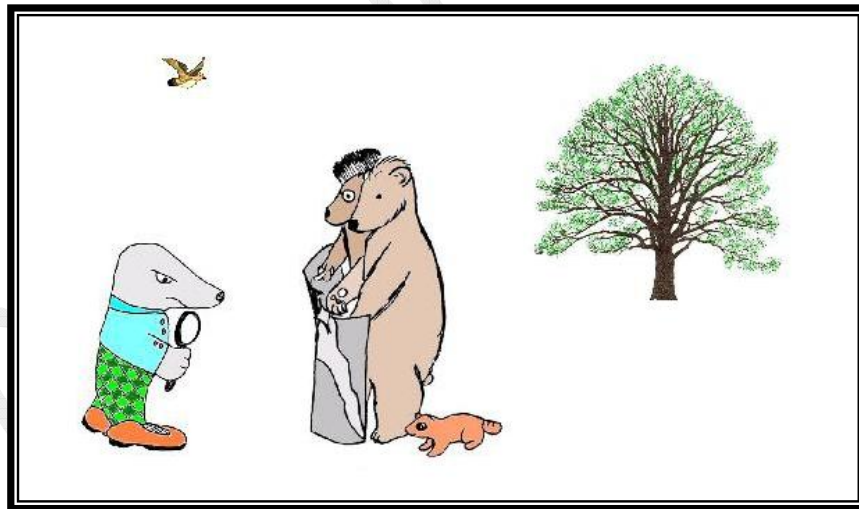


The War of Mirrors



Study Guide for Teens

The War of Mirrors

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Based on the novel by E.J. Stewart
With Illustrations by William Stewart

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Study Guide for Teens



Study all the different types of dances listed in Chapter 1.
Compare them below:

1. Jig
2. Reel
3. Hornpipe
4. Hop
5. Bolero
6. Saraband

Study Guide for Teens



Study the way that Martha Mole made an apricot pie on page 13.

Fill in the blanks, using *Next*, *Finally*, *After that*, *Then*, or *First*.

Then write your own description for making a maple cake.

The ingredients are given below:

_____ Martha Mole rolled the dough out into a nice, flat circle with her rolling pin. _____ she put it in the pie-plate and used her fork to trim around the edges. _____ she poured the apricot filling into the crust until it was heaping above the rim. _____ she put the upper crust over the filling, perforated it, and fluted it all around the rim with her fork. _____ she cut strips of dough and laid them in a crisscross pattern on top.

Martha Mole's Maple Cake

8 tbsp butter

2 cups flour

2 cups maple syrup

5 eggs

3 tsp baking powder

1 cup chopped walnuts

1/4 tsp salt

1 tsp ground ginger

1 cup milk

3/4 cups sugar

1 tsp vanilla extract

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 4)

Study Guide for Teens



Complete this score sheet for the fiddle contest.
Can you think of a better scoring method
(one that will not result in a tie)?

	Hollow-Tones	All The King's Wrens	Woofers and Tweeters	Cricketeers	Cicadas
Winslow:					
Hadley:					
Bradford:					
Total:					

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 5)

Study Guide for Teens



Below are some titles in the English peerage. Put them in order, and tell how one should address each one.

Baron / Baroness

Duke / Duchess

Earl / Countess

Knight / Lady

Marquess

Prince / Princess

Viscount / Viscountess

Title

Terms of Address

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 6)

Study Guide for Teens



Compare the Roman roads in Britain with the roads in Larkwood.

Draw a map of each system below. (See the map on p. 49.)

Try the Internet: <http://romans-in-britain.org.uk/> .

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The War of Mirrors (Ch. 7)

Study Guide for Teens



Compare the incident at Castor's Ferry with the Boston Tea Party.

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The War of Mirrors (Ch. 5, 7, 9)

Study Guide for Teens



Study the King's Council meetings. Describe the "due process" in Larkwood. Who begins and ends the meetings? How does the king obtain advice? From whom? How does he announce his decision?

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The War of Mirrors (Ch. 2, 6, 7)

Study Guide for Teens



Study the slogans in the pictures. Compare them with “Tempus Fugit,”
“Dieu et Mon Droit,” and “Pax Romana.”

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 8)

Study Guide for Teens



Compare the Battle of Ash Lea with the Battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), in which the Spartans (Alexander) defeated the Persians (Darius). Although the Persians had a 5 to 1 advantage, Alexander rejected the suggestion of staging a night attack. Use the space below to plot out the progress of the battle.

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The Flour Sack Plot exemplifies espionage (spying). Compare the Flour Sack Plot with a) the Trojan Horse, b) Captain Thute, under King Thutmose III of Egypt, c) Walsingham, under Elizabeth I, d) Col. Henry Hardinge, Wellington and Napoleon, e) Rose Greenhow, and the Battle of Bull Run, and f) Allan Pinkerton.

Lined writing area for student responses.

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 4, 5, 9)

Study Guide for Teens



Analyze the Cicadas' song lyrics in Chapter 4. Compare them with the definitions of poetry given by Gladstone Grouse and others in Chapter 5. How do these compare with "Un-poetry"? How would you define "poetry"? Is it necessary to have rhyme and meter to qualify as a "poem"?

Visit the Poetry 180 web site at <http://www.loc.gov/poetry/180>
There are 180 days in the school year. The site is designed to make it easy for students to read a poem on each school day.

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 9)

Study Guide for Teens



Re-read the proceedings of the King's Council meeting on page 78.
What 19th century poet does Wigglesworth paraphrase?
What is the title of the poem?



The "Cooks for Carrots" scandal reminds us of which minor American figure of the last half of the twentieth century?

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 10)

Study Guide for Teens



Study the Battle of Adrianople (378 A.D.), in which the Visigoths (Fritigern) defeated the Romans (Valens). Compare this with the Battle of Leaves.



Compare the Twigs' escape after the Battle of Leaves with George Washington's retreat from Long Island (1776).

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 10)

Study Guide for Teens



Analyze this conversation between Ellington Ermine and Horatio Hogg, Lord Puddingstone:

- Horatio: “Top of the morning, Ermine. We weren’t expecting you until sometime tomorrow. How did you get here so quickly?”
- Ellington: “That’s for me to know and for you to wonder. We’ve been watching your camp for quite some time, now. We see that you have no air support, that your troops are sleeping late, and that you are completely unprepared for battle.”
- Horatio: “A good observation. What of it?”
- Ellington: “My army waits in yonder wood, wearing full battle gear, and in full strength. It would be child’s play for us to overrun your camp and defeat you before your bears could finish rinsing their teeth. Why don’t you save us the trouble, allow your bears to brush properly, and surrender?”
- Horatio: “I see your point, Ermine. It’s a point well taken. The bears, my goodness, you know how they get cavities. We must let them finish brushing. However, I never surrender on an empty stomach. That’s one thing my mother taught me. If you’ll allow me a decent breakfast, we can arrange a surrender for you. Oh! Do forgive my lack of courtesy, Ermine! Do you mean to say my aide hasn’t offered you any tea? Shame! Major! What’s wrong with you? Bring these gentlefolks some tea, right away!”
- Wilbur: “Yes, Sir.”
- Horatio: “Have you had breakfast yet?”
- Ellington: “Not anything you could shake a stick at.”
- Horatio: “Then do join me for breakfast. Major! Make that breakfast for two!”
- Horatio: “Have some eggs. They’ll put some meat on your bones. You’re looking mighty thin these days, Ermine.”
- Ellington: “Don’t mind if I do. Just who does your cooking, Hogg?”
- Horatio: “Oh, isn’t it simply splendid? The Marquis de Lop presented me with one of the finest chefs in the Southern Kingdom, as repayment for a favor I did for him.”
- Ellington: “What kind of favor might that have been?”
- Horatio: “I sent him a shipment of your own prize-winning Larkwood Beauty carrots that some of my brigades confiscated at the border. I suppose you Twigs were planning to sell them to the Southerners anyway, or exchange them for mirrors. You will be pleased to know they ended up in the right place.”
- Ellington: “Hrrumph. What’s your chef’s name?”

Horatio: “Pierre le Poulet. He won a prize for Best Breakfast at the International Chefs’ Convention. Have a few dumplings. That ought to cheer you up a bit. Have some pancakes with maple syrup.”

Ellington: “Yum. I haven’t had maple syrup for the longest time. I suppose this has been heisted from our wagons somewhere or another?”

Horatio: “We are not common roadside bandits. This maple syrup comes from His Majesty’s Private Reserve, which as you know, is taken from trees located on my own property in The Lanes. Delicious, isn’t it?”

Ellington: “Indeed it is.”

Horatio: “You should have seen my maple trees a few weeks ago, if you think the Village of Leaves is pretty.”

Ellington: “Thank you for the wonderful breakfast. It’s been a long time since I’ve eaten so well.”

Horatio: “You are most welcome, Ermine, but I guess my offer of surrender is no longer in effect. Now, let’s see what these fools have gotten us into. Major Woodpecker!”

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 11)

Study Guide for Teens



Analyze the lyrics of all the songs in the book (there are 12 total). Mention:

The language – tone, style, word choice;

Conventions – punctuation, grammar, poetic forms;

Devices – imagery, metaphor, symbols, repetition;

Design – structure, organization;

Themes – ideas that run throughout the lyrics;

Connections – how these ideas relate to other things in the story;

Purpose – is the songwriter trying to explain, define, or persuade?

What? Why? How?

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 12)

Study Guide for Teens



Study Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk under the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Compare this historical figure with Wigglesworth Weasel, Lord Furfolk.

A series of horizontal lines for writing. A large, faint, diagonal watermark reading "Leaf & Vine" is overlaid across the lines.

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 12)

Study Guide for Teens



Conduct a mock trial of Wigglesworth Weasel. You will need a judge, a jury, a prosecutor, and a defense attorney.

Prosecutor: Consider all the evidence that Satterwhite has collected (pages 111-112).
What laws has he broken, if any? (Consult the Several Rights.)
Charge him with specific crimes. Call witnesses to testify against him.
Try to discredit the defense witnesses.

Defender: Argue the case intelligently.
Call witnesses to testify in favor of Wigglesworth.
Try to discredit the witnesses for the prosecution.

Jury: Decide, based on the evidence, whether he is guilty or innocent.

Judge: Determine the courtroom procedures.
If the prosecutor or defender objects to his opponent's questions,
decide if you will allow or disallow the question.
If Wigglesworth is found guilty, decide what his sentence should be.

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 13)

Study Guide for Teens



Study the battle of Agincourt (1415 A.D.), in which England (Henry V) defeats France (Count de Vendome). Compare with the battle of Bowling Green. How do innovations in weaponry contribute to the victory?



Now compare the battle of Cannae (216 B.C.), in which Carthage (Hannibal) defeated the Romans (Paullus, Varro) with the Battle of Bowling Green.

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 14)

Study Guide for Teens



Who do you think the Wanderers are? Write an essay of 150 words on the subject.

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The War of Mirrors (Ch. 14)

Study Guide for Teens



Wandering tax collectors in ancient China would write letters home to their wives. Their letters would take the form of a “letter-poem.” Suppose you were a Wanderer in Larkwood. Write a “letter home to your wife.” Make sure it’s in the form of a “letter-poem.”
[This does not mean to imply that the Wanderers were tax collectors.]

The War of Mirrors (Ch. 14)

Study Guide for Teens



List the Ordinal Rights. Line them up in pairs:

Left	Right

Can you think of any other Rights that should be included in this list?
Are any unnecessary?

The War of Mirrors (all)

Study Guide for Teens



The Stuarts asserted the divine right of kings; the Tudors insisted on parliamentary balances. The Doctrine of two scepters balances secular and ecclesiastical powers. How do you think Larkwood fits into this scheme?

Comment on government in Larkwood, mentioning lawmaking, taxation, religion, administration, justice, the public good, citizenship, defense, economy, trade, welfare, and infrastructure.

The War of Mirrors (all)

Study Guide for Teens



Keep a vocabulary log as you read. Example: “ornate” (p. 3)

1. Write down words you do not understand. Ornate
2. Determine the part of speech. Adjective
3. Identify the source (the context, or who said it). Narrator
(the word is used in a description of the castle)
4. Define the word:
 - a. Guess its meaning, according to the context.
Decorated in great detail
 - b. Write down the dictionary definition that best describes the way it was used in the sentence.
Elaborately or excessively decorated
5. Write down different forms of the word, including synonyms and antonyms.
Ornately; luscious, rich; austere
6. Write your own sentence using the word in the same way as in the original context.
The watch had ornate engravings around its face.

The War of Mirrors (all)

Study Guide for Teens



Read Wallace Stevens' poem, "Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Blackbird."
Then write a poem called "Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Lop," based on
the Diary of the Marquis de Lop.

Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Blackbird

Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Lop

I

Among twenty snowy mountains,
The only moving thing
Was the eye of the black bird.

II

I was of three minds,
Like a tree
In which there are three blackbirds.

III

The blackbird whirled in the autumn winds.
It was a small part of the pantomime.

IV

A man and a woman
Are one.
A man and a woman and a blackbird
Are one.

V

I do not know which to prefer,
The beauty of inflections
Or the beauty of innuendoes,
The blackbird whistling
Or just after.

VI

Icicles filled the long window
With barbaric glass.
The shadow of the blackbird
Crossed it, to and fro.
The mood
Traced in the shadow
An indecipherable cause.

VII

O thin men of Haddam,
Why do you imagine golden birds?
Do you not see how the blackbird
Walks around the feet
Of the women about you?

VIII

I know noble accents
And lucid, inescapable rhythms;
But I know, too,
That the blackbird is involved
In what I know.

IX

When the blackbird flew out of sight,
It marked the edge
Of one of many circles.

X

At the sight of blackbirds
Flying in a green light,
Even the bawds of euphony
Would cry out sharply.

XI

He rode over Connecticut
In a glass coach.
Once, a fear pierced him,
In that he mistook
The shadow of his equipage
For blackbirds.

XII

The river is moving.
The blackbird must be flying.

XIII

It was evening all afternoon.
It was snowing
And it was going to snow.
The blackbird sat
In the cedar-limbs.

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