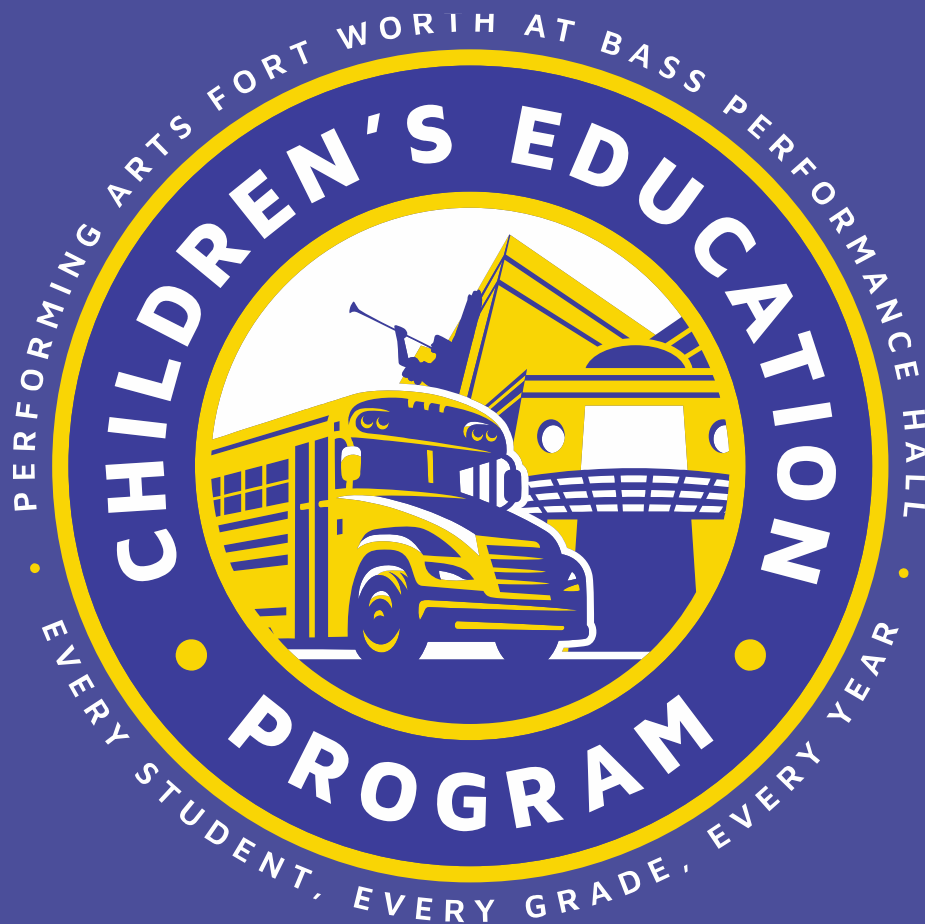




presents

Once Upon a Tale

featuring

**Charlotte Blake Alston and Claudia Acosta,
Storytellers**

assisted by

**Madison DeJarnett and Paula Reeves,
Singers**

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Introduction

Dear Teachers,

Welcome to “Once Upon a Tale” with master storytellers, Charlotte Blake Alston and Claudia Acosta. Charlotte will tell the story in English; Claudia will tell each tale in Spanish. We ask you to suspend judgment on whether this works until you watch the children absorb the stories.

In this age of high tech displays and shows of dazzling effects, we wanted to simplify the program for first graders and challenge them to listen and use their imaginations. We hoped that by presenting very talented storytellers simply re-telling some of the classic tales, we would encourage children to open a book and therefore, discover a whole new world. We were told by first grade teachers that children don't know the classic fairy tales anymore and many aren't encouraged to read outside the classroom. We took for granted students knew Aesop's Fables, such as “The Tortoise and the Hare”; many of them did not. “The Three Little Pigs” and its attendant moral is not something some are familiar with.

This year we add two singers who will lead the children in songs as they enter the Hall and after the program, when buses are being called. In addition, three songs will be sung in the body of the program—“Miss Mary Mack,” “The More We Get Together,” and “This Little Light of Mine.” All of these parts of the program will address literacy through the performing arts.

It is important to remember that most of these stories were created by people who lived centuries ago and reflect their life and times. Inasmuch, we have tried to only present those stories that foster equity and inclusion to all peoples.

Childrens Education Department
Performing Arts Fort Worth



Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

English Language Arts and Reading:

The student recognizes and analyzes literary elements within and across increasingly complex traditional, contemporary, classical, and diverse literary texts.

- 1.9(A) demonstrate knowledge of distinguishing characteristics of well-known Children's literature such as folktales, fables, fairy tales, and nursery rhymes
- 1.9(B) discuss rhyme, rhythm, repetition, and alliteration in a variety of poems
- 1.10(A) discuss the author's purpose for writing text
- 1.8(C) describe plot elements, including the main events, the problem, and the resolution, for texts read aloud and independently
- 1.8(B) describe the main character(s) and the reason(s) for their actions
- 1.8(D) Describe the setting

Music:

The student performs a varied repertoire of developmentally appropriate music in informal or formal settings. The student creates and explores new musical ideas. The student examines music in relation to history and cultures. The student listens to, responds to, and evaluates music and musical performances.

- 1.3(A) Sing songs or play classroom instruments from diverse cultures and styles
- 1.3(C) Move alone or with others to a varied repertoire of music using gross and fine locomotor or non-locomotor movement
- 1.3(D) Perform simple part work, including beat versus rhythm, rhythmic ostinato and vocal exploration
- 1.4(C) explore new musical ideas using singing voice
- 1.5(A) sing songs and play musical games, including rhymes, patriotic events, folk music and seasonal music
- 1.5(B) identify steady beat in short musical excerpts from various periods or times in history and diverse cultures
- 1.6(A) identify and demonstrate appropriate audience behavior during live or recorded performances
- 1.6(C) distinguish same/different between beat/rhythm, higher/lower, louder/softer, faster/slower, and simple patterns in musical performances
- 1.6 (D) respond verbally or through movement to short musical examples

Theater:

The student develops concepts about self, human relationships, and the environment using elements of drama and conventions of theater. The student interprets characters using the voice and body expressively and creates dramatizations. The student relates theater to history, society and culture.

- 1.1(A) develop confidence and self-awareness through dramatic play
- 1.1(B) develop spatial awareness in dramatic play using expressive and rhythmic movement
- 1.1(C) imitate actions and sounds
- 1.2(A) demonstrate safe use of movement and voice
- 1.4(B) explore diverse cultural and historical experiences through fables, myths, or fairytales in dramatic play.
- 1.5(A) discuss, practice, and display appropriate audience behavior
- 1.5(B) discuss dramatic activities
- 1.5(C) discuss the use of music, creative movement, and visual components in dramatic play.



The Performers

Performers

Charlotte Blake Alston

Charlotte Blake Alston grew up in Philadelphia. Her father read to her and encouraged her to learn and recite poems written by African American poets. She taught for many years and as a teacher, she learned the power of a story to teach children their history, their legacy. She decided to stop teaching so she could go to Africa and learn more about the history of her people, then tour the United States and share her stories. She often wears traditional African robes. She has performed with many symphony orchestras as a narrator and at Carnegie Hall and at the Smithsonian Institute. She calls herself a “griot,” or a traditional storyteller, a wise and knowledgeable storyteller who documents people’s history, the common human experience.



Claudia Acosta

Claudia Acosta grew up in Fort Worth and now has a career in New York as a narrator and actress. She has been back to Fort Worth to narrate our performances of Peter and the Wolf with the Fort Worth Symphony for a number of years—in both Spanish and English.

Paula Reeves and Madison DeJarnett

Paula Reeves and Madison DeJarnett are both elementary music teachers in the Fort Worth ISD. Paula Reeves and Madison DeJarnett are both trained elementary music teachers. We are proud they have joined Ms. Alston and Ms. Acosta to make this program full of stories and songs.



Rhymes

Nursery Rhymes

Rhymes is a term used to describe a wide range of poems or rhymes for children. The poems can tell little stories (sometimes strange stories whose meaning is lost in history) and they are sometimes padded out with nonsense words. Some of the rhymes are simply recited like poems but a great many of them are in fact songs with associated melodies, and we will concentrate on such "nursery songs" in this article.

Nursery Songs are part of folklore with the same characteristics as folks' songs: they may be hundreds of years old and have frequently been passed from generation to generation via an oral tradition. The songs are often very simple in nature with plenty of repetition, and frequently with simple up and down patterns in their melodies. The melodies often seem to follow the spoken word closely, as though it is the next step up from the exaggerated "motherese"

which adults use to speak to very young children - with lots of inflection (and probably eye-contact and facial expressions) to help communicate the song. No doubt this simply means that they are easy for young children to learn, and singing Nursery Rhymes to children will surely contribute to their early education.

Nursery Rhymes can provide fun and entertainment to children in the same way as fairy tales and bedtime stories, but like those other narrative forms they also serve to support important learning processes: they encourage interaction, they tell interesting stories, and they teach lots of words and ideas. Many studies have shown that music and song helps in the development of other brain functions, so the usefulness of these simple nursery rhymes shouldn't be underestimated. Although the primary method of communication of nursery rhymes is verbal many collections of nursery rhymes have been printed in books and song-books, usually with illustrations which help to depict the story. As a special kind of folk songs, nursery rhymes become part of a cultural tradition, a universal reference point understood by millions of children and adults across the world.



The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing
Art by Milo Winter

The Importance of Rhyme

Rhyming is a helpful first step toward phonemic awareness. When children play with rhymes, they listen to the sounds within words and identify word parts. For example, the /at/ sound in the word *mat* is the same /at/ sound in *cat*, *rat*, *sat*, and *splat*. Children typically learn to recognize rhyming words first and generate their own rhymes later. It is important to recognize that these skills are not always learned on a schedule. For some children, recognizing rhyme can be difficult. You can use different methods to help develop children's skills.

•**Have children listen to and identify rhymes in books.** Before reading, ask children to listen for rhyming words and raise their hands when they hear them. Or, stop before you get to the rhyming word and have children supply it.

•**Prompt children to produce words that rhyme.** Both real words and “nonsense words” are useful, such as *Peggy* and *leggy*; *turtle* and *Yertle*.

•**Provide opportunities to recite rhymes in song.** Music is a natural part of a child's world. They can be active participants, clapping, snapping, and adding their own motions to songs. For example, “*I’m a little lizard, my oh my! My skin has scales, it’s nice and dry.*”

•**Use music and songs to teach rhyme.** Sing active songs that invite children to use movement. Fingerplays such as “Itsy Bitsy Spider” invite active participation in a rhyming game.

•**Use books and read-aloud stories to teach rhyme.** Rhyming texts, both fiction and nonfiction, support literacy in general and help children learn phonemic awareness skills.

- Before reading, ask children to listen for words that rhyme.
- Encourage children to raise their hands when they recognize a rhyming word.
- Stop and have children supply a rhyming word in the text.
- After you have read a poem or story aloud, ask for rhyming words. (*What word rhymes with mittens?*)

•**Use games to teach rhyme.**

- Toss a beanbag onto a picture grid. Have children think of a word that rhymes with the picture (*fish, wish; goat, boat*).
- Play “I Say Night.” Teach children to respond with a rhyming word: *I say night. You say (right.) Or I say bread. You say _____.*
- Play rhyming partners. As children “buddy up” for an activity, give one child a random word, for example, *mitten*. The first child to suggest a rhyming word becomes that child's buddy.



Aesop and his Fables

Aesop and his Fables

Aesop [A-sop] (c. 620 BCE), the legendary Greek fabulist and former slave, is notably given the title as the creator of the Western traditional fable. Historians have placed the number of fables accredited to Aesop, somewhere between 200 to upwards of 1,000. His fables were shared orally throughout the Ancient world for generations. Because of this, there are no handwritten copies of his fables. They were also translated and found their way of mixing with Arabic and Hebrew fables of the time.

"Aesop's Fables" use animals to tell moral stories of actions and their consequences that relate to human nature. These stories are just as relatable today, as they were 2,500 years ago.

The Hare and the Tortoise By Aesop

A Hare was making fun of the Tortoise one day for being so slow.

"Do you ever get anywhere?" he asked with a mocking laugh.

"Yes," replied the Tortoise, "and I get there sooner than you think. I'll run you a race and prove it."

The Hare was much amused at the idea of running a race with the Tortoise, but for the fun of the thing he agreed. So the Fox, who had consented to act as judge, marked the distance and started the runners off.

The Hare was soon far out of sight, and to make the Tortoise feel very deeply how ridiculous it was for him to try a race with a Hare, he lay down beside the course to take a nap until the Tortoise should catch up.

The Tortoise meanwhile kept going slowly but steadily, and, after a time, passed the place where the Hare was sleeping. But the Hare slept on very peacefully; and when at last he did wake up, the Tortoise was near the goal. The Hare now ran his swiftest, but he could not overtake the Tortoise in time.

The race is not always to the swift.



The Hare & The Tortoise
Art by Milo Winter

Aesop and his Fables

The Lion and the Mouse By Aesop

A Lion lay asleep in the forest, his great head resting on his paws. A timid little Mouse came upon him unexpectedly, and in her fright and haste to get away, ran across the Lion's nose. Roused from his nap, the Lion laid his huge paw angrily on the tiny creature to kill her. "Spare me!" begged the poor Mouse. "Please let me go and some day I will surely repay you."

The Lion was much amused to think that a Mouse could ever help him. But he was generous and finally let the Mouse go.

Some days later, while stalking his prey in the forest, the Lion was caught in the toils of a hunter's net. Unable to free himself, he filled the forest with his angry roaring.

The Mouse knew the voice and quickly found the Lion struggling in the net. Running to one of the great ropes that bound him, she gnawed it until it parted, and soon the Lion was free. "You laughed when I said I would repay you," said the Mouse. "Now you see that even a Mouse can help a Lion."

A kindness is never wasted.



The Lion and the Mouse
Art by Milo Winter



The Program

The Program

The following are a selection of nursery rhymes and songs that have been performed during *Once Upon A Tale*. The rhymes vary depending on the year and the performer. We hope you enjoy this selection.

Apple Tree

Apple tree, apple tree,
Will your apple fall on me?
I won't cry, I won't shout,
If your apple knocks me out!

Estrellita Little Star (Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star)

Brilla, brilla, estrellita,
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,

Pienso como tú serás.
How I wonder what you are.

Tan arriba y tan lejos,
Up above the world so high

Como diamante en el cielo.
Like a diamond in the sky.

Brilla, brilla, estrellita,
Twinkle, twinkle, little star,

Pienso como tú serás.
How I wonder what you are.

One, Two, Buckle My Shoe

One, two, buckle my shoe,
Three, four, shut the door,
Five, six, pick up sticks,
Seven, eight, lay them straight,
Nine, ten, a good fat hen,
Eleven, twelve, dig and delve,
Thirteen, fourteen, maids are courting,
Fifteen, sixteen, maids in the kitchen,
Seventeen, eighteen, maids are waiting,
Nineteen, twenty, my platter's empty

Aiken Drum

There was a man lived in the moon, lived in the moon, lived in the moon. There was a man lived in the moon, and his name was Aiken Drum.

And his head was made of an apple, apple, apple. His head was made of an apple and his name was Aiken Drum.

His body was made of a pickle, pickle, pickle. And his body was made of a pickle and his name was Aiken Drum.

Legs -	Celery
Arms -	Bananas
Eyes -	Cherries
Nose -	Carrot
Mouth -	A rainbow
Hair -	Spaghetti

Sol solecito/ Little Sun

Sol, solecito,
Sun, little sun,

Caliénta me un poquito.
Won't you warm me up a little;

Hoy y mañana y
Now and tomorrow and

Toda la semana.
All the days that follow.

My Aunt Came Back

Oh, my aunt came back,
From Timbuktu,
She brought with her,
A wooden shoe,

Oh, my aunt came back...
From Old Japan...
She brought with her...
A waving fan...

Oh, my aunt came back...
From old Algiers...
She brought with her...
A pair of shears...

Oh, my aunt came back...
From Guadeloupe...
She brought with her...
A hula hoop...

Oh, my aunt came back...
From the county fair...
She brought with her...
A rocking chair...

Oh, my aunt came back...
From Malibu...
She brought with her...
A clown like YOU!

Miss Mary Mack

Miss Mary Mack, Mack, Mack,
All dressed in black, black, black
With silver buttons, buttons, buttons
All down her back, back, back.

She asked her mother, mother, mother
For 50 cents, cents, cents
To see the elephants, elephants, elephants
Jump over the fence, fence, fence.

They jumped so high, high, high
They reached the sky, sky, sky
And they didn't come back, back, back
'Til the 4th of July, ly, ly!

This Little Light of Mine

This little light of mine,
I'm gonna let it shine.
This little light of mine,
I'm gonna let it shine,
This little light of mine,
I'm gonna let it shine,
Let it shine,
Let it shine,
Let it shine.

Everywhere I go,
I'm gonna let it shine.



The Wheels on the Bus

The wheels on the bus go round and round, etc.

The wheels on the bus go round and round
All through the town

The driver on the bus says "Move on back, etc."

The driver on the bus says "Move on back"
All through the town

The horn on the bus goes beep, beep, beep, etc.

The horn on the bus goes beep, beep, beep
All through the town

The wipers on the bus go swish, swish, swish

The wipers on the bus go swish, swish, swish
All through the town

Wise Old Owl

One of these days, look up and see,

A wise old owl, sitting in a tree

He'll look at you, and he'll look at me,

Those two big eyes, they don't scare me

One of these nights, when raindrops fall,

He'll give a hoot, he will give a call.

The babies on the bus go "wah, wah, wah"
The babies on the bus go "wah, wah, wah"
All through the town.

The mommas on the bus go "Shush, Shush, shush, shush, Shush, shush, shush"

The mommas on the bus go "Shush, shush, shush," All through the town

The daddies on the bus go "I love you, I love you, I love you,"

The daddies on the bus go "I love you, All through the town.

The wheels on the bus go round and round
The wheels on the bus go round and round
All through the town.

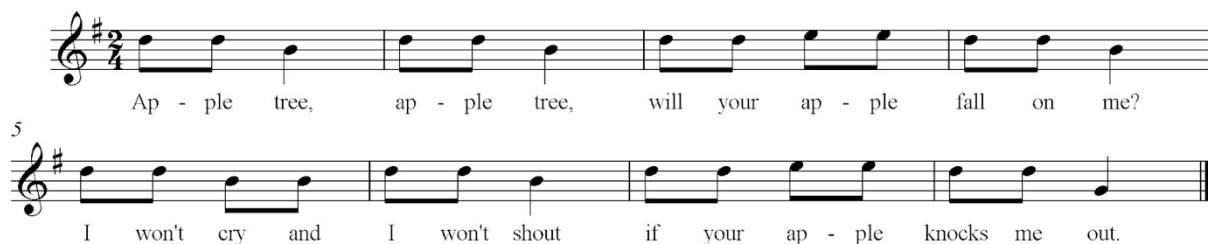


Activities

Apple Tree, Apple Tree

"Apple Tree, Apple Tree" has a rhythm that is easy for 1st graders to derive, is great for teaching so-mi (extracted in the first and third phrases), is great for la (extracted in the 2nd) and for do (the final phrase of the song).

Apple Tree



The game:

Formation: standing circle, holding hands, with two people (Teacher and a student volunteer) making an arch.

Action: as the song is sung, the students process in a circular motion with the circle going under the arch formed by the teacher and student volunteer. On the word "out" the arch lowers their arms, catching whoever is under the tree at that time. The caught student then joins the arch (refer to it as the tree). The game is repeated until all the "apples" (the students in the walking circle) are caught. As the tree grows, more students are caught. The students love this!

This song is GREAT for 1st and 2nd grades. Use it for ta & ti-ti reading and so-mi-la reading in the first grade. You may create sets of tone ladders that the students use to sing the phrases. After they have derived the known solfa (the first three phrases of the song), they sing it while pointing to the solfège apples on their tone ladder.

To see this in action, view Amy Abbot video here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w4zdLRbkhLk>

From--Magic a la Abbott by Amy Abbott

Rhyme Recognition

Objective

The student will recognize rhyming words.

Materials

Set of "rhyme" and "time" picture cards (Activity Master PA.002.AM1a - PA.002.AM1f)

Separate pairs of rhyming cards into two stacks.

Activity

Students play a game by matching rhyming picture cards.

1. Place the two separate stacks of "rhyme" and "time" cards face down on a flat surface.
2. Working in pairs, student one turns over a card from each stack and names the pictures.
3. If a match is made says, "rhyme time" and keeps the pair. If a match is not made, returns the cards randomly to the appropriate stack and student two takes a turn.
4. Continue until all matches are made.
5. Peer evaluation

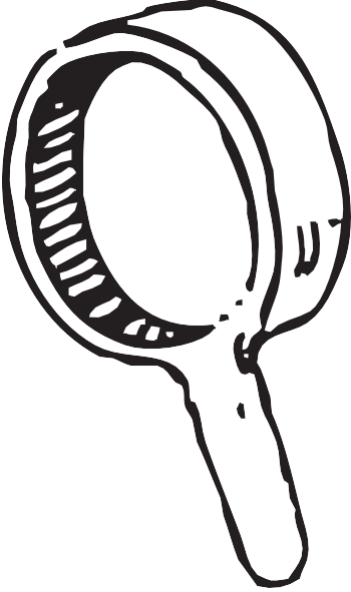
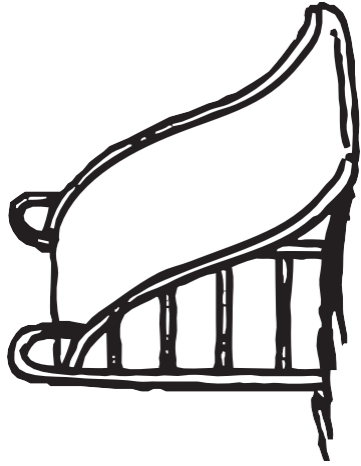
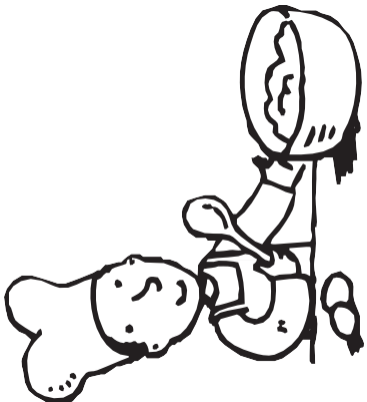
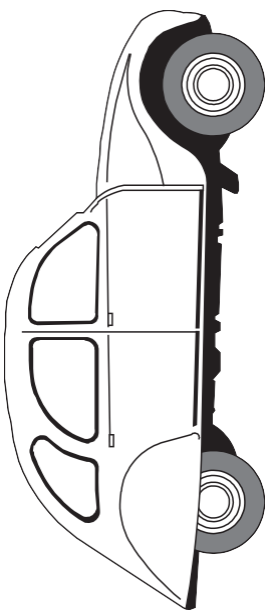
Extensions and Adaptations

State a word or draw a picture that rhymes with the match.

Match words with the same initial sound.

Color and cut out the following images. Place them facedown and have students work in pairs to find the matching images via rhyme.

Rhyming game taken from Reading Rockets.

 Rhyme	 Rhyme	 Rhyme
 Rhyme	 Rhyme	 Rhyme

Rhyme cards: pan, slide, hop, cook, car, goat



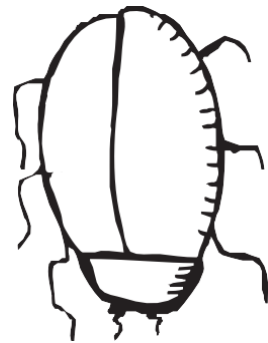
Rhyme



Rhyme



Rhyme



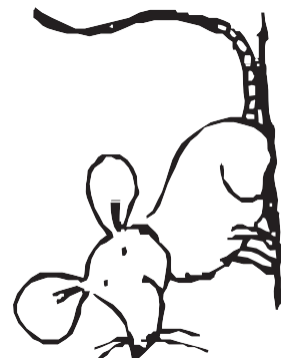
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Rhyme

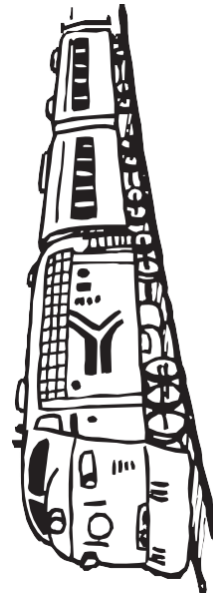


Rhyme



Rhyme cards: chick, duck, bug, fox, dog, mouse



Rhyme

Rhyme

Rhyme

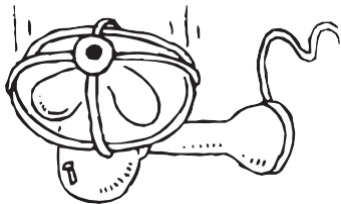
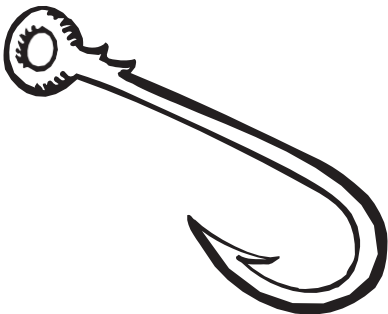
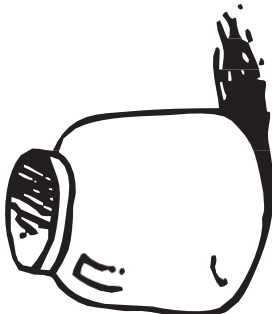
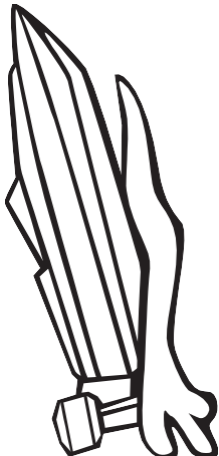
Rhyme

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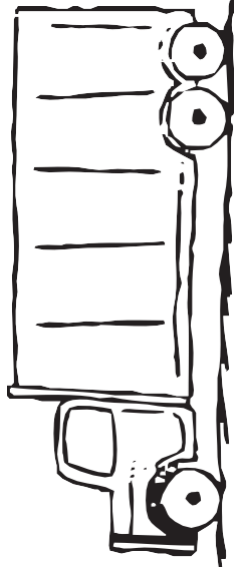
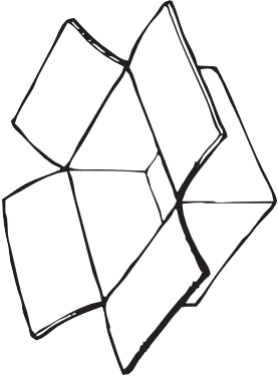
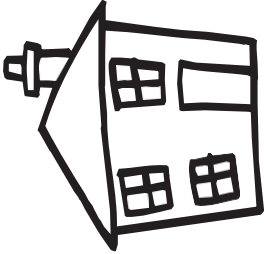
Rhyme cards: tree, tail, cat, snake, train, run



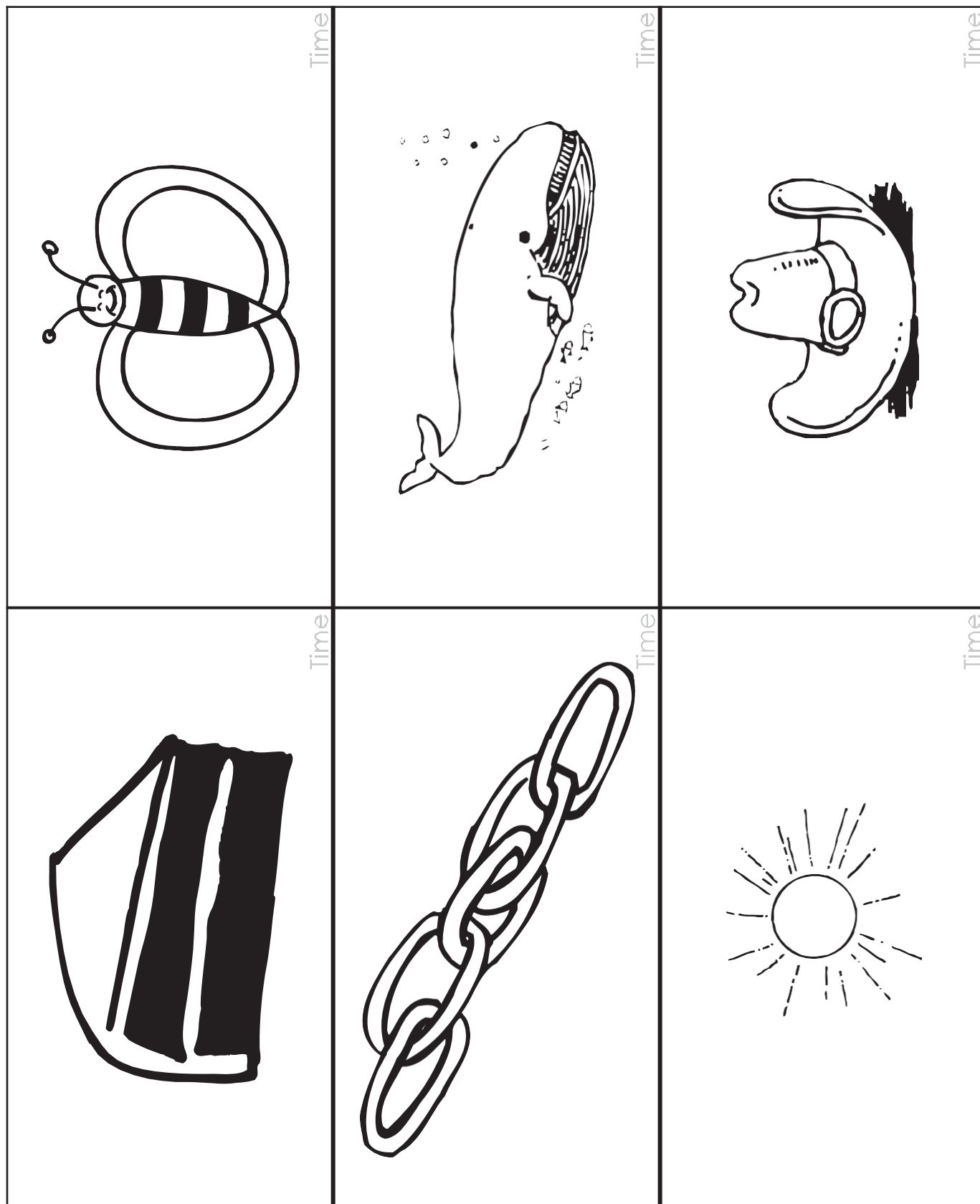


Time cards: fan, hide, mop, hook, jar, boat

Time cards: stick, truck, rug, box, frog, house





Time cards: bee, whale, hat, cake, chain, sun



The Three Little Pigs

Written by James Halliwell- Phillips (1820-1889)

(audio reading available by Chuck Brown at <https://lightupyourbrain.com/empeesters/threelittlepigs.mp3>)

Once upon a time there was an old Sow with three little Pigs, and since she did not have enough to give them to eat, she sent them out on their own to seek their fortune.

The first little pig that went off met a Man with a bundle of straw, and said to him, "Please, sir, give me that straw so I can build myself a house"; which the Man did, and the little Pig built a house with it.

Then along came a Wolf, who knocked at the door, and said, "Little Pig, little Pig, let me come in."

To which the Pig answered, "Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin!"

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in!" said the Wolf. So he huffed and he puffed, and he blew his house in, and the Wolf ate up the first little Pig.

Now the second little Pig met a Man with a bundle of shrubs, and said, "Please, sir...give me those shrubs so I can build myself a house"; which the Man did, and the Pig built his house.

Then along came that same Wolf and he said, "Little Pig, little Pig, let me come in."

"Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin!"

"Then I'll puff and I'll huff, and I'll blow your house in!" So he huffed and he puffed, and he puffed and he huffed, and at last he blew the house down, and ate up the second little Pig. Now the third little Pig met a Man with a load of bricks, and said, "Please, sir, give me those bricks to build a house with"; so the Man gave him the bricks, and he built his house with them. So the Wolf came, as he did to the other little Pigs, and said, "Little Pig, little Pig, let me come in."

"Not by the hair of my chinny chin chin!"

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in."

Well, he huffed and he puffed, and he huffed and he puffed, and he puffed and he huffed; but he could not get the house to fall down. When he found that he could not, with all his huffing and puffing, blow the house down, he said, "Little Pig, I know where there is a nice field of turnips."



The wolf blows down the straw
Leonard Leslie Brooke c. 1904

The Three Little Pigs

"Where?" said the little Pig.

"Oh, in Mr. Smith's home-field; and if you'll be ready tomorrow morning, I will call for you, and we will go together and get some for dinner."

"Very well," said the little Pig, "I will be ready. What time do you mean to go?"

"Oh, at six o'clock."

Well, the little Pig got up at five, and went and found the field, got the turnips and was home again before six. When the Wolf came he said, "Little Pig, are you ready?"

"Ready!" said the little Pig, "I have already been to the field and come back again, and I got myself a nice pot-full of turnips for dinner."

When he heard this, the Wolf felt very angry...but he thought he could outsmart the little Pig somehow or other; so he said, "Little Pig, I know where there is a nice apple-tree."

"Where?" said the Pig.

"Down at Merry-garden," replied the Wolf; "and if you will not deceive me, I will come for you, at five o'clock tomorrow, and we will go together and get some apples."

Well, the little Pig woke at four the next morning, and got up in hurry, and went off for the apples, hoping to get back before the Wolf came. But he had farther to go, and he had to climb the tree...so that, just as he was coming down from it, he saw the Wolf coming (which, as you may suppose, frightened him very much). When the Wolf came up, he said, "Little Pig! What...are you here before me once again? Are they nice apples?"

"Oh yes, very!" said the little Pig; "I will throw you down one." And he threw it so far that, while the Wolf was gone to pick it up, the little Pig jumped down and ran home.

Well, the next day the Wolf came once again, and said to the little Pig, "Little Pig, there is a Fair in the Town this afternoon: would you like you go?"

"Oh, yes," said the Pig, "I will go; what time should I be ready?"

"At three," said the Wolf.

So, as he had done before, the little Pig went off before the time they had discussed. He got to the Fair, bought a butter churn, and was on his way home with it when he saw the Wolf coming. He did not know what to do. So he got into the churn to hide, and in doing so it got turned around, and then... it began to roll, and it rolled down the hill with the Pig inside it, which frightened the Wolf so much that he ran home without going to the Fair.

After awhile, the Wolf went to the little Pig's house, and told him all about how frightened he had been by a great round thing which came down the hill past him.

Then the little Pig said, "Haha! I frightened you, did I? I had been to the Fair and bought a butter churn, and when I saw you I got into it, and rolled down the hill."

Then the Wolf was very angry indeed, and he declared that he would eat up the little Pig, and that, in fact...right now...he was going to come down the chimney after him!

When the little Pig understood the Wolf's plans, he hung up a pot full of water, made a blazing fire in the fireplace, and, just as the Wolf was coming down the chimney, he took the cover off the pot, and in fell the Wolf. And the little Pig put the cover back on again in an instant, boiled him up, ate him for supper, and lived happy ever after.

Extension Activities

1. Rhymes:

Have student see how many they can create that rhyme like the following.

Pig: wig, twig, fig, big, dig

House: mouse, blouse, rouse,

Wood: food, mood, good

Brick: lick, sick, stick

Blow: mow, flow, glow

2. Story Elements:

Highlight each finger to indicate the question the student is to respond. Highlight each finger of the hand to indicate the question that the student should respond.

Who? The three little pigs, the big bad wolf

Did what? pigs built their homes, wolf blew two houses down

Where and when? at the homes of the 3 little pigs when he tried to eat them

Problem - the wolf wants to eat the pigs

Solution - the pigs are protected in the house and burn the tail wolf's tail

3. Fact and Opinion:

Dragging choices. Make a table with 2 columns for fact and Opinion. Students drag sentences from word bank to place in correct category.

Fact

Something that is real.

The pigs are mammals.

The pigs are omnivores.

The farmers raise pigs in the field.

The little pigs smell and look for food with its snout.

We can say pig, hog or pig.

Opinion

It is personal and each person sees or feels different things. Each person has their own opinion

It seems to me that all the pigs are pink. The little pigs like to be dirty.

The pigs need brothers to build houses.

The pigs are afraid of the big bad wolf.

The wolf likes to frighten the little pigs.



Resources

Resources

PBS Learning Media:

- What are Fairy Tales? Video: <https://kera.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/8dc57244-faec-46ce-88eb-d075d8ea9058/what-are-fairy-tales-young-explorers/>

CoComelon:

- Animated Videos with sing along to Nursery Rhymes: <https://www.youtube.com/@CoComelonAnimalTime>

Library of Congress:

- 140 interactive stories of Aesop's Fables: <https://read.gov/aesop/001.html>

This Reading Mama

- Free printable Rhyming Activities: <https://thisreadingmama.com/printable-rhyming-activities/>

Project Gutenberg

- Public domain of The Big Book of Nursery Rhymes by Walter Jerrold: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/38562/38562-h/38562-h.htm>

The Spanish Experiment:

- Traditional children's stories, set in the modern-day world. Spanish and English script available alongside the story read aloud in Spanish: <https://www.thespanishexperiment.com/stories>

Hispanic Mama:

- Traditional Nursery Rhymes in Spanish. With lyrics and animated video: <https://hispanicmama.com/2015/12/28/15-traditional-nursery-rhymes-in-spanish/>

Britannica:

- History and information regarding Nursery Rhymes: <https://www.britannica.com/art/nursery-rhyme>

Spotify (also available on Apple Music)

- Classic Stories with Songs (Aesop's Fables): <https://open.spotify.com/album/0BLdTSuU1EvEIWnebv8kc?si=HBKSubGaR0e3KImW3NhYCQ>



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