prohibiting slavery in U.S. territories. The Union is defeated again at Bull Run on August 29/30. On September 17 Gen. McClellan defeats Robert E. Lee at Antietam in Maryland; the nation's bloodiest day of battle. On September 22, Lincoln issues a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves.

Lincoln issues the final Emancipation Proclamation on January 1. Confederates are defeated at the Battle of Gettysburg on July 3. On August 10 he meets with Frederick Douglass, who urges full equality for the Union's "Negro" troops. On November 19, Abe delivers his Gettysburg Address, consecrating the battleground as a national cemetery.

On November 8, Lincoln is reelected President for a 2nd term.

On March 4, Abe is sworn in for his 2nd term as President. On April 9, Robert E. Lee surrenders his Confederate army to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox, Virginia. Lincoln makes his last public speech on April 11, focusing on the problems of reconstruction. Then, on April 14, Abe and Mary Lincoln attend the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theater. About 10:13 pm, during the 3rd act, John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln in the back of the head. Doctors attend the President and move him to a boarding house across the street, where he dies at 7:22 am the following morning. On the 26th, John Wilkes Booth is discovered in a tobacco barn in Virginia and shot dead. Abraham Lincoln is buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery outside Springfield, Illinois, on May 4.

Year

Other Significant Events

1862	01/18-John Tyler, 10th U.S. President, died 01/30-1st ironclad warship, the Monitor, is launched 02/01- <i>The Battle Hymn of the Republic</i> is published 12/02-1st Navy Hospital ships enter service
1863	01/09-The 1st section of London's Underground is opened. 06/20-West Virginia, having seceded from Virginia, becomes 35th U.S. state 07/30-Henry Ford, auto manufacturer, born 10/05-The Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island Railway begins operation; this is the oldest part of the NYC subway system 10/26-The Football Association is formed 10/29-16 countries meet in Geneva, Switzerland, to form the International Red Cross
1864	05/19-Nathaniel Hawthorne, author, died 06/15-Arlington National Cemetery is established at Robert E. Lee's previous home 10/31-Nevada becomes 36th U.S. state
1865	04/15-Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's V.P. becomes the 17th U.S. President upon Lincoln's death 05/05-The 1st train robbery takes place 07/04-Lewis Carroll publishes <i>Alice in Wonderland</i> 07/05-U.S. Secret Service is founded 12/06-The 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified. Slavery is abolished. 12/30-Rudyard Kipling, author, born

Important States in Lincoln's Life

Kentucky



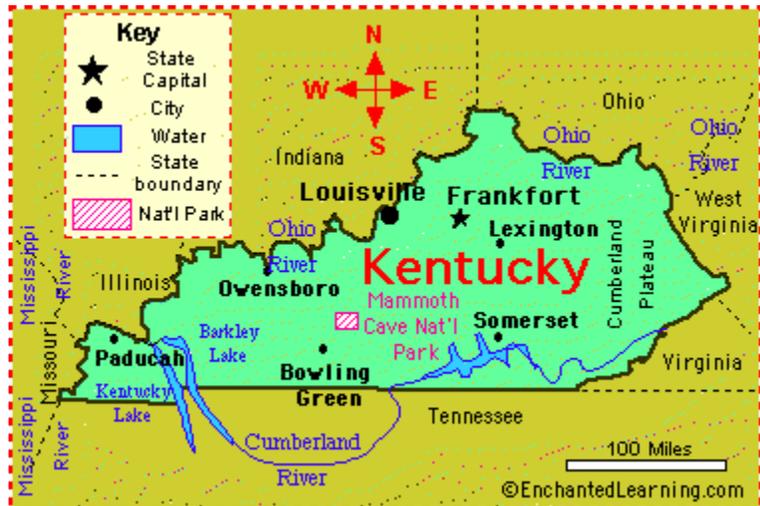
Kentucky became a state in 1792. The land was earlier a part of Virginia. Kentucky is usually included with the Southern states, but sometimes it is considered to be Mid-western. Its abbreviation is KY. People from Kentucky call themselves Kentuckians.

Known as the “Bluegrass” state, Kentucky is the 37th largest state, but 26th in population. Its state capital is Frankfort, and its largest city is Louisville.

No one knows for sure what Kentucky’s name means, but some believe it comes from an Iroquois Indian word for “meadow” or “prairie”. Others think its meaning is “land of tomorrow”.

The state motto is “United we stand, divided we fall,” and the state song is *My Old Kentucky Home* by Stephen Foster. The state bird is the cardinal and the state flower is goldenrod.

The temperature in Kentucky ranges from a summer high of 87 °F to a winter low of 23 °F (-4.9 °C). Farmers mainly grow tobacco, corn, peanuts and wheat. Other important industries include coal mining, horse-raising, whiskey-making, automobile and truck manufacturing, and chemical manufacturing.



Kentucky was a slave state, and before the Civil War one-fourth of its population was African American. Today, about 8% of its population is African American.

The state flag of Kentucky is shown on the left. In the middle, a pioneer and a statesman are shaking hands. the state motto is underneath them, and goldenrod flowers are shown circling the bottom.

Important States in Lincoln's Life

Indiana



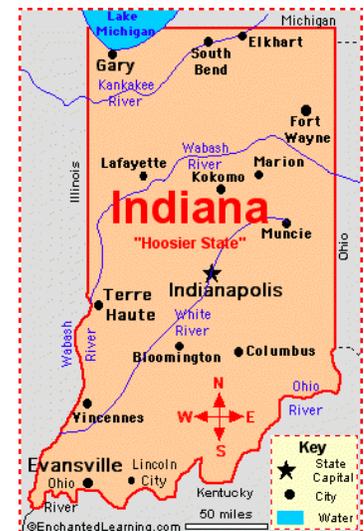
Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816. It was the 19th state to join the United States of America. A Mid-western state, Indiana is abbreviated as "IN". Its state capital is Indianapolis, which is also the state's biggest city. Indiana gets its name from "land of Indians".

People from Indiana call themselves Hoosiers. No one knows for sure where that term comes from. Some people suggest it came from pioneer days: when a person came near a cabin, they would shout "Hello the cabin," to which the people in the cabin would answer, "Who's 'ere?" (who's here). Another story is that it comes from a common question, "Who's yer 'pa?". A third suggestion is that Indiana rivermen were very good at fighting and often "hushed" their rivals, which got them the name "hushers." Indiana is known as the Hoosier state.

Indiana's state motto is "The Crossroads of America" and its state song is *On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away* by Paul Dresser. The state bird is the cardinal and the state flower the peony.

Farmers in Indiana mainly plant corn, soybeans and wheat. Other major industries include manufacturing, coal and limestone mining and steel-making. Most of the limestone in the U.S.A. comes from Indiana.

Indiana's state flag, shown below, was adopted in 1917. The person who designed it, Paul Hadley, won a contest sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in honor of the 100th year of Indiana's statehood in 1916. The 13 stars in the outer circle represent the 13 original colonies of the United States of America; the 5 stars in a half circle represent the states admitted prior to Indiana (but after the original 13), and the larger star atop the flame of the torch of Liberty represents Indiana.



Important States in Lincoln's Life

Illinois



Illinois, whose name comes from an alliance of several Native American tribes, was the 21st state in the U.S.A. It became a state on December 3, 1818. The state abbreviation is "IL"; the capital is Springfield, and the largest city (which is also the third largest city in the whole United States) is Chicago. The Mississippi River forms the western boundary of Illinois. On the northeast is Lake Michigan, one of the Great Lakes.

A Mid-Western state, almost 66% of Illinois' population lives in the northeast. It is one of states with the most people, and greatest diversity of people. Four years ago, almost 67% of the people were Caucasian, 15% were African American, almost 4% Asian, and over 13% Hispanics.

Illinois' state motto is "State Sovereignty, National Union"; its nickname is "The Prairie State". The state bird is the cardinal and the state flower is the Illinois native (purple) violet.

Farmers in Illinois grow corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, barley, rye sorghum, hogs and cattle. Most years it's the state that grows the most soybeans in the country. Manufacturers build machinery, metal parts, plastics, rubber, transportation equipment, and computer and electronic parts, as well as do chemical manufacturing. There are also many jobs in finance, publishing, petroleum and coal. Illinois is one of the wealthier states in the country.



The state flag of Illinois, pictured on the left, has the state seal on it, which was designed in 1868. The two dates on the rock refer to the date Illinois became a state and the date the state seal was designed.

*Biography of the Playwright
Jacqueline Briceño*



Ms. Briceño was born and grew up in Venezuela. She began acting in 1973, when she joined the children's theater group at the University of Carabobo. For two decades she worked with renowned theatrical companies in her city, participating in more than 40 shows, including classical and Spanish theater and theater for children. She has received numerous awards. After some years she became interested in other aspects of theater. She learned about producing, directing, working with music, playwrighting and working with children. She had charge of the direction of the Academy of Children's Theater for more than twelve years. In 1994 she created the Dorso Theater and its Conservatory of Theater for Children.

Since 1997, Jacqueline has lived in Miami, Florida. She created the Miami Children's Theater, which was invited to participate in Teatro de la Luna's 2nd International Festival of Hispanic Theater. Since then, Jacqueline has returned several times to create productions for La Luna's Experience Theater Program. She has adapted and directed *The Adventures of Pinocchio*, *Hansel and Gretel*, *Sleeping Beauty* and now *ABE: a Dream Fulfilled*.

Since 1999 Jacqueline has been an actor with Teatro Avante and a staff member of the International Festival of Hispanic Theater of Miami. As a playwright, she won the María Teresa León prize, granted by Spain's Association of Theatrical Directors and the Women's Ministry, in 2005 for her show *The House of All*. She is currently acting teacher for children in the program "Little Prometheus" and the Professional Actors Training Program of Prometheus Theater, a part of Florida Center for the Literary Arts of Miami Dade College.

Performance-Related Classroom Activities

Pre-K through 1st Grade:

Language/Pre-math: There are lots of numbers in *ABE: a Dream Fulfilled*. Practice reciting numbers from one through 10 or 20 in both English and Spanish. Once children feel completely comfortable with that, try going by twos or fives.

Geography: Using a large wall map, trace Lincoln's life from Kentucky to Indiana to Illinois and then to Washington, D.C. Ask children how they think the Lincoln family travelled.

Spanish: Reinforce the Spanish vocabulary from this Study Guide by picking one or two Words of the Day. When children are coloring, use "colorear" and "colores". You might ask them about their pets with "perro".

Writing/geography: Ask children to write about and draw their own travel stories, either in Spanish or English.

History: Show children pictures of people from Lincoln's times. Ask them questions about the people in the pictures, such as why they think women wore such big skirts and men wore such tall hats.

History: If time permits, have a Civil War Day when you turn your classroom into an old-fashioned one-room schoolhouse. Children can dress up if they want; everyone must stand when you enter the room. Learning is done by rote instead of by books.

English: Go over the appropriate vocabulary words with the children. Ask them to use the words in sentences.

Art: After seeing the performance, ask children to draw a picture of their favorite part of the show. La Luna would love to see these pictures!

2nd through 4th Grades:

History/Reading/Writing: Ask students, working in two or three-person groups, to pick someone from the timeline who was born or died during Lincoln's life to research. The students should prepare a report, play, or other way of presenting that person to the class. For example, if they choose a composer, they might play some of the composer's music while acting out a scene from his life. With an author they might take turns reading parts of her writing and then explain why she was famous.

Geography: Lincoln spent several years in Washington, D.C. as well as in the three states highlighted. Ask children to research important things about the city: does it have a motto or a special bird or plant? When was it founded?

Geography: Using the blank state maps included in this study guide, ask children to mark in important cities and rivers using an atlas for research.

Spanish: Go over the appropriate Spanish vocabulary with the students (you may want to downshift to some of the simpler words if your class knows no Spanish). Assign (or have students choose) specific words from the list. Give each student a special star or reward each time that student uses his/her word appropriately during a given time period (a week or three-day period is ideal).

History: Pick a year from Lincoln's life and, as a class, research how many interesting things happened during that year. You might break groups up into people being born or dying, inventions, wars, laws, etc. You can use the timeline as a jumping off point.

English: Go over the English vocabulary from the show. You might use some of the words as weekly spelling words. Ask students to use these words in sentences, stories, etc. As they are reading – or you are reading to them – ask students to note if the vocabulary words are used.

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Art/Writing/English/Penmanship: After the performance, ask students to illustrate one part of the play they particularly liked. Ask them to write about why they liked this part, using full sentences and paragraphs. La Luna would love to see these!

5th through 7th Grades:

History/Creative Writing: Ask students to select one battle in the Civil War and research it, singly or in groups. Either as a report, 'newscast', comic book, play, film or other format, have students present their projects to the class as a whole. Students should consider using as many vocabulary words in their project as feasible. If your class or school is bilingual, consider bilingual or Spanish-language projects.

Spanish: Work through the Spanish vocabulary with your students. Ask them to write sentences (length based on their ability) in Spanish about Lincoln's life using the appropriate vocabulary.

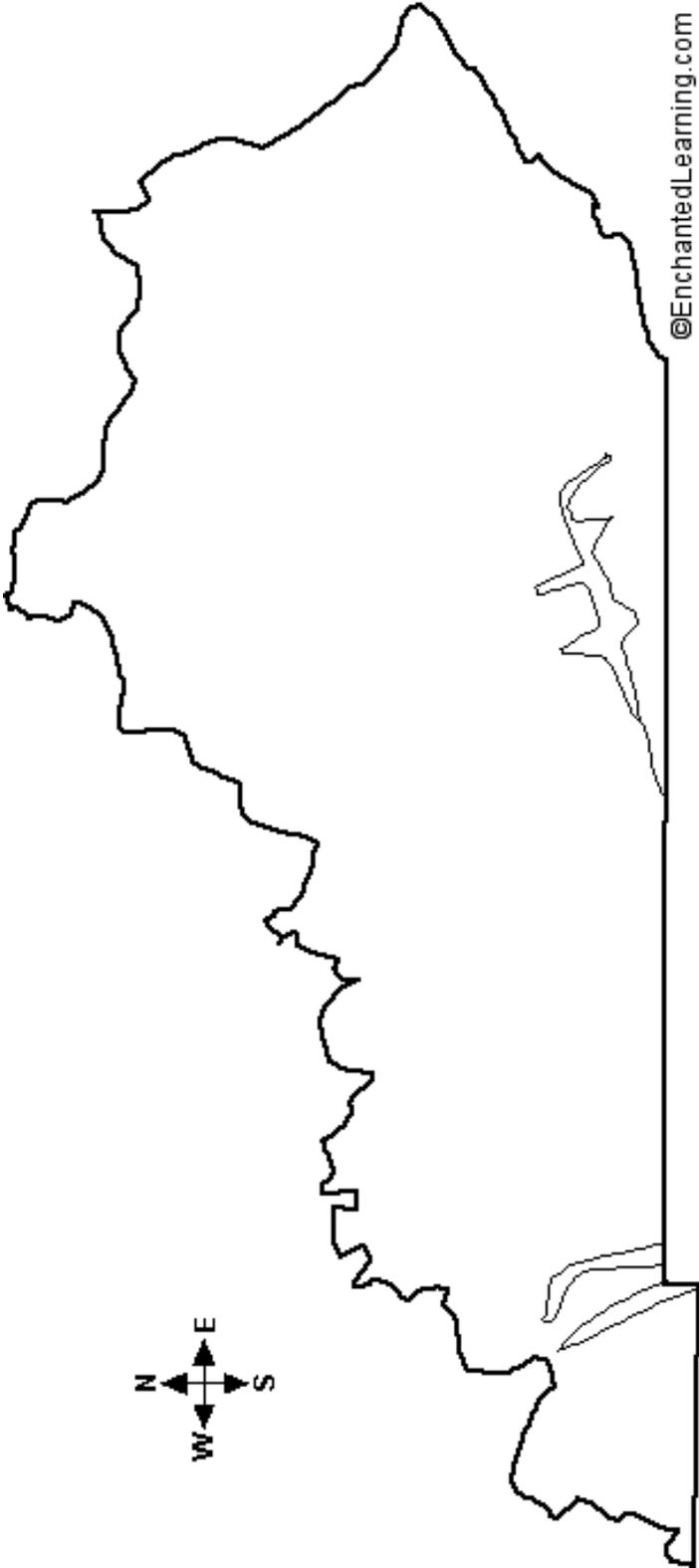
Geography: Using the blank state maps, ask students to mark in cities, towns, rivers, etc., and note Lincoln's moves and travels.

History/Public Speaking: Ask students to pick a person from the timeline who was born or died during Lincoln's life. Students should research their pick and then represent that person before the class, answering questions as though they were on an interview TV show. You can act as moderator, but also take questions from the rest of the class. Give students added points if they achieve period posture and way of speaking.

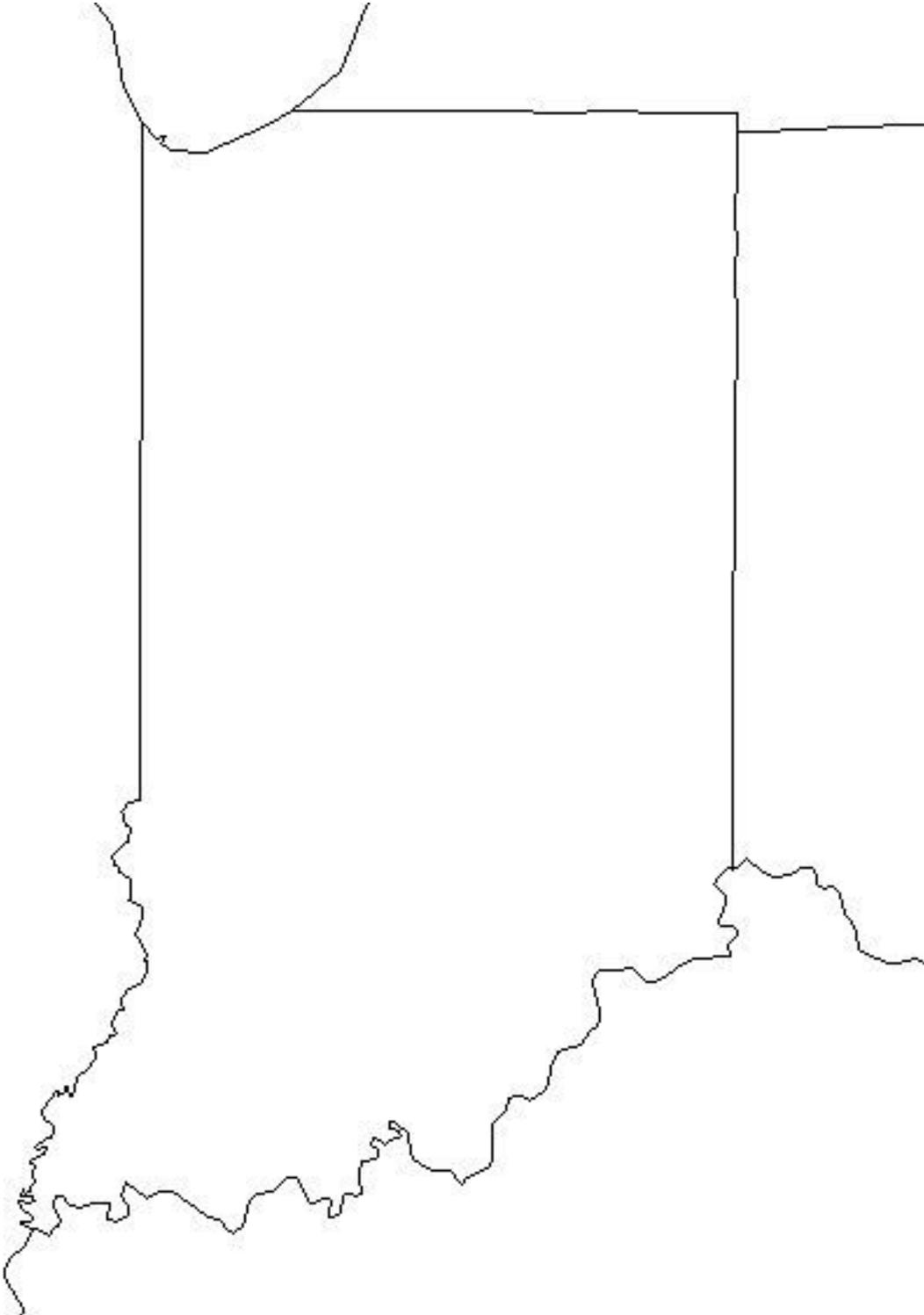
Geography/Critical Thinking: Using the short state information sheets, have the class as a whole compare the states, assess resources and debate positives and negatives of each state. In which one would they rather live?

Critical Analysis: After seeing the performance, ask students, either verbally or in writing, to review it, assigning points for acting, directing, script, costumes, set and music. If you choose to have students write their reviews, La Luna would love to see the results!

Kentucky Outline Map



Indiana Outline Map



Illinois Outline Map



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