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TEACHER'S GUIDE

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Chapters 1 & 2

Vocabulary

<i>caseworkers</i>	(pg. 9)	social workers assigned to work with certain people or families known as their cases
<i>foster home</i>	(pg. 9)	a home (other than a natural or adoptive one) in which a child is raised, generally with money provided by the state or a charitable organization
<i>depression</i>	(pg. 10)	the Great Depression, a time of great hardship, poverty, and unemployment following the collapse of the Stock Market on October 24, 1929, and continuing until 1940
<i>cur</i>	(pg. 19)	mutt; a cowardly person
<i>urchins</i>	(pg. 22)	mischievous young children
<i>coldcocked</i>	(pg. 22)	hit so hard that the victim passes out

Comprehension

1. Both Bud and Jerry are going to temporary homes. Why does Bud believe living with three girls is better than being with an older boy?

2. What are three bad or negative things Bud associates with being six?

3. What message does Bud believe is hidden in the Dusky Devastators of the Depression poster?

4. What does Bud mean when he says of Mrs. Amos, “In her eyes Todd’s mouth was a prayer book”?

5. Why did Bud strike Todd?

6. What lie did Toddy tell Mrs. Amos to cover his behavior?

7. Why does Bud beg for another chance with the Amoses when he really doesn't want to stay with them at all?

8. Where is Bud forced to sleep after his exchange with Todd?

Chapters 3–5

Vocabulary

<i>vampire bat</i>	(pg. 37)	a bat which lives by drinking the blood of a living animal, including humans
<i>on the lam</i>	(pg. 46)	running away to avoid punishment
<i>mission</i>	(pg. 56)	a charitable organization doing work to improve the life of the needy; a soup kitchen

Comprehension

1. Use the clues about Bud's current age, the date of the poster, and how old he was when Momma brought the poster home, to find the year.

2. How did Bud's friend Bugs get his nickname?

3. What happened when Bud tried to whack the “bat” down from the ceiling?

4. How does Bud turn Todd’s lie around to punish him?

5. What are two things that Bud remembers Momma being upset about when she looked at her picture as a child on the little white horse?

6. Why doesn’t Bud let people call him Buddy?

7. What saying of Momma’s makes Bud worry about ghosts?

Chapters 6–8

Vocabulary

<i>matrimonial</i>	(pg. 70)	related to marriage
<i>radiating</i>	(pg. 70)	sending out rays
<i>gait</i>	(pg. 72)	manner of moving; way of walking; size of step
<i>riding the rails</i>	(pg. 75)	jumping onto and riding trains (without paying) to get to another destination, a dangerous but common practice during the Great Depression as people were driven to move around in search of work
<i>billy clubs</i>	(pg. 99)	heavy clubs carried by the police

Comprehension

1. How did Bud get breakfast when he arrived at the mission after the attendant closed the line?

2. What does Bud say is the most serious mistake you can make in the library?

3. How did the lady in the library break Rule Number 16?

4. Where does Bud live?

5. Why does Bugs come to the library in search of Bud?

6. How did Bud and Bugs become “brothers”?

7. What was “Hooverville”?

8. How does Bugs outwit Bud when they're going to flip a coin and he says, "Heads I win, tails you lose"?

9. Why is every cardboard jungle called Hooverville?

10. Why is Bud sure he'll remember Deza Malone?

11. What happens to Bud and Bugs' plan to ride the rails together?

Chapters 9–11

Vocabulary

<i>ventriloquists</i>	(pg. 120)	entertainers who have conversations with dummies or puppets by disguising their own speech so that it seems to come from the dummies
<i>the Big War</i>	(pg. 134)	World War I
<i>paltry</i>	(pg. 138)	very small; insignificant
<i>knickers</i>	(pg. 138)	loose trousers falling just below the knees, worn by young boys
<i>puny</i>	(pg. 138)	very small; weak; slight

Comprehension

1. Where is Bud going from Flint?

2. Why does Bud like Civil War books?

3. What idea started growing when Billie Burns told Bud that he didn't know who his daddy was?

4. What lie does Bud tell the man in the fancy car?

5. As soon as Bud got into the car, he wanted to run. Why?

6. What does Bud do to protect himself from the man?

7. What does Bud make the man show him before he'll let him into the car?

8. Why does Mr. Lewis have blood with him?

9. What does Lefty Lewis say about Herman E. Calloway?

10. When Bud wakes but doesn't know where he is, what does he do?

11. How does Bud describe the look that Mrs. Sleet's son gives him?

12. What does Kim ask Bud?

13. How are table manners different at Mrs. Sleet's from at the Home?

Chapters 12–14

Vocabulary

<i>sully</i>	(pg. 166)	stain or tarnish
<i>moldering</i>	(pg. 168)	decaying
<i>Golden Gloves</i>	(pg. 169)	a boxing championship
<i>middleweight</i>	(pg. 169)	in boxing, a contestant between 148 and 160 pounds

Comprehension

1. Why do the police stop Mr. Lewis?

2. Mr. Lewis is involved in a labor union for the Pullman porters on the railroads. Why did he go to Flint?

3. When Bud goes into the Log Cabin, he overhears Mr. Calloway in a conversation that convinces him that he must be his father. Describe the conversation and why Bud makes that connection.

4. What advice does Doug the Thug give Bud and what does Bud think of the advice?

5. Which band member is Bud's favorite?

6. What does Bud say that Steady Eddie asks to borrow for a song title?

7. What is Miss Thomas' humming like?

8. What new idea does Bud get as he eats dinner at the Sweet Pea?

9. What follows Bud's new idea?

Writing Prompt

Mr. Calloway listens to Bud's story about life at the Amoses and concludes: "Sounds like a case of diarrhea of the mouth and constipation of the brain." What does this mean and why does he say it? When are people likely to experience these *symptoms*?

Chapters 15–17

Vocabulary

<i>godsend</i>	(pg. 219)	something or someone that comes unexpectedly, but is as welcome as a gift from God
<i>copacetic</i>	(pg. 221)	agreeable; satisfactory
<i>embouchure</i>	(pg. 223)	the correct way to place the lips and tongue on a wind instrument

Comprehension

1. Why is Mr. Calloway's house called Grand Calloway Station?

2. What does Miss Thomas say about the bedroom that makes Bud think it may be haunted?

3. Steady Eddie gives Bud what two gifts?

4. What are the three reasons that the band gives Bud the stage name Sleepy LaBone?

5. How does Bud turn his cleaning experience into pleasure?

6. Bud speaks in the language of a ten-year-old and is not always accurate. What two mistakes are obvious as Chapter 17 begins?

7. How does Bud describe Miss Thomas' singing and Steady Eddie's response with the saxophone?

Chapters 18 & 19

Vocabulary

insinuating (pg. 246) suggesting; implying

Comprehension

1. For what two reasons does Mr. Calloway always keep one white musician in his band?

2. Bud discovers that he and Mr. Calloway share a collection. What is collected and for whom and what relationship do they reveal?

3. What gift does Grace give Bud?

4. Why did Momma run away?

5. What gift does the band give to Bud?

6. What was Deza Malone right about?

7. What new doors were open to Bud?

Glossary of Historical Faces and Places

Chapter 2

Brer Rabbit:

Brother (Brer in the southern dialect) Rabbit, the smart but often lazy rabbit hero of the Uncle Remus tradition, best known in the modern form as told by Chandler Harris but probably originally part of an oral tradition in the pre–Civil War south.

Chapter 3

Louisville Slugger:

A baseball bat manufactured in Louisville, Kentucky.

Paul Bunyan:

An American folklore figure claimed by both Michigan and Maine for his tremendous ability as a lumberjack who worked with the help of his trusty, giant, blue ox Babe.

Paul Robeson (1898–1976):

He was an African-American athlete, scholar, actor, writer, lawyer, and political activist (someone who worked hard to bring about changes of reforms) who was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Rutgers University and twice named an All-American for his superb football skills. He graduated from Columbia University with a law degree in 1923. In 1995 he was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

Chapter 4

Pretty Boy Floyd:

Charles Arthur Floyd (1901–1934) was a bank robber and murderer, notorious throughout Oklahoma, Michigan, Kentucky and Ohio, sites of his robberies. He was killed in a gun battle with FBI agents in East Liverpool, Ohio, in 1934.

Chapter 8

Herbert Hoover (1874–1964):

He served as U.S. President from 1929–1933. From California, he was a member of the Republican Party. Faced with the Great Depression, Hoover was against the federal government giving relief to the people directly, but encouraged volunteer agencies to try to help. He was in favor of projects such as dams and highways to bring down the rate of unemployment but was not willing to start these public-works projects unless there was cash available, which there rarely was.

Chapter 10

Baby Face Nelson:

Lester J. Gillis (1908–1934) was an American bank robber, murderer and part of Al Capone's Chicago gang. He later worked with John Dillinger robbing Midwestern banks. Named "Public Enemy Number One" by the FBI in 1934, he died after being shot 17 times by agents in Barrington, Illinois.

Chapter 11

George Washington Carver (1864–1943):

A famous African-American scientist who taught at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He worked in the field of horticulture, studying scientific methods of farming, and is especially known for his work with the sweet potato and the peanut. From the peanut, he was able to develop 145 products. He was honored for his work in science by the Theodore Roosevelt Award in 1936. Among his friends were three presidents as well as Henry Ford and Thomas Edison.

Chapter 12

Al Capone (1899–1947):

Alphonse Capone was a Chicago mob gangster and murderer who engaged in mob warfare over territories for bootlegging, gambling, prostitution and labor rackets. He was convicted and served time in prison for tax evasion, but was released in 1939 and died in 1947 of bronchial pneumonia.

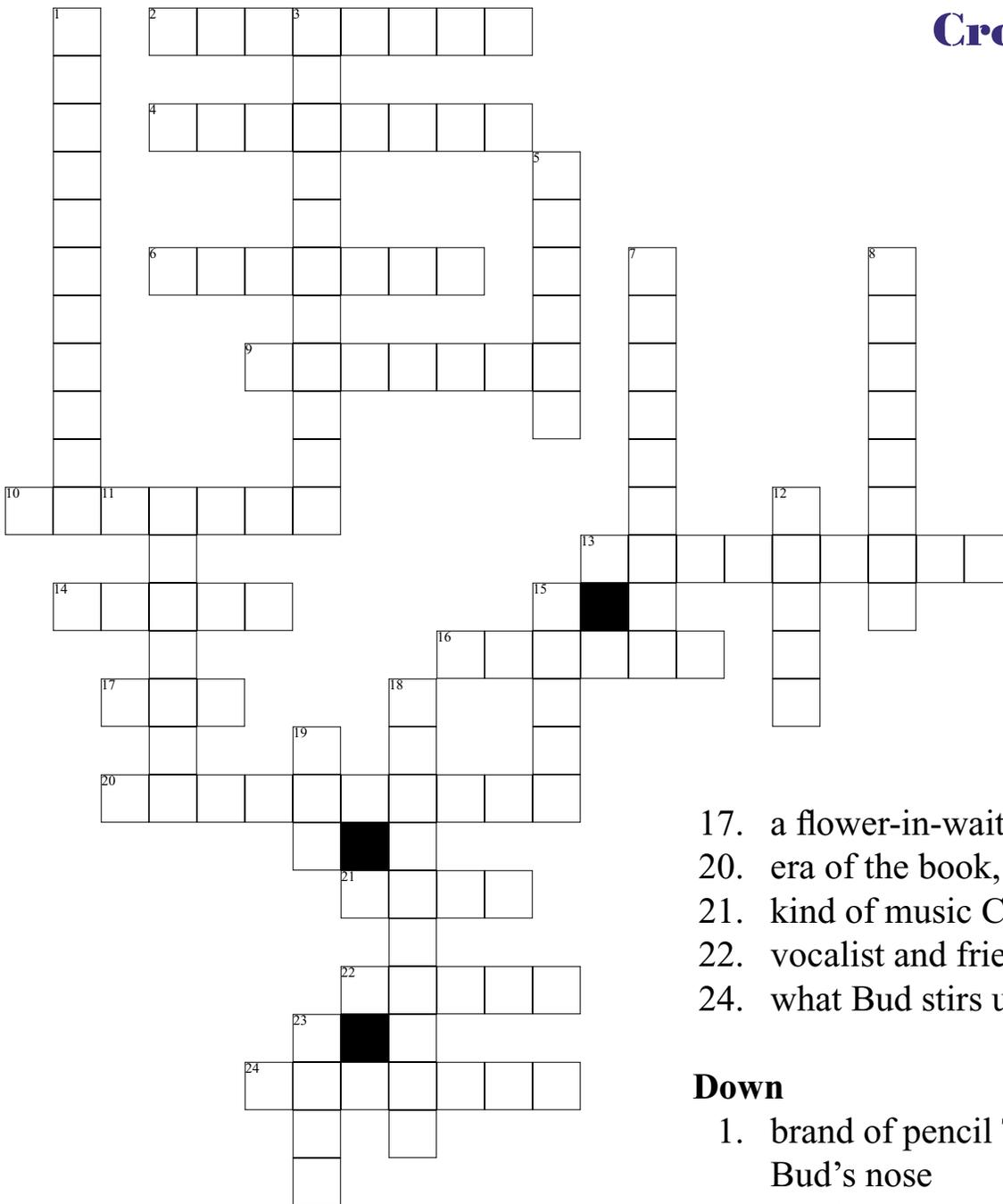
Ku Kluxer:

A member of the Ku Klux Klan, a secretive organization which used violence to deny political freedoms to African-Americans. Originally formed during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, the KKK revived following World War I, as the poor white workers blamed immigrants and African-Americans for the shortage of jobs. The Klan attacked Catholics and Jews, as well as immigrants and African-Americans.

John Brown (1800–1859):

An important figure in the movement to end slavery prior to the Civil War, he was a radical or extreme abolitionist (a person who wanted to end or abolish slavery) and was involved in the murders of five supporters of slavery. He was the leader of “John Brown’s Raid” on Harper’s Ferry, a federal weapons and ammunition storage armory in Virginia. Brown planned to take the weapons from there and supply them to slaves to encourage them to rise up against their owners. Brown was executed by the government, but his name became a rallying point for northern soldiers in the song “John Brown’s Body” (which described his body as “moldering in his grave”).

Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. state of Flint, Detroit, and Grand Rapids
4. Bud's first instrument
6. where Miss Hill worked
9. where Bud goes for breakfast when he runs away
10. Bud was afraid Mr. Lewis was one
13. what got stuck in Bugs' ear
14. what Bud keeps in his tobacco pouch
16. Momma had pictures of these pinned to her walls

17. a flower-in-waiting
20. era of the book, the Great _____
21. kind of music Calloway's band likes
22. vocalist and friend to Bud
24. what Bud stirs up in the shed

Down

1. brand of pencil Todd pushes up Bud's nose
3. another name for a cardboard jungle
5. Lefty Lewis helped start these labor organizations
7. Bud's real band instrument
8. what Lefty sent to Herman via Western Union
11. Miss Thomas gave Bud one
12. what librarians hate to find in books
15. what Bud missed and Bugs rode
18. the Sweet Pea was a good one
19. Bud's age during the book
23. when one closes, another opens

Teacher's Page

Before reading *Bud, Not Buddy*, involve students in some exploration of the Great Depression, using books rich in photos from your library as a foundation.

All ages of young people will enjoy reading about Brer Rabbit from *Uncle Remus* as told by Joel Chandler. Model for students how to use resources to find the source of *literary allusions* (such as the one to Brer Rabbit in Chapter 2) and to learn more about the meanings derived by understanding historical references. You may wish to copy and distribute the Glossary provided or have the students do their own research, write brief biographies, and later compare them to the Glossary after they have done their research. Assign students to write one short biography working in pairs and to act as the student expert consultants when that character (or era, event, or term) is mentioned in the book.

Answers to Comprehension Questions

Chapters 1 & 2

1. Both Bud and Jerry are going to temporary homes. Why does Bud believe living with three girls is better than being with an older boy?
Bud claims that the girls will treat Jerry like a pet or a baby, but the older boy will want to fight.
2. What are three bad or negative things Bud associates with being six?
Bud associates being six with being old enough for adults to beat you, with having teeth start falling out, and with the death of his mother.
3. What message does Bud believe is hidden in the Dusky Devastators of the Depression poster?
He believes his father's identity is hidden in the poster.
4. What does Bud mean when he says of Mrs. Amos, "In her eyes Todd's mouth was a prayer book"?
He means that Mrs. Amos believes Todd just as she believes the scriptures, so he can lie and she will believe him.

5. Why did Bud strike Todd?
Todd shoved a pencil up Bud's nose while Bud was trying to sleep.
6. What lie did Toddy tell Mrs. Amos to cover his behavior?
He said he was trying to wake Bud up to use the bathroom so that he wouldn't wet the bed.
7. Why does Bud beg for another chance with the Amoses when he really doesn't want to stay with them at all?
Todd wanted to avoid having his valuables taken away, so he pretended that the Amoses would be punishing him by sending him away so that they wouldn't find out what really mattered to him.
8. Where is Bud forced to sleep after his exchange with Todd?
He is forced to sleep in the dark shed.

Chapters 3–5

1. Use the clues about Bud's current age, the date of the poster, and how old he was when Momma brought the poster home, to find the year.
The year is 1936.
2. How did Bud's friend Bugs get his nickname?
Bugs had to have a cockroach removed from his ear and got his nickname from that experience.
3. What happened when Bud tried to whack the "bat" down from the ceiling?
The bat was actually a hornet's nest and, when he hit it, he was repeatedly stung so that he finally jumped out of the window to save himself.
4. How does Bud turn Todd's lie around to punish him?
Bud takes Todd's lie that Bud was a bed-wetter and turns Todd into a bed-wetter by pouring warm water on him as he is sleeping.

5. What are two things that Bud remembers Momma being upset about when she looked at her picture as a child on the little white horse?
She was upset that her father had made her wear the photographer's dirty hat and that his horse was so mistreated.
6. Why doesn't Bud let people call him Buddy?
Bud's mother told him not to let people call him Buddy because Buddy is a dog's name and because a bud is "a little fist of love waiting to unfold."
7. What saying of Momma's makes Bud worry about ghosts?
Her saying "when one door closes, another door opens" makes him think of ghosts because he thinks ghosts must be opening the doors.

Chapters 6–8

1. How did Bud get breakfast when he arrived at the mission after the attendant closed the line?
A couple in line pretended that Bud was one of their children and that he had left the line just long enough to use the bathroom.
2. What does Bud say is the most serious mistake you can make in the library?
Bud says the worst mistake you can make is to fall asleep and drool in the books, making the pages stick together.
3. How did the lady in the library break Rule Number 16?
She started a sentence with the words "Haven't you heard?" to Bud, but followed it with news that did not include death. She told him that Miss Hill had married and moved away.
4. Where does Bud live?
Bud lives in Flint, Michigan.
5. Why does Bugs come to the library in search of Bud?
Bugs is planning to ride the rails and wants to invite Bud to go with him.
6. How did Bud and Bugs become "brothers"?
They spat into their hands and slapped their hands together.

7. What was “Hooverville”?
It is a “bunch of huts and shacks thrown together out of pieces of boxes, wood and cloth” and home for about 100 people. It was a “cardboard jungle.”
8. How does Bugs outwit Bud when they’re going to flip a coin and he says, “Heads I win, tails you lose”?
There is no way that Bud can win because Bugs has claimed both heads and tails as winners for himself.
9. Why is every cardboard jungle called Hooverville?
They are named after the President, Herbert Hoover. Many people blamed him for the Great Depression.
10. Why is Bud sure he’ll remember Deza Malone?
Deza is the first girl that Bud kisses.
11. What happens to Bud and Bugs’ plan to ride the rails together?
Bugs boards the train, but Bud isn’t fast enough and gets left behind.

Chapters 9–11

1. Where is Bud going from Flint?
He is going to Grand Rapids to try to find his father.
2. Why does Bud like Civil War books?
He likes the gory pictures.
3. What idea started growing when Billie Burns told Bud that he didn’t know who his daddy was?
Bud reacted to Billie’s accusation by claiming that Herman E. Calloway was his father and by beginning to believe it.
4. What lie does Bud tell the man in the fancy car?
Bud tells him that he’s from Grand Rapids so that the man will take him there, thinking that he’s returning him.

5. As soon as Bud got into the car, he wanted to run. Why?
There was a box on the floor with a label saying that it contained human blood, so Bud thought the driver might be a vampire.
6. What does Bud do to protect himself from the man?
Bud locks the windows and drives off with the car.
7. What does Bud make the man show him before he'll let him into the car?
Bud makes him show him his teeth.
8. Why does Mr. Lewis have blood with him?
He says he is on his way to a hospital and is taking the blood for an operation there.
9. What does Lefty Lewis say about Herman E. Calloway?
He says that he knows him.
10. When Bud wakes but doesn't know where he is, what does he do?
He pretends that he is still asleep so that he can overhear the conversation and learn more about where he is.
11. How does Bud describe the look that Mrs. Sleet's son gives him?
Bud says, "it was just a look like one dog gives another dog that might be passing through the neighborhood."
12. What does Kim ask Bud?
Kim asks Bud how his mother died.
13. How are table manners different at Mrs. Sleet's from at the Home?
At Mrs. Sleet's, everyone talks throughout the meal, but at the Home everyone is expected to be quiet while they eat.

Chapters 12–14

1. Why do the police stop Mr. Lewis?

The police say they are looking for “those stinking labor organizers” that “might be sneaking up here from Detroit.”

2. Mr. Lewis is involved in a labor union for the Pullman porters on the railroads. Why did he go to Flint?

Nobody in Flint would print the union flyers for the labor organizers, so Mr. Lewis had to go to Flint to pick them up.

3. When Bud goes into the Log Cabin, he overhears Mr. Calloway in a conversation that convinces him that he must be his father. Describe the conversation and why Bud makes that connection.

Bud hears Mr. Calloway describing a boxing bout when he realized he was losing and thought that it just didn't “make any sense to keep on doing it.” This reminded him of himself and his experience with Todd Amos because, when Todd was pounding and kicking him, he thought that it just made no sense to keep fighting. He believes they think alike because they are father and son.

4. What advice does Doug the Thug give Bud and what does Bud think of the advice?

The Thug advises Bud to show Mr. Calloway some affection, but Bud thinks Mr. Calloway would prefer to “get bit in the behind by a snaggletooth mule” and decides to ignore his advice.

5. Which band member is Bud's favorite?

His favorite is Steady Eddie.

6. What does Bud say that Steady Eddie asks to borrow for a song title?

Bud says, “my eyes don't cry no more.”

7. What is Miss Thomas' humming like?

Her humming reminds Bud of “the feeling you get when you walk barefoot on a railroad track and . . . you can feel the train coming right through the bottoms of your feet.”

8. What new idea does Bud get as he eats dinner at the Sweet Pea?

Bud gets the idea that this is where he is supposed to be.

9. What follows Bud's new idea?

Bud starts crying and cries for a long time.

Chapters 15–17

1. Why is Mr. Calloway's house called Grand Calloway Station?

The house is called Grand Calloway Station after New York City's railroad station, Grand Central Station, because both have people coming and going at all times.

2. What does Miss Thomas say about the bedroom that makes Bud think it may be haunted?

She tells him that the girl whose clothes and toys are in the room is "gone" and Bud believes that "gone" means dead.

3. Steady Eddie gives Bud what two gifts?

Steady Eddie gives Bud his old saxophone case to use as a suitcase and a recorder so that he can be a musician.

4. What are the three reasons that the band gives Bud the stage name Sleepy LaBone?

He is called Sleepy because he is able to sleep until after noon. He is given the prefix La because it is French and sounds classy. He is given Bone because he's as skinny as a bone.

5. How does Bud turn his cleaning experience into pleasure?

Bud imagines himself as a character in a book his mother used to read to him.

6. Bud speaks in the language of a ten-year-old and is not always accurate. What two mistakes are obvious as Chapter 17 begins?

Bud calls Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, Twenty Thousand Leaks Under the Sea and he calls swabs (sailors mopping the deck) squabs.

7. How does Bud describe Miss Thomas' singing and Steady Eddie's response with the saxophone?

Bud calls their duet a "conversation."

Chapters 18 & 19

1. For what two reasons does Mr. Calloway always keep one white musician in his band?

Mr. Calloway always keeps one white player in his band because, in his area, it's illegal for blacks to own property, so the property is listed in the white player's name and because the white player is sent to set up engagements with the white community so that the band gets hired before the contacts know it is a black band. Mr. Calloway is a smart businessman who gets around the racial prejudices of the time in which he lives.

2. Bud discovers that he and Mr. Calloway share a collection. What is collected and for whom and what relationship do they reveal?

Mr. Calloway collects rocks from each of his engagements. He writes the dates and place of the engagement on each rock. He started the collection at the request of his daughter when she was young. Mr. Calloway realizes that the rocks that Bud has are part of his daughter's collection and that Bud is his grandson.

3. What gift does Grace give Bud?

She gives him a picture of Momma smiling when she was sixteen years old, four years before Bud was born.

4. Why did Momma run away?

Momma ran away because her father was very strict with her and because he wanted her to go to college and become a schoolteacher, which was not part of her dreams for herself. She ran away with a drummer and he never heard from her again.

5. What gift does the band give to Bud?

The band gives Bud an alto saxophone.

6. What was Deza Malone right about?

Deza was correct when she told Bud that he was carrying Momma inside him and nothing could ever change that.

7. What new doors were open to Bud?

Bud has a family and he knows he'll become a good saxophone player.

Answer Key to the Comprehension Crossword Puzzle

Across

- 2. michigan
- 4. recorder
- 6. library
- 9. mission
- 10. vampire
- 13. cockroach
- 14. rocks
- 16. horses
- 17. bud
- 20. depression
- 21. jazz
- 22. grace
- 24. hornets

Down

- 1. ticonderoga
- 3. hooverville
- 5. unions
- 7. saxophone
- 8. telegram
- 11. picture
- 12. drool
- 15. train
- 18. restaurant
- 19. ten
- 23. door

Writing Prompt

Bud put together his own list of rules which were really his observations about human behavior and how to keep himself safe and relatively happy. Think about his rules and about the good experiences he had. Write an essay about what Bud has taught you about finding happiness and a place where you belong.