

Frank Kellogg

1929

There is no better work for people than to work for peace.



Frank Kellogg wanted to end war. He worked for peace all his life.

When he was young Frank worked on his father's farm. He went to school for six years.

He got books from the library to learn. He was a lawyer when he grew up.

Frank Kellogg wanted to treat everyone fairly. He was a friend with President Teddy Roosevelt.

Roosevelt asked him to make sure big companies and small companies were treated the same.

He was **Secretary of State** for President Calvin Coolidge. Some people in China and Europe did not like the United States. Kellogg did not want a war with China or Europe. He believed in solving problems in a peaceful way.

He made a treaty of friendship with many countries. This treaty was the reason he won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Aristide Briand was a friend of Kellogg's. He lived in France. He wanted a treaty saying that France and the United States would always be friends and never have a war.

Kellogg liked the idea of this treaty. The United States and France made this treaty and many other countries joined in with them. It was called the **Kellogg Briand** pact.

1856 – 1937

- He went to school for 6 years
- Kellogg won the Nobel Prize for the treaty that said there would always be friendship between France and the United States.
- Kellogg believed that peace among nations was possible.

I hope for peace...

Kellogg was a judge in a court for all countries who did not get along with each other.

He died at the age of 81. Soon after his death World War II started. Kellogg's dream for peace in the world did not happen as he had hoped.

Suggested Classroom Activities

Vocabulary Terms

- 1. Nobel Prize for Peace**
- 2. Kellog-Briand Pact**
- 3. Secretary of State**

Study Questions

1. How did Frank Kellogg's education influence his life?
2. How did Frank make up for his lack of formal education?
3. What were Kellogg's hopes for solving problems between countries?
4. What events were taking place at the end of Frank Kellogg's life?

Kellogg helped create the Kellogg-Briand Pact. This was an agreement that France and the United States would be friends. This lesson is a study of France.

Four Days in Paris

Subjects

- * Arts & Humanities
 - Architecture
 - Art History
 - Foreign Language
- * Social Studies
 - Geography
 - Regions/Cultures

Grade

- * 3-5
- * 6-8

Brief Description

In this foreign language or social studies lesson, students work individually or in small groups as they research a travel destination, set up a four-day itinerary, and then use iWork's Pages program (or Word) to create an illustrated travel journal detailing their "experiences." They then printed their journals and share them with their classmates.

Objectives

Students will

- * Demonstrate understanding of another culture.
- * Correctly cite Internet sources.
- * Analyze online information and determine what is accurate and appropriate for the assignment
- * Demonstrate excellent interpersonal and time management skills.

Keywords

foreign languages, travel, cultural studies, iWork

Materials Needed

- * Student access to the Internet.
- * Student access to iWork's Pages program.
- * Student access to a printer (black and white or color)

Lesson Plan

To complete this lesson, students should have basic Internet and word-processing skills and a computer available.

Print a copy of the 2-page journal, or be prepared to display a copy on a projector or TV monitor.

Begin the lesson by asking students to share what they think might be in a travel journal. Responses might include: details of the trip, places visited, photographs of the sights, and so on.

Display a print or electronic copy of the travel journal and ask students to point out the features that make it a travel journal. Students should mention:

- * Name of the travel destination.
- * Dates of the trip.
- * Daily entries about the trip.
- * Personal comments by travel companions.
- * Fun titles at the beginning and at the end of the journal.
- * Photographs and captions.
- * Postage stamp (cultural artifact) on the second page.

Announce to students that for two class periods, they will research, either individually or in groups, a travel destination and create a travel journal. Based upon your curriculum, assign or have students choose travel destinations.

Provide students with the following directions on a chalkboard or in a student handout:

- * When you have been assigned or have decided on your travel destination, write down everything you know about that location. List 3-5 sites you'd like to see or things you'd like to do while at that location. Submit your work to your teacher for approval. Note to teachers: Students either can write their notes with pen and paper or use a word processing program -- including iWork Pages (choose the Blank template).

- * Research your location using a search engine and information from books in the classroom, school, or town library. Focus on sites you can see and activities you can do during a 4-day visit. Take notes on what you find, making sure to write down the complete Web site address for each fact you find online. Also, write down the addresses of Web sites containing 8-10 photos or other images that might be included in your travel journal. Have your teacher approve your research.

- * Add photos and other images to the Travel Journal: Right click the photo or image you want to use (or press the CTRL key while clicking), select "Copy image" or "Copy Image to Clipboard," and then click once on the photo or image in the Travel Journal that you want to replace. Right click (or CTRL and click) and choose Paste. Save your work.

* Proof your travel journal carefully, and then ask your teacher for further instructions. She or he might want you to print your journal, e-mail it, or move it to a server or other location. Hand in your notes to your teacher.

When all the travel journals have been saved, use state standards to evaluate the students' work.

Be sure to save class time for students to share their travel journals. To make the sharing more festive, invite students to bring in food native to the locations they "visited" and play music from other cultures. Enjoy!

Assessment

Students are assessed on the

- * Completion of a travel journal with accurate and interesting details of the assigned destination.
- * Ability to work with others and manage time wisely.
- * Ability to follow directions.

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