

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz

Chapter 20 ~ The Dainty China Country



Created by Gay Miller

I'm excited to announce that each Monday over the next 24 weeks; *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz Book Unit* will be featured in weekly blog posts. Saving each lesson for a novel study is a great option. Since students are so familiar with this well-loved American classic, most chapters can be stand-alone lessons. *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* was originally published on May 17, 1900, so it is now in public domain. There is no need to purchase a class set of books because the complete text will be added to the unit plans.

Book Units Teacher Blog

<http://bookunitsteacher.com/wp/>

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz

Genre: Classics and Fantasy

Interest Level ~ Grades 4 – 8

Grade level Equivalent: 6.9

Lexile Measure®: 1000L



Scheduled Blog Posts for Materials Connected with The Wonderful Wizard of Oz Book Unit

Chapter 1 - The Cyclone	May 4, 2015
Chapter 2 - The Council with the Munchkins	May 11, 2015
Chapter 3 - How Dorothy Saved the Scarecrow	May 18, 2015
Chapter 4 - The Road Through the Forest	May 25, 2015
Spoons Game with Root Words	May 28, 2015
Chapter 5 - The Rescue of the Tin Woodman	June 1, 2015
Chapter 6 - The Cowardly Lion	June 8, 2015
Chapter 7 - The Journey to the Great Oz	June 15, 2015
Chapter 8 - The Deadly Poppy Field	June 22, 2015
Chapter 9 - The Queen of the Field Mice	June 29, 2015
Pronoun Task Cards	July 2, 2015
Chapter 10 - The Guardian of the Gate	July 6, 2015
Chapter 11 - The Wonderful City of Oz	July 13, 2015
Chapter 12 - The Search for the Wicked Witch	July 20, 2015
Prefix Activity	July 23, 2015
Chapter 13 - The Rescue	July 27, 2015
Chapter 14 - The Winged Monkeys	August 3, 2015
Chapter 15 - The Discovery of Oz, the Terrible	August 10, 2015
Suffix Activity	August 13, 2015
Chapter 16 - The Magic Art of the Great Humbug	August 17, 2015
Chapter 17 - How the Balloon Was Launched	August 24, 2015
Punctuation Task Cards	August 27, 2015
Chapter 18 - Away to the South	August 31, 2015
Chapter 19 - Attacked by the Fighting Trees	September 7, 2015
Chapter 20 - The Dainty China Country	September 14, 2015
Analogy Activity	September 17, 2015
Chapter 21 - The Lion Becomes the King of Beasts	September 21, 2015
Chapter 22 - The Country of the Quadlings	September 28, 2015
Context Clues Task Cards	October 1, 2015
Chapter 23 - Glinda The Good Witch Grants Dorothy's Wish	October 5, 2015
Chapter 24 - Home Again	October 12, 2015

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz By L Frank Baum Chapter 20 - The Dainty China Country

While the Woodman was making a ladder from wood which he found in the forest Dorothy lay down and slept, for she was tired by the long walk. The Lion also curled himself up to sleep and Toto lay beside him.

The Scarecrow watched the Woodman while he worked, and said to him:

"I cannot think why this wall is here, nor what it is made of."

"Rest your brains and do not worry about the wall," replied the Woodman. "When we have climbed over it, we shall know what is on the other side."

After a time the ladder was finished. It looked clumsy, but the Tin Woodman was sure it was strong and would answer their purpose. The Scarecrow waked Dorothy and the Lion and Toto, and told them that the ladder was ready. The Scarecrow climbed up the ladder first, but he was so awkward that Dorothy had to follow close behind and keep him from falling off. When he got his head over the top of the wall the Scarecrow said, "Oh, my!"

"Go on," exclaimed Dorothy.

So the Scarecrow climbed farther up and sat down on the top of the wall, and Dorothy put her head over and cried, "Oh, my!" just as the Scarecrow had done.

Then Toto came up, and immediately began to bark, but Dorothy made him be still.

The Lion climbed the ladder next, and the Tin Woodman came last; but both of them cried, "Oh, my!" as soon as they looked over the wall. When they were all sitting in a row on the top of the wall, they looked down and saw a strange sight.

Before them was a great stretch of country having a floor as smooth and shining and white as the bottom of a big platter. Scattered around were many houses made entirely of china and painted in the brightest colors. These houses were quite small, the biggest of them reaching only as high as Dorothy's waist. There were also pretty little barns, with china fences around them; and many cows and sheep and horses and pigs and chickens, all made of china, were standing about in groups.

But the strangest of all were the people who lived in this queer country. There were milkmaids and shepherdesses, with brightly colored bodices and golden spots all over their gowns; and princesses with most gorgeous frocks of silver and gold and purple; and shepherds dressed in knee breeches with pink and yellow and blue stripes down them, and golden buckles on their shoes; and princes with jeweled crowns upon their heads, wearing ermine robes and satin doublets; and funny clowns in ruffled gowns, with round red spots upon their cheeks and tall, pointed caps. And, strangest of all, these people were all made of china, even to their clothes, and were so small that the tallest of them was no higher than Dorothy's knee.

No one did so much as look at the travelers at first, except one little purple china dog with an extra-large head, which came to the wall and barked at them in a tiny voice, afterwards running away again.

"How shall we get down?" asked Dorothy.

They found the ladder so heavy they could not pull it up, so the Scarecrow fell off the wall and the others jumped down upon him so that the hard floor would not hurt their feet. Of course they took pains not to light on his head and get the pins in their feet. When all were safely down they picked up the Scarecrow, whose body was quite flattened out, and patted his straw into shape again.

"We must cross this strange place in order to get to the other side," said Dorothy, "for it would be unwise for us to go any other way except due South."

They began walking through the country of the china people, and the first thing they came to was a china milkmaid milking a china cow. As they drew near, the cow suddenly gave a kick and kicked over the stool, the pail, and even the milkmaid herself, and all fell on the china ground with a great clatter.

Dorothy was shocked to see that the cow had broken her leg off, and that the pail was lying in several small pieces, while the poor milkmaid had a nick in her left elbow.

"There!" cried the milkmaid angrily. "See what you have done! My cow has broken her leg, and I must take her to the mender's shop and have it glued on again. What do you mean by coming here and frightening my cow?"

"I'm very sorry," returned Dorothy. "Please forgive us."

But the pretty milkmaid was much too vexed to make any answer. She picked up the leg sulkily and led her cow away, the poor animal limping on three legs. As she left them the milkmaid cast many **reproachful** glances over her shoulder at the clumsy strangers, holding her nicked elbow close to her side.

Dorothy was quite grieved at this mishap.

"We must be very careful here," said the kind-hearted Woodman, "or we may hurt these pretty little people so they will never get over it."

A little farther on Dorothy met a most beautifully dressed young Princess, who stopped short as she saw the strangers and started to run away.

Dorothy wanted to see more of the Princess, so she ran after her. But the china girl cried out:

"Don't chase me! Don't chase me!"

She had such a frightened little voice that Dorothy stopped and said, "Why not?"

"Because," answered the Princess, also stopping, a safe distance away, "if I run I may fall down and break myself."

"But could you not be mended?" asked the girl.

"Oh, yes; but one is never so pretty after being mended, you know," replied the Princess.

"I suppose not," said Dorothy.

"Now there is Mr. Joker, one of our clowns," continued the china lady, "who is always trying to stand upon his head. He has broken himself so often that he is mended in a hundred places, and doesn't look at all pretty. Here he comes now, so you can see for yourself."

Indeed, a jolly little clown came walking toward them, and Dorothy could see that in spite of his pretty clothes of red and yellow and green he was completely covered with cracks, running every which way and showing plainly that he had been mended in many places.

The Clown put his hands in his pockets, and after puffing out his cheeks and nodding his head at them **saucily**, he said:

"My lady fair, Why do you stare At poor old Mr. Joker? You're quite as stiff And prim as if You'd eaten up a poker!"

"Be quiet, sir!" said the Princess. "Can't you see these are strangers, and should be treated with respect?"

"Well, that's respect, I expect," declared the Clown, and immediately stood upon his head.

"Don't mind Mr. Joker," said the Princess to Dorothy. "He is considerably cracked in his head, and that makes him foolish."

"Oh, I don't mind him a bit," said Dorothy. "But you are so beautiful," she continued, "that I am sure I could love you dearly. Won't you let me carry you back to Kansas, and stand you on Aunt Em's mantel? I could carry you in my basket."

"That would make me very unhappy," answered the china Princess. "You see, here in our country we live contentedly, and can talk and move around as we please. But whenever any of us are taken away our joints at once stiffen, and we can only stand straight and look pretty. Of course that is all that is expected of us when we are on mantels and cabinets and drawing-room tables, but our lives are much pleasanter here in our own country."

"I would not make you unhappy for all the world!" exclaimed Dorothy. "So I'll just say good-bye."

"Good-bye," replied the Princess.

They walked carefully through the china country. The little animals and all the people scampered out of their way, fearing the strangers would break them, and after an hour or so the travelers reached the other side of the country and came to another china wall.

It was not so high as the first, however, and by standing upon the Lion's back they all managed to scramble to the top. Then the Lion gathered his legs under him and jumped on the wall; but just as he jumped, he upset a china church with his tail and smashed it all to pieces.

"That was too bad," said Dorothy, "but really I think we were lucky in not doing these little people more harm than breaking a cow's leg and a church. They are all so brittle!"

"They are, indeed," said the Scarecrow, "and I am thankful I am made of straw and cannot be easily damaged. There are worse things in the world than being a Scarecrow."



The Wonderful Wizard of Oz ~ Chapter 20

1. Circle six words in the box that are synonyms or closely related to the word **saucily**.

disrespectfully	humbly	smart-alecky	rudely
courteously	flippantly	thoughtfully	sassily
gallantly	impolitely	bravely	graciously



Is **saucily** used correctly in the sentences below?

True or False

2. _____ The student **saucily** smiled at the teacher proving that his words were a half truth.
3. _____ The girl was scolded by her mother for speaking **saucily** to her aunt.
4. _____ The girl was known for her **saucy** courtesy.



5. Circle six words in the box that are synonyms or closely related to the word **reproachful**.

critical	accusing	agreeing	admiring
approving	supporting	disapproving	reproving
positive	fault-finding	judgmental	accepting



6. Write a sentence using the word **reproachful**.

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The Wonderful Wizard of Oz ~ Chapter 20

1. Which of the following words could be used to describe the china people? Check all that apply.

- colorful
- fragile
- aggressive
- knee high
- brave
- forceful
- skittish

2. Sequence the following events in order by numbering them in the correct sequence.

- The cow broke its leg.
- The travelers stood on the Lion's back.
- The Scarecrow found a fence.
- The Princess told Dorothy the Joker was cracked in the head.
- Each of the travelers said, "Oh, my!"

3. The china people were most afraid of ____.

- a. being broken
- b. the clumsy Scarecrow
- c. strangers
- d. the china mender

4. Why did the village of china people need a fence surrounding their domain?

5. Why did Dorothy want to take one of the figures with her? Why did she decide to leave the figure behind?

6. Explain why you feel the china people were left out of the movie version of this story. Use details from the book to support your answer.

7. Which type of figurative language is used in the following line from Chapter 20? Explain what the phrase means.

After a time the ladder was finished. It looked clumsy, but the Tin Woodman was sure it was strong and would answer their purpose.

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- 3 The cow broke its leg.
- 5 The travelers stood on the Lion's back.
- 1 The Scarecrow found a fence.
- 4 The Princess told Dorothy the Joker was cracked in the head.
- 2 Each of the travelers said, "Oh, my!"

4. Why did the village of china people need a fence surrounding their domain?

The most likely answer is that this group needed protection because of their fragile state from the wild animals that lived in the surrounding forest.

5. Why did Dorothy want to take one of the figures with her? Why did she decide to leave the figure behind?

Dorothy thought the princess was beautiful. She wanted to take her home and place her on the mantel to view. When the princess said she would turn stiff and would not be able to move if she left her country, Dorothy said she did not want her to be unhappy, so she would leave her behind.

6. Explain why you feel the china people were left out of the movie version of this story. Use details from the book to support your answer.

Answers will vary. ~ Time restraints of the movie did not allow for each event in the book. Movie directors/writers/producers more than likely left this scene out because it would not be as exciting on the big screen as many of the other events of the book. For example trees that grab the characters or Winged Monkeys that swoop in would make the audience jump. The China Country would have only caused a few AHHS from the audience.

7. Which type of figurative language is used in the following line from Chapter 20? After a time the ladder was finished. It looked clumsy, but the Tin Woodman was sure it was strong and would answer their purpose.

personification ~ Ladders cannot answer. This means the ladder is the solution.

Chapter 20 ~ Constructive Response – Mood

Select one mood the characters were feeling in Chapter 20. Give at least three examples of how the author tried to create this mood.

The reader does not know what the characters are seeing, only their reactions. . .

When he got his head over the top of the wall the Scarecrow said, "Oh, my!"

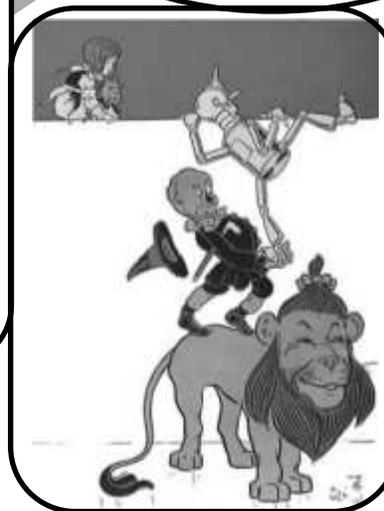
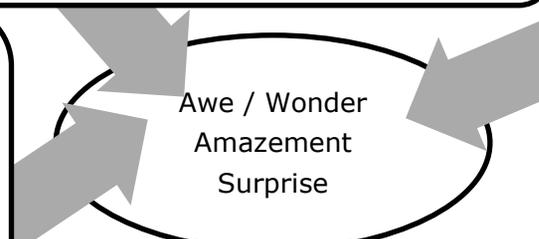
So the Scarecrow climbed farther up and sat down on the top of the wall, and Dorothy put her head over and cried, "Oh, my!" just as the Scarecrow had done.

The Lion climbed the ladder next, and the Tin Woodman came last; but both of them cried, "Oh, my!" as soon as they looked over the wall.

When they were all sitting in a row on the top of the wall, they looked down and saw a strange sight.

The descriptions of the people

But the **strangest** of all were the people who lived in this **queer** country. There were milkmaids and shepherdesses, with **brightly colored** bodices and **golden spots** all over their gowns; and princesses with most **gorgeous frocks of silver and gold and purple**; and shepherds dressed in knee breeches with **pink and yellow and blue stripes** down them, and **golden buckles** on their shoes; and princes with **jeweled crowns** upon their heads, wearing **ermine robes and satin doublets**; and **funny clowns in ruffled gowns**, with **round red spots upon their cheeks** and **tall, pointed caps**. And, **strangest of all**, these people were all **made of china**, even to their clothes, and were so small that the tallest of them was **no higher than Dorothy's knee**.



The china people were breakable . . .

Dorothy was shocked to see that the cow had broken her leg off, and that the pail was lying in several small pieces, while the poor milkmaid had a nick in her left elbow.

"Because," answered the Princess, also stopping, a safe distance away, "if I run I may fall down and break myself."

"Now there is Mr. Joker, one of our clowns," continued the china lady, "who is always trying to stand upon his head. He has broken himself so often that he is mended in a hundred places, and doesn't look at all pretty. Here he comes now, so you can see for yourself."

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.5.1](#) Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

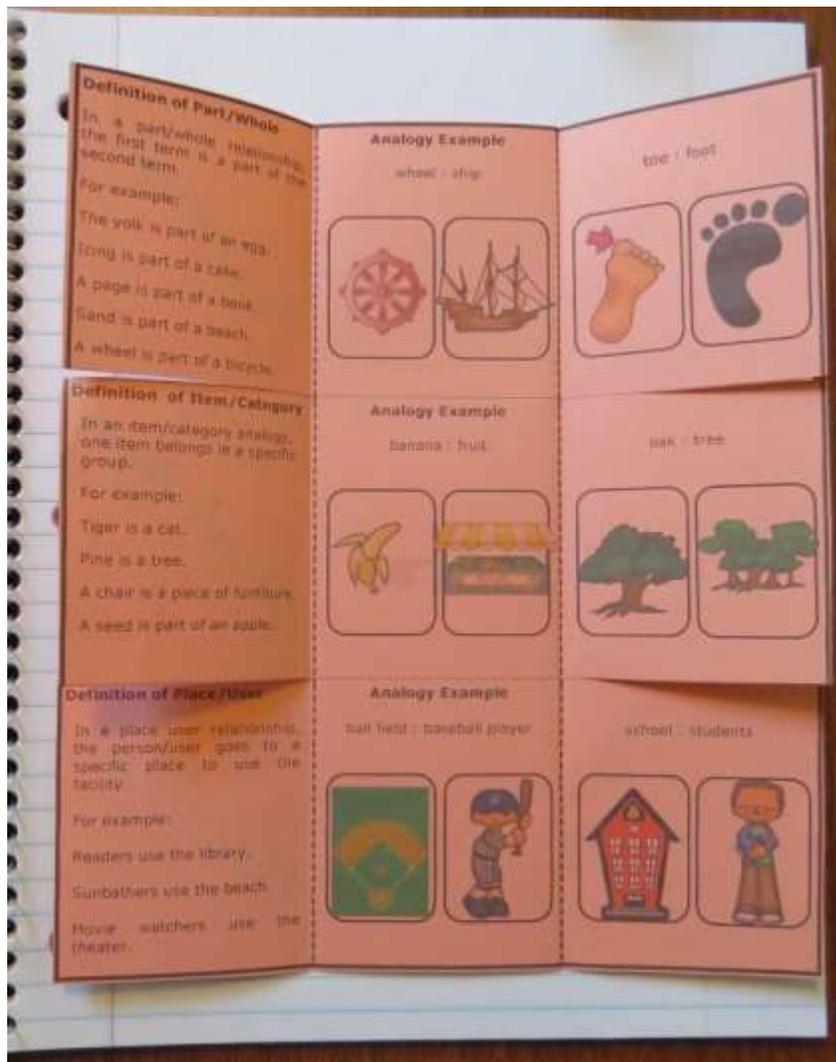
[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.6.1](#) Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

[CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.7.1](#) Cite several pieces of textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the

Analogy Organizer

- Print the organizer onto colored paper.
- Students will fill in the missing information in the blank spaces.

To make the organizer, trim around the four edges on the lines indicated. Fold the page vertically on the dotted lines. Cut on the lines indicated on the right and left sides of the organizer, up to the fold, so that the organizer will open one flap at a time.



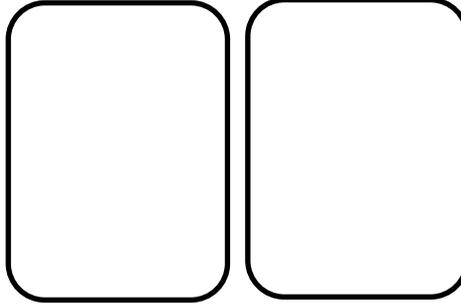
Although the page looks empty with only one organizer, it will fill up when you place all three analogy organizers together found in Chapters 18, 19, and 20.



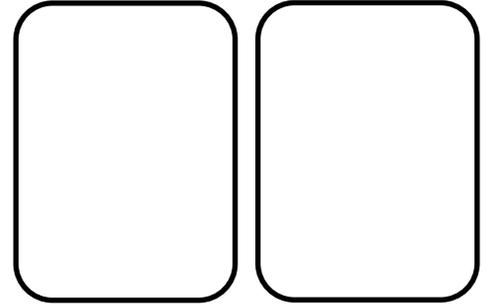
Definition of Part/Whole

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



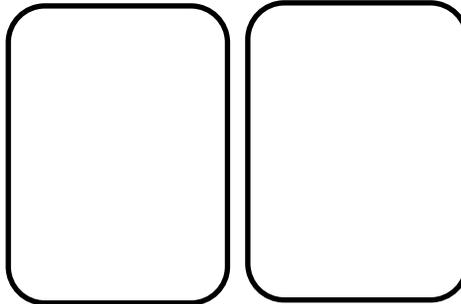
_____ : _____



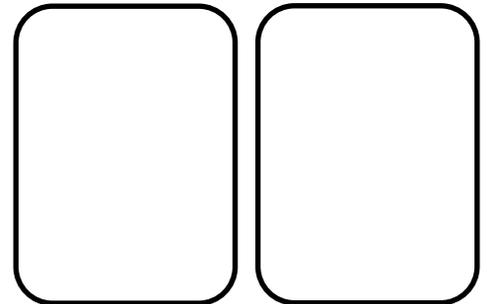
Definition of Item/Category

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



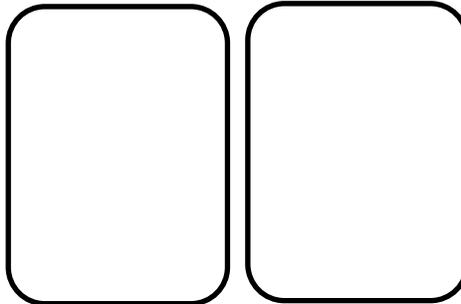
_____ : _____



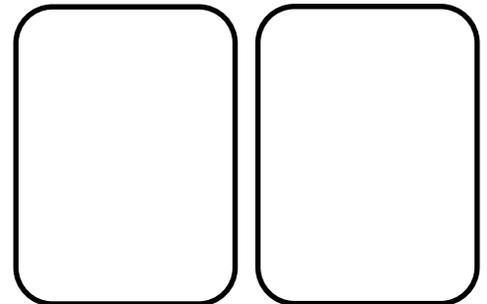
Definition of Place/User

Analogy Example

_____ : _____



_____ : _____



Definition of Part/Whole

In a part/whole relationship, the first term is a _____ of the _____ term.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

Two empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing an analogy example.

_____ : _____

Two empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing an analogy example.

Definition of Item/Category

In an item/category analogy, one item belongs in a specific _____.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

Two empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing an analogy example.

_____ : _____

Two empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing an analogy example.

Definition of Place/User

In a place user relationship, the person goes to a specific _____ to use the _____.

For example:

Analogy Example

_____ : _____

Two empty rounded rectangular boxes for writing an analogy example.

_____ : _____

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Definition of Part/Whole

In a part/whole relationship, the first term is a part of the second term.

For example:

The yolk is part of an egg.

Icing is part of a cake.

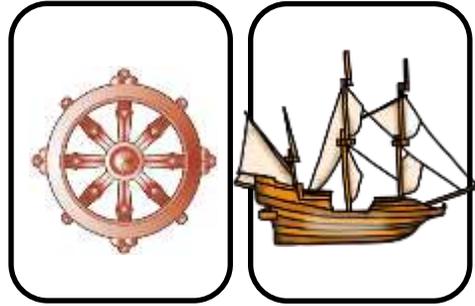
A page is part of a book.

Sand is part of a beach.

A wheel is part of a bicycle.

Analogy Example

wheel : ship



toe : foot



Definition of Item/Category

In an item/category analogy, one item belongs in a specific group.

For example:

A tiger is a cat.

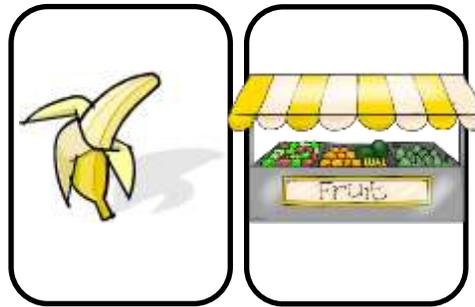
A pine is a tree.

A chair is a piece of furniture.

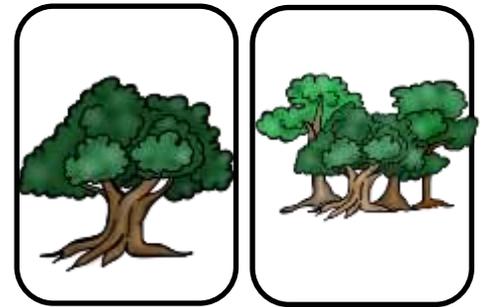
A seed is part of an apple.

Analogy Example

banana : fruit



oak : tree



Definition of Place/User

In a place user relationship, the person/user goes to a specific place to use the facility.

For example:

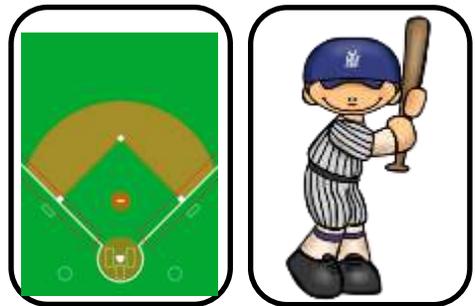
Readers use the library.

Sunbathers use the beach.

Movie watchers use the theater.

Analogy Example

ball field : baseball player



school : students



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