

# CURRICULUM GUIDE



**ERIC DEAN SEATON**

**GRADES 9-12**

To create a graphic novel it takes more than just an idea, it takes the work of the author, illustrator, colorist, and a letterer.

## BEHIND THE LEGEND...



### ERIC DEAN SEATON | CREATOR/WRITER

Eric Dean Seaton has directed a plethora of television episodes for ABC, CBS, NBC, Netflix, TBS, BET, TV-One and TV Pilots for Disney Channel and Nickelodeon, since his directing debut in 2004, but he's dreamt of being a comic book creator since his childhood in Cleveland, Ohio.

Eric, his wife, son and daughter live in Los Angeles, California. You can see Eric's work at [www.ericdeanseaton.com](http://www.ericdeanseaton.com) or follow him @ericdeanseaton on Twitter and Instagram.



### DAVID ELLIS DICKERSON | WRITER

David Ellis Dickerson is an Emmy-nominated TV writer and humorist whose work has appeared on This American Life, Studio 360, and other public radio shows. He also draws a daily cartoon (Slightly More Pleasant) on Facebook and Instagram.



### BRANDON PALAS | ARTIST

"Brandon Palas lives the comics life in SoCal with his lady and their cats. See more of his work at <http://brandonpalas.deviantart.com>."



### ANDREW DALHOUSE | COLORIST

Andrew has had a passion for coloring since high school when he started buying comics. He pursued his passion and broke into the comic book industry over 10 years ago, and has been enjoying the ride ever since. He has colored comics for a variety of publishers, from DC, Valiant, Marvel, Boom, and Dark Horse.



### DERON BENNETT | LETTERER

Eisner and Harvey Award-nominated letterer, Deron Bennett, has been providing lettering services for various comic book companies for over a decade. His clients include DC, Boom, IDW, Dark Horse, Image, Lion Forge, and many more.



### SHEILA UNWIN | CURRICULUM GUIDE'S AUTHOR

Sheila Unwin has spent many years teaching students English. She's taught bachelor and master level students how to teach. Currently, she teaches English and computers to students in Bangkok, Thailand. She has written curriculum for several university courses as well as curriculum guides for multiple New York Times best selling authors.

Sheila has a Bachelor of Arts in Elementary Education from Ottawa University. In addition, she holds a Masters of Education in Curriculum, Instruction and Design. She is always seeking the next challenge in her career and in life!

## Key Concepts of this Study Guide:

- Sacrifice & Hardship
- Justice
- Hope
- Character

## Key Terms

ancient	echoes	satisfying	wharf	utopia
helmet	ailing	district attorney	attorney	dystopia
trafficking	jury	verdict	conviction	fishwives
defense	paranoia	ruminant	exists	simoom
underestimating	motto	opponents	interview	defendant
humility	precinct	supernatural	mutual	plaintiff
intriguing	syndicate	skeptic	traditional	prosecutor
intrigues	confident	peasants	artifact	boom companion
catastrophe	merger	aspirations	ironic	
doctrine	seizing	conglomerate	influential	
transformed	folktales	faith	legend	
regret	fiercest	dominant	benevolent	
omniscient	persuasion	bestowed	detect	
genocide	celestial	vengeance	disciples	
illusions	prominent	futile	cynicism	
vessel	orphanages	manifested	intercept	
retrieve	informant	condemned	exiled	
reign	oppressors	armor	tyranny	

## Vocabulary Lessons

- **Word Search** - Have students create a word search using graph paper. Then share them around the classroom.
- **Story** - Create a story with 15 words. Be sure to include a beginning, a middle, and an end.
- **Crossword Puzzle** - Have students create a crossword puzzle using graph paper. Then share around the classroom.
- **Matching** - Place the words on one side and definitions or sentences with the word missing on the other. Have students draw lines to connect the answers.
- **Post-It Bingo** - Give students a stack of Post-It notes on which to write a vocabulary word. Then call out the definitions and have students mark with pennies or other types of markers.
- **Grammar Squares** - Create a laminated board with four squares, each square has a part of speech (noun, verb, adverb, and adjective), write the vocabulary words on small strips of paper and fold. Students pull a vocabulary word from a hat or container and place the word in the appropriate square; they must then use it in a sentence.
- **Vocabulary Find** - Have students search for the vocabulary word in the text. Once found, review the context in which it is used, part of speech, and determine the definition.
- **Book** - Create an illustrated book using the vocabulary words that they would share with a younger sibling. Spend an afternoon swapping books.
- **Quizlet** - Quizlet is an app that lets students study words and play games to reinforce their learning.
- **20 Clues** - Students give clues about the vocabulary word until the word is guessed.
- **Vocabulary Advertisements** - Each student is assigned a word and they must create a poster. The poster must show what the word means, how to pronounce it, and must be signed by the artist. Show the positive side of the word. Display all signs around the room.
- **Find the Word** - Each student has a different word taped to their back. Students must ask other students questions to determine what word is taped to their back.
- **Hangman** - Play hangman with the vocabulary words.
- **Riddle Me This** - Have students select five words and create a riddle for each of the words. Students will read the riddles in class and see if their classmates get the answers.

## Pre-reading Activities

- Review the elements of the cover, copyright page, and back cover.
- Have you heard of the author?
- Predict what the graphic novel will be about based on the cover.
- What does the picture on the cover tell you about the story?
- Do you think this story is fiction or nonfiction? Why?
- Does the cover give a positive or negative image?
- Do you think this will be a story with a lot of action or be a calm story? Why?
- What do you know about legends? What does this tell you about this story?
- What does hope mean to you?
- What do you know about the justice system in the U.S.?
- What do you know about homelessness?

## CURRICULUM GUIDE



## Justice System

Laws are formed to keep order in society. Some laws are as simple as defining where the capitol will be housed while others are more detailed. The U.S. has one of the most sophisticated judicial systems in the world. The judicial court system has several layers between the supreme, federal, and state courts. These layers provide a check and balance system.

Each layer is responsible for different aspects of the law:

- The state courts settle most civil and criminal disputes.
- The federal courts hear cases which involve the constitutionality of the law, disputes between two or more states, and disputes that are outside the normal day to day living such as maritime law and bankruptcy.
- The U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court of the land. The U.S. Supreme Court is made up of a total of eight associate justices and one chief justice. All are appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. Roughly 7,500 requests for hearings are made each year but the justices typically only hear less than 100.

To learn more about the [Supreme Court](#) click the link.

### **Activity:** Mock Trial

Appoint eight students to play associate justices and another to play chief justice, 4 lawyers - 2 for each side, and a marshal of the court. Each side will prepare their case and present in front of the judges. Each of the judges will need to be familiar with the the U.S. Constitution and all of the amendments. The judges will determine whether or not this case violates the [U.S. Constitution or any of the amendments](#).

The following is the situation as taken from the [New York Times](#).

### **Background**

James Ingraham, a 14-year-old eighth-grader at Drew Junior High School in Miami, was taken to the principal's office after a teacher accused him of being rowdy in the school auditorium. The principal decided to give him five swats with a paddle, but James said that he hadn't done anything wrong and refused to be punished. He was subsequently held down while the principal gave him 20 swats.

While corporal punishment was permitted in the school district, James suffered bruises that kept him out of school for 10 days and he had to seek medical attention. James and his mother sued the principal and other school officials, claiming the paddling violated Eighth Amendment protections against "cruel and unusual punishments."

## Skeptic

Early in the story, Sydney and Elijah are discussing his win in court. She says “I guess I’m just a skeptic.” The past couple of cases that Elijah won, in Sydney’s opinion, have been too easy. She feels like they may not be as cut and dry as they appear.

The definition of skeptic is someone who has doubts or reservations about a situation or explanation. Sydney thinks there may be more to these cases than what is presented. In life, we should be skeptical about everything that is presented to us. We should examine the information with a critical eye and think about all we know. Take this video for instance, [Bruno Kammerl Jumps](#). It looks like this gentleman slides down the water slide and has enough energy to get him up the ramp to make the jump to the pool of water on the other side. Take a critical eye and look at the physics, do you think this is actually possible?

Assume a rough scale on the video of about 1 cm = 10 feet

Time of flight ~ 3.0 sec

Angle of Launch ~ 40 degrees

Range (delta x) ~ 200 feet (20 cm across screen)

Height (delta y) ~ 0 feet (to make calculation easier)

$g = 32 \text{ ft/sec}^2$

**Range Equation** (since delta y = 0 feet)

$\Delta x = v_0^2 \sin(2 \cdot \text{angle}) / g \rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{[g \cdot \Delta x / \sin(2 \cdot \text{angle})]} = 80.6 \text{ feet/sec}$

By conservation of energy (assuming minimal air drag), the landing velocity will also be 80.6 ft/sec!

### The Force of Impact (Impulse-Momentum)

Assume impact time of ~ 0.1 sec

Man’s mass ~ 70 kg

Convert 80.6 ft/sec \* (0.3048 m / 1 ft) = 24.6 m/sec

Force =  $m \cdot \Delta v / t = (70 \text{ kg})(-24.6 \text{ m/sec}) / (0.1 \text{ sec}) = -17,220 \text{ N}$

Convert 17,220 N \* (1 lb / 4.445 N) = 3874 lbs

(Thanks Skepticism in the Classroom for the physics behind this).

Assuming this video is accurate, this man would withstand an impact force of roughly 4,000 lbs, or two tons, and then get up and walk away like nothing at all had happened.

# PHYSICS

F=force    M=mass    A=acceleration or  $\frac{\Delta v}{t}$   
 Δ=delta    V=velocity    T=time

Start:  $F = m \cdot \frac{\Delta v}{t}$

Convert:  $80.61 \text{ ft/s} = 24.6 \text{ m/s}$

Step 1:  $F = 70 \text{ kg} \left( \frac{246 \text{ m/s}}{10 \text{ s}} \right)$

Step 2:  $F = 70 \text{ kg} \cdot 246 \text{ m}$

Step 3:  $F = 17,220 \text{ kgm}$  (Newtons)

Convert: N to lbs. of force  
 $1 \text{ lbs.} = 4.445 \text{ N}$

Step 4:  $\frac{17,220}{4.445}$

Answer: 3,824 lbs. of force

Δ=delta                      Θ=angle

Start:  $\Delta x = \frac{V_0^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g}$

Step 1:  $1 = \frac{V_0^2 \sin(2\theta)}{g \Delta x}$

Step 2:  $\frac{1}{V_0^2} = \frac{\sin(2\theta)}{g \Delta x}$

Step 3:  $V_0^2 = \frac{g \Delta x}{\sin(2\theta)}$

Step 4:  $V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g \Delta x}{\sin(2\theta)}}$

Step 5:  $V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{200 \text{ ft} \cdot 32 \text{ ft/s}^2}{\sin 80^\circ}}$

Step 6:  $V_0 = \sqrt{\frac{6400}{0.98}}$

Step 7:  $V_0 = \sqrt{6498.7}$

Answer:  $V_0 = 80.61 \text{ ft/s}$

### Activity: Hot Wheels Skepticism

Watch the [Team Hot Wheels World Record Jump](#) and work the physics to see if this is possible. If the jump is physically possible, rework to the point it becomes impossible, and if it is impossible, rework to the point it would be possible.

## Helping the Homeless

On page 23, Brother Hope is helping the homeless. We hear the outcome of his help with Sister Kellis but not actually what he did to help her.

A report from [The National Alliance to End Homelessness](#) revealed that “On a single night in January 2014, 578,424 people experienced homelessness — meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or in a transitional housing program.” Homeless is defined as someone who sleeps outside or stays in a shelter regardless of the weather or adequate clothing. This is a serious problem. Can you imagine being homeless? Now think about being homeless in January in New York City without a coat or in Phoenix, Arizona in July?

What causes homelessness? Often times it is due to unemployment (loss of a job), traumatic incidents (house fire, etc..), personal crisis' (death of a family member, substance abuse, etc....) and/or mental health issues. It can be a single issue or multiple issues. People can become homeless for short or extended periods of time. If you are a child how does that affect your ability to attend school? Where do the homeless get food? How do they take care of medical issues?

### **Activity:** Homelessness in Your Area

What is the percentages of adults that are homeless in your town? What is the percentage of children that are homeless? Review the rates of homelessness to 10 years ago. Are there more men than women or vice versa? How many shelters are in your area? How many people are allowed in each day/night? How do they determine who is allowed to stay? Is food served at the shelter? How is the shelter funded? Now consider how to help those that are homeless.

Your report should be between 700 and 1,000 words. It should contain an introduction and a conclusion. The body of the paper should, at a minimum, include the following:

- Percentages of adults that are homeless
- Percentage of children that are homeless
- Rates of homelessness for the past 10 years.
- Are there more men than women or vice versa?
- Number of shelters in your area
  - Number of people are allowed in each day/night
  - How do they determine who is allowed?
  - Are children allowed?
  - Is food served at the shelter?
  - How is the shelter funded?
- How can you help those that are homeless? Propose a plan to help those that are homeless.

## Build a Better Tomorrow

The Hope Network has the slogan “Build a Better Tomorrow”.

Companies, political campaigns, and brands use slogans to catch people’s attention so they remember the company, brand, or political campaign. What slogans can you recall? What companies are associated with those slogans? Do they inspire you? Why do you like them? Better yet, do you remember them?

McDonalds’s current slogan is “I’m Loving It” but in the past was “The Two All Beef Patties” slogan. Why did they change? Are they catchy? Do these inspire you?

Barack Obama used the slogan “Yes We Can.” What does this mean? Why would he choose this slogan over a different one? Do you think it inspired voters to vote for him?

Slogans are typically catchy and generally have something to do with the values, motto, or goals of the brand. Slogans are no more than a single sentence or phrase. You can think of slogans as a meme with a brand.

Who thinks up a slogan? Sometimes a slogan is created through advertising agencies and sometimes they are simple taglines that a founder says almost off the cuff like when the founder of Google said, “Don’t Be Evil.”

Why do you think The Hope Network has the slogan “Build a Better Tomorrow”? What feeling are they trying to evoke with this slogan? Do you think they mean what they say?

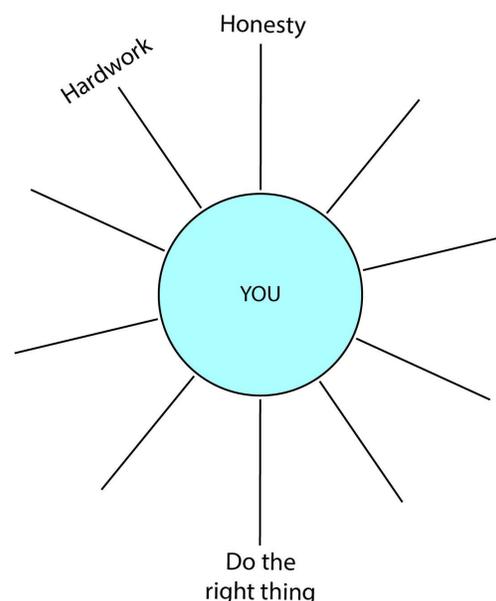
### Activity: Slogans

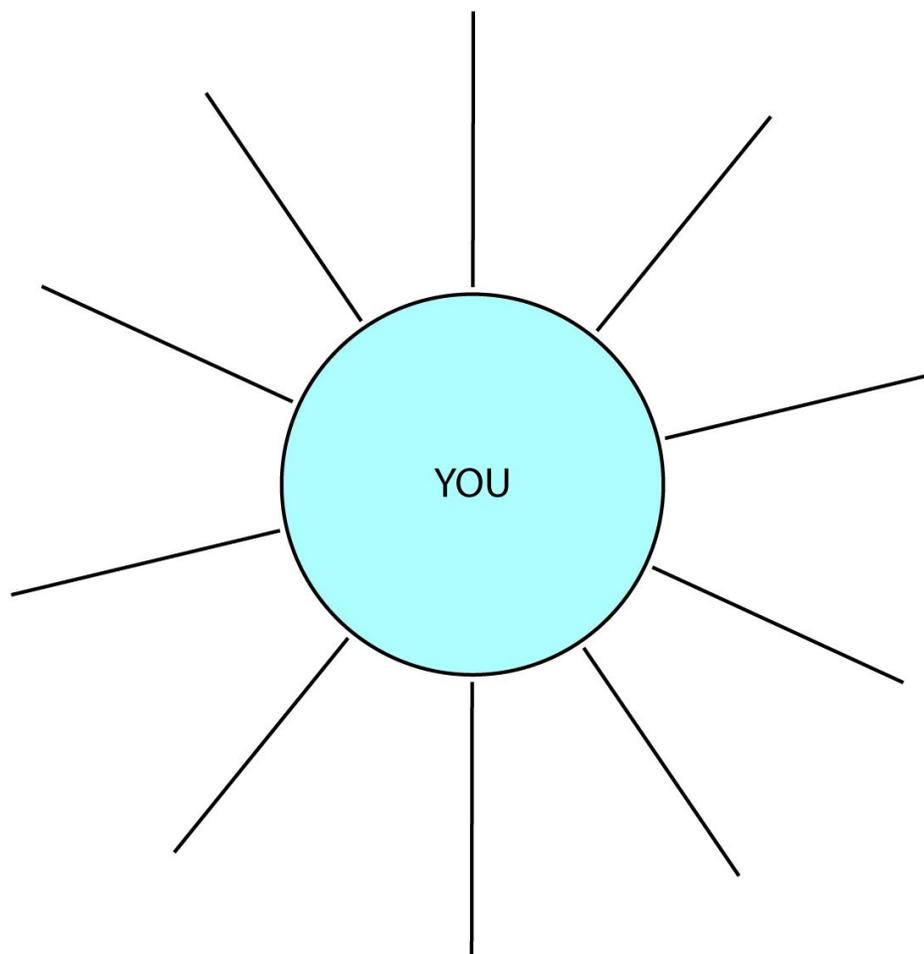
Think of yourself as a brand. Use the brainstorming diagram to create your brand.

Who are you?

What do you believe?

How do you want to be remembered?





Based on the above information, create a slogan for your brand. Try out two or three slogans and see how the sound.

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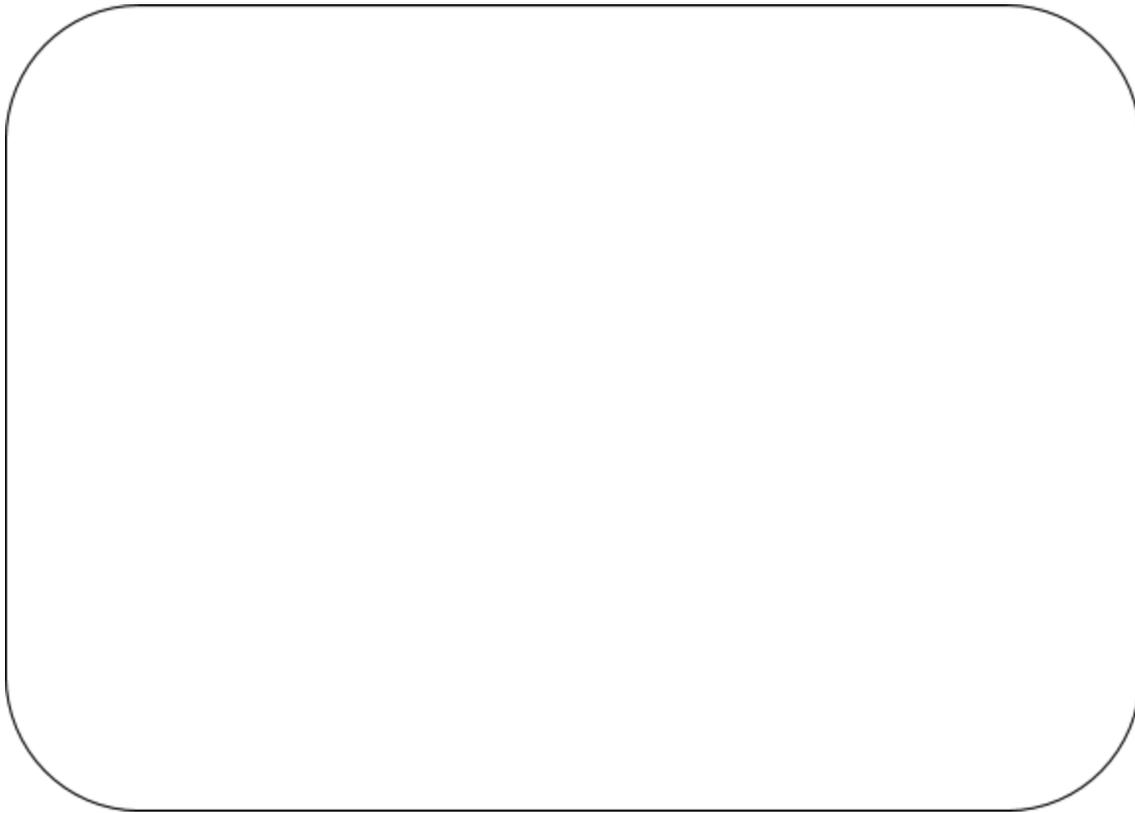
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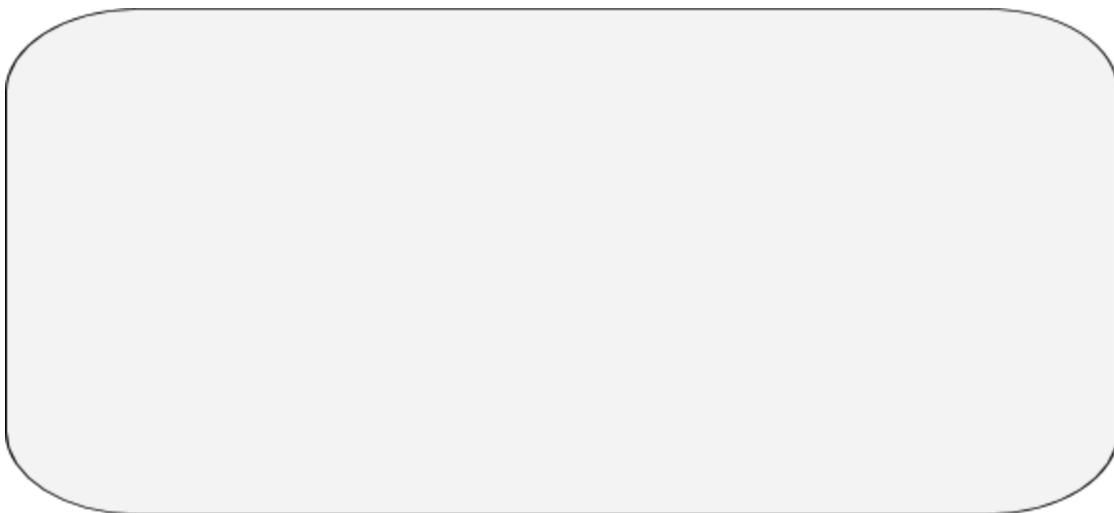
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Next draw your slogan.



Create your logo.



## Sacrifice & Hardship

Elijah and Sydney both talk about sacrifice and the hardships they faced growing up. What does sacrifice mean? Sacrifice means giving up something in order to help someone else or a group.

Have you ever had to sacrifice something for someone? What was it? What were the circumstances that surrounded the sacrifice? How did it make you feel?

Sacrifices come in all sizes. Some are small like giving away the last donut to a friend. Some people may sacrifice time to help a cause. Parents sacrifice time and sleep to be with their children. Martin Luther King Jr. sacrificed his privacy, time, and ultimately his life for equality. Have you ever sacrificed something for someone else?

### **Activity:** Sacrifices Are All Around

Read the quotes below and consider what the person who said it might have thought at the time.

Quotes:

- “I guess that’s just part of loving people: You have to give things up. Sometimes you even have to give them up.” — [Lauren Oliver](#)
- “Let us sacrifice our today so that our children can have a better tomorrow.” [A. P. J. Abdul Kalam](#)
- “You have to fight to reach your dream. You have to sacrifice and work hard for it.” [Lionel Messi](#)
- “I think that the good and the great are only separated by the willingness to sacrifice.” [Kareem Abdul-Jabbar](#)
- “In this world it is not what we take up, but what we give up, that makes us rich.” [Henry Ward Beecher](#)
- “To give anything less than your best, is to sacrifice the gift.” [Steve Prefontaine](#)

Pick one of the quotes above or find a quote on sacrifice. Research the person who said the quote, when it was said, what sacrifices were made, and was it worth the sacrifice.

Write a 5 paragraph paper with an introduction, body, and conclusion. Make sure to cite any references you might use in your paper.

## Creating Hope

Hope is a powerful thing. It is seeing the positive possibilities when faced with a negative or seemingly impossible situation. Hope is what makes the impossible possible.

Both Hope and The Hope Network are central to this story. Brother Hope addresses the crowd gathered in Central Park and says, “Three years ago, society had you afraid to follow your dreams. What instilled confidence?” Why is Brother Hope bringing up the past? What does he hope to gain by doing so?

### **Activity:** Headlines

Take a look at recent headlines. Pick a headline and rewrite making it positive rather than negative. What can be gained from the situation. How can the public grow and become better?

Current Headline - Word for word from the newspaper or Internet.

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Brainstorming - What can be gained from the situation. How can the public grow and become more aware?

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Creating Hope - Create a new headline using your ideas from your brainstorming session.

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## Utopia

On page 58, Noah is showing Elijah about his past and he mentions the name of the city that Elijah's mother and Noah lived. The name of this town is Utopia.

What is a utopia? Utopia is perfection. It is an imaginary place where the government, laws, and social conditions are absolutely perfect. In a utopian society, there is no suffering and no poverty.

The opposite of utopia is dystopia. Dystopian worlds are ones in which many people go without food, shelter, and clean water. It is usually categorized with overcrowding and war and fear.

What does it take to create the perfect society? What laws have to be passed? What organizational social structures are required? How would you start the process? Would you start small and expand out or make changes across the board?

Things to think about:

- What are some of the things that need to be fixed in our society?
- What don't you like about our society? What do you like?
- What are some positive things that happen and what are some negative things?
- Is there an area of society that you would want to work on first (political, economical, social, etc...?)
- What are the goals and values you want for your utopia?
- Would the goals be set for people or would there be choices for the people of the society?
- How would the members of the society be chosen or would everyone be automatically required to participate?
- What would the education system look like? Would there even be schools?
- What type of government do you want? Who would be in charge of the government? How are laws decided? What would happen when a law is broken?
- Will people choose what they do in life or will it be chosen for them?

### **Activity:** Your Utopia

Create a blog outlining your utopia. Each blog entry should be at least two to three paragraphs long.

1. The first entry should be announcing your perfect place. Make sure you give it a name.
2. The next entry should discuss what you want for your society (goals and values.)
3. This entry is all about your bill of rights. What are the rights of the people in the society?

4. Create a logo. Post this logo along with why you chose the elements within your logo. Discuss the color choices and the thoughts that went behind creating the logo.
5. The next entry should discuss your government. How it is established, how and by who are laws created, who is the governing body, and what happens when a law is broken?
6. The next entry is about population control. How are new births handled? What about deaths?
7. The next entry is about the education of the people. How are people educated?
8. Next up is the discussion about money. How are things paid for or is it a barter system? How are things produced and distributed within the society?
9. Would technology be part of your society? Would technology be abandoned altogether? What energy sources would be used (solar, rationing, coal, etc...)
10. The final entry is a day in the life. In two hour increments, detail a person's typical day.

## Martial Arts - The Power of a Kick

Growing up, Elijah studied several different types of martial arts. There are more than 150 different kinds of martial arts performed throughout the world. Some use weapons, while others solely use the power of a person's own body. Taekwondo is all about the body. The Theory of Power is the basis of Taekwondo. There are six elements to this theory:

- Reaction Force - this is your form as you strike. When striking with the right hand or leg, the left limbs are brought backwards.
- Concentration - is ensuring a small area is affected by a kick or punch, increasing impact.
- Equilibrium - remaining balanced throughout a series of moves.
- Breath Control - exhale during a strike and inhale during the moment of impact.
- Mass - using as much of the body as possible when striking.
- Speed - more important than mass

These elements are rooted in physics. Physics is why proper form matters. Kicking at the right angle and position will give more power. The key to the physics of martial arts is the mass (body weight) of the person kicking and the speed at which they kick.

Isaac Newton discovered the Laws of Motion:

- Law of Inertia - Objects will continue their motion unless there is something to stop the motion, objects remain at rest unless acted upon - for example, a skateboarder is skating along and the wheels of the board hit a large rock. What happens to the board and the skateboarder?
- Second Law - Simply says heavier objects require more force, while lighter objects require less force - for example, which would take less effort or force kicking a ball or kicking a brick?



- Third law - For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction - for example, when stepping from a boat to a dock, your foot and leg push off of the boat and the boat moves in the opposite direction



## **Activity:** Physics of Sports

Select a sport and research the physics of one activity in the sport. For example, what is the physics of a jump shot? Write a 500 word description of the information, cite where you acquired your information and using your own body weight and height calculate the physics of you doing the activity.

## Character

On page 125, Brother Hope encounters a gentleman who is selling him an artifact that was stolen from the museum. To the general public, Brother Hope is a benevolent person who helps those in need. However, behind the scenes his is a bully and out to do real damage in the world.

Your actions say more about who you are as a person than any words you say might. What you say and do shows the world who you are, even when others can't see the full picture. How you respond to a situation, treat others, and behave in public and private shows your character.

Bullying is a big problem. Understanding the forms of bullying is important but even more important is determining how to change this behavior.

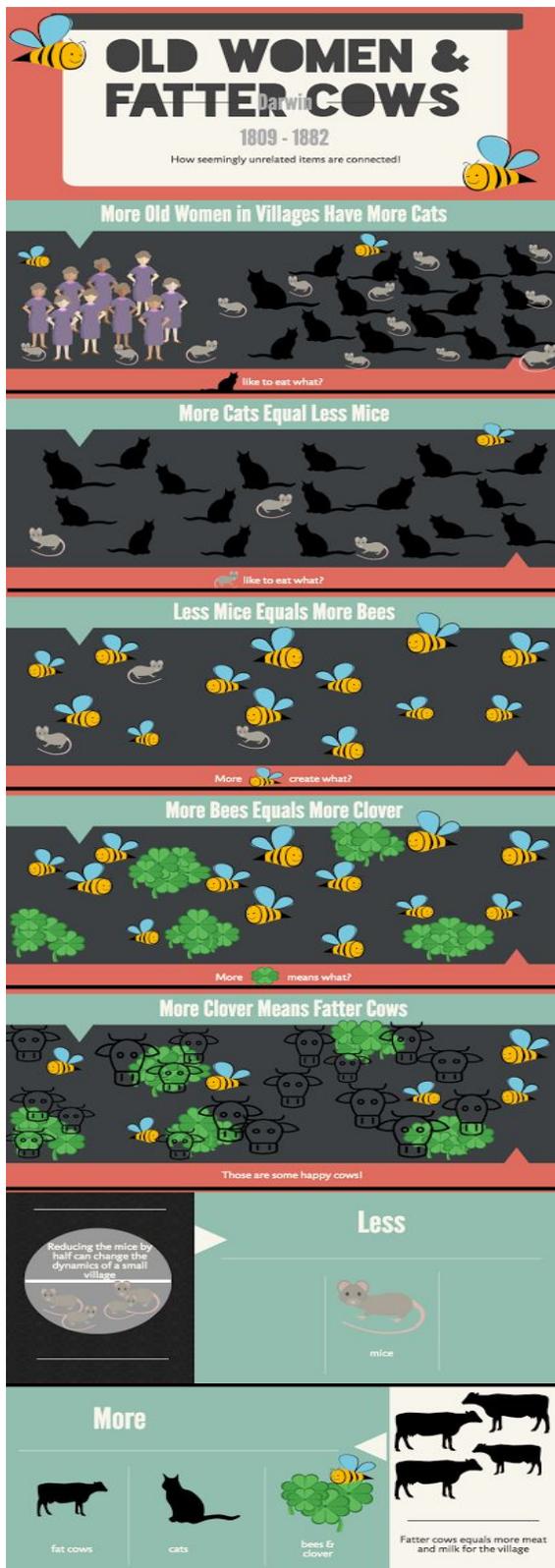
### **Activity:** The Character of a Bully

Each student will need at least 8 Post-It Notes of two different colors. On the board, write the following questions. Ask students to be honest in their responses. Leave space for students to place their Post-It notes for each of the 8 questions. Ask students to use the Post-It notes to answer the questions:

1. Has anyone ever called you a name?
2. Has anyone ever told you that you can't be friends?
3. Has anyone ever hit, kicked or pushed you?
4. Has anyone ever threatened you?
5. Was someone mean to you because of how you look or act?
6. Did you tell anyone about any of these incidents? Why or why not?
7. Have you ever seen someone else being bullied?
8. Have you ever called someone else a name, hit, kicked, pushed, threatened or been mean to someone?

Students will take about 5 to 10 minutes to respond. Once all the students have responded, take the rest of the class period to discuss bullying and the effect it has on people. What are the appropriate responses when you see bullying? What does a bully look like? How can you change someone's behavior?

# Greetings



On page 23, one of Brother Hope’s men approaches Mariah and greets her by saying, “Nameste, Sister.” Have you ever thought about how we greet each other?

“Nameste” is a Hindu greeting meaning, “I bow to the divine in you.” Typically, nameste is accompanied by a slight bow and hands raised with palms touching and fingers upward. In France, the common greeting is “Bonjour” and simply means “hello”. While in Italy it is customary in an informal situation to kiss both cheeks and say “Ciao.”

Some greetings include a bow, a handshake, or rubbing noses. What seems odd to one may seem perfectly normal to another.

### Activity: Greetings Infographic

Create an infographic showing different ways to say hello. An infographic gives information in an easy to read format with images and charts rather than big blocks of text. (The site most commonly used is [PiktoChart](https://www.piktochart.com/). It has a basic service for free or upgraded options for pay.) Most infographics are colorful and have few words.

Select 10 different greetings from around the world that are different than your own. Make sure to list where the greeting is from, label what the greeting is, explain the greeting, and add an image to represent the greeting.

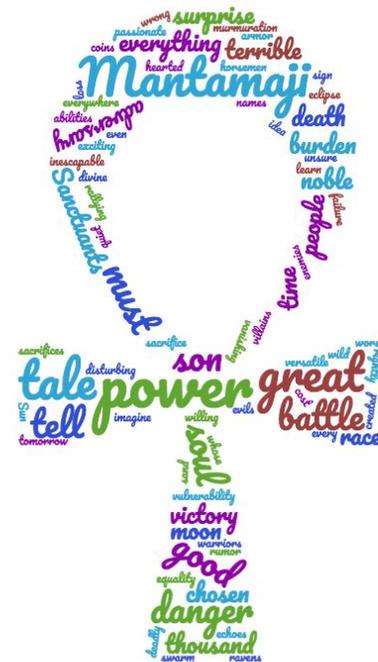
## Conscience

Conscience is defined as an inner feeling in your heart or a voice in your head, which advises of right and wrong behavior. Think about it as the devil on one shoulder and an angel on the other. Your conscience is how you live your life. For example, some people decide early in life they want to be a doctor and every decision they make has the end result of going through medical school, graduating, and becoming a doctor in mind. They seek to completely understand their science and math classes to ensure when they begin looking at prescribing medication, they give the right dose.

When Elijah picks up his mother from the train station she says to him, “The true test of a man’s conscience is his willingness to sacrifice.” Elijah responds with, “My conscience has sacrificed enough. Now it just wants to go from nada to Prada.” He wants money and fame, but his mother wants him to make the world a better place. These are two very different directions.

### Activity: Conscience Video

Create a video acting out what both the devil and angel would tell you to do in the following situation. You are at your favorite ice cream parlor with your friends but you are short on money. You know with the money you have you can get a small, simple ice cream but what you really want is a banana split. The simple ice cream is .50 but the banana split is \$3.50. As you are waiting in line, the person in front of you drops a \$20.00 bill. No one saw the bill drop. With that \$20.00 you could get the banana split! Do you give it back? Do you keep it? What would your conscience say? Be sure to have an intro and outro slide. Add a slide at the end of with a word cloud ([Wordle](#) or [WordCloud](#)) of words that are associated with conscience.





## Secret Societies

On page 13, the man who was just found guilty claims the New World Knights framed him. In fact, the five prior cases are also claiming the same thing. Why isn't anyone taking these people serious? New World Knights seem to be a ghost organization or secret society because most people do not know they even exist.

Secret societies have several things in common: 1) they are exclusive, 2) have their own secret(s), 3) protect and favor its members. History is rife with secret societies, the Underground Railroad, Freemasons, The Illuminati, and Skull and Bones to name a few. Some secret societies work towards a great good like the Underground Railroad. While others are simply a club for like-minded people to meet. Each society has their own goals and missions.

### **Activity:** Secret Society

Create your own secret society.

Brainstorm what your society would be named, would be the cause, when it would meet, what would you do when you meet, laws or rules within its members, logo, purpose, and who would be included. Create a logo for this secret society.

Society Name
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Write at least four things that your secret society will focus on.

	Purpose/About	

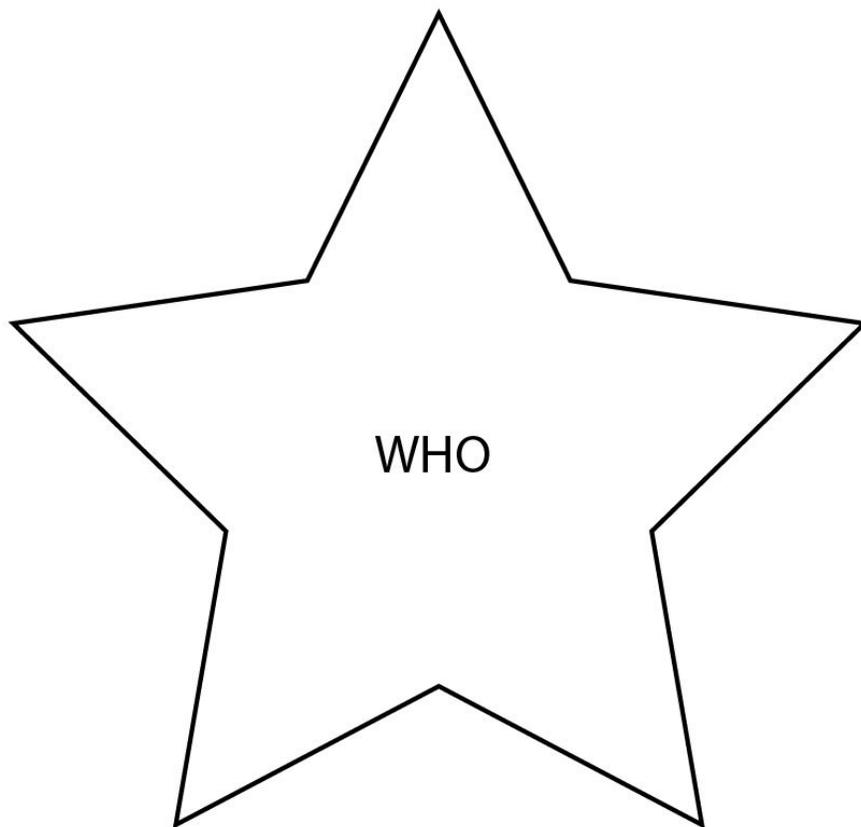
Write the rules for your society.

**Rules:**

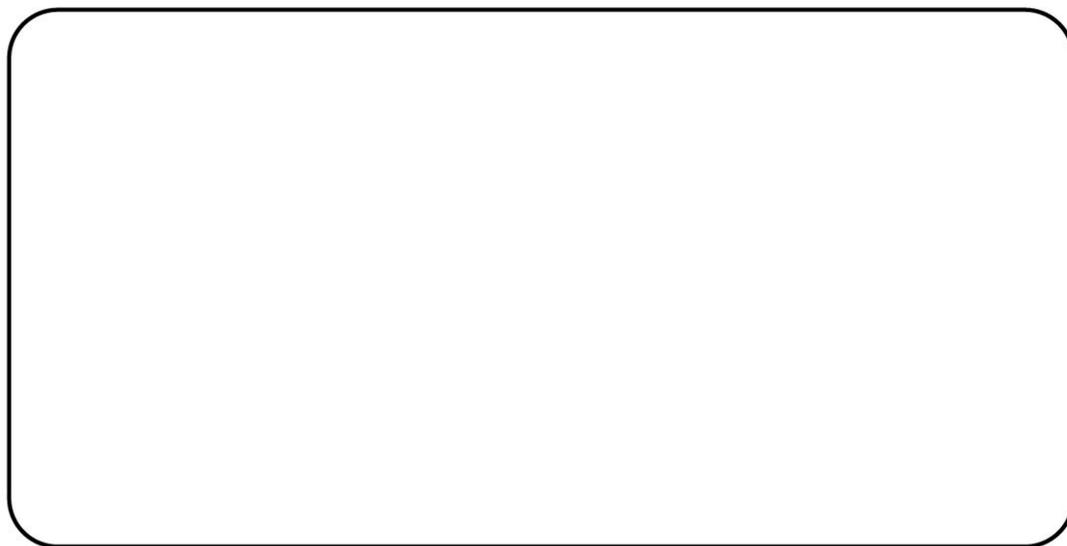
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Who would be included in your society?

Who would you include in your secret society? Create a logo for your society.



LOGO



## Interviews

On page 15, Elijah is speaking to reporters outside the Justice Center about his thoughts on the case and why he thinks he won. Elijah is comfortable and confident in front of the camera. The reporter has prepared ahead of time what questions she is going to ask, she knows Elijah's history in the courtroom, and is confident in her questioning technique. This combination makes the interview seem more like a conversation between two people.

Interviewing people is an artform all to itself. An on camera/TV interview is quite different than an interview for a written story or even an audio interview.

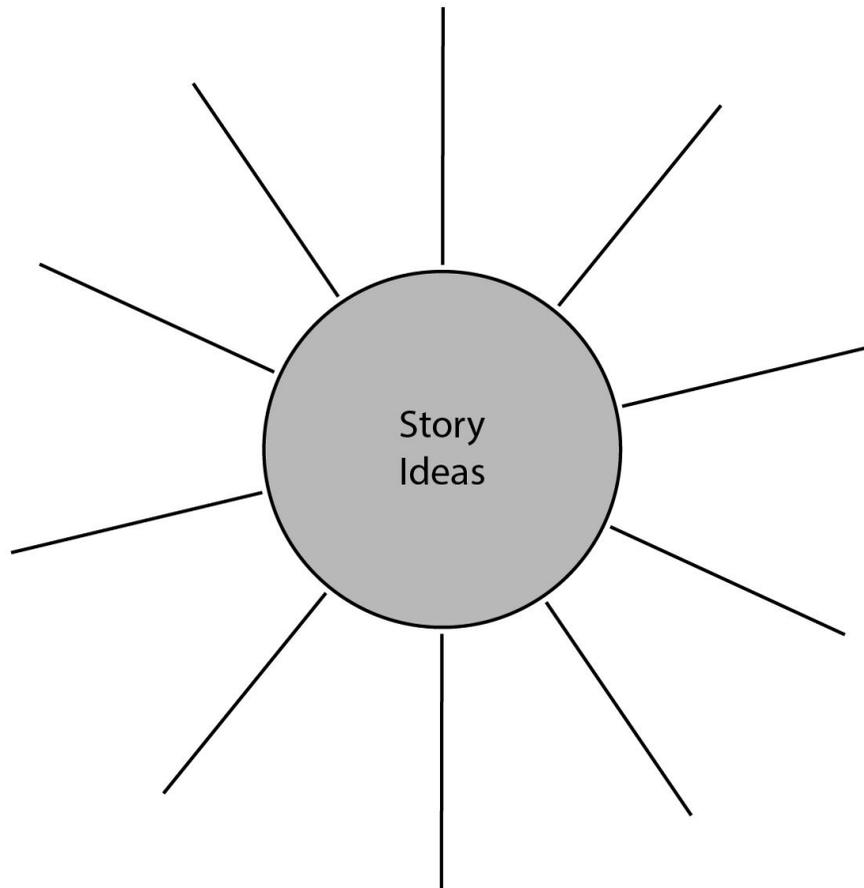
- **On Camera/TV** - On camera interviews are short. The TV format for a news station will be an introduction to the story and a short clip of the person talking about the situation that is happening. The entire interview will not be included in the aired piece only bits and pieces appropriate to the story.
- **Written** - Quotes are used within the larger written story. The story is sometimes written around the quote. With written articles, there can be several quotes and from different people.
- **Audio** - An audio interview can be done several different ways: the interview in its entirety (with the interviewer asking questions) is posted or the interview is broken up into bits and pieces.

There are four principles to making any type of interview go smoothly.

- **Prepare Carefully** - Knowing background information about the subject and person/source can help the interview run smoothly. Often people get shy when they think they are being interviewed. If you can make them feel like it is a conversation rather than an interview it will go much smoother.
- **Build a Relationship** - It is easier to talk to someone you know than it is a stranger. Get to know them by asking simple questions about who they are at the beginning of the interview.
- **Ask Relevant Questions** - Be sure to ask questions that induce the source to talk more. Ask unique questions, people who are interviewed a lot get asked the same questions over and over. Stand out in your questioning and you will get a better story.
- **Listen and Watch Attentively** - Be aware of the actions of the person you are interviewing. Sometimes their actions will tell you more than their words. Reporting the actions of someone can make your story come alive.

**Activity:** Interview & Story

Brainstorm a story idea about something happening within your school or community.



Select a teacher, staff member or community leader to interview. Prepare information ahead of time about your subject. Write down at least 10 questions you will ask. Put an asterisks by the unique ones.

The interview can be done with a cell phone camera or a video camera, be sure to have a tripod or someone there to hold the camera to ensure stability.

From the video interview, you will produce two pieces of content: 1) a video interview with an introduction of the topic, one to two clips with the interviewee and a close segment and 2) a written 750 word article with five to six quotes (at least one quote must be from the video interview.)

The written story should be a blend between history and background, quotes, and observation.

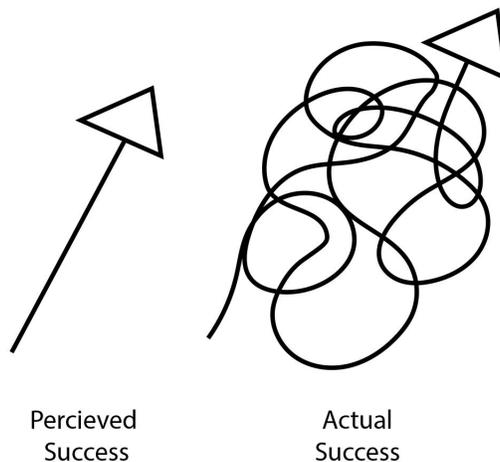
## Tripping Over Your Past

Why would one of Brother Hope's people (page 22) say "only a fool trips over his past" to someone? What does this mean? What do they hope to gain by saying it? How could your past become a problem?

A mistake is only a mistake if you don't learn from it. When you learn from your mistakes, you know what not to do the next time. What is the biggest mistake you have ever made? How did you handle it? What did you do to correct it?

How do you handle mistakes that aren't so epic? What feelings do you have when you make a mistake? What could you do differently next time?

How you respond to a mistake is important. Understanding what happened and what needs to be corrected is the key to success. Many people have an unrealistic expectation or idea of how success happens. People do not instantly become successful. There are a lot of mistakes and learning along the way.



### **Activity:** Success vs. Failure

Create an infographic ([Piktochart](#)) showing the difference between success and failure or learning from your mistakes. Make sure to include at least one statistic and multiple images to show your information.

"Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new." Albert Einstein



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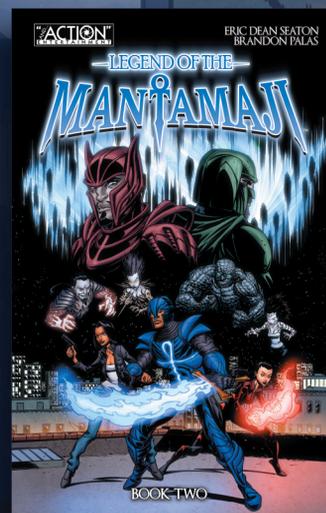
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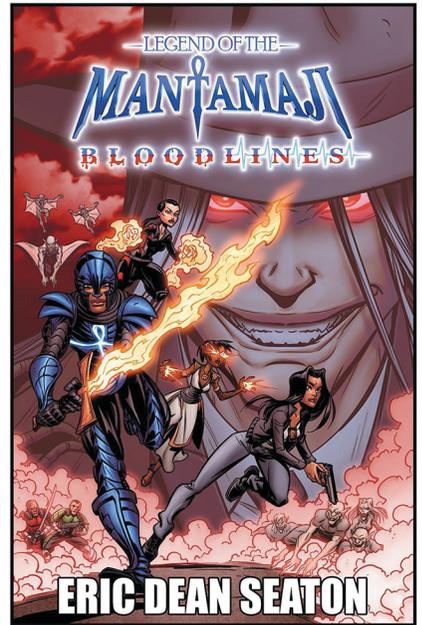
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