

CASIMIR PULASKI



1747 - 1779

Lessons and Activities for Grades K – 4

**CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL EDUCATION**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The Casimir Pulaski project is a product of the Department of Language and Cultural Education, Dr. Alice P. Peters, Department Head.

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Appreciation is also expressed to:

Danuta Schneider, History Consultant and Editor

INTRODUCTION

On March 2, 1985, Governor James Thompson and the Legislature of the State of Illinois declared the first Monday in March to be a state holiday in honor of Casimir Pulaski. Jim Edgar, the present Governor of - Illinois has issued similar proclamations.

Casimir Pulaski is considered to be a hero of the American Revolution. His contributions to the United States were recognized in proclamations issued by Presidents, Ronald Reagan and George Bush and also the Congress of the United States of America.

Pulaski's name and life are well-known to the large Polish population of Chicago and the Polish population of the United States. It is important that all students learn about this man who came from Poland to help the American Colonists in their fight for freedom became a brigadier general, a Commander in the American Legion, and known as the Father of the American Cavalry. It is likewise important, to note that he made the ultimate sacrifice for freedom by his death in the Battle at Savannah, Georgia.

It is hoped that this packet of materials is designed in such a way that the information about Pulaski, the lesson plans and activities will be helpful in giving greater meaning to the celebration of this holiday for teachers and students.

How to Use This Packet

This packet is divided into three sections: grades K - 4, grades 5 - 8, and high school. Teachers should use the packet that best fits their needs. Each packet contains lesson plans, student exercises and worksheets that can be adapted for each grade level. A biography of Casimir Pulaski is included in each packet to provide teachers with information. This biography will help teachers better understand Pulaski's life and why we celebrate Casimir Pulaski Day. In grades 5 and up this biography can be given to the students and used with the enclosed exercises and worksheets.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Proclamation

WHEREAS, over one million residents of Polish descent in the State of Illinois join in celebration of their Polish heritage during the month of October; and

WHEREAS, Polish immigrants sought freedom, democracy, and a better way of life in America and brought with them their cherished national customs, their love of closely-knit family life, and their affection for their adopted country; and

WHEREAS, October is a national observance focusing on the many contributions of Polish Americans to the fields of education, science, medicine, law, business, public service, industry, and the arts; and

WHEREAS, the observance also recognizes the vital role of Polish American teachers engaged in the noble work of educating youth. Teachers encourage inquisitiveness, appreciation, and respect for the ideals preserved by Americans of Polish descent; and

WHEREAS, in October, we join Americans of Polish descent to celebrate their priceless heritage of democracy, tolerance, and humanitarianism;

THEREFORE, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim October 1997 as POLISH AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH in Illinois.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

*Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield,
this TWENTIETH day of AUGUST, in the
Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred
and NINETY-SEVENTH, and of the State of
Illinois the one hundred and SEVENTY-NINTH*



George A. Ryan
SECRETARY OF STATE

Jim Edgar
GOVERNOR



Oleszkiewicz, del.

[De la Coll^{on} de L. Chodźko.]

James Hopwood, sc.

CASIMIR PULASKI

BIOGRAPHY OF CASIMIR PULASKI

The year 1997, is the 250th anniversary of the birth of Casimir Pulaski, who is considered a hero of the continents of Europe and North America. He is a hero in Europe because he fought for the freedom of his native Poland. He is a hero in North America because he fought and died for the freedom of the United States.

To learn about Pulaski's life is to:

- * become acquainted with the history of Europe and Poland
- * gain greater knowledge of the history of the American Revolution
- * become familiar with the geography of the world, Poland and the United States

Heroes who gave their lives for our liberty should never be forgotten. Their courage and valor should be part of our education. Pulaski is a hero, and our knowledge of his life should serve as an inspiration to all who live free in the United States. His memory has been honored by the great American poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in a Poem entitled, *"Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner."*

We Remember Casimir Pulaski

Early years.

Count Casimir Pulaski (Kazimierz Pulaski) was born on March 4, 1747, in Winiary near Warsaw. His parents, Jozef and Marianna Pulaski, were of Polish gentry. His schooling consisted of first attending a parish school in his hometown of Warka, then going to the Theatine School in Warsaw. In 1763, Pulaski became a page in the court of Prince Charles of Courland, the son of Augustus III, King of Poland. Here he gained his first military experience during a six month stay at Prince Charles' military camp.

In 1764, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski was elected King of Poland. Although Poland did see progress under his reign in cultural and educational areas, it suffered politically because this king was under the influence of the empress of Russia, Catherine the Great. Many Polish people felt that their freedom as a nation was in jeopardy since the king's loyalty wasn't completely to the Polish nation.

Military Training and Career

Early in his military career, Pulaski learned good military strategies, which he later used in fighting for the freedom of Poland and the United States. In Poland he, his father, and his brothers belonged to a group of patriots who were known as the Bar Confederacy. The goal of the Bar Confederacy was to fight against Russia because at this time Russia was encroaching further and further into the Poland and taking advantage of Poland's poor political and economic situation.

His great tactical and strategic ability in leading guerrilla warfare against the Russian armies, resulted in Pulaski's becoming a Commander of the Confederate Units of the Polish Army. At the young age of twenty-two Pulaski became the Marshal of the Confederate Army of the Lomza region. He lived through many victories and defeats. His last battle in the defense of Czestochowa, a city and a Polish shrine, brought him fame throughout Poland and Europe. Nevertheless, the complete victory which he longed for, a free Poland, was not realized. In 1772, Poland lost much of its territory and its freedom to Russia, Prussia and Austria,

After the fall of the Bar Confederacy, the Polish armies dwindled. Many Polish soldiers lost their lives in battles; among them was Pulaski's own brother, Franciszek. His brother, Anthony, was taken into captivity and his father lost his life while in prison. Later, there were court hearings condemning the Bar Confederacy. Pulaski was accused of trying to kidnap King Stanislaw Poniatowski, who was backed by Catherine the Great. This forced Pulaski along with a few of his followers into exile in Europe, where he sought help in his bid to free Poland. Unfortunately, their efforts to win support to free Poland were without results. Pulaski was now alone in exile never to return to Poland. While in Europe he learned that the American Colonists were fighting for their freedom from England. In France, Pulaski met with Benjamin Franklin, who was looking for experienced soldiers to fight against England in the American Colonies. Franklin was so impressed with Pulaski's accomplishments that he wrote a letter introducing Pulaski to General George Washington.

Freedom Fighter in the American Colonies

Pulaski didn't waste any time. He sailed for the American Colonies on June 6, 1777. He arrived in Marblehead, Massachusetts (near Boston), on July 23, 1777. In August, after a short stay in Boston, he reported to the headquarters of General George Washington. He also offered his services to the Continental Congress. On September 11, he took part in his first battle on American soil. In the Battle of Brandywine (near Philadelphia), he is alleged to have saved the life of George Washington and his troops. On September 15, in recognition of his skills as a military leader, the Continental Congress appointed him Brigadier General of the Cavalry, in charge of defending Washington's troops. Because of his excellent work in training the soldiers, he became known as the Father of the American Cavalry.

In the following months of 1777, he took part in the battles of Germantown, and patrolled the area around Valley Forge where Washington's army was stranded in winter quarters. He also fought and trained the troops at Trenton. Because Pulaski was an immigrant and had difficulties with the English language, he had a hard time communicating and being understood by the colonial officers. This caused him great distress.

In March of 1778, he came to General Washington with a request to resign from the cavalry. He proposed a plan to create his own independent legion based on a European model. While he was in Yorktown, he submitted his plan to Congress and received permission to form his Pulaski Legion. The Pulaski Legion was composed mostly of immigrant soldiers. He established the headquarters for his legion in Baltimore, Maryland. From late April until September 15, he trained his soldiers. Since the Continental Congress had no money for the Legion's uniforms, Pulaski paid the \$17,000 for the uniforms from his own money. (Some sources say that Pulaski raised as much as \$50,000 toward the American Revolution). In September of 1778, Pulaski announced to Washington that his legion was ready for action.

On October 8, 1778, the Pulaski Legion arrived at Egg Harbor, New Jersey. Unfortunately, it was defeated here by the British in a surprise attack. After its defeat, the Pulaski Legion marched to Trenton. In February of 1779, the Legion was ordered by Washington to move south from Yorktown in the direction of Savannah, Georgia. On the way to Savannah, Pulaski and his soldiers experienced a great victory in Charleston, on May 8, 1779. After the victory, Pulaski was hailed by the Americans for his great military leadership.

Tragedy struck this freedom fighter, on October 9, 1779. Pulaski was mortally wounded at the battle of Savannah, Georgia. Later he was put aboard the ship *The Wasp*, where he died on October 11. Tradition says that he was buried at sea, but now it is speculated that perhaps his ashes are buried under his monument in Savannah, Georgia. On October 21, 1779, a symbolic funeral in Pulaski's honor was held in Charleston, where he had achieved such a great victory. Many citizens of Charleston came to honor their hero.

No one expected that this young talented soldier would die at the age of 32. He was such a valued fighter for American freedom that even the musket ball which killed him was removed and later placed in the Georgia Historical Museum. His death did not go unnoticed. He became an American hero, a symbol of freedom to the people of this new nation.

HOW PULASKI IS REMEMBERED TODAY

Monuments

The Continental Congress voted to have a monument erected in Pulaski's honor. The monument was unveiled in 1910. Today the monument to Pulaski stands in Washington, D.C. as does the bust of Pulaski in the Capitol Building. In Savannah, Georgia, there is a famous monument to his memory whose cornerstone was laid by Pulaski's good friend Lafayette, and whose partial unveiling occurred in 1853. Chicago which has the most Polish people in the world, other than Warsaw, boasts of having a bust of Pulaski in the Highlanders' House on South side of the city.

Cities, Countries, Streets, and Places Named after Pulaski

His contribution to America's freedom and to the American Revolution is recognized by no less than 12 states which have named their cities, counties, and roadways after Casimir Pulaski. For example, in Georgia (west of Savannah and south of the city of Macon), there is a Pulaski County. One of the islands near Savannah has a fort named after Pulaski which has existed since 1861. In southern Illinois, there is a Pulaski city which is located in Pulaski county. The city received its charter in 1857. Other counties named after this hero of the revolution are in the states of Indiana, Kentucky (south of the city of Lexington) and Missouri (about 40 miles south of Jefferson City). The capital city of Arkansas, Little Rock, is in Pulaski County. In the state of Virginia (between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains) there is a Pulaski County and a city established in 1886, which has 10,000 inhabitants. Other states further honoring Pulaski are Pennsylvania, New York (the area by Lake Ontario about 50 miles from Syracuse), Wisconsin (northwest of the city of Green Bay), southern Tennessee (near the border of Alabama) and Michigan. In Indiana, a section of Interstate I 65 has been named the Casimir Pulaski Memorial Highway.

It is interesting to note that many states have remembered the contributions of this great man by naming places after him. It would be interesting to become familiar with the geography of the United States by locating the previously mentioned places on a U. S. map.

Holidays in Honor of Casimir Pulaski.

In 1929, the Continental Congress voted to establish October 11, as a day of commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Pulaski's death. Since then United States presidents have issued proclamations to honor this day.

On March 2, 1985, the former governor of Illinois, James Thompson, decreed the first Monday in March as a holiday to commemorate Casimir Pulaski Day. The city of Chicago followed by issuing a proclamation stating the great deeds of this hero. Since that time it is a holiday in the State of Illinois. March 4th is a Pulaski Holiday in the State of Indiana. Similar resolutions have been proposed in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Stamps and Commemoratives

In 1926 a commemorative medal was stamped with the likenesses of Pulaski, Kosciuszko (another Polish soldier and hero in the American Revolution) and Washington, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. It was similar to the medal which was created in 1876. Poland also put out a stamp, with the likenesses of Pulaski, Kosciuszko and Washington. In 1939 the United States put out a stamp honoring Pulaski.



Conclusion

It is interesting to note that Casimir Pulaski has been honored by Americans throughout the centuries even before the existence of a large Polish population in the United States. The contributions of Pulaski to our freedom have made him an admirable hero for American and Polish people.

Suggested Lesson Plans - Kindergarten

Goals:

- * To introduce the Casimir Pulaski holiday to students
- * To introduce a United States Flag and a Polish Flag
- * To introduce the White Eagle a symbol of Poland

Objectives:

Students will:

- * color a picture of Casimir Pulaski.
- * listen and retell the story of Pulaski.
- * trace and write the name of Casimir Pulaski.
- * trace and write the date of the Pulaski holiday.
- * color and cut out a picture of the Polish and American flag.

Vocabulary:

Casimir Pulaski hero
Poland
America
freedom

Materials:

Storybook about Pulaski's life, worksheets with Pulaski's picture, Polish and American Flag, scissors, crayons, glue, string, red and white construction paper.

Procedure:

- Show a picture of Casimir Pulaski and tell the students that March 4th is an important holiday.
- Write the name of Casimir Pulaski on the blackboard and tell the students that he is a very important hero who came from Poland to fight for freedom in America (United States).
- Ask students what a hero is and who is their hero.
- Read and discuss the story of Casimir Pulaski with the students.
- Color and cut out a picture of Casimir Pulaski.
- Have students trace Pulaski's name and the date of the holiday.
- Help students find Poland and the United States on a globe.

Teacher Information:

- The Casimir Pulaski holiday falls on the first Monday of March although the actual date of his birth is March 4th.
- Resource Book: Stanley Sleuth Learns about Casimir Pulaski : Rochelle Carmen

Additional Activities:

Students will make a banner with Pulaski's picture. Include the Polish and American flags on the banner under Pulaski's picture on a piece of red construction paper. Paste Pulaski's name and the date of the holiday on the bottom part of the banner. Put the banner on a stick. (see following page for example.)

CASIMIR PULASKI



1747 - 1779

Lessons and Activities for Kindergarten

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Students: Write Pulaski's name and his birth date on the banner.

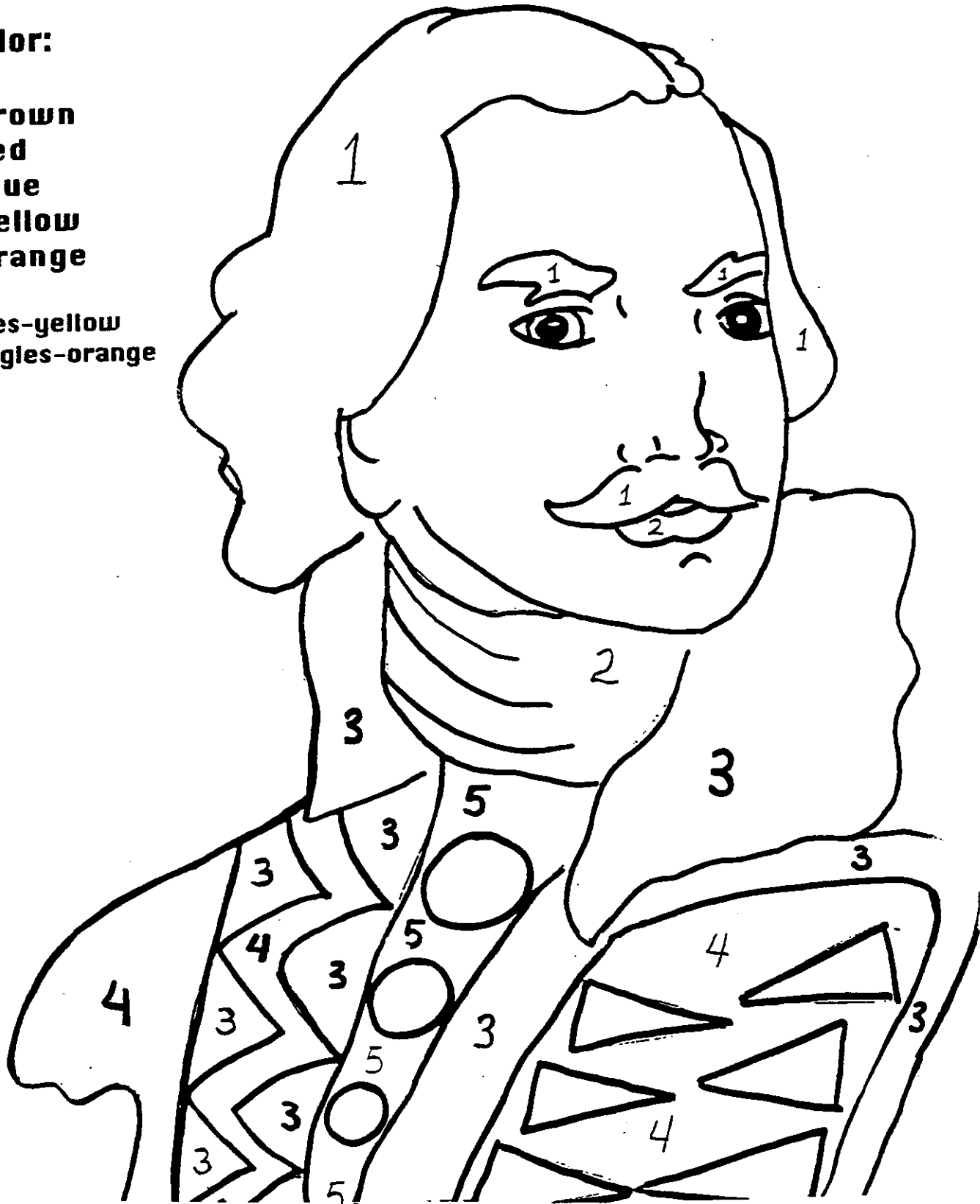
Idea:

Have students make their own banners with their own picture and birthday.

Color:

- 1-brown**
- 2-red**
- 3-blue**
- 4-yellow**
- 5-orange**

circles-yellow
triangles-orange



Casimir Pulaski



1 - yellow
2 - red

Suggested Lesson Plans -- Grades 1 and 2

(Adapt to appropriate grade level)

Goals:

- To acquaint students with the Casimir Pulaski holiday and with this hero of the American Revolution

Objectives:

Students will:

- receive a picture of Casimir Pulaski and be able to recognize this hero of the American Revolution and to copy his name.
- receive a story of Casimir Pulaski, listen to it and retell it in their own words.
- make their own booklets of Casimir Pulaski's life (booklet is included).
- relate the story of Pulaski's life in their own words after seeing a film about him.
- demonstrate the meaning of the word biography by writing a story of their friend's life.
- recognize a Polish flag and the white eagle as a symbol of Poland.
- be able to find Europe and North America on a globe.
- be able to find Poland and the United States on a globe.
- write a paragraph about Pulaski. (grade 2)

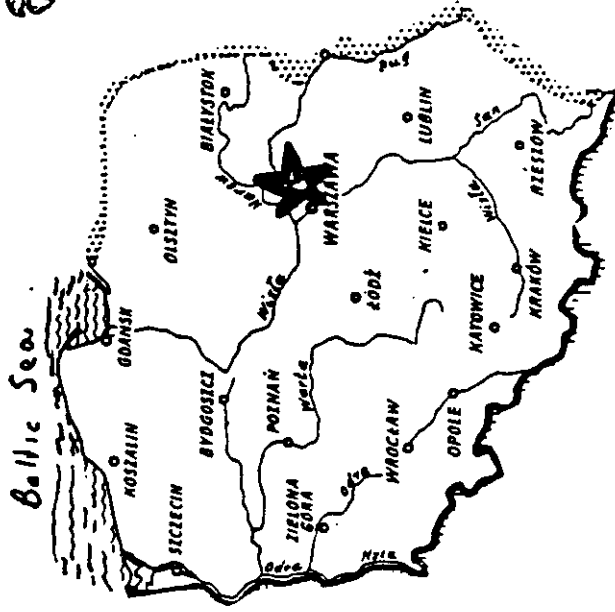
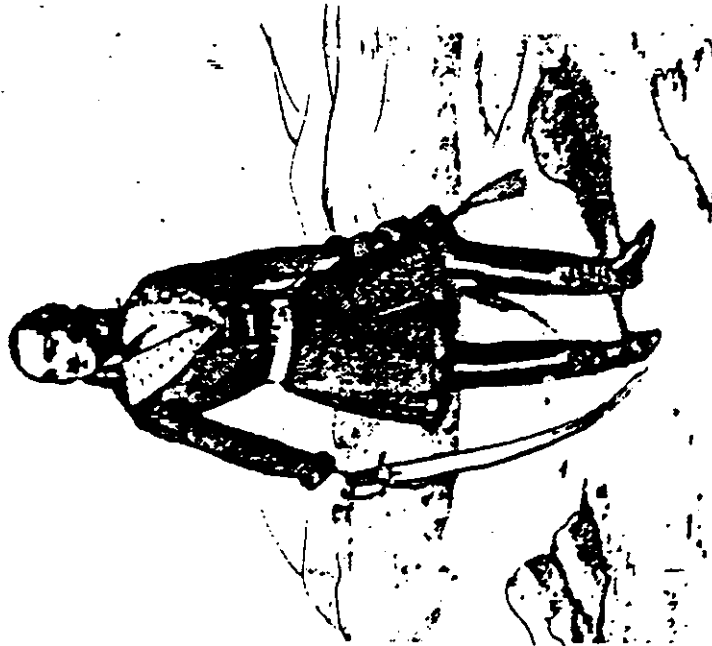
Materials Needed:

Worksheets on Pulaski's life, biography and picture of Pulaski, pictures of Polish eagle, globe, crayons, scissors, glue.

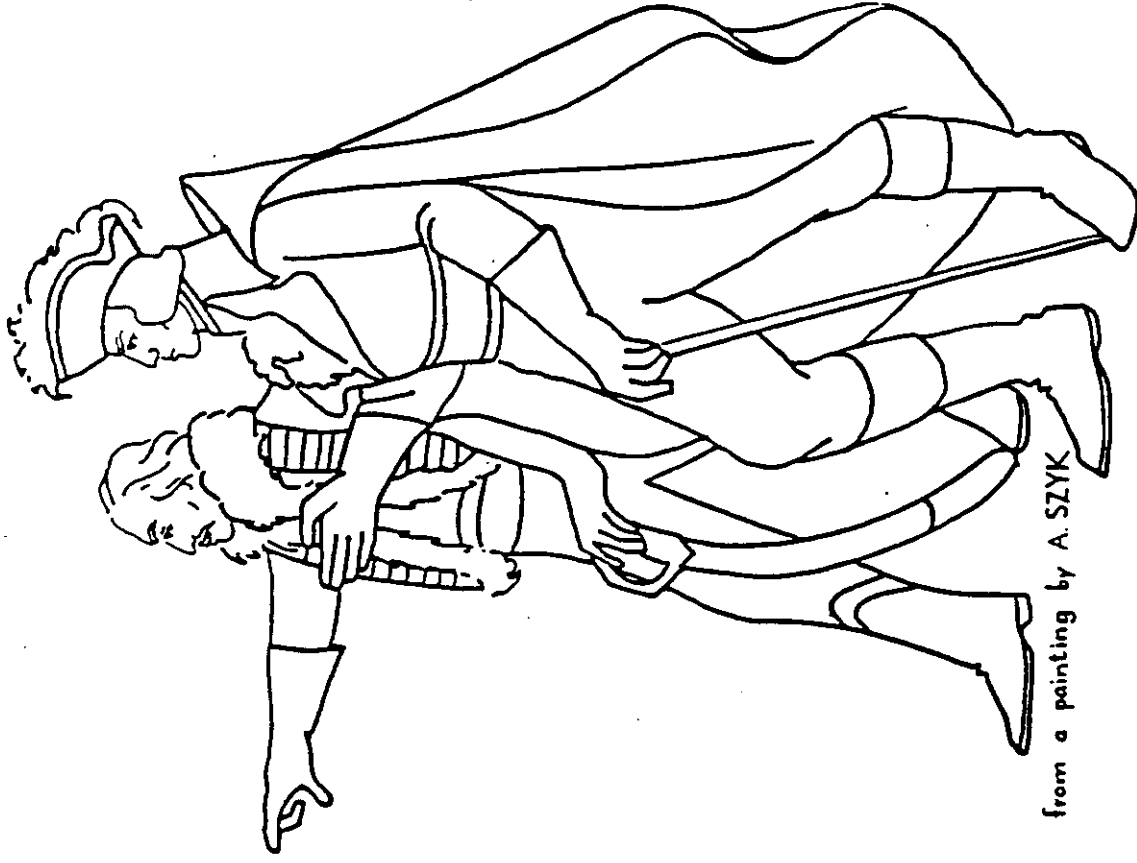
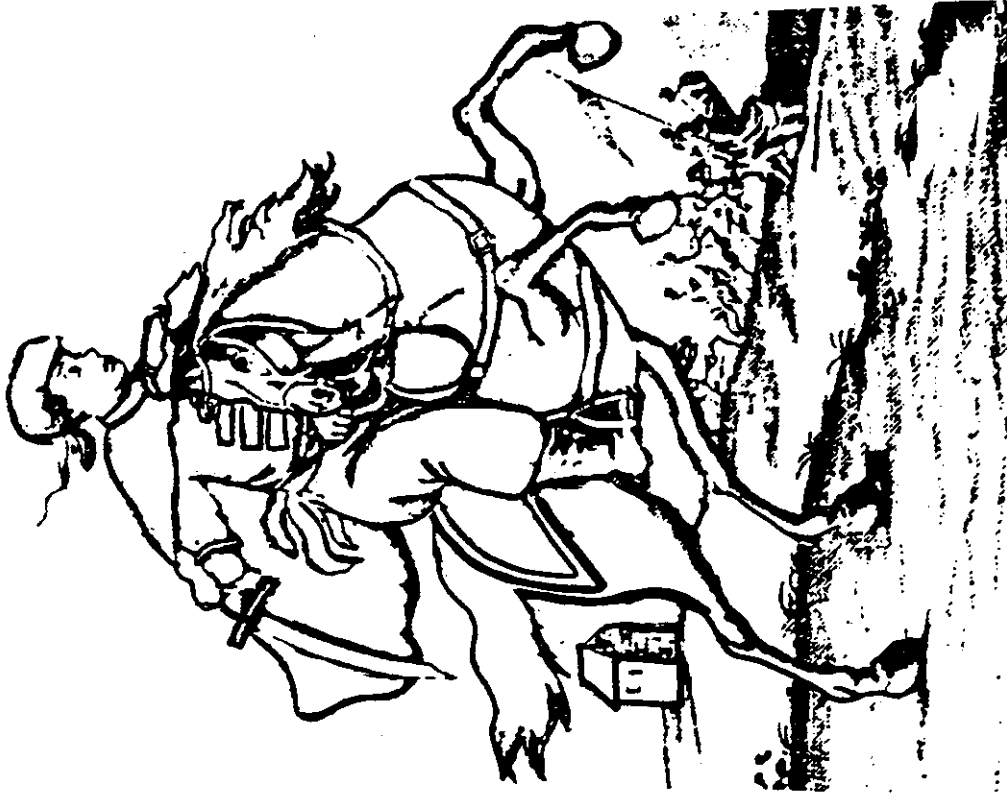
Procedures:

- Ask students if they know what a hero is, and if they know a hero.
- Call attention to the date of the holiday on the calendar.
- Read or have the students read a the narrative provided, or a book about Casimir Pulaski.
- Show a short film about his Pulaski's life.
- Ask students if they know what the word biography means.
- Tell students to make a booklet about Casimir Pulaski's life with the materials enclosed in this packet.
- Have students view a short film of Poland and color a map of Poland and locate Warsaw, Poland's capitol on a map.
- Discuss with students why Pulaski came to the United States.
- Have students locate on a map of the United States Savannah, Georgia where Pulaski died.
- Decorate a classroom bulletin board displaying students' work.

Casimir Pulaski



Poland



from a painting by A. SZYK

**Casimir Pulaski
becomes a soldier.**

**Casimir Pulaski with
George Washington**

Casimir Pulaski

Casimir Pulaski was born near Warsaw, Poland on March 4, 1747. He became a soldier to help Poland become free. But his enemies wanted to kill him so he went to France. In France he met Benjamin Franklin who asked Pulaski to come to America to help George Washington's army. Pulaski came to America and became a general. He won many battles for the American army. He was a great leader. But he was wounded in a battle in Georgia. He died on October 11, 1779. The people of America remember him as a hero and symbol of our freedom.

1) Where was Pulaski born? _____

2) Why did he become a soldier? _____

3) Who did Pulaski meet in France? _____

4) What did Benjamin Franklin want Pulaski to do? _____

5) What did Pulaski win in America? _____

6) What happened to Pulaski in a Battle in Georgia? _____

7) Why do the people of America remember Casimir Pulaski? _____



Casimir Pulaski



from a painting by A. SZYK

Casimir Pulaski with George Washington



1 - yellow
2 - red

Suggested Lesson Plans -- Grades 3 and 4

Goals:

- To introduce the students to the biography of Casimir Pulaski
- To acquaint the students with Pulaski's contributions to the American Revolution
- To help the students learn to use map skills

Objectives:

Students will:

- read and discuss the life of Casimir Pulaski.
- locate Poland on a world map.
- locate the U.S. on a world map.
- discuss the reasons for Pulaski's arrival in the U.S.
- relate the contributions Pulaski made to the American Revolution.
- relate orally or in written form why Casimir Pulaski is considered a hero of the American Revolution.
- become familiar with places that are named after Pulaski.
- demonstrate in written or oral form why Pulaski is honored with a holiday.

Vocabulary:

nobleman
patriot
empress
battle
colony

legion
cavalry
revolution
escaped

Materials Needed:

Pictures of Casimir Pulaski; story of his life (provided); maps of the world, Europe, and United States; a picture of the white eagle; film about Pulaski; worksheets

Procedures:

- Display a picture of Casimir Pulaski in the classroom with the name of the holiday and its date.
- Discuss the concept of hero and tell the students that they are going to read about a hero 'who helped the U.S. to become free.
- Relate a brief history of the American Revolution.
- Read and discuss the biographical text about Casimir Pulaski.
- Check students' knowledge of the facts covered by assigning the worksheets enclosed.
- Assign the map worksheets that show the continents of Europe and North America.
- Make a booklet about Pulaski's life using the enclosed pictures.
- Prepare a bulletin board bearing the students' work on Pulaski. Show a film about Pulaski and/or Poland.

Casimir Pulaski

Casimir Pulaski was born on March 4, 1747 near Warsaw in Poland. Joseph Pulaski, Casimir's father, was a nobleman, a man of power, who owned much land. He taught his children to be good patriots and to love Poland. But, the empress of Russia, Catherine the Great, wanted Poland to be under her rule. Slowly, but surely, she kept getting land and power in Poland. The Pulaski family was against her plan. So, Joseph Pulaski and his three sons fought for Poland's freedom from Russia. Joseph Pulaski and one son died in Poland's fight for freedom. But Pulaski kept on fighting until he was caught and sentenced to death. Luckily, he escaped to France. Meanwhile, Poland was divided by Russia, Prussia and Austria.

While in France in 1776 Pulaski met Benjamin Franklin. Ben Franklin came from the American colonies to try to get military leaders who could help the Americans in their fight for freedom from England. Casimir Pulaski understood why people wanted freedom and why they would fight for it. So he decided to come to the colonies to help George Washington's army.

Casimir Pulaski came to this country on July 23, 1777. He met General George Washington who welcomed his help in fighting the English. On September 15, 1777, Casimir Pulaski was made a General of the Cavalry. That meant that he would lead soldiers who rode on horses into battle. He trained these soldiers so well that they became known as "Pulaski's Legion."

The first battle of "Pulaski's Legion" took place in New Jersey in 1778. Many of the soldiers died because the English attacked them by surprise. But in 1779, when "Pulaski's Legion" went to South Carolina, they won the battle.

The last battle of Casimir Pulaski's life was held in Savannah, Georgia. He was very badly wounded while still riding this horse. He was carried away by his soldiers and placed on a ship named The Wasp to get medical help. But he died two days later on October 11, 1779. He was only 32 years old.

The people of the city of Charleston were very sad to hear of the death of their gallant defender Casimir Pulaski. They decided that on October 22, 1779, a large funeral procession be held to honor him as a hero. Today, Casimir Pulaski is known as a hero of two continents, America and Europe.

A) Vocabulary - Matching

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) nobleman _____ | a) a queen; a female ruler of a country |
| 2) patriot _____ | b) soldiers fighting on horseback |
| 3) empress _____ | c) a person who loves and supports his or her country |
| 4) battle _____ | d) a large number of soldiers |
| 5) legion _____ | e) person of power who owned land |
| 6) cavalry _____ | f) a fight in a war |

B) True or False

- 7) Joseph Pulaski helped Catherine the Great. _____
- 8) Casimir Pulaski was sentenced to death. _____
- 9) In Poland Pulaski met George Washington. _____
- 10) The American Colonies wanted freedom from England.
- 11) Ben Franklin met Pulaski in France. _____
- 12) Pulaski became a general in the American colonies.
- 13) Pulaski won every battle. _____
- 14) Pulaski was captain of the Wasp. _____

C) On the back of this worksheet, answer the questions below.

- 15) Why was Pulaski and his family against Catherine the Great?
- 16) Why did Pulaski leave Poland?
- 17) Why did Ben Franklin want Pulaski to come to the colonies?
- 18) Who was George Washington?
- 19) What happened to Pulaski in Savannah, Georgia?
- 20) What did the people of Charleston do to honor Pulaski?

Answers to 3rd and 4th grade work — Casimir Pulaski**A) Matching**

- 1) e
- 2) c
- 3) a
- 4) f
- 5) d
- 6) b

B) True or False

- 7) F
- 8) T
- 9) F
- 10) T
- 11) T
- 12) T
- 13) F
- 14) F

C) (Possible answers to questions. Answers will vary.)

15) Catherine the Great wanted Poland to be under her rule. She kept getting land and power in Poland. The Pulaski family wanted Poland to be free.

16) Pulaski left Poland because he was sentenced to death.

17) Benjamin Franklin came to France to get military leaders who could help the Americans fight for freedom from England.

18) George Washington was the first President of the United States.

19) Pulaski was mortally wounded in a battle in Savannah, Georgia.

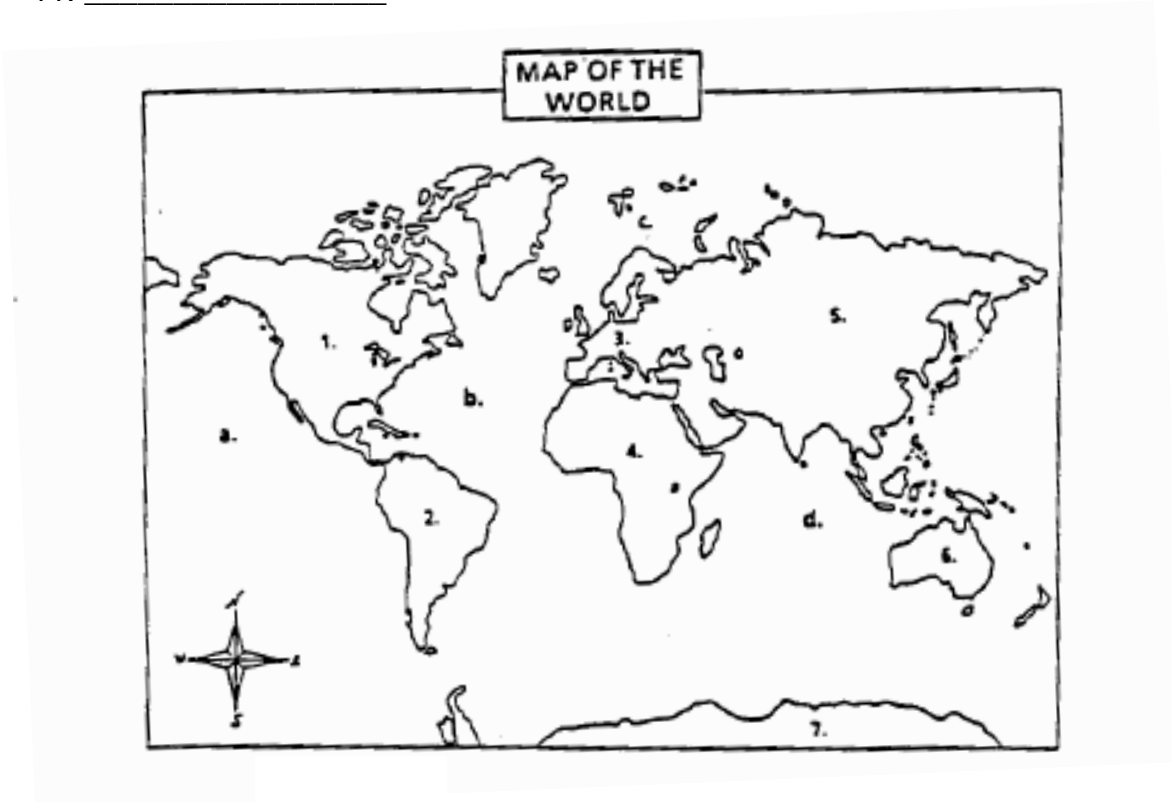
20) They held a large funeral procession to honor Pulaski as a hero.

A. Instructions: Study the world map below. Write the names of the seven continents.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
 7. _____

Write the names of the four oceans:

8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____
 11. _____



CONTINENTS

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. NORTH AMERICA | 5. ASIA |
| 2. SOUTH AMERICA | 6. AUSTRALIA |
| 3. EUROPE | 7. ANTARCTICA |
| 4. AFRICA | |

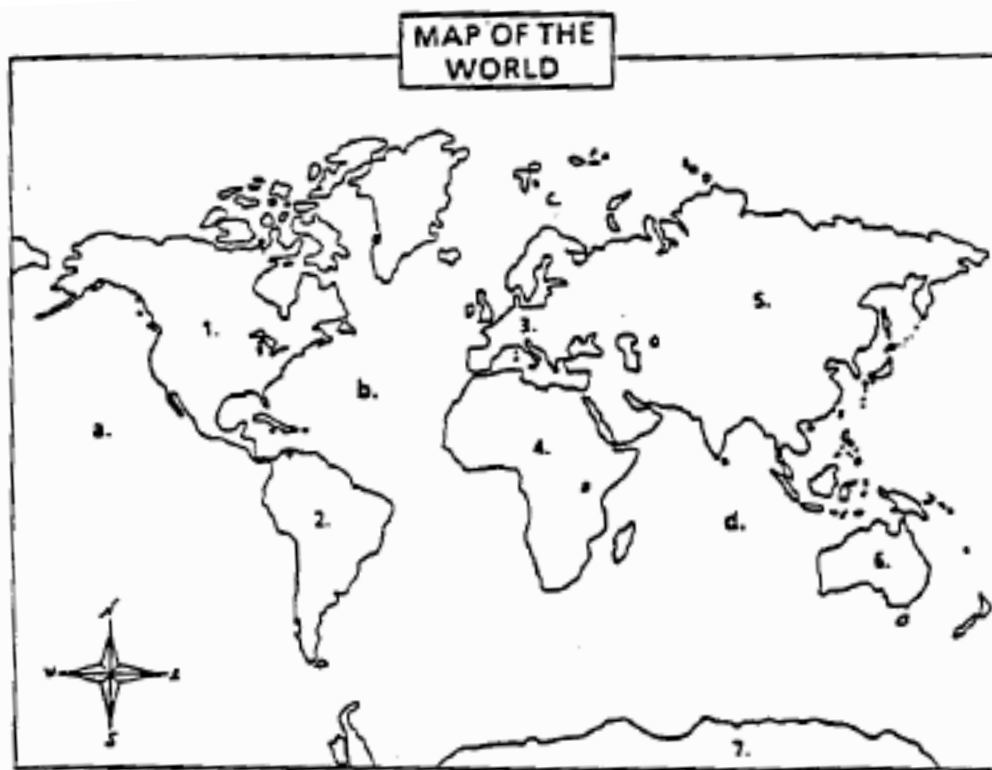
OCEANS

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. PACIFIC | c. ARCTIC |
| b. ATLANTIC | d. INDIAN |

Answer Key:

Instructions: Check your answers.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>Asia</u> | 2. <u>Africa</u> | 3. <u>Antarctica</u> |
| 4. <u>South America</u> | 5. <u>Australia</u> | 6. <u>Europe</u> |
| 7. <u>North America</u> | | |
| 8. <u>Pacific Ocean</u> | 9. <u>Atlantic Ocean</u> | |
| 10. <u>Indian Ocean</u> | 11. <u>Arctic Ocean</u> | |

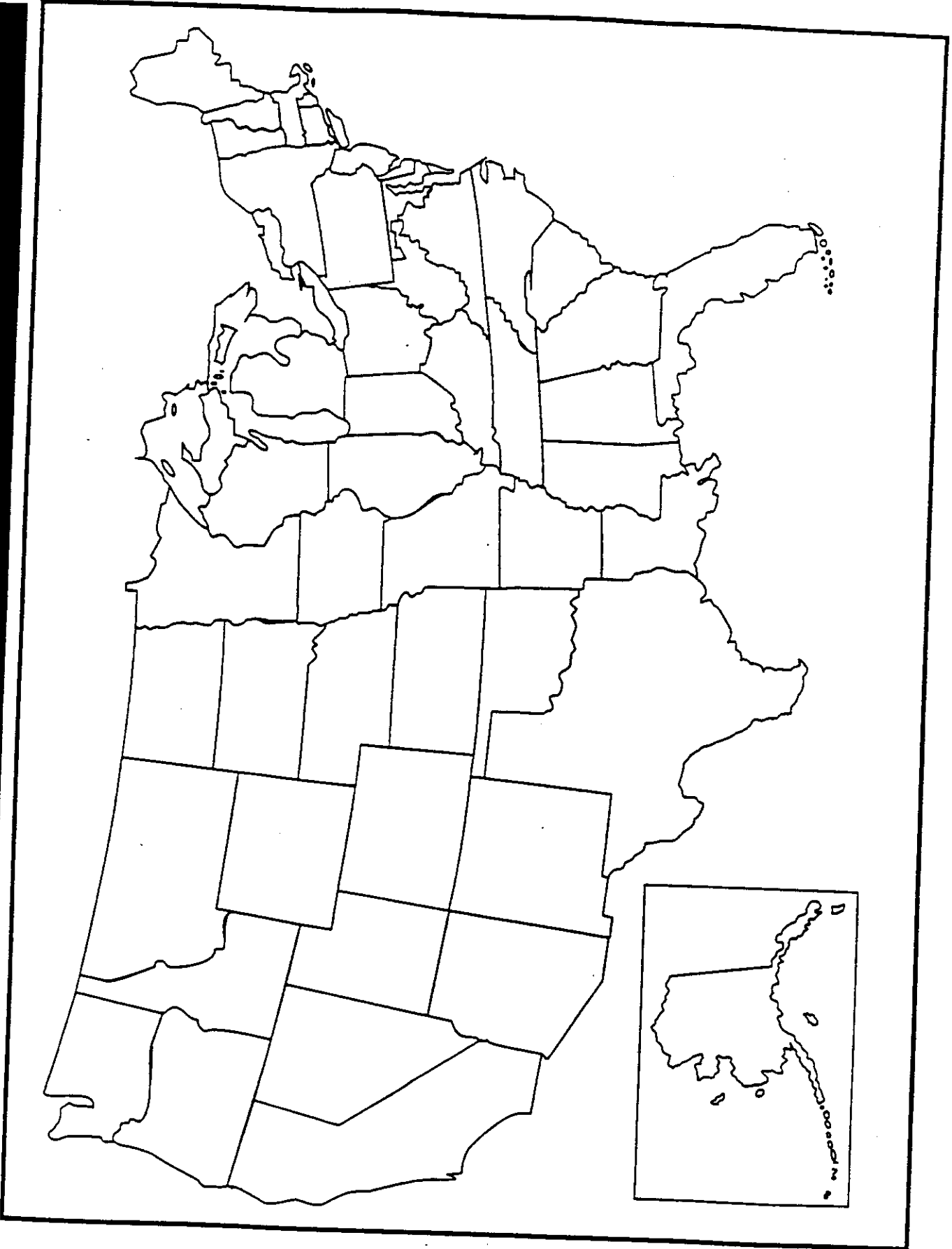
CONTINENTS

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. NORTH AMERICA | 5. ASIA |
| 2. SOUTH AMERICA | 6. AUSTRALIA |
| 3. EUROPE | 7. ANTARCTICA |
| 4. AFRICA | |

OCEANS

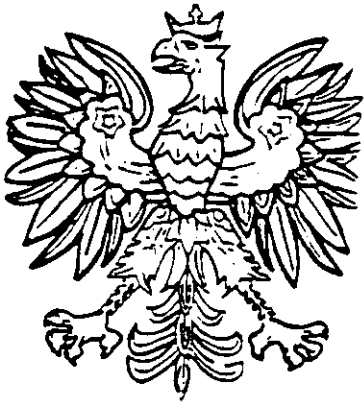
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. PACIFIC | c. ARCTIC |
| b. ATLANTIC | d. INDIAN |

Map of **THE UNITED STATES**



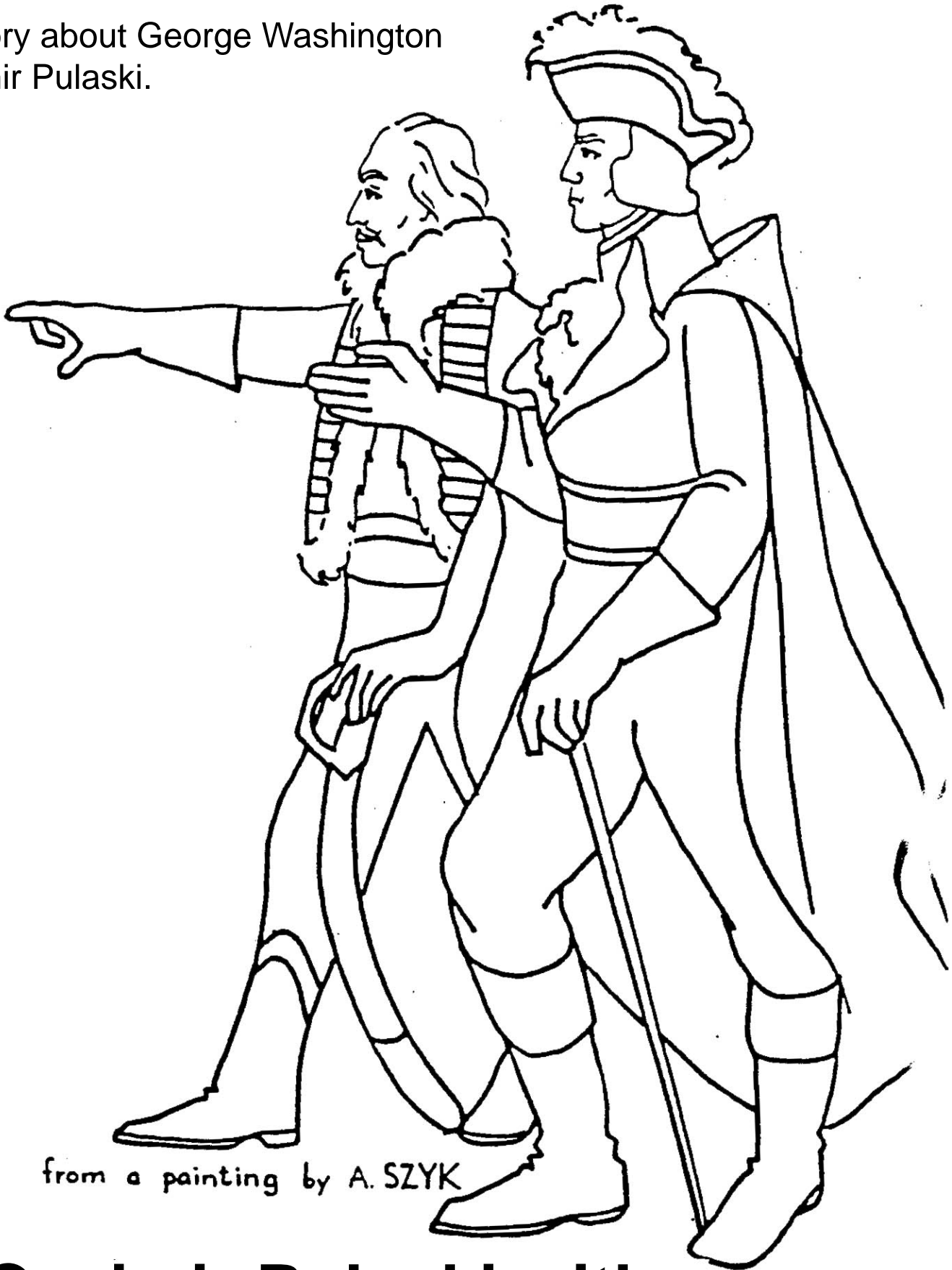


1 - yellow
2 - red



Casimir Pulaski

Write a story about George Washington and Casimir Pulaski.



from a painting by A. SZYK

Casimir Pulaski with George Washington



Casimir Pulaski bust by D. Saunders
Bar Confederation Cross awarded to Casimir
Pulaski in Poland on February 2 1771

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION OF POLISH LETTERS

In order to facilitate pronunciation, the following chart gives the Polish alphabet, its I.P.A. symbols, and English words which utilize sounds closest to the Polish sounds.

<u>Polish Alphabet</u>	<u>I.P.A. Symbols</u>	<u>English Words Using Sounds Equivalent to Polish Letters</u>
a	a	mama
ą	˜a	tone (nasal sound)
e	ɛ	end
ę	˜e	no equivalent (nasal sound)
i	i	even
o	o	all
ó	u	mood
u	u	mood
y	i	in
b	b	best
c	ts	tsar
ć	tʃ	child
cz	tʃ	no equivalent -- closest, soft <u>ch</u> sound
d	d	do

Polish Alphabet

I.P.A. Symbols

English Words Using Sounds Equivalent to Polish Letters

dz

dʒ

job

dz

dʒ

close to j in jungle

dź

dʒ

gee

f

f

for

g

g

go

h

h

how

ch

h

how

j

j

you

k

k

king

l

l

low

r

w

water

m

m

mama

n

n

no

n

n

onion

p

p

papa

r

r

trilled r

s

s

so

Polish Alphabet

I.P.A. Symbols

English Words Using Sounds Equivalent to Polish Letters

ś	ś	show (palatalized)
sz	ʃ	no equivalent (closest, sh_sound)
szcz	ʃ t ʃ	no equivalent (closest, sh_ch sound)
t	t	to
w	v	van
z	z	zero
ź	ʒ	measure
rz	ʒ	measure
ź	ʒ	genre (palatalized)

Note:

The Polish alphabet does not include the letters q, v, or x. The Polish substitute for the English q is kw, as in kworum for the English quorum. The English v sound is made by the Polish letter w. The English x sound is made by the Polish letters ks.

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES IN POLISH

good morning	- dzien dobry
good-bye	- dowidzenia
please	- prosze
thank you	- dziekuje
good	- dobrze
bad, wrong	- zle
better	- lepiej
louder	- glosniej
quiet	- cicho

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES – PYTANIA I ODPOWIEDZI

How do you say that?	- Jak to sie mowi?
What does that mean?	- Co to znaczy?
I have a question.	- Mam pytanie.
I don't understand.	- Nie rozumiem.
I know.	- Wiem
I don't know.	- Nie wiem.

CLASSROOM COMMAND – W KLASIE

Please repeat.	- Prosze powtorzyc.
Please open your books.	- Prosze otworzyc ksiazki.
Please close your books.	- Prosze zamknac ksiazki.
Please write.	- Prosze pisac.
Please stand up.	- Prosze wstac.
Please sit down.	- Prosze usiasc.
Say it in English/Polish.	- Prosze powiedziec po angielsku/polsku
Pay attention.	- Prosze uwazac.
Think for a moment.	- Prosze pomyslec.
Please don't hurry.	- Prosze sie nie spieszyc.
Don't get nervous.	- Prosze sie nie denerwowac.
Come here.	- Prosze chodzi tutaj.

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1 for children grades K-4

2 text in Polish

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