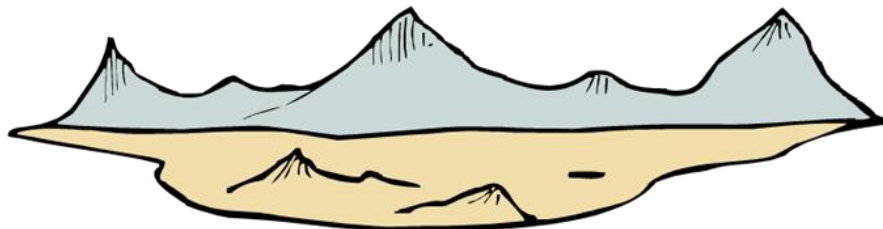




Grades 2-7

An Overview of the 20th Century

Unit Study



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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Thank you for purchasing from **A Journey Through Learning**. We hope that you enjoy our unit study entitled An Overview of the 20th Century. Getting started is easy.

First, take the time to just browse through the pages to familiarize yourself with the layout. In this book, you will find many topics.

Each topic has a(an):

- * information page
- *correlating activity pages
- *vocabulary Words

We have also included a blank United States map and 20th century timeline pics.

Information Page

Each of the topics have an information page to read to your child. When possible, real life photos are included for your child to see.

Activity Page

When your study of the topic is complete, it is time to go on to the activity that correlates with the topic. Some of these activities are more for fun while others are more challenging. All of them will enrich your child's understanding and knowledge of each topic.

Vocabulary Study

The underlined and bolded words are vocabulary words. Read each sentence that contains the vocabulary word very carefully. It is important that your child hear the vocabulary words in context. Ask your child if he/she can get the meaning of the word from listening to the sentence it is contained in. Next, turn to the vocabulary pages in the back of the book and write in their definition. Vocabulary study increases your child's knowledge of the topic!

Time Line Cards

Cut out the timeline cards. Laminate them so they will last longer. Have your child put the cards in order of when each happened.

How Long Does it Take to Complete A Unit Study?

Doing a study guide page and an activity sheet a day, it should take about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians Unit Study has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the activity sheet for that topic. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the activity sheet that goes with it. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/activity sheet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete this unit study.

Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

8 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 10 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Your study guide and activity sheet pages

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Activity Sheets, Book Log, NICK, Biography Reports, Outlines, and Narration pages (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and narration forms, put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. The narration forms also come in two levels. Choose the correct level for your child. These serve as a good way for your child to show what they have learned.
3. Hole punch your study guide and activity sheets and place behind the correct tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the activities that go with that study guide.



**A Journey Through
"The 20th Century"**

**Wright Brothers
Henry Ford
Panama Canal
World War 1
Suffrage
Roaring 20's
Charles Lindbergh
Stock Market Crash
Great Depression
Hoover Dam
World War 2
Propaganda
Pearl Harbor
Cold War
Life in the 50's
Civil Rights
Vietnam War
John F. Kennedy
Man on the Moon
Watergate
Internet
Persian Gulf War
Y2K Scare
20th Century Technology**

Wilbur and Orville Wright

Brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright were born in the mid 19th century. They grew up in Ohio. Together they ran various businesses. In 1895, they opened a bicycle shop. Both boys had been interested in flight since childhood. After reading about the death of Otto Lilienthal in a flying accident, they once again turned their attention back to flight. They began reading everything they could find on kites, bird flight, aircraft, and the task of building a plane.

Together they invented the first kite that was controlled by wing warping. Wing warping was the technique of bending the wing of the kite to alter the airflow. This enables the kite to alter its direction and height. Next, in 1902, they built a **glider**, which flew up to a height of 183m. After this success, they decided to try to build an aeroplane. Since they needed a vast open space, they moved to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. First, they built a **propeller**. Next, they built an engine. They tested both in a small wind tunnel.

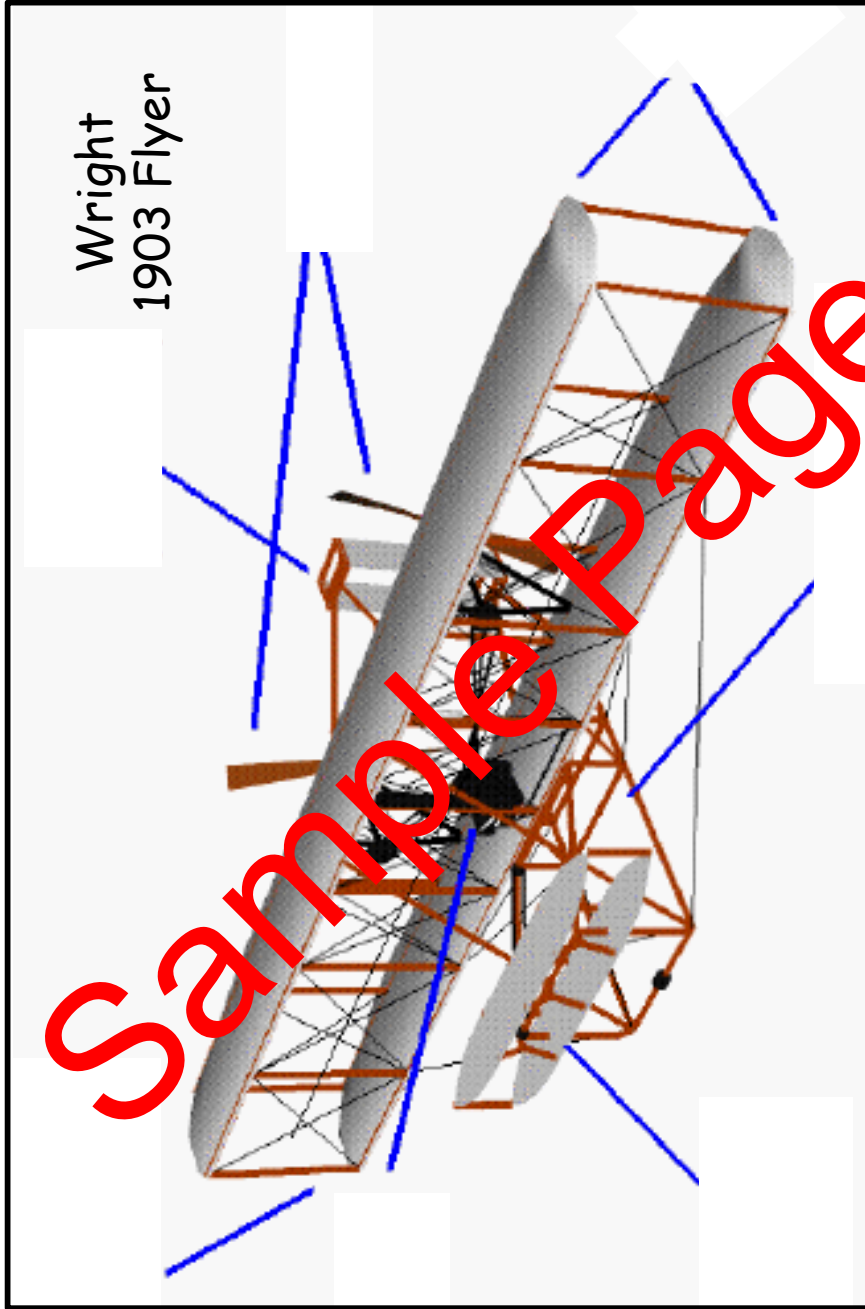
On December 17, 1903, they did their first aeroplane test flight on the Flyer 1. Wilbur flew the aircraft, which was propelled by two propellers. Each propeller turned in opposite directions to keep the aircraft level. The plane flew to a height of 260m. To document all their flight trials, they took photographs of each one. However, even with the pictures, many skeptics refused to believe that flight was possible. This did not dampen their spirits. They continued to build aeroplanes.

Their next plane, Flyer 3, went up on October 1905, and stayed in the air for 38 minutes. Three years later, they built a more powerful two-seater plane; the Wright Model A. Wilbur took the plane to France and set a new record for keeping the aircraft in the air for over 2 hours. The plane reached speeds of 44 mph and an **altitude** of 110m. Wilbur did not live long enough to see their dream become a reality. He died in 1912. Orville lived long enough to see the first jet aeroplanes fly. He died in 1948.



At Kitty Hawk, the Wright boys try out their glider

Label the parts of the Wright Brothers airplane.



Wright
1903 Flyer

Rudders
Fuselage
Propeller

Wings
Elevators
Motor
Wing Tips

Henry Ford

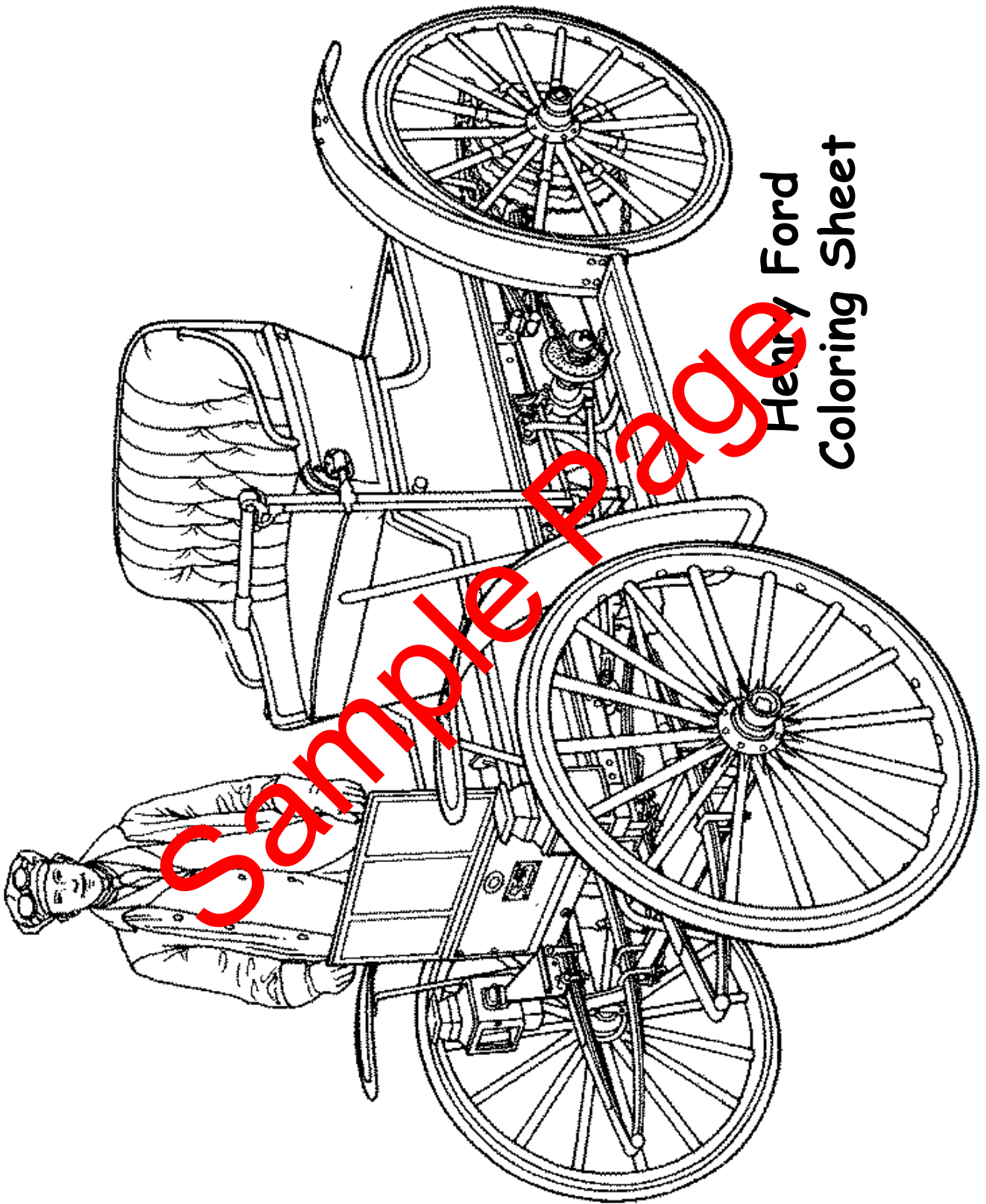
Henry Ford was born on July 30, 1863, in Greenfield, Michigan. He was forced to leave school at age 15 to work on his father's farm. In 1879, he moved to Detroit and became an **apprentice** in a machine shop. His first car was not at all like any car anyone has ever seen! The body looked like a small wooden box. It had one seat, a steering tiller, bike wheels, and an electric bell for a horn!

Ford decided that he wanted to start his own company, and by August 1899, he had raised enough money. After he spent \$86,000 of his investors' money and still had not produced a car, his **investors** bailed out on him. His first successful car appeared at the Grosse Pointe Blue Ribbon track in Detroit. Because of the interest in this new car, he was able to sell 6,000 \$10 dollar shares to start another company.

In 1909, Ford began the **manufacturing** of Model T. In the beginning of production, it took 14 hours to assemble a Model T. By improving mass production methods, he reduced this to 1 hour 30 minutes. With the quicker production time, Ford was able to lower the overall cost of each car. This enabled his company to undercut other cars on the market. In 1908, the price of his cars fell from \$1,000 to \$360; a price the average person could afford. No longer were cars solely for the rich and well off.

In the 1920s, Ford's business, the Ford Motor Company, grew rapidly. In 1925, it was producing 10,000 cars every 24 hours. By 1927, he had sold over 15,000,000 Model T cars. In 1938, Ford had a stroke. He turned the business over to his son, Edsel. Edsel died in 1942, and once again, Henry Ford returned to the company. Ford died on April 7, 1947 in Fair Lane, Dearborn, Michigan.





Henry Ford
Coloring Sheet

The Panama Canal

The Panama Canal is one of man's greatest engineering achievements. Before the existence of the Panama **Canal**, a ship had to sail all the way around the southern tip of South America to get to the other side of the United States. A canal through Central America across the **Isthmus** of Panama would greatly shorten that route making travel from one side of the United States to the other easier.

The first problem with building the canal was getting rid of all the sickness and disease on the Isthmus of Panama. An American doctor, Colonel William C. Gorges, led the battle to wipe out the rats and mosquitoes that spread the diseases. It took two long years just to rid the area of these pests.

After seven years of construction and a price tag of \$375 million, the canal was complete. On August 15, 1914, the Panama Canal opened to ocean-going ships. The first ship to pass through was the S.S. Ancon, a passenger-cargo ship owned by the Panama Railroad Company.

The 50-mile long canal has three sets of water-filled **chambers** that raise and lower ships from one level to another. The chambers were built in pairs so that two ships could pass through at the same time. The canal was used during World War 2 and the Korean War to transport millions of tons of war materials and thousands of soldiers on their way to battle.

Today, approximately 15,000 ships sail through the Panama Canal yearly. By connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, the canal plays an indispensable part in world commerce.



Trace the long route around the tip of South America with a red crayon. Trace the shorter route through the Panama Canal with a green crayon.

