

# Golda Meir

When Golda and Morris Meyerson arrived in Palestine in 1921, they hoped to find a beautiful and safe retreat. At that time, Jewish people were being treated unfairly in many parts of the world. Golda, and many people like her, wanted a place where Jewish people could live freely. Palestine was to be that Jewish homeland.

But what the Meyersons found was disappointing. The land in Palestine was sandy and desolate. Only a few shacks stood as houses. Worst of all, their Arab neighbors despised the Jews.

Golda didn't despair. Instead, she plunged right into work. The Jews in Palestine soon recognized the talents of hard-working Golda. They persuaded her to work for the government.

For many years, Golda struggled tirelessly for her dream. She helped build hospitals, businesses, highways, farms, and schools in Palestine. She traveled to other countries and spoke to their leaders. Golda tried to make them understand how much the Jewish people wanted their own homeland.

At last the world leaders listened to Golda. On May 14, 1948, the Jews were finally granted independence. The new Jewish state was named Israel. Golda was proud of the work they had done to build this prosperous nation. But their work was not over yet.

Their Arab neighbors immediately declared war on Israel. Golda went into action. For years, she worked without rest towards peace agreements with the Arab nations.

In 1969, Golda Meir (Hebrew for Meyerson) was sworn in as the Premier of Israel. This meant that Golda would now lead the nation that she had struggled all her life to build. Until her death, Golda continued to protect and provide for the Jewish people in their new nation of Israel.



## Main Idea

1. What was Golda Meir's dream?
  - a. a beautiful new house
  - b. a place where her people could live freely
  - c. to be ruler of a new nation

## Significant Details

2. Who are the Israeli's neighbors?
  - a. Arabs
  - b. Jews
  - c. French

## Context Clues

3. The *Premier* of Israel is like the American
  - a. Secretary of State.
  - b. Bishop.
  - c. President.

## Inference

4. Golda learned a lot about irrigation and fertilization of soil. Why was this important to Israel? \_\_\_\_\_

## Drawing Conclusions

5. Why was Golda Meir sometimes referred to as a pioneer? \_\_\_\_\_

## Following Through

6. Look in newspapers or recent magazines. Try to find articles on the Arab-Israeli positions. What is the present relationship between Arabs and Israelis?

## Julia Morgan

Although she was small and thin as a child, Julia Morgan had very strong ideas on what she wanted to do with her life. Julia grew up in California at the turn of the century. She chose an unusual life for a girl of her times. Julia decided to become an architect, but had to fight all the way to get the training she wanted. With some difficulty, she was admitted to the University of California at Berkeley. It had only a handful of women students at that time. They had no courses in architecture, so she took the closest subject, civil engineering.

Her next step was even more difficult. Encouraged by one of her California professors, Julia traveled to Paris where she tried to enter a famous school of architecture. The professor had not told her that the school rarely allowed women students and certainly not foreign women. Julia kept at the school until she was at last admitted. Male schoolmates made life somewhat uncomfortable for her by pouring water on her, pushing her off benches, and pulling other pranks. Julia, of course, had the last laugh. She was the first woman architect to graduate from Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

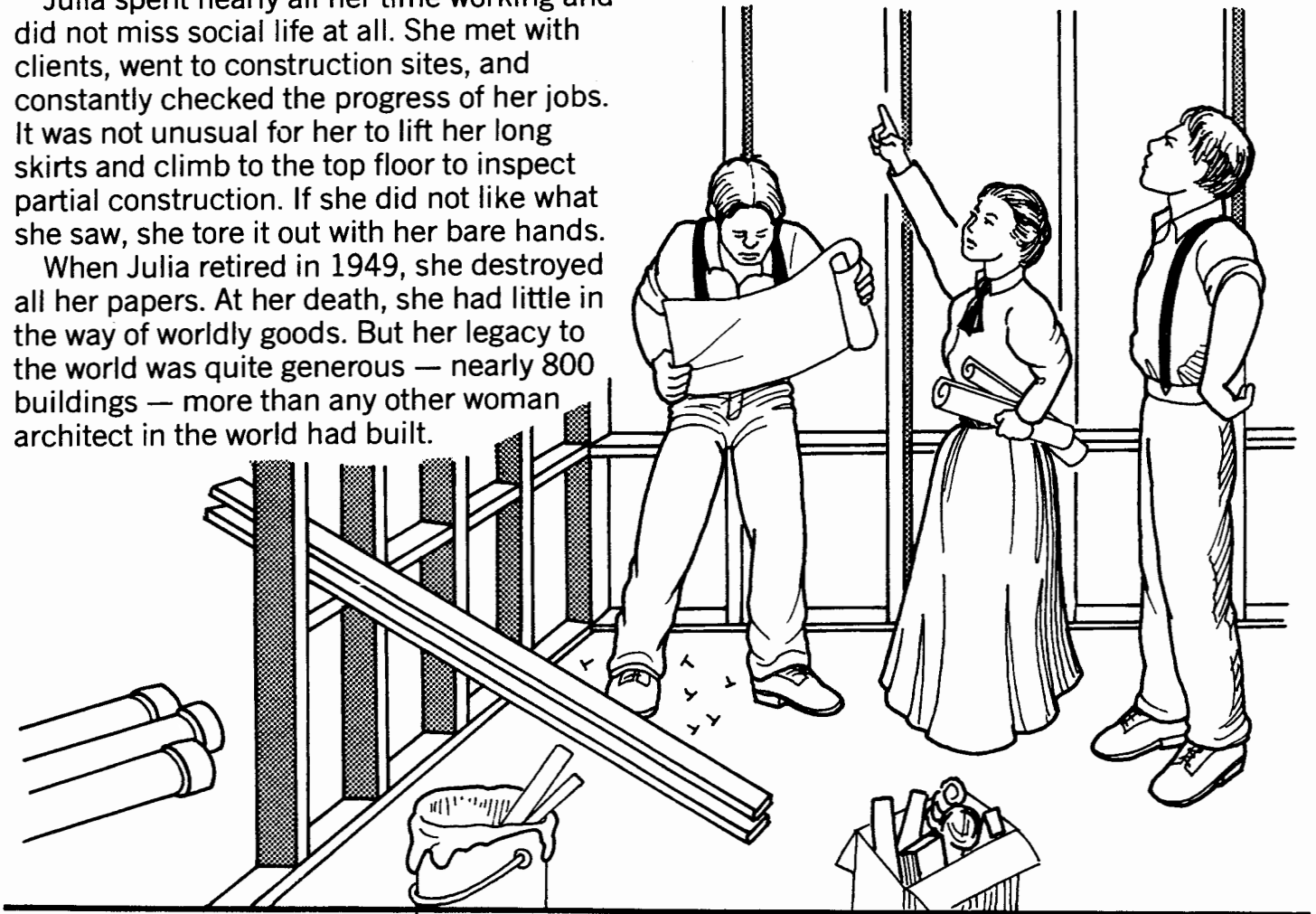
Julia did some designing while still in France and then returned home, ready to begin. A movement around the country to help young women was also beginning. Julia, much in tune with this, began designing buildings for the YWCA and other places where women would spend time. Up and down the coast she traveled. Soon Julia became famous for her pure lines, her good use of material, and her ability to make a building blend into the surrounding landscape. She was also very good at balancing two kinds of clients. One might ask for a simple, inexpensive home, while a wealthy client might ask for an elaborate, costly home. She was able to satisfy both types and give them the kind of home they wanted. Her one departure from simple, uncluttered design was the Hearst Castle at San Simeon, California built at the request of William Randolph Hearst.



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Julia spent nearly all her time working and did not miss social life at all. She met with clients, went to construction sites, and constantly checked the progress of her jobs. It was not unusual for her to lift her long skirts and climb to the top floor to inspect partial construction. If she did not like what she saw, she tore it out with her bare hands.

When Julia retired in 1949, she destroyed all her papers. At her death, she had little in the way of worldly goods. But her legacy to the world was quite generous — nearly 800 buildings — more than any other woman architect in the world had built.



### Main Idea

1. Julia Morgan was
  - a. a young girl from France.
  - b. a civil engineer.
  - c. an architect.

### Significant Details

2. Julia used simple, clean lines in her designs except for
  - a. the YWCA buildings.
  - b. the Hearst Castle.
  - c. her buildings in Paris.

### Context Clues

3. Julia wanted to learn *architecture*.
  - a. the study of designing buildings
  - b. the study of the French language
  - c. selling land and real estate
4. The word *legacy* means about the same as
  - a. legal.
  - b. prophecy.
  - c. gift.

### Inference

5. Julia must have been an excellent student because
  - a. she took difficult civil engineering classes.
  - b. she was the first woman architect to graduate from Ecole des Beaux-Arts.
  - c. she traveled up and down the coast.

### Drawing Conclusions

6. In addition to her designs of beautiful buildings, Julia's clients admired her because
  - a. she used pure lines and natural materials.
  - b. she became personally involved in clients' decisions.
  - c. she had experience designing in Paris.

### Following Through

7. Get a book on becoming an architect. What are the qualifications needed? Make an outline of the steps involved in becoming an architect.

## Crazy Horse

Before white settlers came to the Black Hills of South Dakota, this area was a sacred place to the Sioux Indians. They called these hills *Paha Sapa*. The Sioux tribes held special ceremonies in the hills. They believed that Paha Sapa was a place for the spirits of dead warriors. It was thought that when a great warrior died, his spirit would go to Paha Sapa to get used to the great beauty of the land. Then the spirit would move on to the supreme beauty of a place called Great Paradise.

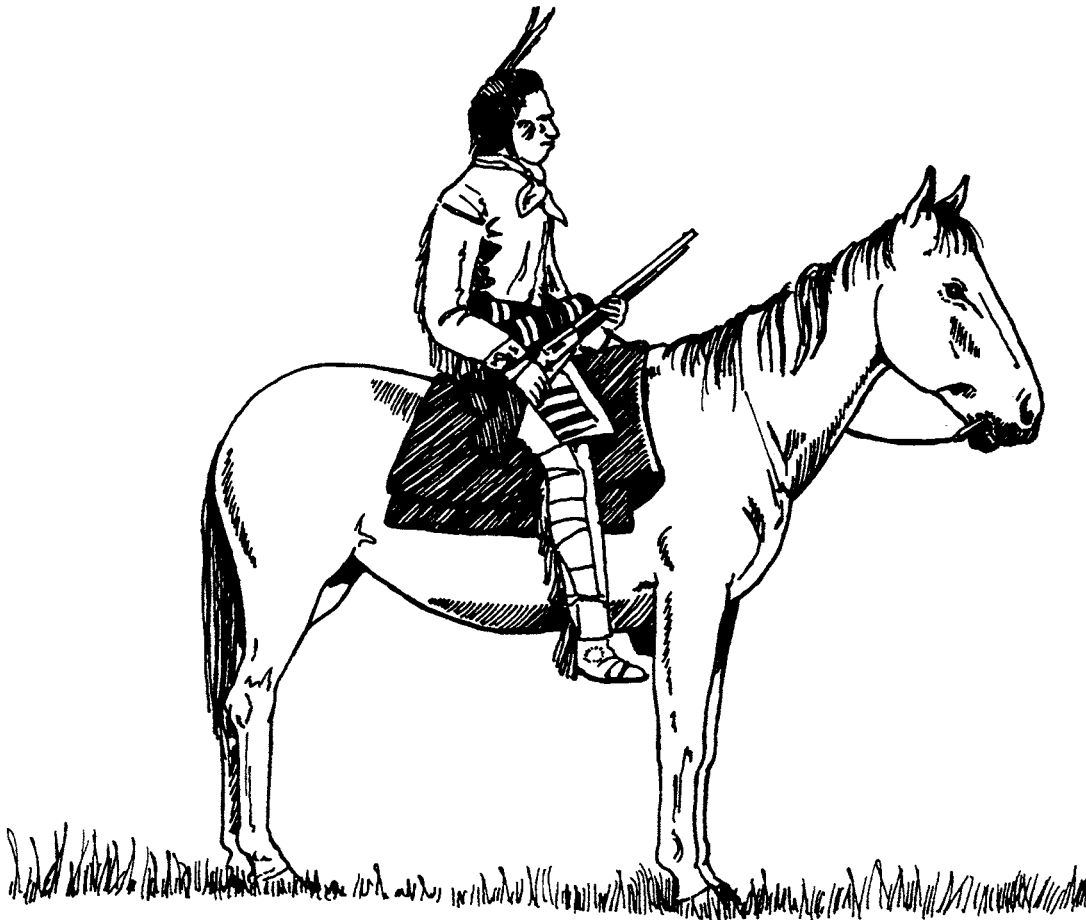
Crazy Horse was a great chief of the Sioux Indians. He and his tribe fought to stop the United States government from taking Indian land. In 1867, the U.S. government said that the Sioux could keep the area of land that included the Black Hills. In 1874, however, the U.S. government broke its promise and allowed white settlers to come into the Black Hills to search for gold. The Sioux fought many battles to keep the land.

Finally, they ran short of food and realized that there were many more U.S. troops than Sioux warriors. The Sioux gave up their fight. Crazy Horse was killed by a soldier while jailed in an army fort.

Years later, a group of Sioux called the Crazy Horse Foundation secured a piece of the Black Hills area from the U.S. government. The part they chose is Thunderhead Mountain. Chief Henry Standing Bear asked a sculptor named Korczak Ziolkowski to carve a special work on Thunderhead Mountain to honor Crazy Horse.

Ziolkowski was proud to do the work. He started on the carving immediately. Plans called for the statue to be 563 feet high and 641 feet long. This was quite a big task. Ziolkowski spent the rest of his life carving this Indian statue. Unfortunately, he died in 1982 before the statue was finished.

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At the base of Thunderhead Mountain, the Foundation built a museum for Indian artifacts. Outside the museum is a small model of the Crazy Horse statue. This statue shows Crazy Horse seated on his horse. He is pointing the way to where the monument will stand. With money raised at the museum, Ziolkowski's wife and ten children are continuing work on the statue. Parts of the Indian's head and arm, and the curve of the horse's head can be seen emerging from the mountain. When it is finished, the Crazy Horse Memorial will be the largest carving in the world.

### Main Idea

1. The memorial on Thunderhead Mountain will honor
  - a. the Black Hills.
  - b. Korczak Ziolkowski.
  - c. Chief Crazy Horse.

### Significant Details

2. Thunderhead Mountain is located
  - a. in North Dakota.
  - b. in the Black Hills.
  - c. in South Carolina.
3. The Crazy Horse Memorial is now helped by
  - a. the United States government.
  - b. a Foundation.
  - c. the president.
4. Who asked the sculptor to carve the statue of Crazy Horse?
  - a. Chief Henry Standing Bear
  - b. Ziolkowski's wife
  - c. the governor of South Dakota

### Context Clues

5. Parts of the statue are *emerging* from the mountain.
  - a. coming into view
  - b. sinking into the ground
  - c. covered with rock dust

6. In the story, *honor* means
  - a. to buy.
  - b. to find.
  - c. show respect.
7. The museum at the base of Thunderhead Mountain is filled with Indian *artifacts*.
  - a. book written about Indians
  - b. paintings that show Indians
  - c. objects made by Indians of years gone by

### Inference

8. How do you know that the Black Hills area is a beautiful sight?
  - a. Everyone wants to build monuments there.
  - b. It is full of large trees.
  - c. Indian legend compares its beauty to Paradise.
9. *Paha Sapa* means
  - a. Thunderhead Mountain.
  - b. Crazy Horse.
  - c. Black Hills.

### Drawing Conclusions

10. Ziolkowski must have instilled his respect for the Sioux in his own family because they
  - a. donated money to the statue.
  - b. continue to work on the statue.
  - c. write books about Indian ways of life.