Mississippi History on Loan
GHOSTS OF MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History established the Mississippi History on Loan video program to enhance classroom instruction on Mississippi history, literature, art, personalities, and places. The program has over 200 titles available year-round for grades 4-12. The videos are offered in VHS and DVD format.

Mississippi History on Loan presents *Ghosts of Mississippi.* In 1963, civil rights leader Medgar Evers was murdered in his driveway. His wife, Myrlie Evers worked towards convicting Byron De La Beckwith, the white supremacist who murdered her husband. After 30 years, Evers' killer was finally convicted. Note: Explicit language, please preview. The online activities are adaptable for grades 8-12.

The lesson plan includes the following:

- Common Core and Social Studies Frameworks
- Who is Medgar Evers?
- Film Review
- Timeline of Events
- The Arrest of Beckwith
- Forensic Evidence in the Courtroom
- Delayed Justice
- Vocabulary
- Teacher Evaluation

For more information please contact:

MDAH Museum Division P.O. Box 571 Jackson, MS 39205

MDAH works to ensure our lessons and activities work with and complement the updated Mississippi Department of Education frameworks, competencies, and objectives. Each lesson and activity has been matched to the grade levels, subjects, competencies, and objectives.

Mississippi Department of Education Curricular Connections		
Common Core Language Arts	Grade 8, Writing Standards	1, 2, 4, 5
	Grades 9-10, Writing Standards	1, 2, 4, 5
	Grades 11-12, Writing Standards	1, 2, 4, 5
	Grades 6-8, Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies	1, 2, 4, 7, 9
	Grades 9-10, Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies	1, 2, 4, 9
	Grades 11-12, Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies	1, 2, 7, 9
	Grades 6-8, Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects	1
	Grades 9-10, Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects	1
	Grades 11-12, Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects	1
Social Studies	Mississippi Studies	4b, 6b
	United States History from Post-Reconstruction to the Present	4c, 4d
	Minority Studies	2a, 2c, 2e, 4a
	African American Studies	1d, 5b

Who is Medgar Evers?

Name _____ **Date** _____

Directions: Read "Medgar Evers and the Origin of the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi" by Dernoral Davis accessible from *Mississippi History Now* at http://mshistorynow.mdah.state.ms.us/articles/53/medgar-evers-and-the-origin-of-the-civil-rights-movement-in-mississippi Then answer the following questions about Medgar Evers.

1. When and where was Evers born? _____

2. What did Evers witness at the age of 14 and how did it impact him? _____

_____

_____

_____

3. After returning from service during World War II, what did Evers and other veterans attempt to do? _____

_____

4. What organization did Evers become involved with during his senior year in college? _____

5. What did Evers attempt to integrate in 1954 and what problems did he face? _____

_____

_____

_____

6. What did he do as NAACP field secretary? _____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____ **Date** _____

7. Evers was determined to remain in Mississippi and work towards equality between races, despite numerous threats against his life. Would you have done the same? Why or why not? _____

_____

_____

_____

8. How does Medgar Evers' dedication and sacrifice for civil rights impact your life? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Who is Medgar Evers? Answer Key

1. July 2, 1925 in Decatur, Mississippi

2. The dragging and hanging of an African American family friend who was accused of insulting a white woman. Evers then passed his bloody clothes in a field everyday on his way to school, an image he carried with him throughout his life as a reminder of the racial discrimination against African Americans.

3. Vote

4. NAACP

5. University of Mississippi in Oxford. His application for enrollment was rejected on a "technicality" (his letters of reference were not from residents within his county).

6. He investigated racial murders and cases of maltreatment; encouraged adult and youth chapters of the NAACP; organized protests and boycotts against white merchants.

7. Answers will vary.

8. Answers will vary.

Name _____ **Date** _____

Directions: Answer the following questions about the film.

1. One of the first people DeLaughter speaks to about Evers' death is Fred Sanders who then
   a. walks him through the crime scene.
   b. gives Beckwith an alibi.
   c. refuses to talk to DeLaughter at all.
   d. confesses to the murder.

2. At Windsor Ruins, near Washington, Mississippi, DeLaughter meets Delmar Dennis who is
   a. a former police officer who worked on the Evers murder.
   b. a key witness to the murder.
   c. a former KKK informant for the FBI.
   d. all of the above.

3. Charles Evers refuses to come to the trial because
   a. he can't get away from his radio station.
   b. he never liked his brother.
   c. he doesn't want to be in the same room as his brother's killer.
   d. he thinks it is too late to try to get justice.

4. James Holley testifies that shortly after Evers was shot he saw Beckwith
   a. at a restaurant in downtown Jackson.
   b. on the road to the Coast.
   c. on his front porch.
   d. at a gas station 90 miles away.

5. DeLaughter finds the murder weapon in a trunk at the home of
   a. Beckwith.
   b. Myrlie Evers.
   c. his father-in law.
   d. Thorn McIntyre.

6. The backlash experienced by DeLaughter and his family for re-opening the Evers case included
   a. a bomb threat.
   b. hate mail.
   c. crank calls.
   d. all of the above.

Name _____ **Date** _____

7. Myrlie Evers gives DeLaughter an important piece of evidence for the case in the form of
   a. a key witness.
   b. the original court transcript.
   c. her husband's briefcase.
   d. a signed confession.

8. Jerry Mitchell is a
   a. political lobbyist attempting to stop the Evers case from going to trial.
   b. a lawyer for the defendant.
   c. a newspaper reporter covering the case.
   d. an Evers family member.

9. The jury of eight African Americans and four whites, with seven women and five men is different from the original jury of
   a. all white men.
   b. all white women.
   c. all African American men.
   d. white and African American men.

10. DeLaughter encounters resistance to re-opening the Evers case from
    a. the district attorney.
    b. his wife and parents.
    c. the public.
    d. all of the above.

11. At Beckwith's first trial, former Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett
    a. offered his condolences to the Evers family.
    b. made a public statement of support for the Evers family.
    c. shook hands with Beckwith in the court room.
    d. paid for Beckwith's attorney fees.

12. During Beckwith's final trial, three witnesses said he had
    a. bragged about killing Evers.
    b. repeatedly denied killing Evers.
    c. never spoken about the case.
    d. expressed sadness at Evers' death.

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. A

Name _____ **Date** _____

Directions: Put the events in the order in which they occur in the film.

_____ Myrlie Evers gives DeLaughter the original court transcripts.

_____ Medgar Evers is shot in the driveway of his home.

_____ One of DeLaughter's sons gets in a fight over his Dad's role in the Evers case.

_____ Beckwith goes free for the Evers murder after two mistrials are decreed.

_____ Delmar Dennis, Dan Prince, and Peggy Morgan testify that Beckwith bragged about murdering Evers.

_____ DeLaughter teams-up with Charlie Crisco and Benny Bennett to investigate the case.

_____ DeLaughter's wife berates him for taking the Evers case.

_____ DeLaughter meets with a former policeman called to the scene of the crime.

_____ News of the murder weapon's whereabouts cause some to suspect a government cover-up.

_____ Myrlie Evers testifies for the third time on behalf of her husband.

_____ Charles Evers declines to attend the trial of Beckwith.

_____ The DeLaughter family receives a bomb threat.

_____ With the original autopsy reports missing, the body of Medgar Evers is exhumed for re-examination.

_____ Former Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett wishes Beckwith well while on trial.

_____ The defense rests its case without calling Beckwith to the stand.

_____ Beckwith is found guilty for Medgar Evers murder.

Timeline of Events Answer Key

Name _____ **Date** _____

Directions: Put the events in the order in which they occur in the film.

9 Myrlie Evers gives DeLaughter the original court transcripts.

1 Medgar Evers is shot in the driveway of his home.

7 One of DeLaughter's sons gets in a fight over his Dad's role in the Evers case.

3 Beckwith goes free for the Evers murder after two mistrials are decreed.

14 Delmar Dennis, Dan Prince, and Peggy Morgan testify that Beckwith bragged about murdering Evers.

6 DeLaughter teams-up with Charlie Crisco and Benny Bennett to investigate the case.

5 DeLaughter's wife berates him for taking the Evers case.

4 DeLaughter meets with a former policeman called to the scene of the crime.

8 News of the murder weapon's whereabouts cause some to suspect a government cover-up.

13 Myrlie Evers testifies for the third time on behalf of her husband.

11 Charles Evers declines to attend the trial of Beckwith.

12 The DeLaughter family receives a bomb threat.

10 With the original autopsy reports missing, the body of Medgar Evers is exhumed for re-examination.

2 Former Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett wishes Beckwith well while on trial.

15 The defense rests its case without calling Beckwith to the stand.

16 Beckwith is found guilty for Medgar Evers murder.

Evers, Miledger

Clarion-Ledger

Californian Is Charged With Murder Of Evers

Suspect Transferred To Jail In Jackson

By DUDLEY LEHEW
Associated Press Staff Writer

Byron de La Beckwith, a 42-year-old salesman from the Mississippi Delta city of Greenwood and a native Californian, was charged with murder Sunday in the ambush slaying of Negro leader Medgar W. Evers.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation took Beckwith into custody at Greenwood late Saturday night.

Beckwith's attorney said he turned himself in after hearing FBI agents were watching his house.

A time and date for a court appearance has not yet been set.

Dist. Attorney Bill Waller expects to present the case to the Hinds County Grand Jury July 1, unless the prisoner should ask for a preliminary hearing.

Beckwith, a salesman for a chemical fertilizer company, was brought here by FBI agents during the night and lodged in the city jail.

SURRENDERS

He turned himself in to FBI agents in the Greenwood office of his lawyer, Hardy Lott, member of a Greenwood law firm, and also Greenwood city attorney.

AGREES TO POSE — Byron de La Beckwith first declined to pose for photographers, then agreed to do so when they said they were just doing their job. — Photo by Kim Sutherland.

Lott said Beckwith, working in another county, was tipped by neighbors that the FBI was watching his house. Beckwith contacted Lott and, after a conference, they arranged for a meeting with the FBI in Lott's office.

Agents took Beckwith to Jackson on a federal charge of violating the Civil Rights Act. Jackson police charged him with murder.

The key clue in his seizure, the FBI said, was a fingerprint lifted by Jackson police from a rifle found near Evers' home after he was shot in the back June 12.

MORE EVIDENCE

At Washington, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy said in a television interview (NBC—Meet the Press) there is more evidence against Beckwith than has been made public.

The attorney general, in making his statement about other evidence, said he was not at liberty to discuss the arrest further.

The arrest capped 11 days of intensive investigation by city, county, state and federal agents.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced in Washington that Beckwith had been arrested on a civil rights charge that he "and others unknown conspired to injure, oppress, and intimidate Medgar Evers."

The handcuffed Beckwith appeared calm as he met with U. S. Commissioner John Countiss III.

Beckwith said he would have "no comment about anything." He said "I prefer to have my counsel present."

CHARGED WITH MURDER

He was jailed on the civil rights charge and then charged in an affidavit by city police with murder.

Lott arrived in Jackson from Greenwood late Sunday and conferred with Beckwith about 20 minutes at the jail. He had said earlier he planned to meet with the commissioner Monday.

"I assume they'll dismiss the (federal) charge," Lott said.

The federal civil rights charge apparently was used by the FBI as a means to keep Beckwith in custody until he could be delivered to Jackson city police, who have jurisdiction in Evers' slaying.

Two FBI cars brought Beckwith to this capital city from Greenwood, 97 miles to the north. A third car met them in Jackson.

Beckwith wore a neat brown suit, the lapel bearing a Shriner's pin.

One of the agents carried a suitcase of clothes for Beckwith.

Evers, 37-year-old field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was shot in the back in the early hours of June 12 when he stepped from his car at his house. He was returning from a meeting.

The Negro leader died at a Jackson hospital 50 minutes after the shooting.

Evers had been heading a desegregation campaign that saw more than 1,000 arrests of demonstrators in this Deep South city.

Police found a 1917 model Enfield rifle bearing a telescopic sight in a thicket near Evers' house.

Jackson police announced it was the rifle believed used in the ambushing and said they lifted a clear fingerprint from the sight.

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFIED

Hoover said FBI fingerprint agents identified the fingerprints as Beckwith's.

Told of Beckwith's arrest, Evers' widow said, "I don't know what I could say. At this time I have mixed emotions. I would rather reserve further comment until I see what form of justice will take place."

Beckwith is the father of a teenager and is separated from his wife.

The 5-foot-7 Marine Corps veteran of World War II collects and sells guns as a hobby.

Beckwith was wounded in the chest during the battle of Tarawa and spent about four months in a hospital. He also saw combat at Guadalcanal.

He was born in Colusa, Calif.

Rewards offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killer amounted to more than $22,500.

Although the FBI's civil rights charge indicated others may be involved, the FBI declined to discuss the possibility of further arrests.

The text of the complaint issued by the FBI:

"Beginning on or about May 15, 1963, and continuing up to the present time, at Jackson, Hinds County, Mississippi, in the southern district of Mississippi, Byron de La Beckwith and other persons whose names are presently unknown conspired together and with each other to commit an offense against the United States, namely, to violate the provisions of section 241 of title 18 of the United States code:

"That is to say, that, at the time and place aforesaid, the said Byron de La Beckwith and other persons unknown did conspire to injure, oppress and intimidate Medgar Evers, a Negro citizen of the United States, in the free exercise and enjoyment of rights and privileges secured to him by the Constitution and laws of the United States and because of his having so exercised the same, namely:

"1. The right and privilege to petition the United States government for a redress of grievances and for other things connected with the powers and duties of the national government and to encourage and organize other citizens of the state of Mississippi to assemble and petition the United States government as aforesaid.

"2. The right to inform a federal officer of a violation of federal law.

"3. The right and privilege to register and vote for candidates for federal office and to encourage others to register and vote for such candidates.

OVERT ACTS

"In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objectives and purposes thereof, the defendants did commit the following overt acts:

"1. On the morning of June 12, 1963, Byron de La Beckwith shot and killed Medgar Evers.

"In violation of section 241, title 18, United States code.

"(Signed).....
Robert B. Hauberg
United States Atty.
for the Southern District of Mississippi"

SUBJECT FILE

SUBJECT FILE

SUBJECT FILE

Mississippi Department of Archives and History 2014

Mississippi History on Loan
GHOSTS OF MISSISSIPPI
The Arrest of Beckwith

Name _____ **Date** _____

Directions: Use the *Clarion Ledger* article from June 24, 1963 to answer the following questions.

1. Who took Byron de la Beckwith into custody on Saturday, June 22, 1964? _____

2. What charge was he arrested on? What charge did Jackson police later charge him with? _____

   _____

3. What was the "key clue to his seizure"? _____

4. What was the purpose of the federal charge? _____

   _____

5. In the United States, the Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice, the top law enforcement officer and lawyer for the government. Why do you think Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy would have taken an interest in the Medgar Evers murder? _____

   _____

   _____

6. When asked for comment on the arrest of Beckwith, Medgar Evers' widow, Myrlie said "I would rather reserve further comment until I see what form of justice will take place." In your opinion, does this indicate a lack of faith in the U.S. justice system? Explain your reasoning. _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Does the article take a fair and equal view of Evers and Beckwith? Support your opinion with specific examples from the text. _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

The Arrest of Beckwith Answer Key

1. The FBI
2. Federal charge of violating the Civil Rights Act; murder.
3. A fingerprint on a rifle found near Evers' home.
4. To keep Beckwith in custody until he could be delivered to Jackson police.
5. Answers will vary.
6. Answers will vary.
7. Answers will vary.

Name _____ **Date** _____

Introduction:
Although evidence of centuries old fingerprints exists, its study and classification did not begin until the 19th century. During this period three types of fingerprint patterns were identified, the arch, loop, and whorl. Fingerprints were first used to identify a criminal in 1892 and because every individual's fingerprint is unique, fingerprinting has become the primary means of identification for law enforcement agencies throughout the world. In the film, a police officer who examined the murder weapon in 1963 testifies that fingerprints on the gunsight match those of the defendant, Byron De La Beckwith. Using the low-tech method below, attempt to create a fingerprint of your own and identify the fingerprints of a classmate.

Materials:
Glass or plastic; talcum powder; clear packing tape; black construction paper (approximately 2 x 2 inches, one for each student); Fingerprint Chart; washable ink pad; magnifying glass.

Directions:
1. Divide students into pairs and distribute the glass or plastic, talcum powder, tape, and black paper.
2. Each student should create a latent (hidden) fingerprint by pressing a finger onto a sheet of glass or plastic (a glass slide from the science lab would be perfect). Students should be careful not to let their partner see which finger they use.
3. Lightly shake talcum power over the print and blow it off.
4. Using a piece of tape, gently place it smoothly over the print, pull it off, and stick it on the black paper.
5. Next, distribute the Fingerprint Chart, ink pads, and magnifying glasses to students.
6. Demonstrate the proper fingerprinting technique to students: lightly roll finger on ink pad and then lightly roll finger onto chart.
7. Have students complete their Fingerprint Chart and using a magnifying glass when necessary, label each print as an arch, loop, or whorl.
8. Partners should exchange their latent fingerprints and Fingerprint Charts to see if their partner can determine which finger yielded the latent print.
9. Lead a discussion on the activity and have students share their findings with the class. Was identifying a latent print easy or hard? Take a poll to discover which fingerprint pattern was most common. What are other methods for positively identifying individuals?

"6.13, 1963. Rifle that killed Medgar Evers. Located latent fingerprints on telescopic site. Medgar was shot off Delta Drive, Jackson, Miss." From the Ralph Hargrove Collection. MDAH, Archives and Records Services.

Forensic Evidence in the Courtroom: Fingerprint Chart

Name _____ **Date** _____

Loops

Whorls

Arches

Directions: Place each fingerprint in the appropriate box. Below fingerprint, label each as an arch, loop, or whorl using the above images as a guide.

Right Thumb	Right Index Finger	Right Middle Finger	Right Ring Finger	Right Pinky
Left Thumb	**Left Index Finger**	**Left Middle Finger**	**Left Ring Finger**	**Left Pinky**

Images from http://www.uh.edu/engines/epi2529.htm.

Beckwith, Evers families agree: They want justice

CL 10-16-92 1A

By Beverly Pettigrew Kraft
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Relatives of Medgar Evers and Byron De La Beckwith expressed similar feelings about the painful wait they have endured in the 29 years since Evers was killed.

"I am so weary of having people say that it has been so long and, for that reason, this case should be dropped," Myrlie Evers, widow of the slain Mississippi NAACP leader, said after listening to state Supreme Court arguments Thursday.

"Do people criticize when the German war criminals are pursued for those injustices they did to people? Why is this different?"

Speaking to reporters separately, the son of the man accused of killing Medgar Evers said he also wants to see a conclusion to the case.

"Both families have suffered. Both families have lost a lot," said Byron De La Beckwith VII. "I would like to hear the truth as much as she would like to hear the truth. We are just going about it in different ways."

Myrlie Evers, a retired Los Angeles commissioner, said she thinks prosecutors now have a stronger case against Beckwith in the June 12, 1963, sniper slaying at the Jackson home she still owns.

"That's one of the reasons for my almost desperation that this case go to trial," she said. "It's very evident that justice has not been done in this case and this is what I, as Medgar's wife and widow and the mother of his children, am crying out for."

See EVERS, 9A

Evers

From 1A

"Time is a factor in my life too. The pain never leaves. The nightmares never leave," she said.

Evers said her hopes for a trial reflect concerns that other civil rights-era slayings should be re-examined. As Mississippi NAACP field secretary, Medgar Evers investigated some of those deaths before he was killed.

"We have to settle these dastardly acts of old," she said. "If we don't, we live with ghosts that will haunt us forever."

Byron De La Beckwith VII, a 46-year-old Aberdeen tire salesman, said he hopes the Supreme Court will dismiss the case and keep his father from facing a third murder trial.

"I think the law should have pursued this thing harder in 1964," he said. "Justice needs to be done and it needs to be done in the court, not in the media."

"The Beckwiths have gone through 30 years of suffering and humiliation and embarrassment over this."

Beckwith carries his father's name and passed the name on to his son. But he says, philosophically, "I am a different generation. I just have different beliefs."

He said he doesn't embrace his father's white supremacist beliefs, but does support segregation.

He didn't get to hear arguments before the court Thursday. Only one seat remained in the courtroom when he and his adult son arrived. He gave the seat to Byron De La Beckwith VIII and waited outside.

About 65 spectators filled the courtroom. Others were turned away. More than a dozen officers from Capitol Police, Jackson police, the Hinds County Sheriff's Department and the Highway Patrol monitored the crowd and required spectators to sign a roster.

October 16, 1992. MDAH, Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of The Clarion-Ledger.

Name _____ **Date** _____

Directions: In the 1990s and early 2000s, numerous civil rights era murder cases were reopened. Many of the victims were civil rights leaders that were almost forgotten. Many of the individuals on trial, such as Byron De La Beckwith, had been living free for decades, were elderly, and in some cases ill, when they went on trial, were convicted, and imprisoned. Using the *Clarion Ledger* article from October 16, 1992, that provides the views of the Evers and Beckwith families on this issue, consider the following: Is it important to continue to search out and bring to justice individuals or groups for civil rights violations that occurred over 50 years ago? Write 2-3 paragraphs explaining why or why not.

assassin: a murderer, especially one who kills a political prominent person.

bail: property or money given as security that a person released from police custody will return at an appointed time.

defendant: a person or company against whom a claim or charge is brought in court.

district attorney: an official who acts as attorney for the people or government of a specific district.

evidence: data presented to a court or jury in proof of the facts at issue and which may include the testimony of witnesses, records, documents, or objects.

forensics: the application of science to conduct an investigation and answer questions.

indictment: a formal accusation initiating a criminal case.

informant: a person who supplies data to investigators.

justice: rightfulness or lawfulness.

Ku Klux Klan: an organization founded in 1866 that resists political and economic equality for African Americans.

latent: present but not yet visible.

mistrial: an inconclusive trial, such as where the jury cannot agree and is dismissed.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP): a civil rights organization established in 1909 to protect the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights off all citizens.

prosecutor: the public officer in a county, district or other jurisdiction charged with carrying on the prosecution in criminal proceedings.

testify: to give evidence while under oath.

transcript: a written, typed, or printed copy of an original, especially one having an official status.

verdict: the finding or answer of a jury given to the court.

White Citizen's Council: a group formed in 1954 to oppose racial integration.

Mississippi History on Loan

GHOSTS OF MISSISSIPPI

Teacher Evaluation

COMPLETE BOTH SIDES AND PLEASE MAIL OR FAX TO THE ADDRESS ON THE NEXT PAGE. THANK YOU!

TEACHER NAME _____

SCHOOL NAME & ADDRESS _____

_____

EMAIL *(OPTIONAL)* _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS_____ **GRADE LEVEL** _____

1. In your opinion, did this unit elicit better than average student response; if so, how?

2. Which segments of the unit exceeded your students' attention span?

3. Will this unit be of assistance to you in developing future classroom activities; if so, how?

4. How did this unit add to your earlier teaching on the same subject?

5. Would this teaching unit be handier to use as a:

   ___single-day unit ___multi-day unit ___multi-week unit ___other

6. Were the activities and lessons appropriate for your students? How?

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Teacher Evaluation

Please rate the following lesson materials and activities by circling the appropriate number.

4=excellent, **3**=good, **2**=average, **1**=inadequate

Directions and Notes	4	3	2	1
Curricular Connections	4	3	2	1
Student Worksheets	4	3	2	1
Who is Medgar Evers?	4	3	2	1
Film Review	4	3	2	1
Timeline of Events	4	3	2	1
The Arrest of Beckwith	4	3	2	1
Forensic Evidence in the Courtroom	4	3	2	1
Delayed Justice	4	3	2	1
Vocabulary	4	3	2	1
Overall Lesson	4	3	2	1

We would appreciate any additional comments on this teaching unit and any suggestions for improvement. Comments may be entered in the space below.

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