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About the Series



Meet the Time Detectives



Liam and Rose are the **Time Detectives**. But are they really detectives? No, they aren't trying to solve crimes. But every adventure they have is a mystery, a mystery they must solve. Like detectives, Liam and Rose look for clues. When they travel through time, they face the same questions:

- Where are we?
- When are we?
- What is happening?

- Who are the people we meet?
- Who can we trust?
- Are we in danger?

Liam and Rose are two twenty-first century friends. But when they travel in time, they lose the technology they use every day. So they have no phones, no internet, no messaging or social media, no GPS. They are on their own and they only have their own skills and ideas.

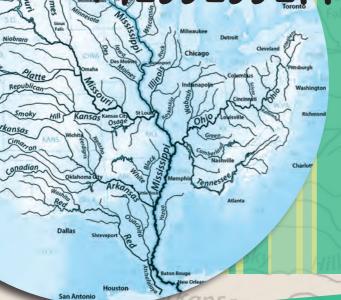
Some people say that history repeats itself. But really, it's *people* that repeat themselves. So when Liam and Rose travel into the past or into the future, they discover people and situations that reflect their own world and their own time. And they face new and unexpected challenges.

WORD DETECTIVE!

To be a Time Detective you need to know these words. Use a dictionary to look them up.

detective solve crime unexpected clue mystery

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER



THE GREAT RIVER

The name of the Mississippi River comes from the Native American Ojibwa tribe who called it the Misi-ziibi, or 'great river'. And they were right. It is a great river. It takes a drop of water 90 days to travel from one end to the other!

THE MISSISSIPPI NUMBER QUIZ

How well do you know the Mississippi? Complete the sentences with the numbers. Then listen and check your answers.

17 5,960 25,000 68 4th 3,700 10

At overkm, the Mississippi is a huge river. It joins the Missouri River at St. Louis. Their combined length iskm long.

The Mississippi-Missouri is thelongest river in the world.

At one point the Mississippi is overkm wide.

It flows through states from Minnesota to Louisiana.

It can be dangerous. In 2011, people had to leave their homes to escape a flood.

Martin Strel swam the whole length of the river in 2002. It took him days!

Investigate



The biggest flood of the Mississippi was in 1927. Find out what happened. Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.

MISSISSIPPI WILDLIFE

The Mississippi River is the place to be for wildlife. Its water, land and sky are full of life. In fact, the river contains more than 260 species of fish and 145 species of amphibians. In the sky you can see 325 species of birds. And 50 different mammals live along the river's banks. You can find alligators, eagles, deer, bats and even black bears!

Think!

An amphibian can live in water but it isn't a fish. Think of three amphibians.

Investigate



Choose one of the animals above and complete the fact file in your Time Detective Notebook.

STEAMBOATS AND A FAMOUS PILOT

Steamboats are a common sight on the Mississippi. Their big round paddles move them through the water. The golden age of steamboats was in the mid-nineteenth century. The Mississippi is very important in the stories of Mark Twain. We all know him as the author of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*, but he had another job before he became a writer. He worked as a pilot on those famous Mississippi steamboats!



THE MISSISSIPPI TODAY

People first came to the banks of the river over 5,000 years ago. Native American tribes used 'the great river' for travelling, trading, fishing and farming. Today, it is one of the greatest water highways on the planet and 18 million people in over 50 cities use it for their water supply including Minneapolis, Memphis and New Orleans. It's also important for green energy, providing hydroelectric power to several states.

GLOSSARY

- combined: total
- escape: get away from
- golden age: time in the past when something was very important
- **green energy:** energy made from natural sources
- **highways:** main ways to travel from place to place
- huge: very big
- hydroelectric power: energy made with fast moving river water
- pilot: driver of a boat or plane
- **supply:** quantity that can be used
- trading: activity of buying and selling things

SLAVERY

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Slavery was common in the American colonies• in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In fact, before the Civil War, about 90% of the African American population were slaves. That was about 3.9 million people. But what is slavery?

In a system of slavery, people become property. Their owners treat the slaves not as people but as things. Owners can buy and sell slaves. They can control where they live and what they do. They can force them to work, but never pay them. They can stop them from having any education. And slaves are prisoners. They can't choose to leave.





Slaves on a cotton plantation in Georgia, 1850

SLAVERY AND PLANTATIONS

Before the American Civil War (1861-1865) the slave population was much higher in the southern states of America. Here, slavery grew quickly and by 1860, slaves made up one third of the total population. In the state of Mississippi, there were more than 430,000 slaves. The white population at the time was 350,000. Most of the slaves worked on cotton plantations. While the plantation owners

plantations. While the plantation owners grew rich, the life of the slaves was very hard. Slaves generally worked 15 or 16 hours a day, six days a week, all year round. Apart from Sundays, there were no holidays. Slaves worked the same number of hours in the cotton fields, summer or winter. Slave masters regularly punished them, often for no reason.

(Investigate



What kinds of jobs did slaves have to do?

Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The one thing slaves dreamed of was freedom. Up to 100,000 slaves escaped from the southern slave states to the north between 1810 and the start of the Civil War in 1861. How did they do it? They used the Underground Railroad.

This wasn't an actual 'underground railway'. It was a huge network of people who helped the slaves get to the free northern states or Canada. They used a secret system of routes, houses and meeting places to get the slaves there. This was the 'railroad'.

And just like a railroad, there were 'stations' (safe houses where escaped slaves could stay), 'stationmasters' (people who ran the safe houses), 'conductors' (people who helped the slaves move from station to station) and 'passengers' (the escaping slaves). The Underground Railroad was dangerous both for escaped slaves and the people helping them. Helping escaped slaves was against the law. In some states it carried a death penalty.

RUNAWAY!



This image was used in newspapers to offer reward money for anyone who found an escaped slave.

Investigate



Escaped slaves didn't have GPS. How did they use nature to find their way north? How did clues in music and art help slaves?

Write your answers in your Time Detective Notebook.

GLOSSARY

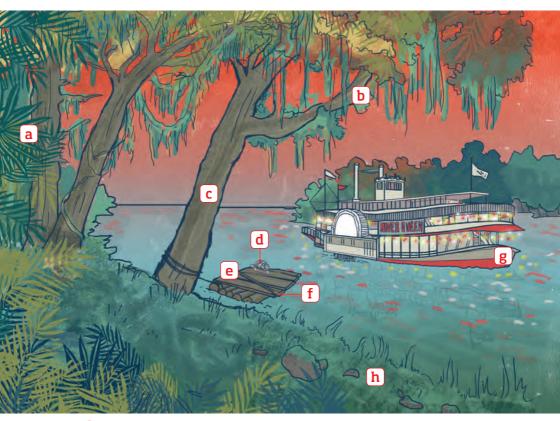
- against the law: not allowed by the government of a country
- colonies: countries or areas politically controlled by a more powerful country
- death penalty: legal punishment of death
- force: make someone do something with power or strength
- freedom: power to do what one wants
- population: number of people living in an area
- property: things that a person owns
- punished: made them suffer for doing something wrong



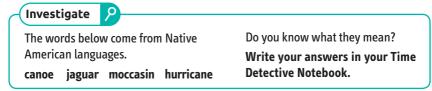
Before Reading

1 Look at the picture of the Mississippi River. Match the words with the things.

□ oar □ trunk □ leaves □ steamboat □ branch □ raft □ fishing net □ shore



2 Describe the picture in Exercise 1 to a friend.



3 MP3 Listen to an extract from near the beginning of Run, Liam, Run! Complete the extract with the words in the box.

mechanical something sun tall water bank anything noises

They walked through a trees that were growing on the					
water's edge. The top branches were glowing in the light of the setting					
b					
calling out or saw them flying from branch to branch. Sometimes they					
heard the \boldsymbol{c} of small animals. And all the time they were					
thinking about other animals, bigger animals, animals with scaly skin					
and long tails and sharp pointed teeth. []					
'I can hear d ,' Rose said. 'Something big.'					
'Where?' asked Liam, looking around, examining the shadows.					
'It's coming from the e '					
And now Liam could hear it, too. It was the sound of loud splashing,					
again and again. Something was moving through the water. Was it some					
gigantic prehistoric animal? Then he also heard a ${f f}$ noise.					
They nervously walked down to the ${f g}$ of the river. The					
sound was much louder here. The thing was getting closer. But still they $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$					
couldn't see h					

- 4 ODD Discuss the questions. What do you think?
 - a Why are Liam and Rose nervous?
 - **b** What do you think was making the noise?
 - **c** Why is the story called 'Run, Liam, Run!'?
 - **d** Where is Liam running to? What is he running away from?
- 5 Work with a partner. Look at the pictures. What do you think happens in the story? Think of a story to connect the pictures.
- 6 O Share your ideas with the class.



THE TOTAL ECLIPSE

 $m{\epsilon}$ The first time it happened was on a bright spring morning.

A boy was standing on a high cliff, looking out to sea. His name was Liam and he was waiting for the moon to cover the sun. He was waiting for light to fade from the sky, for day to become night. He was waiting for a total eclipse.

But then an American girl called Rose arrived. She wanted to see the same thing. Liam was annoyed, he preferred to be alone, but there was nothing he could do. He had to share this moment with a stranger.

And so the eclipse began.

The black circle of the moon slowly covered the sun. The sky grew darker, the air got colder, the birds fell silent. But then, as the last thin strip of light disappeared, they saw something flying in the sky.

At first it seemed like a small plane, maybe a hang glider.

Then it looked like a creature with large beating wings.

And then they saw... was it possible? There were two figures, two human figures, standing or sitting on its back.

It hovered high up in the sky. Then it fell like a stone towards them!

A wild wind blew into their faces. They heard a terrible scream. Then everything went black and they were falling.

They were falling through space.

They were falling through time...

GLOSSARY

- beating: (here) movingfade: slowly disappear
- hang glider:
- hovered: stayed or floated in the air
- strip: long narrow part
- wild: rough; strong



After Reading

Vocabulary

1 Complete the word groups with the words from the story.

glasses moustache cane thin boots face scarf pointed old suit cheeks cap beard straight curly chin round

PHYSIGAL DESCRIPTION	GLOTHES & AGGESSORIES	ADJEGTIVES
hair	coat	tall

- 2 Complete the descriptions with words from the groups. Who are the characters?
 - a He was tall and thin with a small pointed 1 and a patch over one eye. Curly grey 2 stuck out from under his blue cotton cap. He was wearing a long black 3 and a pair of old boots.

After Reading

Cambridge English Exams

K A2 Key English Test Reading and Writing Part 7

1 Look at the three pictures below. Write a new story using the pictures. Write 35 words or more.







K A2 Key English Test Reading and Writing Part 6

- 2 Imagine you are Liam or Rose at the end of the story. Write a note to Chuck to leave on his raft for him to find. Write 25 words or more. Say:
 - who you really are
 - where you both come from
 - why you couldn't say goodbye

