



CHAPTER FOUR & FIVE

Signals

Did you recognize Morse code when you read Chapters four and five?

Kezbah's notebook begins pulsing:

Three short. Three long. Three short.

Kezbah taps the pattern on the desk and realizes what it is: S-O-S.

Kezah recognized one of the world's best-known signals:

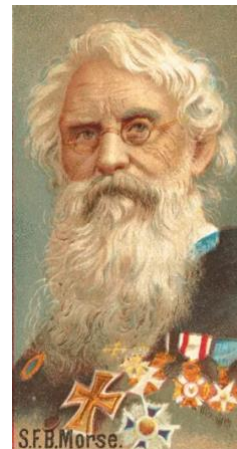
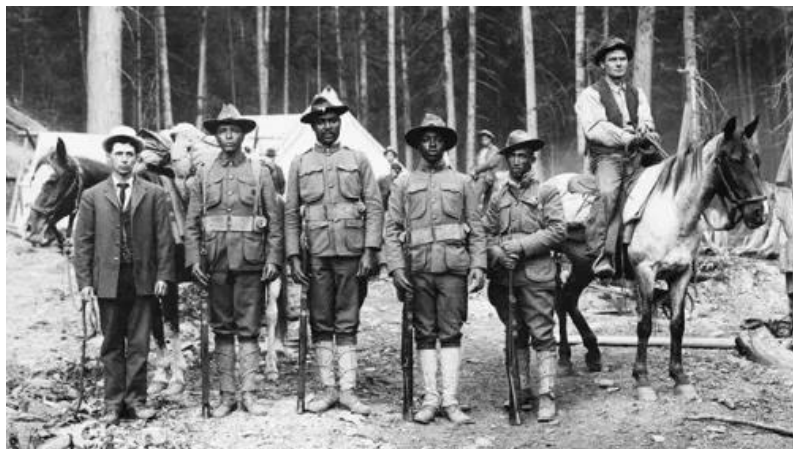
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What is Morse code?

In the 1830s, Samuel Morse, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, helped develop the electric telegraph and Morse code, making it possible to send messages across great distances using dots and dashes.

After the Civil War, telegraph lines spread across the American West. Buffalo Soldiers, African American troops serving on the frontier, helped protect remote posts, transportation routes, and the growing communication network that connected distant parts of the West.

Before phones, texts, or the internet, a message that once took days to deliver could travel by telegraph in minutes.



1. Send Your Own S.O.S signal.

Tap it on a desk: Three short. Three long. Three short.

Clap it.

Knock it on a door.

Flash it with a flashlight.

Can you, like Kezbah, recognize the pattern?

2. Then and Now

In Samuel Morse's time, people could send messages over long distances using telegraph wires and Morse code. Today, we can send a text, photo, or video around the world in seconds.

How is communicating today different from communicating in the 1800s?

Which would you rather have used—a telegraph then or a smartphone today? Explain.
