

## Favorite Authors

### Hans Christian Andersen

We often think of Hans Christian Andersen as an author of only children's stories such as "The Little Mermaid" and "The Ugly Duckling," but he also wrote plays, travel books, and books on other topics. How much do you really know about Hans Christian Andersen and the world he lived in?

First, fill in the blanks in the following puzzle using the word bank provided. Next, match quotes from a few of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales by writing the letter that corresponds to the correct story beside each work. Finally, take a look at life in Hans Christian Andersen's time. For each date, choose the correct event from U.S. history and the correct event from world history and write their corresponding letters in the blanks beside the facts. An answer key is in the back if you get stumped. Have fun!



# Hans Christian Andersen

## Fill-In

Hans Christian Andersen was born in \_\_\_\_\_, Denmark. His father was a \_\_\_\_\_, and his mother was a \_\_\_\_\_. They were very \_\_\_\_\_. His father enlisted as a soldier during the \_\_\_\_\_ Wars and contracted an illness from which he died in 1816. In 1819, Hans Christian Andersen traveled to \_\_\_\_\_ to attempt a career on the \_\_\_\_\_ and was able to get a better \_\_\_\_\_ while there. He continued his education, and in 1827, he had several \_\_\_\_\_ published, with his poem "The Dying Child" published in both Danish and \_\_\_\_\_. He took \_\_\_\_\_ at Copenhagen University, and by 1829, published a work of prose and his first play. In 1831, after a trip to Germany, he published his first \_\_\_\_\_ book, *Silhouettes*. He used a \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to Germany, France, and \_\_\_\_\_, during which his education was enhanced. In 1835, Hans Christian Andersen published his first \_\_\_\_\_. As time went on, he wrote \_\_\_\_\_ plays and two more novels. In 1837, a \_\_\_\_\_ article about Hans Christian Andersen was published. This article was \_\_\_\_\_ and translated in several \_\_\_\_\_ and helped him become a famous \_\_\_\_\_ figure in Europe. In 1840, he traveled through Europe and the \_\_\_\_\_. He wrote another travel book and also wrote a series of fairy tale booklets. He traveled to England and \_\_\_\_\_ in 1847 and was able to meet Charles \_\_\_\_\_. He returned to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1857 and stayed with Charles Dickens while there. He published the travel journals *In Spain* in 1863 and *A Visit to Portugal* in 1868. Hans Christian Andersen published his last novel, *Lucky Peer*, in 1870 and the last of his fairy tales in 1872. After a long \_\_\_\_\_, he died in 1875.

shoemaker

Italy

German

biographical

stage

reprinted

Napoleonic

literary

Odense

England

travel

illness

Copenhagen

Orient

examinations

Scotland

washerwoman

Dickens

novel

poor

education

several

scholarship

poems

languages

## Match the Quotes

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Daisy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Little Mermaid
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Ugly Duckling
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Little Ida's Flowers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Emperor's New Clothes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Rags
- a. It was so beautiful out on the country, it was summer - the wheat fields were golden, the oats were green, and down among the green meadows the hay was stacked. There the stork minced about on his red legs . . .
- b. He cared nothing about reviewing his soldiers, going to the theatre, or going for a ride in his carriage, except to show off his new clothes. He had a coat for every hour of the day, and instead of saying . . .
- c. . . . one was decidedly Danish, the other decidedly Norse, and that was the amusing part about the two, as any good Dane or Norwegian could tell you. They could understand each other well enough . . .
- d. Out in the country, close by the side of the road, there stood a country house; you yourself have certainly seen many just like it. In front of it was a little flower garden, with a painted fence around it.
- e. She was very fond of him because he told such good stories and could cut such amusing figures out of paper-hearts with dancing ladies inside them, flowers of all sorts, and castles with doors that you could open and close.
- f. Far out in the ocean the water is as blue as the petals of the loveliest cornflower, and as clear as the purest glass. But it is very deep too. It goes down deeper than any anchor rope will go . . .

## Life in Hans Christian Andersen's Time

U.S.	World
_____	_____ 1. 1805—Hans Christian Andersen was born in Odense, Denmark
_____	_____ 2. 1812—First visited a theater, igniting his imagination
_____	_____ 3. 1826—Wrote the famous poem "The Dying Child"
_____	_____ 4. 1835—Wrote two booklets of fairy tales for children
_____	_____ 5. 1843—Began a new series of fairy tale booklets
_____	_____ 6. 1847—Published his first official biography
_____	_____ 7. 1857—Made his second trip to England
_____	_____ 8. 1866—Traveled to Portugal
_____	_____ 9. 1868—Published "The Dryad" about the 1867 World Exposition in Paris
_____	_____ 10. 1875—Hans Christian Andersen died

### United States

- a. Franklin Pierce ended his term as President of the United States
- b. The first Kentucky Derby was run
- c. Former vice president Adlai E. Stevenson was born
- d. The War of 1812 between the United States and Britain began
- e. Red Cloud's War began between the United States and the Sioux and Cheyenne
- f. Former Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died
- g. Thomas Alva Edison was born
- h. Former president of the United States William McKinley was born
- i. American editor William Allen White was born
- j. Members of the Lewis and Clark expedition reached the Pacific coast

### World

- k. The First Burmese War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Yandabo
- l. Charles Dickens was born
- m. First permanent transatlantic cable was completed
- n. Britain won the Battle of Trafalgar
- o. In Australia, Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell explored the Bogan and Darling Rivers
- p. The last czar of Russia, Nicolas II, was born
- q. Earl of Rosebery, former prime minister of the United Kingdom, was born
- r. Albert Schweitzer was born
- s. Isabella II declared of age and personally began to rule Spain
- t. Rebellion in India against British colonial rule

## Hans Christian Andersen Fill-In

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Odense, Denmark. His father was a shoemaker, and his mother was a washerwoman. They were very poor. His father enlisted as a soldier during the Napoleonic Wars and contracted an illness from which he died in 1816. In 1819, Hans Christian Andersen traveled to Copenhagen to attempt a career on the stage and was able to get a better education while there. He continued his education, and in 1827, he had several poems published, with his poem "The Dying Child" published in both Danish and German. He took examinations at Copenhagen University, and by 1829, published a work of prose and his first play. In 1831, after a trip to Germany, he published his first travel book, *Silhouettes*. He used a scholarship to travel to Germany, France, and Italy, during which his education was enhanced. In 1835, Hans Christian Andersen published his first novel. As time went on, he wrote several plays and two more novels. In 1837, a biographical article about Hans Christian Andersen was published. This article was reprinted and translated in several languages and helped him become a famous literary figure in Europe. In 1840, he traveled through Europe and the Orient. He wrote another travel book and also wrote a series of fairy tale booklets. He traveled to England and Scotland in 1847 and was able to meet Charles Dickens. He returned to England in 1857 and stayed with Charles Dickens while there. He published the travel journals *In Spain* in 1863 and *A Visit to Portugal* in 1868. Hans Christian Andersen published his last novel, *Lucky Peer*, in 1870 and the last of his fairy tales in 1872. After a long illness, he died in 1875.

## Match the Quotes

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. e
5. b
6. c

## Life in Hans Christian Andersen's Time

- |     | U.S.         | World        |
|-----|--------------|--------------|
| 1.  | <u>  j  </u> | <u>  n  </u> |
| 2.  | <u>  d  </u> | <u>  l  </u> |
| 3.  | <u>  f  </u> | <u>  k  </u> |
| 4.  | <u>  c  </u> | <u>  o  </u> |
| 5.  | <u>  h  </u> | <u>  s  </u> |
| 6.  | <u>  g  </u> | <u>  q  </u> |
| 7.  | <u>  a  </u> | <u>  t  </u> |
| 8.  | <u>  e  </u> | <u>  m  </u> |
| 9.  | <u>  i  </u> | <u>  p  </u> |
| 10. | <u>  b  </u> | <u>  r  </u> |