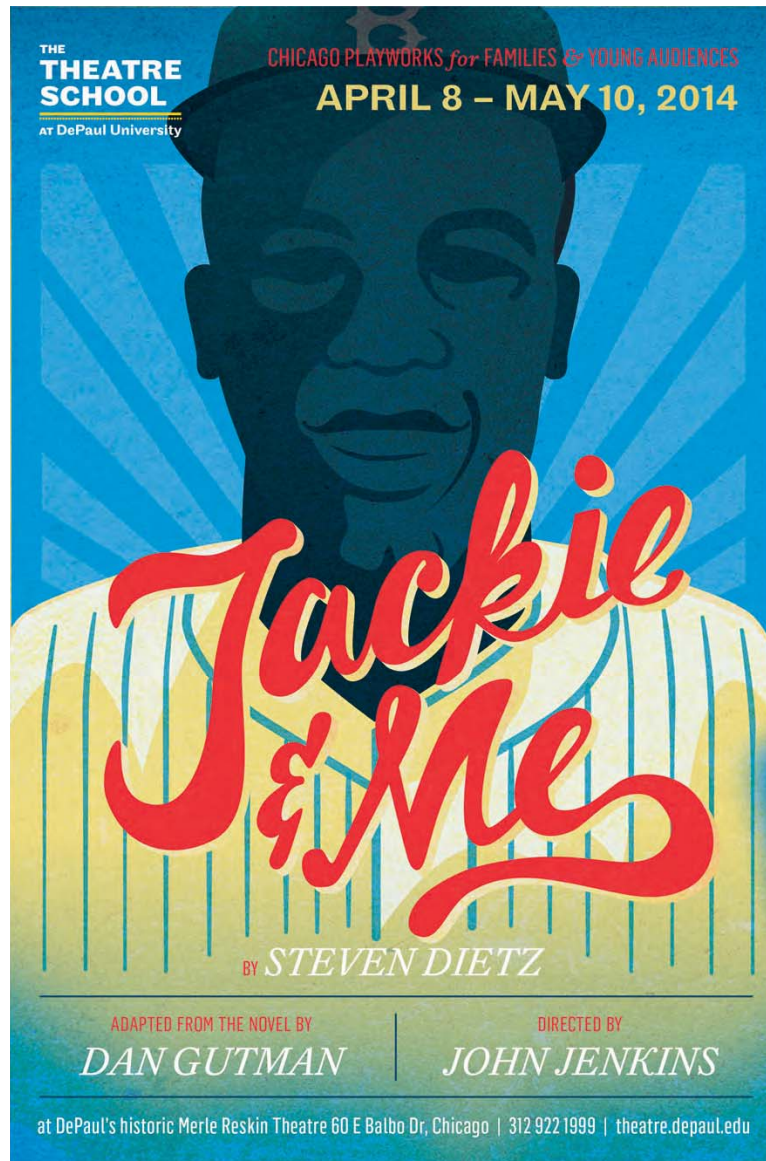


Teacher Guide

THE
**THEATRE
SCHOOL**
AT DePaul University



by Steven Dietz
directed by John Jenkins

teacher guide prepared
by Katrina Dion, Cecilia Settles,
Jacob Stanton, and Genevieve Zoufal

April 8 - May 10, 2014

at DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre
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THE THEATRE SCHOOL

AT DePaul University

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Guides are distributed free of
charge to teachers and other
ticket purchasers and are
available on the web.
They are intended as a tool to
facilitate learning, discussion,
and an enhanced theatre
experience for our audience.

...

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Chicago Playworks Program Goals:

- To provide a live theatre experience for students and teachers in the Chicago metropolitan area.
- To provide theatre for Chicago's children that reflects their experiences in a contemporary, urban, and multi-ethnic environment.
- To serve principals, teachers, and students in their pursuit of Illinois State Learning Goals.
- To integrate performances and teacher guide information/activities into the classroom curriculum.
- To offer our performances within a workable, convenient time frame.
- To contact principals and teachers with valuable and solid information that will help them to make choices that fit their students' needs.

Welcome, Teachers to Jackie and Me

Welcome to DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre and the Chicago Playworks production of *Jackie and Me*, adapted from Dan Gutman's book by Steven Dietz, and directed by John Jenkins. We're excited that you're here!

The theatre, much like school, is a place to learn about other places and times. It is a space for entertainment, creativity, and learning. This guide is intended to help your students enter and explore the theatrical world of Joey Stoshack, his trip to the past, and his time with Jackie Robinson. In this guide, we have included a variety of activities based on Illinois Learning Standards and discussion questions to inspire conversations with your students before and after seeing our production.

Look for these icons throughout this guide:



Themes on First



Batter Up!

Discussion Questions about the play



Bases Loaded

Curriculum connections to the play



Let's Play Ball!

Activities to do with your students

We hope you enjoy our production of *Jackie and Me*!

Katrina Dion, BFA3/Theatre Arts, Cecilia Settles, BFA4/Theatre Arts,
Jacob Stanton, BFA3/Theatre Arts, and Genevieve Zoufal, BFA3/Theatre Arts

A Letter to Students

Hello Students!

Welcome to the Chicago Playworks production of *Jackie and Me* at DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre. You are about to enter a fantastical world where you can travel back in time with our main character, Joey, to meet the baseball legend Jackie Robinson! Before the play begins, we want to take a moment to cover all of our bases when it comes to the rules of the theatre.



Please keep your hands and feet to yourself during the production. Remember, this is a live performance and not the stands of the baseball stadium, so there is no talking during the show!



If you have a cellphone, make sure you turn it off before the play begins. You can make sure your parent or teacher turns off their phone as well. We don't want any cellphones scaring our players, especially once we travel back to a time before phones were invented!



Photography is not allowed during the performance, so make sure you put your cameras away. We don't want any bright flashes distracting our players, and we don't want you distracted from the story either!



There is no gum, food, drinks, or concessions of any sort allowed before, during or after the performance. This isn't an actual baseball field so all concessions should be put away before entering the theatre.

Enjoy the show!

Katrina Dion, BFA3/Theatre Arts, Cecilia Settles, BFA4/Theatre Arts,
Jacob Stanton, BFA3/Theatre Arts, and Genevieve Zoufal, BFA3/Theatre Arts

Synopsis

Joey Stoshack is a ten-year-old boy with a love for the all-American sport, baseball. He is eager to bring the sport into all of his school projects. When he is studying the Civil Rights movement, **Joey** decides he wants to do research about **Jackie Robinson**, the first African American major league baseball player. While his teacher may not have faith in him, **Joey** is sure he'll get an A because he has a secret power. He has the ability to touch any baseball card and go back to that year in time. With the support of his father and mother, **Joey** travels back in time to meet **Jackie Robinson**. Before he goes, **Joey** makes a promise to his father that he will find something that can bring their family closer together.



When **Joey** arrives in 1947, he realizes he is in the body of a ten-year-old African American boy. Now walking in someone else's shoes, **Joey** meets **Jackie Robinson**, who not only shows him what it means to be a pioneer in a field, but shows him what hard work, patience, and strength can do. While experiencing a completely different life in 1947, **Joey** meets new people, witnesses history, and even collects a few new baseball cards.

About the Author, Dan Gutman

Dan Gutman was born in New York City in 1955, and he grew up in Newark, New Jersey. Gutman received his undergraduate degree in psychology, but in graduate school, he decided to become a writer. Looking up to comedic journalists such as Art Buchwald and Erma Bombeck, Dan Gutman wrote for many magazines including *Newsweek*, *Esquire*, *Writer's Digest*, *Cracked*, and others. In 1987, Gutman decided to start writing about sports. His first book for adults, *It Ain't Cheatin' If You Don't Get Caught*, explained the science behind many techniques used to cheat in sports. In 1992, when Gutman's son was two, he decided to write books for children.

Published in 1994, *They Came From Center Field* was Gutman's first sports fiction book. With success, Gutman realized how rewarding it could be writing for children, using sports to get them excited about learning. He went on to write the well-known Baseball Card Adventure series that includes *Honus and Me*, *Babe and Me*, and of course, *Jackie and Me*. Gutman is currently a member of SABR (Society for American Baseball Research), NWU (National Writers Union), and SCBWI (Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators).

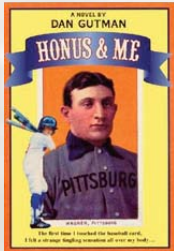


Photo Credit:
www.quailridgebooks.com/event/dan-gutman-humorous-childrens-author-talent-show

Genre

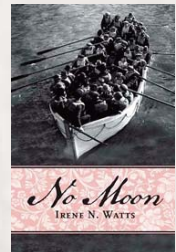
Jackie and Me takes place in two very different places and times: Present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and New York City, New York, in the year 1947. The story fits the genre of **historical fiction**, a make-believe tale set in a real time and place with historical figures. While there are fantastical elements in *Jackie and Me*, like time travel, many of the characters are actual athletic superstars. And although Joey's plotline is fictional, Jackie Robinson's legacy is not.

Other historical fiction novels include:



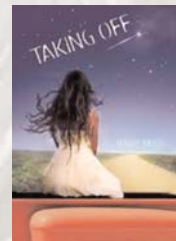
Honus and Me by Dan Gutman

No Moon by Irene N. Watts



Zora and Me by Victoria Bond and T.R. Simon

Taking Off by Jenny Moss



What is an Adaptation?

The play *Jackie and Me* by Steven Dietz is an **adaptation** of Dan Gutman's book. An adaptation is made when someone takes a story that has already been written and changes it to another form of entertainment or presentation.

In the case of *Jackie and Me*, Dan Gutman wrote his book, largely inspired by the life of Jackie Robinson and other baseball players. Steven Dietz adapted the book into a play. *Spiderman* was first a comic and was adapted into a television show, multiple movies, a video game, and even a Broadway musical!

Batting Practice: Raise Your Hand If. . .

The “Raise Your Hand If...” activity is a tool that will help start a classroom discussion of *Jackie and Me*. You can use it whether you’ve just read the book, you’re about to see the play or you’ve just returned to your classroom after the performance.

As the leader of the group, you’ll tell the students that you’re going to read off a set of statements (see sample list below). If the students find the statement is true, they will raise their hands. If they find the statement is false, the students will keep their hands down.

This activity is designed for young readers and audience members alike to draw personal connections with the story of *Jackie and Me*, so feel free to ask questions after each statement.

Raise your hand if. . .

- You like sports.
- Baseball is your favorite sport.
- You’ve ever been part of a team.
- You’ve had to do something you didn’t really want to do.
- Someone has treated you differently because of the way you look.



Keeping Score: What’s a Theme?



In the next few pages, you’ll find out about the issues and topics in the play, *Jackie and Me*. These recurring issues and topics that take place throughout the play are called **themes**. You can find themes in all forms of literature and entertainment from books, to plays, to movies, to music, to poems. They are often used to deliver an important message to audiences.



Themes on First: Taking One For The Team

In *Jackie and Me*, Joey Stoshack is faced with many challenging tasks. He has to complete a class project, attend baseball practice, and travel back in time. All of these things can weigh heavily on Joey, but at the end of the day he knows he has to push through and get the job done. It may not be the easiest thing to do, but taking responsibility for both yourself and others is the right thing to do.

Sometimes we do something that we wouldn't necessarily want to, but we know it's the right thing to do. We deal with these situations everyday whether it's finishing our homework before playing with friends outside, or something serious like having to watch over your siblings while your parents are out of the house. As frustrating as these everyday tasks can sometimes be, they teach us a lesson in responsibility.

Responsibility describes someone's ability to act independently and to make tough decisions on their own. This is the kind of responsibility that Joey Stoshack learns throughout his journey in *Jackie and Me*.



Let's Play Ball! Activity: Working Together

Using objects around the classroom and arts and crafts materials, ask students to get into groups of five. Together, these groups will be creating an object assigned by the teacher. This could be anything from a spider to a baseball to a fish, whatever feels best for your class. Make sure to put all of the materials you are using in the center of the room.

Once in their groups, the students will get two minutes to discuss with each other a plan to create the object. They should be discussing tasks, shape, materials, etc.

They get two minutes to create the object, but here's the catch: they can't speak! The students have to work together to create an object in the time allotted and take responsibility for certain tasks to make sure they complete it fast enough.

They should present their object to the group and share their story about the creation of the object as well.

Ask the students to reflect on this activity. Ask them questions such as: What would change if you could do it twice? What did your group do that helped? What part of the activity did you feel you were best at? What did you see other groups do successfully that you would use next time?





Themes on First: Don't Judge a Player by His Jersey

Sometimes, people form opinions about others without getting to know them. They make **assumptions**. In the play, Joey has several firsthand experiences with negative assumptions. Early in the play, during a baseball game, a player from the other team taunts him by calling him 'Stoshack the no-hack,' and a 'big dumb ugly Polack.' This is an example of both a negative assumption and of racism.

Racism occurs when people assume that members of one race are naturally superior to members of other races. When Joey travels back in time, he experiences a different form of racism. Upon arriving in the past, Joey doesn't feel any different, but the color of his skin has changed. People say mean things to him and tell him that he can't go certain places all because of the color of his skin.

During his time in the past, Joey also talks to Jackie Robinson about his experience with being the first non-white baseball player on a major league team. Jackie faced a huge number of challenges because people judged him based on the color of his skin and not his ability to play baseball. It's important to remember to get to know people for who they are inside and not make assumptions about them based on how they look.



Batter Up! Discussion Questions

- Has anyone ever made an assumption about you? How were you treated? How did you react to this treatment?
- Have you made an assumption about someone else? Did you treat the person differently because of that assumption?
- What are some other times you've seen people treated differently because of assumptions others have made about them?
- Do you think people would still treat each other differently if they got to know each other better?





Themes on First:

There's No Crying in Baseball. . .or is there?

We all know that emotions can often be very difficult to control. In *Jackie and Me*, our main character, Joey, struggles with his anger in different situations. When facing his family or his baseball team, Joey realizes that emotions can at times be very overwhelming.

When he meets Jackie Robinson, Joey discovers strength in patience when a situation is upsetting. Joey learns that flying off the handle is not the most effective way to solve a problem. We all find ourselves in situations that make us extremely sad or mad or angry, but taking time to collect ourselves and reflect before we act is an important part of growing up and becoming mature.

- Have you ever been in a really upsetting situation where it was hard to control your emotions?
- When you get upset what do you do to calm yourself down?
- Have you ever done something you regret when you were upset?



Let's Play Ball! Acting It Out

The following activity deals with students creating scenarios with multiple endings. One of the endings is correct, while the others may have something wrong with them.

Gather students into groups of 4-6. Together, for 5-10 minutes, they will create these skits. After the group presents the skits, the students should discuss which ending was the best and why. They should answer questions such as the following: What was wrong with the other endings? Could anything further have been done to help the students even more?

1. Friends are playing a board game, and one person thinks the other one is cheating.
 - The friends consult the rule book to see if the rules were followed.
 - The friends argue over the game and end up being mad at each other.
 - The friends discuss the step-by-step and try to find a way to solve the problem and make everyone happy.
2. A classmate is making fun of another student. A friend walks by and witnesses the event.
 - The friend ignores it and moves on.
 - The friend helps out the student.
 - The friend finds an adult to help out.

Ideas for other scenarios: stealing food at lunch; cheating on a test.





Bases Loaded

Baseball: A National Pastime



Abner Doubleday

The Beginning of Baseball

While there is a lot of disagreement about who invented baseball, records of the game go back all the way to the 18th Century. In 1903, there were two men who disagreed about who invented baseball. Henry Chadwick, a news reporter, said that baseball came from a similar British game called "Rounders" while Albert Spalding declared the game began on American soil. After three years, Chadwick and Spalding decided that Abner Doubleday invented the game. While Doubleday was not alive to find out he

was the man that created the American favorite, the name of Doubleday will live on as the creator of the game of baseball.

Alexander Cartwright is also credited for the game of baseball we know today. Cartwright is known in the Baseball Hall of Fame for setting bases 90 feet apart, establishing 9 innings per game, and 9 players per side. He also organized the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club and took baseball to the Pacific Coast and Hawaii. The Knickerbocker Base Ball Club was founded on September 23, 1845, and is the first team to play the game of baseball under modern rules. Their rules spread like wildfire to other baseball clubs around the nation.

Baseball and Our Nation

The 1800s and the Civil War: When clubs like the Knickerbockers were first starting, the game of baseball was still competing with the British game of cricket. But when the Civil War began, many baseball clubs banded together to form the "National Association of Baseball players," which between the years of 1857 and 1867 grew from sixteen to 400 members. The Civil War was largely responsible for the growth. Soldiers would form teams at war and play together, giving the sport a feeling of nationality and unity.

World War II: During World War II, due to the draft issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, many baseball players had to enlist in the Army and leave the game. Approximately 4,076 baseball players served during the war, including well-known players Stan Musial, Joe DiMaggio, and Ted Williams. While many players had to leave the game, President Roosevelt did not want to see the game disappear. In what is called *The Green Light Letter*, he wrote, "I honestly feel that it would be best for the country to keep baseball going." He knew baseball could keep the country's morale high, and it did. Despite a lower quality of the game due to the draft, baseball kept families happier, and the nation united during the war years.

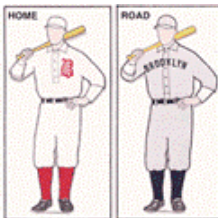
Short Stop!

Honus Wagner has the most expensive and rarest baseball card of all time.



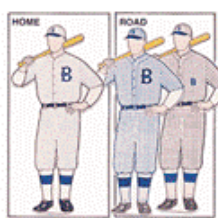
In 1909, he asked that his card stop being sold with tobacco products because he didn't want kids buying tobacco for his card. Thus it was no longer printed.

1
9
0
0



In 1900, the Dodgers included red in their uniforms. This was a main color for two years, but it didn't officially leave the uniform until 1915.

1
9
1
6



The Dodgers wore these checked uniforms during the 1916 and 1917 season.



Illinois Learning Standards: History 16. Understand events, trends, individuals, and movements shaping the history of Illinois, the United States, and other nations. **History 5.** Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, causally).



Bases Loaded

Baseball: A National Pastime

Baseball and Our Nation

Mike Piazza: In 2001, there was a terrorist attack on the World Trade Center Twin Towers in New York City. Mike Piazza played for the New York Mets. In the first game after the attack, the Mets played against the Atlanta Braves. The Mets were losing to the Braves 2-1 in the bottom of the 8th inning. Mike Piazza, up to bat and with one strike against him, hit a fastball to the deepest part of the stadium, making it a two-hit homerun. The win was not only a win for the Mets but a win for New York. The city felt strong, united and, once again, resilient. It was the first time after the September 11th attacks that New Yorkers felt they would be okay.

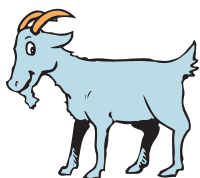


Mike Piazza
Baseball Card

Baseball Curses

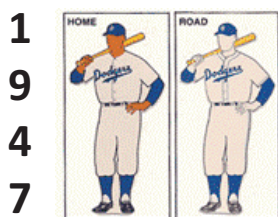
The Curse of the Bambino

The Boston Red Sox had been one of the most successful baseball teams in the league. With Babe Ruth on their team, they were destined for greatness. However, Boston Red Sox owner Harry Frazee needed some money to produce a Broadway musical *No, No, Nanette*. In 1918, Frazee agreed to sell Babe Ruth the New York Yankees in order to finance his production. After the sale, the Yankees went on to win 26 World Series, while the Red Sox won none. Fans would cheer "Curse of the Bambino" (*Bambino* being Ruth's nickname) at the World Series or games against the Yankees. The Red Sox finally broke the curse, after 86 years, in 2004 by winning the World Series. They became the first team to win the series after losing the first 3 games.



The Curse of the Billy Goat

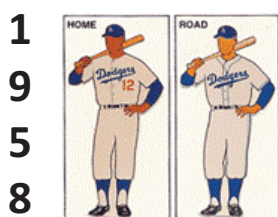
In 1945, Billy Sianis brought his goat to Wrigley Field during the World Series against the Detroit Tigers. He was asked to leave and declared, "The Cubs, they ain't gonna win no more!" The Cubs have not since won a national pennant nor the World Series.



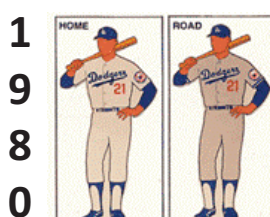
This uniform is the first major league baseball uniform that Jackie Robinson wore during his baseball career.



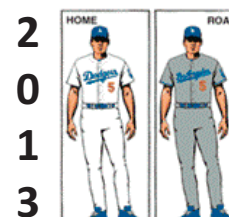
The Brooklyn Dodgers were the first team to display numbers on the front of their uniform in the year 1952.



In 1958, the Dodgers moved to Los Angeles. This was their first uniform there.



In 1980, they added patches to their arms.





Stepping Up to the Plate:

The African American Civil Rights Movement

President Barack Obama, the United States of America's first African American president, is currently serving his second term in The White House. Some people believe that our country's history of racial discrimination and inequality is coming to an end. The African American Civil Rights Movement follows the triumphs and hurdles on the path to social equality. Though many believe the African American Civil Rights Movement took place in mid-to-late 1900s, the journey for respect and equality began much earlier than that.

1619 – The first legal record of African slavery in English Colonial America.

1705 – The Virginia Slave codes define “slave” as a servant brought into colonial America who was not Christian in the original country. This included Native Americans sold to colonists by other Native Americans.

1780 – Pennsylvania becomes the first U.S. state to abolish slavery.

1857 – The Dred Scott Supreme Court decision ruled that slaves would not gain freedom when brought into a free state.

1863 – President Abraham Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation which freed all slaves in rebelling states and territories.



Pennsylvania State Flag

1865 – Civil War Ends. The 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery, is added to the Constitution.

1896 – The United States Supreme Court approved the “separate but equal” doctrine, promoting racial segregation.

1947 – After joining the Brooklyn Dodgers, Jackie Robinson became the first African American to play Major League Baseball in the 20th Century.

1954 – Brown v. Board of Education: United States Supreme Court declares school segregation unconstitutional.



Rosa Parks

1955 – Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat at the front of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama.

1963 – Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his “I Have A Dream” speech at the March on Washington, D.C.

1964 – U.S. Congress passes the Civil Rights Act, which declares racially-based discrimination illegal.

1967 – Thurgood Marshall is the first African American to be appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.



Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

1968 – Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated.



Stepping Up to the Plate: ***Pioneers in Society***

Like Jackie Robinson, there have been many other people who have been the first in their field. These ‘firsts’ in their field make it easier for future minorities to enter the field as well.



Mazie Hirono was the first Asian American woman to be sworn into the U.S. Senate on January 3rd, 2013. In this position, she is actually the first in several ways—she is the first elected woman Senator from Hawaii, the first U.S. Senator born in Japan, and the first Buddhist Senator in the United States.

In 2009, Princess Tiana was Disney’s first African American princess. Other minority princesses had preceded her, but Tiana was the first black princess. The film was met with some criticism, but audiences seemed to love Princess Tiana and her story.



In 1998, Carlos Santana, leader of the band Santana, was the first Mexican American to be inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame.

Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor was the first Latino appointed to the United States Supreme Court in 2009 by our first African American President, Barack Obama. She is an active Justice today.



Let’s Play Ball!: Writing Activity

Now it’s your turn to find a person who was first in their field. In Joey’s class, they picked notable African Americans who were first in their field, but for this one, you can pick any group you want to explore.

There are lots of places to find examples: doctors, lawyers, musicians, athletes, people in theatre, filmmakers, writers, and designers. These are all people and fields you could explore. Find someone you think is really interesting, and write a report on a separate sheet of paper.



Bases Loaded

Pitch Perfect: The Science of Pitching

Everyone says practice makes perfect. But a lot more than practice goes into being a great pitcher for a baseball team. To be a great pitcher, you must also understand the science behind what makes a great pitch. This page will explain some things to help you get one step closer to being an amazing pitcher.

You may have noticed that when a baseball is thrown, the players use more than just their arms to throw the ball. That is because moving your entire body assists you in pitching. Below you will read about some forces and properties that act on a ball during a pitch.

One of the most important forces behind a baseball pitch is the **velocity**. The velocity is the speed at which the baseball is moving towards the plate.

Gravity is a force of attraction (and I'm not talking about thinking someone's cute). This is force acted on objects with mass, pulling things closer to the ground.

Inertia is a property of matter which makes an object at rest remain at rest unless acted upon by a force. An object in motion remains in motion and at a constant velocity, unless it is acted upon by a force. The baseball won't move unless the pitcher picks it up. Once a pitcher throws the ball, a force has to act on it to stop it. This is either the catcher's mitt or the bat and gravity.

Momentum, related to inertia, is a product of mass and velocity. Momentum can be transferred between objects. Example: a ball hit off a pitch can travel further than a ball hit off a golf tee because the ball already has momentum. It is travelling at the hitter, who transfers it to the bat (which also has momentum) and transfers back into the ball.

Short Stop!

Did you know that pitcher's mounds were higher until pitchers like Bob Gibson, a St. Louis Cardinal, had outstanding seasons? They realized that pitchers had an advantage because the mound was too high. Gravity was aiding them. In 1969, to make the game more fair, the major league baseball teams lowered the pitcher's mound.



Let's Play Ball!

Go outside, to a paved area, with other students or friends. Take a baseball and some chalk. Each of you will try throwing the ball three different ways, over hand. Each time you throw the ball, make a chalk mark to show how far the ball went.

- Throw the ball, only moving your arm.
- Throw the ball, only moving your torso and arm.
- Throw the ball, using your entire body, including your legs.

You should see a noticeable difference between each pitch.

Which one felt the easiest? Do you think the forces you learned about on this page had anything to do with the differences? If so, what?



Illinois Learning Standards: Science 12.C.2a. Describe and compare types of energy including light, heat, sound, electrical and mechanical.





Bases Loaded

Math Activity: Baseball Statistics

Baseball statistics are used to describe how well a player plays the game. These statistics can show anything: how often a player is on base, how many home runs they make, how many times they hit the ball. In this exercise, you will learn how to calculate different types of statistics and practice computations.

An Earned Run Average (ERA) is a pitcher statistic. It means how many earned runs that pitcher gives up per 9 innings. To calculate an ERA, you take the number of earned runs (ER) for all innings, multiply it by 9, and then divide that number by total innings pitched (P). The lower the number, the better the pitcher.

$$\text{Formula: } (ER/P) \times 9 = \text{ERA}$$

Example: Jimmy has a total of 3 earned runs and has pitched a total of 5 innings. Multiply 3 times 9; that is 27. $27/5$ is 5.40.

Another baseball statistic for pitchers is called WHIP or average amount of walks and hits allowed per inning pitched. To calculate WHIP, you add walks allowed (W), plus hits allowed (H), and then divide that number by Innings Pitched (IP). Again, the lower the number, the better the pitcher.

$$\text{Formula: } (W+H)/IP = \text{WHIP}$$

Example: Peter has pitched a total of 100 innings. He has given up 30 walks and 25 hits. Add 30 to 25 and you get 55. $55/100 = .55$. Peter's WHIP is .55.

1. Johan Santana, pitcher for the New York Mets, pitched 243.33 innings and gave up 66 runs. What was his ERA?

2. Roger Clemens, pitcher for the Houston Astros, pitched 211.3 innings and allowed 44 earned runs. What is his ERA?

3. 1968 was known as "the year of the pitcher," and Bob Gibson was one of the best. He pitched a total of 304.2 innings and allowed 38 earned runs. What was his ERA?

4. In 2012, Travis Wood of the Chicago Cubs gave up 54 base walks, 133 hits, and pitched a total of 156 innings. What was his WHIP?

5. R.A. Dickey, of the Toronto Blue Jays, pitched a total of 54 innings and gave up 49 hits and 24 walks. What's his WHIP?

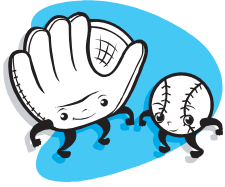
Extra Inning! Use this formula: $(W+H)/WHIP=IP$

6. Current pitcher for the New York Yankees, Hiroki Kuroda, has a WHIP of .955. He has given up 42 hits and 14 walks. How many innings has he pitched?



Illinois Learning Standards: Mathematics 8.C.2. Explain operations and number properties including commutative, associative, distributive, transitive, zero, equality and order of operations. **Common Core Standard: Math, Operations and Algebraic Thinking 4.OA.** Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.





Let's Play Ball!

Design Your Own Baseball Card

In *Jackie and Me*, Joey loves his baseball cards. He uses them for trading, fozzying (to pitch baseball cards), and traveling back in time. Baseball cards usually feature a picture of the player on the front along with their name and their team. The back of a baseball card is full of information about the player, including a biography and batting statistics.

On the bottom of this page, you will find a template to make your own baseball card. Draw a picture of yourself on one sheet and create your own bio and statistics for the other sheet. Statistics should include your age, favorite color, favorite subject, number of siblings, favorite book, what you want to be when you grow up, and a fun fact.

After you have finished drawing and writing, you can cut out the two sides of the baseball card and tape them together to create your own personal baseball card. You can photocopy this sheet and make several baseball cards to trade with your friends!

Name: _____

Age: _____

Favorite Color: _____

Favorite Subject: _____

Number of Siblings: _____

Favorite Book: _____

What You Want To Be When You Grow Up:

Fun Fact:



Keeping Score

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Answer Key

Answers for Math Activity on page 16.

1. 2.411
2. 1.874
3. 1.12
4. 1.19
5. 1.35
6. 58.63

THE
THEATRE SCHOOL
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2013-2014 Chicago Playworks Season

at DePaul's Merle Reskin Theatre, 60 E. Balbo Drive, Chicago

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by Moses Goldberg, directed by Ann Wakefield

recommended for all ages

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Thursdays at 10 a.m.: 10/17, 10/24+, 10/31, 11/7, 11/14

Saturdays at 2 p.m.: 10/12, 10/19, 11/2, 11/9**, 11/16

Fridays at 10 a.m.: 11/1, 11/15

Sunday at 2 p.m.: 10/27+

Number the Stars

by Dr. Douglas W. Larche with Susan Elliott Larche, based on the novel by Lois Lowry, directed by Ernie Nolan

recommended for ages 8 and up

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Thursdays at 10 a.m.: 1/23, 1/30, 2/6, 2/13, 2/20

Saturdays at 2 p.m.: 1/25, 2/1**, 2/8, 2/22

Fridays at 10 a.m.: 2/14+, 2/21

Sunday at 2 p.m.: 2/16+

Jackie and Me

by Steven Dietz, directed by John Jenkins

recommended for ages 8 and up

April 8 - May 10, 2014

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Thursdays at 10 a.m.: 4/10, 4/17, 4/24, 5/1, 5/8

Saturdays at 2 p.m.: 4/12, 4/19**, 4/26, 5/10

Fridays at 10 a.m.: 5/2+, 5/9

Sunday at 2 p.m.: 5/4+

+ASL/American Sign Language Interpreting

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(previews 10/30 & 10/31)

A Free Man of Color

by John Guare, directed by Phyllis E. Griffin

January 31 – February 9, 2014

(previews 1/29 & 1/30)

Moth

by Declan Greene, directed by Michael Osinski

February 14 – 23, 2014

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