ALBUM BOOK BACKDROPS: BUD NOT BUDDY (EMILY KORMAN 11/11)

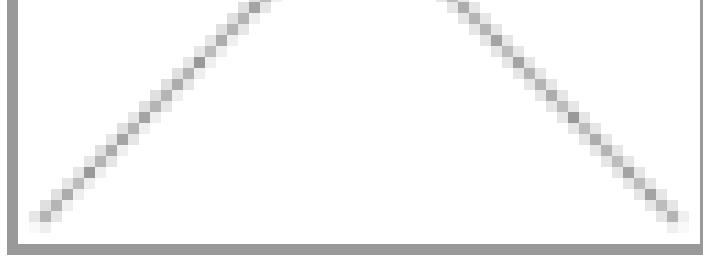
Album Description

This Book Backdrop is set in the author's home state of in the 1930's. Bud, the main character, travels the state from Flint to Grand Rapids giving a glimpse of the midwestern state in the 1930. It tells the story of an orphaned boy who sets out on a quest to find his father after his mother's death and along the way he meets many different types of people: a homeless family, labor organizer, Lefty, former baseball player, and Herman, his father, and his band members (the Dusky Devastators of the Depression). Throughout his journey, he experiences racial tensions, tensions between the police and those trying to hop the trains, grief, and poverty. Bud gets to experience first hand the jazz music culture of the 1930s.

Students will use the Primary Source Analysis Tool in reviewing one primary source to see what they observe in the image (students will write down (who, what, when, where, why, and how questions). Then, they will reflect on observations that were made about the primary source. Lastly, the student will write down further questions they have about what the image or others reflections on the topic of study.

#Social Studies/History, #Language Arts, #Art, #Music, #3-5, #primary sources

s://sites.msudenver.edu/tpswesternregion/wp-content/uploads/sites/476/2021/11/tps_logo-1.png





I would use this primary source to have the students analyze using the book and primary source to start a discussion about how do you think Bud felt about Herman and his band member called Dusky Devastators of the Depression? How do you think the band members helped Bud? How did Herman help Bud? What do you think Bud felt about jazz music? Will it be something he decides to learn to play?

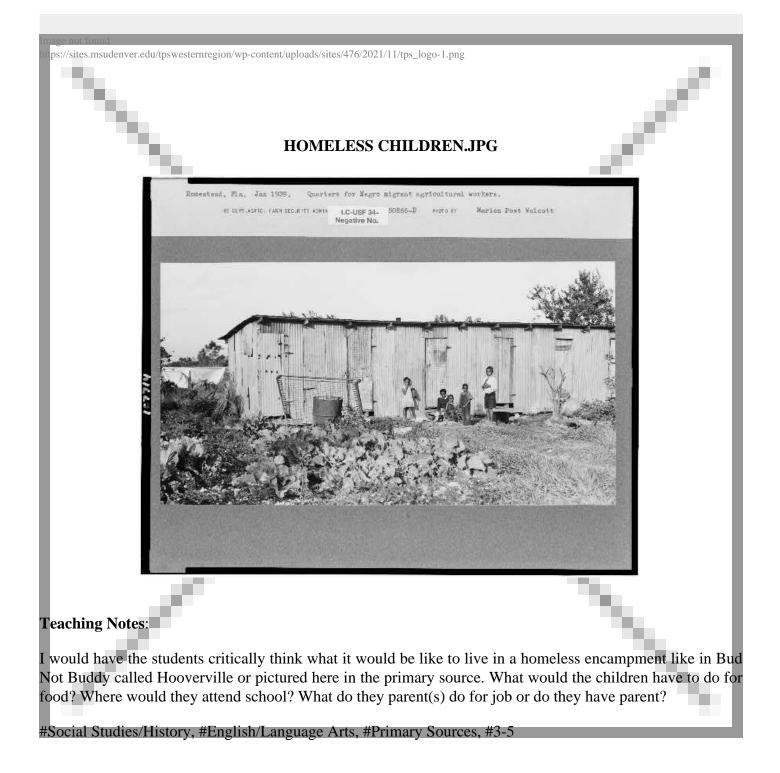
Reference Link: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.music/gottlieb.09201

Gottlieb, William P. *Portrait of Cootie Williams, New York, N.Y.?, Between 1938 and 1948.*, Monographic. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .



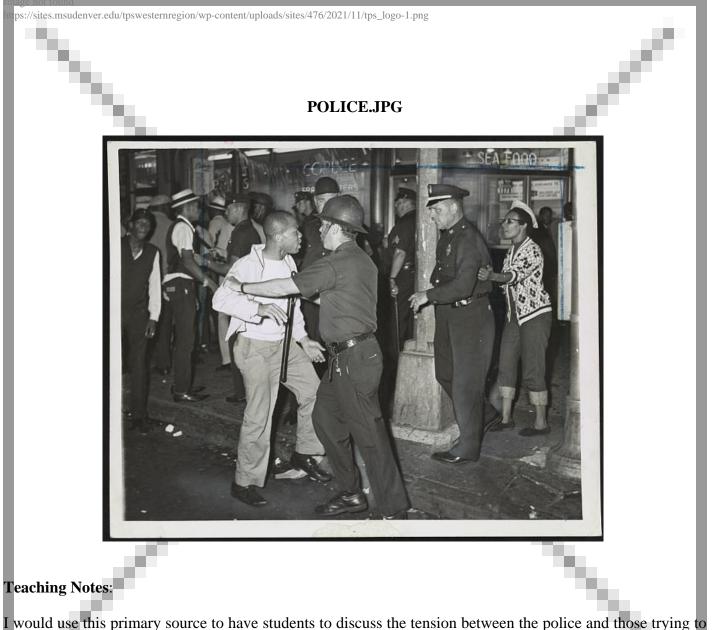
Reference Link: https://lccn.loc.gov/2006677423

Two Hobos Walking Along Railroad Tracks, After Being Put Off a Train. [No Date Recorded on Caption Card] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .



Reference Link: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/pp.fsaowi

Wolcott, Marion Post, 1910-1990, photographer; LC-USF34-050866-D (b&w film neg.) LC-USZ62-107714 (b&w film copy neg. from print) LC-USZ62-116085 (b&w film copy neg. from print)



hop on trains. Discuss what use of force might have been used by the police to remove the homeless from the trains. Discuss how they were removed from the trains and why the students think their removal was necessary. Can we use love and meeting ones needs instead of hate?

#Social Studies/History, #English/Language Arts, #primary sources, #3-5

Reference Link: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2015650855/



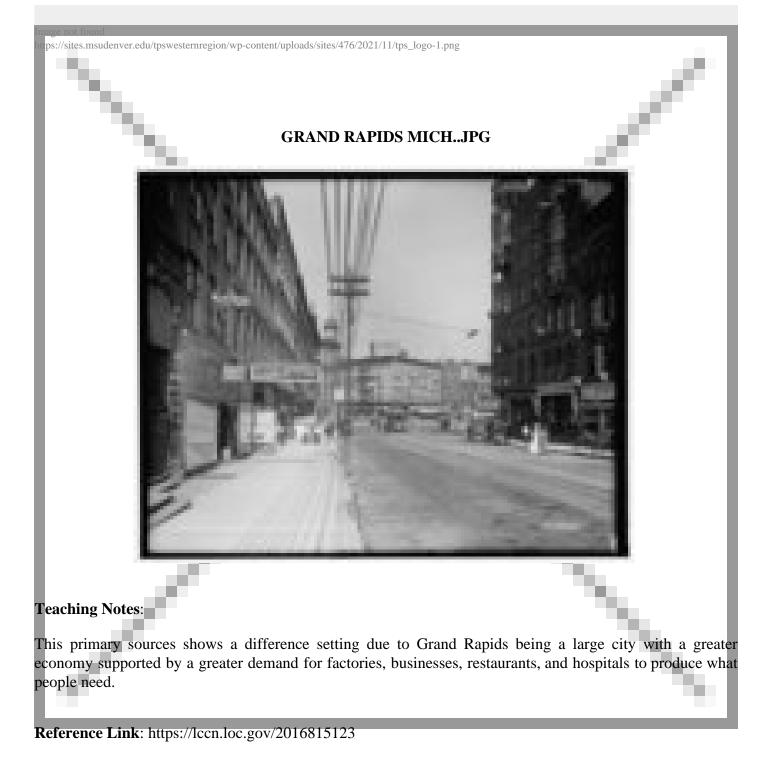
the Library of Congress, .



Reference Link: https://lccn.loc.gov/2011645148

Mississippi, Natchez, four of a kind. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .





Detroit Publishing Co., Publisher. *View of Monroe St. i.e. Avenue, showing Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Mich.* [Between 1900 and 1910] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .



I would use this primary source image so students would have reference to an 1930's train. It would allow them to visualize the scene that expresses the tension between the police and the homeless especially when they are removed from the train. Ask the students what they think would happen if the police allowed the homeless to travel by train? What benefits would that give them?

#Social Studies/History, #Language Arts/ELA, #Primary Source, #3-5

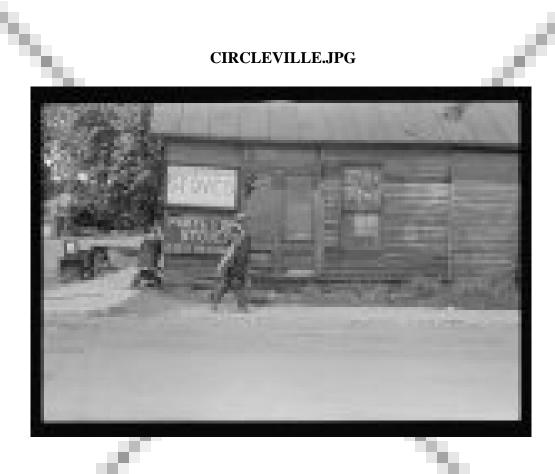
Reference Link: https://lccn.loc.gov/2016824138

Train: "Pennsylvania". [Between 1921 and 1922] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .



Reference Link: https://lccn.loc.gov/97512735

8 cyl. Gardner. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .



s://sites.msudenver.edu/tpswesternregion/wp-content/uploads/sites/476/2021/11/tps_logo-1.png

Teaching Notes:

I selected this primary source because it reflects a visual of the Hooverville similar to one described in Bud Not Buddy. This is not familiar term for many students. Circleville, because of its non-industrial surroundings, retains much of old-time flavor. Outstanding industries: Eshelman's Feed Mill. Employs 150-200 men the year 'round. Pay averages about eighty-five cents an hour. Container Corporation of America makes paper out of straw, can absorb by-product of all neighboring farms. In addition, a number of canneries and feed mills. During depression many farms of the district were foreclosed. People who lost homes naturally gravitated toward the town. A town of its character is unable to house new influx of population. Consequently there sprang up around it an extensive Hooverville. Circleville got its name through having been built in a circle as a better protection against the Indians. Students could question what was it like to live in a Hooverville?

#Social Studies/History, #primary source, #3-5

Reference Link: https://lccn.loc.gov/2017731409

Shahn, Ben, photographer. *Environs of Circleville, Ohio see general caption.* Summer. Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .



I would use this show this image to my students and have them use the Primary Source Analysis Tool. I would have them make observations about the peoples feelings, thoughts, and circumstances surrounding the time period. Then, I would have them ask questions and make inferences they about the Depression and the men in the image. Then, I would have them to reflect on any further research they would want to do based on the image they were presented.

#Social Studies/History, #English/Language Arts, #primary sources, #3-5

Reference Link: https://www.loc.gov/item/2013647257/

Barry, Mark Benedict, photographer. "Depression". Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, .