



Bingo

Your kit contains 30 different bingo cards and a clue calling sheet. We suggest that you play bingo after students have read the article and had some experiences making sense of 18th Century life. The calling card itself can be used in a few different ways. Some may wish to use the **definitions** of the words on the bingo cards to call out clues. These are listed first on your calling card in regular type. Others may want to use the words on the bingo cards in a **contextual sentence** that gives added information about Ben and his times. *These appear in italic type after the definition.* Use either or both. These choices are repeated right on the bingo call sheet. Don't forget to have markers and prizes handy. A box of Cheerios or Chex can be great markers.

Standards

Listening & Viewing Response

LRP ____.04 Combine skills to strengthen literacy

Listening & Viewing Conventions

LCN ____.05 Use tools of an active listener.



Clue Calling Sheet

Students the world over still love bingo and this fun listening, looking and thinking game keeps everyone involved and attentive.

Materials:

- Set of Ben Franklin Bingo cards (30 included)
- Clue calling sheet
- Markers (box of cereal works wonderfully)

About this Clue Calling Sheet: We have provided you with some options. Some may wish to use the **definitions** of the words on the bingo cards to call out clues. Others may want to use the words on the bingo cards in a **contextual sentence** that gives added information about Ben and his times. *These appear in italic type after the definition.* Use either or both and have fun.

- A place where books, magazines, files, records, media are kept for use by the public. *In 1731 Ben and his friends founded the first circulating **library** for people to borrow books and share knowledge.*
- A person who is learning a trade or art by experience under a skilled worker. *At just ten years old, Ben started work in a tallow shop making candles and soap. He didn't like it and was able to switch to his brother's shop as a printer's **apprentice**. He learned how to edit, and become a writer as well as setting the type for printing presses.*
- The largest city and capital of England. *Ben actually spent most of his adult life in **London**, England and only came back to the colonies for visits. He was considered the spokesperson for the colonies and represented them their businesses and culture to the British.*
- A failing newspaper that Ben bought at age 24 and turned into a great financial success. *Ben was able to live off of the profits he made from the **Pennsylvania Gazette** and so he had time for politics, inventing, public service and experiments.*
- A building housing fire engines and fire fighters. *Ben started the first volunteer fire company in Philadelphia in 1736, the Union Fire Company. It was such a good idea that soon fire companies sprung up all over the colonies. Today it's hard for us to imagine a town without a **fire station**.*
- Creator, to think up, to produce something for the first time. *Ben was one of the best problem solvers and **inventors** ever. He invented lots of things: an efficient heating stove in 1741 (he didn't feel the need to have his name used so he called it the Pennsylvania Fireplace but now we call it the Franklin Stove), the armonica in 1761, bifocals in 1784 and many more.*
- An institution where the sick or injured are given medical or surgical care. *In 1753 Ben realized that many sick people could not afford to have a private doctor come to their homes. He founded the very first charity **hospital** in the colonies, The Pennsylvania Charity Hospital.*

- A person engaged in making policies and conducting the affairs of government. As a **statesman**, Ben was the first American minister to France. Later, with John Jay, he helped negotiate the Treaty of Paris that ended the Revolutionary War. Years earlier Ben had suggested a joint plan of defense called the Albany Plan which was helpful to the colonists when they decided to break from Britain.
- A form of energy found in nature but can be reproduced by rubbing together two unlike things such as glass and silk. Ben loved **electricity** his whole life. His writings on electrical experimentation earned him world-wide recognition as a scientist. He received honorary degrees from Harvard, Yale, William and Mary, Saint Andrews, and Oxford.
- A body of officers trained and entrusted to keep public peace, enforce laws and prevent crime. Ben also founded the city of Philadelphia's first **police force**.
- A book containing calendars, useful information, items of general interest, facts about the world, nature, etc. Ben wrote and published Poor Richard's **Almanack (Almanac)** from 1732 to 1757. Farmers depended on his information about weather and nature. People then and now still love Ben's stories and bits of wisdom: "Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee." "Eat to live, not live to eat," and many more.
- A chief executive of a political unit. Ben was elected President of the Pennsylvania Executive Council which today would be the position of **governor**; the person who heads each state.
- The introduction of something new. **Innovation** was Ben's specialty. He suggested paving city streets and lighting the roadways; something we take for granted now but was very uncommon in Ben's time.
- The person in charge of the post office. Ben was also the first **postmaster**.
- One who acts with authority on behalf of others, usually by being elected. Ben was a **representative** on the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1751-1764. In 1775 he served on the 2nd Continental Congress. He was on the committee that wrote the Declaration of Independence and served on the committee that wrote Pennsylvania's constitution. Ben acted with authority, representing people most of his life.
- Applying general principals to solve problems that have clear limits including electronics, magnetism, and physics. Ben called it "Natural Philosophy" and he was fascinated by movement and energy. Today we refer to these whole bodies of study as **applied sciences**. He invented the lightning rod which is a metal rod placed atop a ship or building and connected to the earth or water to decrease the chance of damages from lightning. They are still in use today, all over the world.