



THE  
WIZARD  
OF  
OZ  
YOUTH EDITION

# ABOUT THE SHOW

## The Wonderful Wizard of Oz

### A History

In 1900, L. Frank Baum wrote "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". After premiering on Broadway in 1903 and the MGM Classic film in 1939, the title has been typically shortened to simply – "The Wizard of Oz".

The book tells the story Dorothy Gale. She lives on a Kansas farm with her Aunt Em and Uncle Henry, finding **solace** in her dog, Toto. A powerful cyclone transports their farmhouse to Munchkin Country in Oz, where Dorothy's house accidentally kills the Wicked Witch of the East, **tyrant** ruler of the Munchkins, when it falls on top of her upon landing from the tornado. The Good Witch of the North advises Dorothy to seek the Wizard of Oz in the Emerald City for help returning home.

Along the yellow brick road, Dorothy encounters a Scarecrow needing a brain, a Tin Woodman needing a heart, and a Cowardly Lion needing courage. They agree to travel together to the Emerald City, facing various challenges and dangers, including encounters with the Wicked Witch of the West who seeks revenge for her sister's death. The Wicked Witch tries to **hinder** their journey but is ultimately defeated when Dorothy accidentally melts her with water.

The group finally reaches the Wizard, who is revealed to be a **humbug**, an ordinary man from Kansas using a hot air balloon to travel. Despite the **deception**, the Wizard grants each of them symbolic gifts, signifying that they already possessed the qualities they were seeking. In the end, the Wizard attempts to take Dorothy back to Kansas in his balloon, but she gets left behind. Glinda, the Good Witch of the South, reveals that Dorothy always had the power to return home by clicking her silver slippers together, ultimately leading her back to Kansas.

This classic story has been the source material for countless adaptations and expansions for over 125 years! Along the road, some big changes were made from the original book in those other adaptations. Some of the most notable ones being from the first filmed version in 1939 with screen legend, Judy Garland.

The Witch of the North was never named in the original book but was combined with Glinda, The Witch of the South in the 1939 film to make one character.

The 1939 film also changed the color of Dorothy's shoes. In the book they are silver, however, in the film they are "Ruby Red". This is due to technicolor being infused into films for the first time. Adding color for the first time after years of films only being in black and white, the director wanted a larger pop of color for the shoes when revealed, thus, making them ruby red for the screen and it worked!

In the film, the Wizard of Oz is seen by all the travelers as one giant disembodied head, however, in the books, he presents himself as a different form to each of them. A giant head for Dorothy, a beautiful woman for the Scarecrow, a beast for the Tin Man, and a ball of fire for the Lion.

# ACTIVITY PACKET

## Vocabulary From The Reading

1. **Solace** (verb): give comfort or consolation to.
2. **Tyrant** (noun): a cruel and oppressive ruler.
3. **Hinder** (verb): create difficulties for (someone or something), resulting in delay or obstruction.
4. **Humbug** (noun): deceptive or false talk or behavior.
5. **Deception** (noun), **Deceive (verb)**: (of a person) cause (someone) to believe something that is not true, typically to gain some personal advantage.

## Questions from the Text

Using the above text, answer the following questions.

1. What year was the “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” first published?
  - a. 1904
  - b. 1900
  - c. 2000
  - d. 1901
2. In the book, the slippers Dorothy wears are what color?
  - a. Silver
  - b. Red
  - c. Violet
  - d. Blue
3. Where does Dorothy’s house land in Oz?
  - a. Kansas
  - b. The Emerald City
  - c. Munchkin Land
  - d. Winkie Country
4. The Wicked Witch of West is defeated when Dorothy throws a bucket of what on her?
  - a. Munchkin Punch
  - b. Iced Tea
  - c. Porridge
  - d. Water
5. The Wizard is ultimately revealed to be just an average man from where?
  - a. Kansas
  - b. Ohio
  - c. Florida
  - d. Iowa

# ACTIVITY PACKET

## Unpack your Adjectives

In "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," L. Frank Baum portrays Kansas as a bleak, colorless, and desolate place, emphasizing its vast, flat landscape under a harsh sun and its lack of trees, houses, or other signs of life. His portrayal adds to the story's themes of longing for a more colorful and vibrant world and the stark contrast between Kansas and the fantastical Land of Oz.

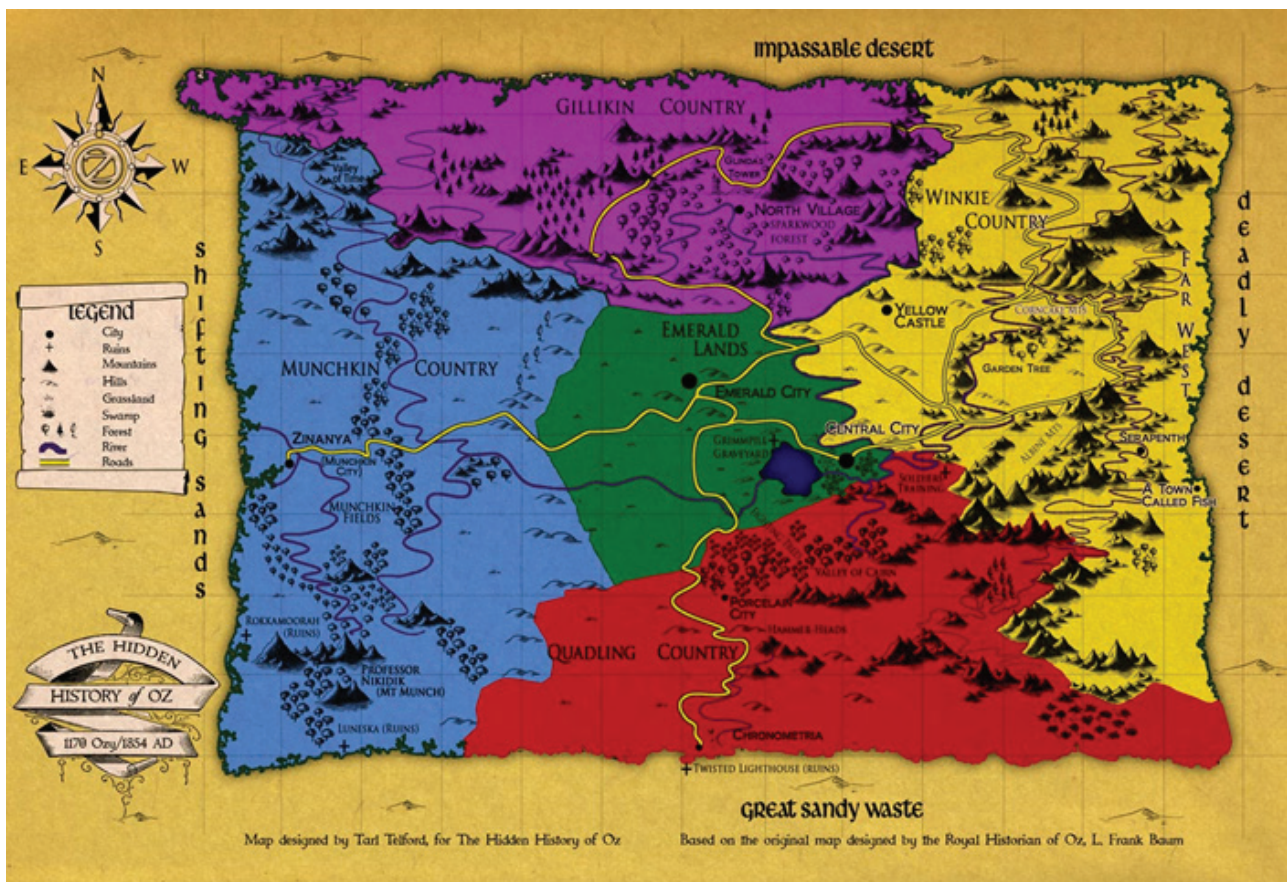
Search for 3 adjectives used to describe Kansas in the above summary excerpt of L. Frank Baum's "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz". Then, come up with 3 adjectives to describe how you think The Emerald City might look?

Kansas is described by L. Frank Baum as being...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

I think of the Emerald City as being...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



# ACTIVITY PACKET

## Map making Cartographer

Examine the map of Oz above and notice the details used in mapping out all the locations and landmarks. Using the box below, draw a map of your neighborhood and add the following elements into your drawing.

1. A map legend or key to understand all the symbols you use.
2. Landmarks, recognizable objects or formations that can help with directions or location.
3. Directional Compass – Compass Rose
4. Map Title/Name

# ACTIVITY PACKET

## Word Search

Find all the words below. Words can be diagonal, backwards, up, or down!

Slippers, Brain, Courage, Heart, Hot Air Ballon, Kansas, Tornado, Toto, The Emerald City, The Wizard.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U | M | T | P | Q | J | F | I | H | G | T | Q | U | G | G | J | R | Q | S | H |
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| F | C | X | D | U | B | T | G | Z | J | J | K | P | I | H | E | A | R | T | Z |
| B | P | B | O | G | W | L | K | B | P | K | W | W | P | J | I | T | F | Z | W |
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| N | Y | T | O | R | N | A | D | O | J | I | J | H | Y | M | M | U | G | Z | L |
| W | J | J | H | X | U | V | K | Q | M | I | W | X | X | V | C | O | B | E | Y |
| V | Y | S | Z | O | Y | P | S | S | Y | E | P | Q | S | Q | W | I | R | B | X |
| E | L | D | L | K | T | O | F | J | I | W | P | O | Y | A | J | U | M | M | T |
| R | V | V | L | I | G | A | O | F | Y | A | G | D | T | J | M | D | W | T | W |
| Y | Q | V | J | Z | P | E | I | V | A | A | Z | W | F | G | N | X | Z | Y | W |
| A | H | A | F | V | B | P | W | R | U | G | T | W | C | Z | P | H | R | D | E |
| F | M | Y | T | U | A | L | E | Y | B | Z | P | Q | C | O | P | T | J | L | K |
| U | D | I | D | X | R | L | F | R | G | A | B | H | T | J | U | V | A | I | Z |
| Y | D | X | P | R | F | L | X | B | S | B | L | E | R | K | P | R | U | B | P |
| Y | B | N | K | A | N | S | A | S | R | E | R | L | P | X | A | C | A | V | R |
| C | L | K | D | O | H | P | R | L | E | A | U | V | O | S | Y | V | D | G | T |
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| V | O | W | W | Z | T | O | T | O | I | W | Z | N | T | H | H | S | I | O | H |

# ANSWER KEY

## Answer Key

### Questions from the Reading

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A

### Unpack your Adjectives

#### Possible answers

1. Bleak
2. Vast
3. Harsh
4. Colorless
5. Desolate
6. Flat

## Word Search



## Standards

**L.3.1** Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

- b. Form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
- c. Use abstract nouns (e.g., childhood).
- d. Form and use regular and irregular verbs.
- e. Form and use the simple (e.g., I walked; I walk; I will walk) verb tenses.

**RI.1.1:** Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

**RL.3.1:** Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

**L.2.6** Use words and phrases acquired through conversations, reading and being read to, and responding to texts, including using adjectives and adverbs to describe (e.g., When other kids are happy that makes me happy).

**Geography topic: spatial thinking and skills Content Statement 4.** Geographic tools can be used to gather, process and report information about people, places, and environments. Cartographers decide which information to include in maps.