

Reading Nonfiction

4th
Grade

Apollo 17

Apollo 17 launched shortly after midnight on December 7, 1972. It was the first time a manned flight launched at night. Apollo 17 carried three astronauts: Eugene Cernan, Richard Evans and Harrison Schmitt.



The Battle of Trenton



The Industrial Revolution

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Name: _____

Date: _____

What Is Nonfiction?

Nonfiction is a genre of writing that deals with real-life people, places or events. To be nonfiction, all of the text must be true.

Use the back of this page to list some nonfiction writing that you know about. It can be anything, from a magazine you get each month, to the newspaper, to the textbooks you use for school. Even TV shows can count as nonfiction literature!

Now, use the examples below and write why you would read each of the following.

Example:

U.S. History textbook:

A report for school



1. A biography of George Washington:

2. Cookbook:

3. Daily newspaper:

4. Books on marine animals:

5. Chart on annual rainfall:



Note Taking

Name:

Date:

Many times when you read nonfiction writing, you will be doing so to gather information. You might want to know the facts about bears. You might want to know where your favorite baseball player was born. Or you might want to know how a gasoline engine works. When you are reading nonfiction writing to gather information, you should take notes. Taking notes will help you remember the facts that you learn. The notes can be the main idea of the writing. It can be a fun fact that you will want to tell a friend. It can be the fact that you found most interesting. Your notes can be anything about the writing that helps you remember what you read.

The next nine worksheets are all short pieces of nonfiction. Each of the worksheets will ask you to answer questions about the writing or perform some other task related to what you have read. In addition to answering those questions, on this worksheet write down two or three details that you think will help you remember what you have read.

Notes on Franklin Roosevelt:

Notes on Apollo 17:

Notes on Tree Rings:

Note Taking

Name:

Date:

Notes on the History of Baseball:

Notes on Freshwater Fish:

Notes on Great Minds: African American Inventors:

Note Taking

Name:

Date:

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FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT



President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933

Franklin Roosevelt was born in 1882 in New York. He was part of a prominent and wealthy family. President Theodore Roosevelt was his cousin.

Franklin Roosevelt attended Harvard College and later became a lawyer. He began his political career in 1904, when he ran for the state senate of New York. He later became Assistant Secretary of the Navy and was candidate for vice president in 1920, an election that he lost.

In 1921, Roosevelt became sick with polio, a disease that left his legs paralyzed. He eventually recovered, but could never walk again without braces and other help. He used a wheelchair most of the time.

His wife, Eleanor, encouraged him not to quit his political career. After his illness, he became governor of New York. In 1932 he was elected president of the U.S. He would

serve 12 years as president, longer than any other person.

Franklin Roosevelt was president at an important time. The country was in a difficult economic time, called the Great Depression. In 1941, during his third term, the U.S. entered World War II.

In 1945 Franklin Roosevelt died while he was still president. He is considered one of the greatest presidents. He helped the country out of the Great Depression and put the U.S. as a leader in the world.



President Roosevelt (center) with Winston Churchill (left) and Joseph Stalin (right) at the Yalta Conference after World War II



What Do You Think?

While there are many pictures of Franklin Roosevelt, there are very few of him in his wheelchair or using his braces and his cane. Why do you think there aren't many of these pictures?



One of the few pictures of President Roosevelt in his wheelchair



U.S. SPACE MISSIONS

Apollo 17

Apollo 17 launched shortly after midnight on December 7, 1972. It was the first time a manned flight launched at night. Apollo 17 carried three astronauts: Eugene Cernan, Richard Evans and Harrison Schmitt.



Launch of Apollo 17

The flight to the moon took about three days. On December 11, Cernan and Schmitt left the command module in the lunar module and went to the surface of the moon. They spent three days doing experiments on the moon. They also drove around the moon on the lunar roving vehicle.

After the experiments were completed, Cernan and Schmitt returned to the command module. Evans had been piloting the command module while it orbited the moon. Apollo 17 returned to Earth and safely splashed down in the Pacific Ocean on December 19.

Apollo 17 set many records. Apollo 17 spent the longest time orbiting the moon and Apollo astronauts Cernan and Schmitt spent the most time on the moon's surface.

Apollo 17 was the last of the Apollo space missions. The mission was also the last time that humans went to the moon.



Apollo 17 astronauts Harrison Schmitt, Richard Evans and Eugene Cernan (seated)

Q&A

What year was the Apollo 17 launch?

Which of the Apollo 17 astronauts went to the surface of the moon?

Where did Apollo 17 splash down?

What space mission was the last to go to the moon?



Astronaut Eugene Cernan on the moon driving the lunar roving vehicle.

TREE RINGS

We can find out a lot about a tree by looking at the rings in its trunk. To see the rings, we must look at a cross section of the trunk, just like this!

One ring usually stands for one year of the tree's life.

First year growth

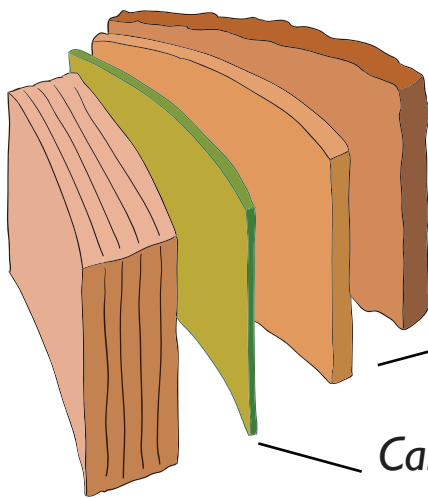
Rainy Season

Dry Season

Sometimes the rings are wide, which means that year was full of rain and good growth. Other times, the rings are thin, which means there was not enough rain that year.

Fun fact: Did you know that tree-ring dating is a scientific method called dendrochronology?

heartwood : central supporting pillar of the tree.



Outer bark: a tree's protective "skin" layer.

Inner bark or "phloem": food is passed to all of the tree.

Cambium: the cell layer that produces bark and new wood.

Sapwood or "Xylem": how water goes to all the tree.

TREE QUIZ

1. Each ring in a tree trunk stands for 5 years, true or false?
2. The inner bark is the "skin" of the tree, true or false?
3. In the Phloem food is passed to all of the tree, true or false?
4. The Heartwood is the central supporting pillar of the tree, true or false?
5. Cambium transports water to all the rest of the tree, true or false?
6. Wide rings in a tree trunk means there has been a year full of rain, true or false?
7. Tree ring dating is called dendrochronology, true or false?
8. We can find out only little bits of information in the trees trunk, true or false?

The History of *Baseball!*



Directions: Learn the history of baseball in a hands-on way! Read the history of baseball below.

Then, cut out the events on the next page and paste them into the timeline to create your own history of baseball! *Hint:* Match the squares to the spaces on the timeline to put the events in

Baseball was first played in England in the mid-1700s. It evolved from other stick-and-ball games being played at the time. English colonists brought the game with them to their new life in America.

By the 1830s, baseball had become a popular sport across the country. Baseball clubs in New York united to become the first official league. Stadiums were built so fans could watch their favorite teams play. In 1947, Jackie Robinson became the first African-American to play in the major leagues since the “color line” rule, an unofficial agreement that kept African-Americans from playing professional baseball.

In the 1940s and 50s, American families began to buy television sets for their homes. Fans began to stay home to “watch the game” on their TVs. Today, baseball is one of the nation’s most popular sports, and is often called “America's pastime”.



The History of *Baseball!*

Jackie Robinson is the first African-American baseball player in the major leagues after the “color line” rule was made. Before Robinson, African-Americans played in separate leagues.

Now, baseball is an icon of American culture. It is often called “America's Pastime”.

Baseball is played as a new form of other stick-and-ball games in England. English colonists bring the game with them to their new life in America.

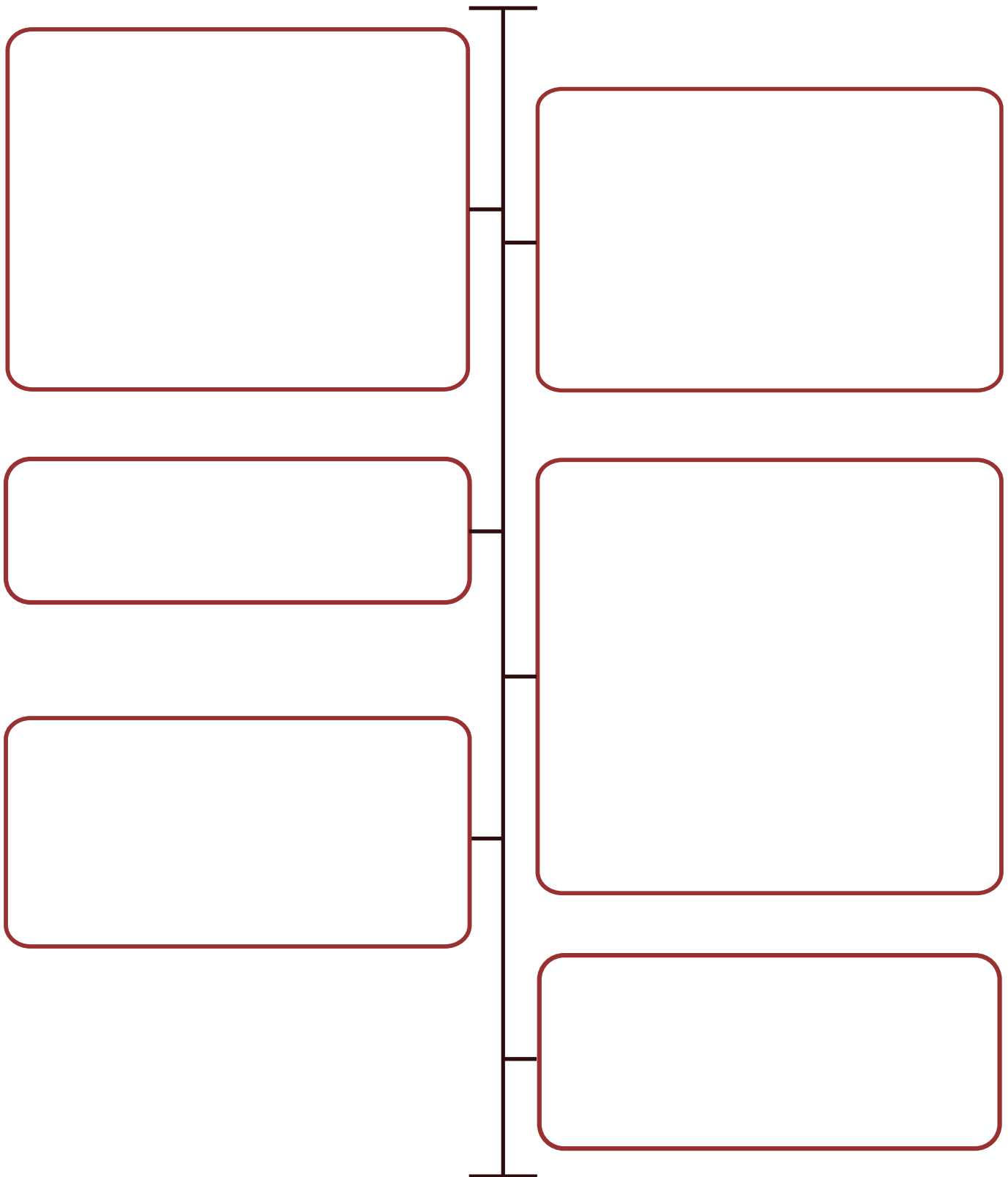
Stadiums are built so fans can watch their favorite teams play.

American families begin to buy television sets for their homes, and fans begin to stay home to “watch the game”.

Baseball becomes a popular sport across the country. Players begin to form teams and clubs. Clubs in New York unite to become the first league.



The History of Baseball!



Freshwater Fish

About 40% of all fish live in freshwater habitats. These aquatic homes carry little to no salt, and freshwater fish have bodies adapted to ponds, lakes, and rivers. Because these pockets of fresh water are scattered across the world there are many rare species of freshwater fish that live only in certain locations.

Physiologically, freshwater fish are very different when compare to their saltwater cousins. A freshwater fish's body is made specifically to keep salts in their body, since their watery homes only contain about 0.05% salinity (dissolved salt content in water) or less. Their gills spread gasses into their bodies and protect their own salt levels. The aquatic vertebrae's kidneys help keep salts from leaving the body,

even when a fish excretes. A freshwater fish's scales are also designed to reduce the amount of water soaking through the skin.

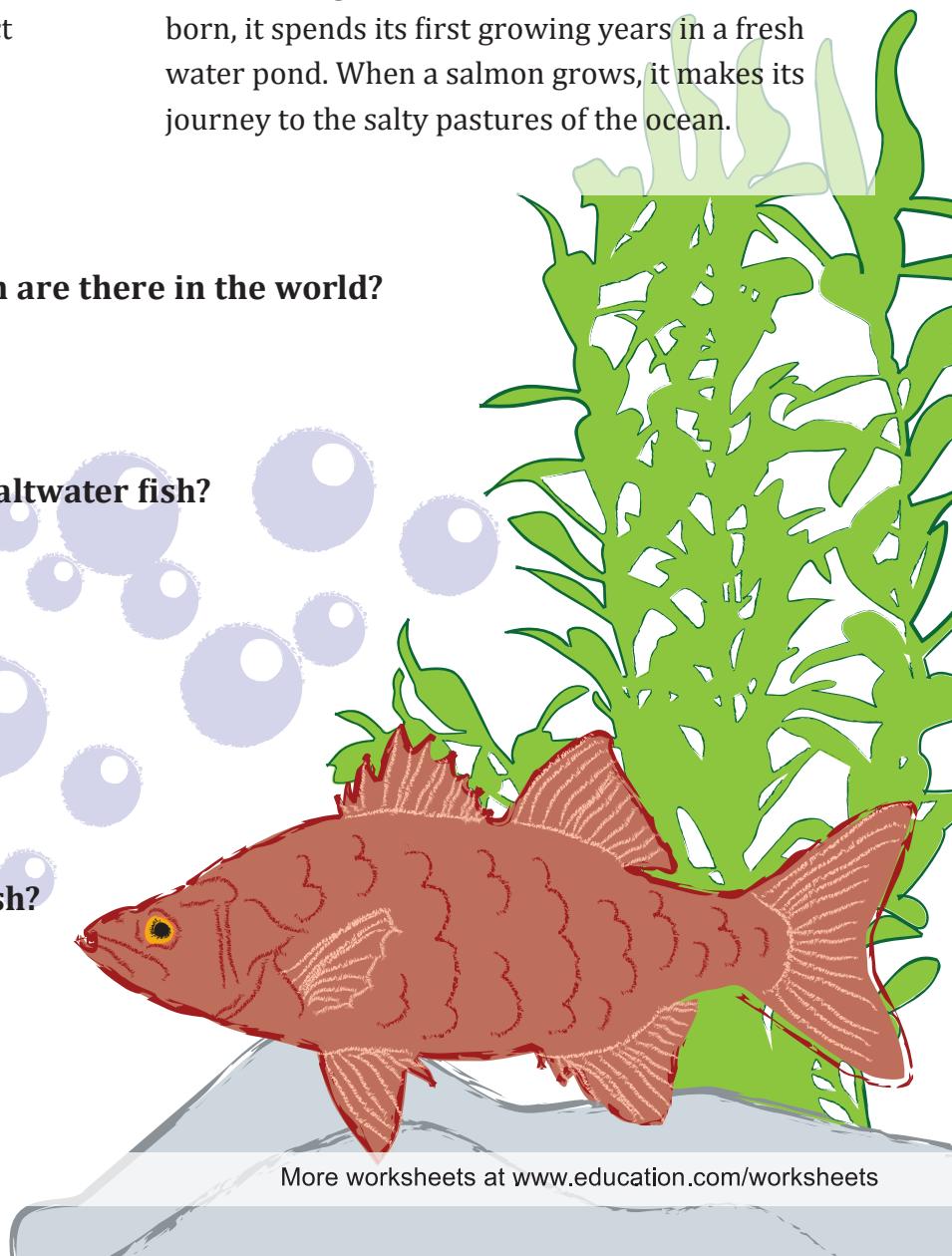
There are a few species of fish that migrate to spawn, from the sea to fresh water. Salmon and trout are two examples of these fish. Eels, on spawn, from the sea to fresh water. Salmon and trout are two examples of these fish. Eels, on the other hand, are born in the sea and live out their adult lives in fresh water. Trouts, salmon, eels, and other migratory fish have bodies that adapt to different levels of salinity during different stages of their lives. When a salmon is born, it spends its first growing years in a fresh water pond. When a salmon grows, it makes its journey to the salty pastures of the ocean.

About what percentage of freshwater fish are there in the world?

How are freshwater fish different from saltwater fish?

What does salinity mean?

What are some examples of migratory fish?



Great Minds: African American Inventors

African American inventors have a large place in American history. They have contributed ideas and inventions to areas such as agriculture, mechanics, medicine and electronics.

Thomas Jennings

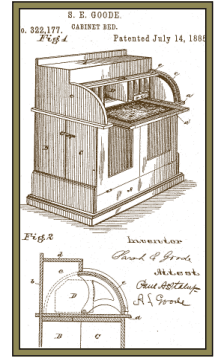
1791-1859

The first African American to receive a patent, Thomas Jennings invented a way to dry clean clothes. He was awarded a patent in 1821. He was a wealthy businessman and used the money from his business and invention for anti-slavery activities.

Sarah E. Goode

about 1855 - 1905

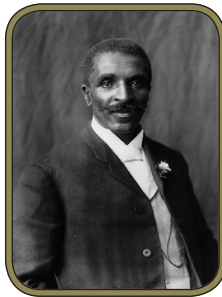
One of the first African American women to receive a patent, Sarah Goode invented a cabinet bed. The bed would fold into a desk when not being used, to save space.



George Washington Carver

1864-1943

George Washington Carver discovered uses for farm crops, such as peanuts and sweet potatoes. He also developed new ways to improve the soil for farming.



Frederick McKinley Jones

1893-1961

Frederick Jones invented the refrigeration truck. Over his life he received over 60 patents. He was admitted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

Charles R. Drew, M.D.

1904-1950

Dr. Drew improved the ways of donating and storing blood and also developed methods for safe collection in blood banks during World War II.



Otis Boykin

1920-1982

Otis Boykin invented over 25 electronic devices for computers, radios and guided missiles. He is best known for inventing a control unit for an artificial heart.

Who Was It?

Who was the first African American inventor to get a patent?

Who improved blood storage and donation methods?

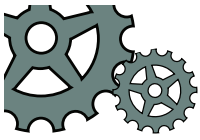
Who discovered uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes?

Find the Secret Word

Fill in the blanks to make complete words. Then use the code sentence to find the secret word.

MA_Y PE_PL HA_E B_IGH_ _DEAS.
6 12 3 9 15 8 4

4 6 9 3 6 8 12 15

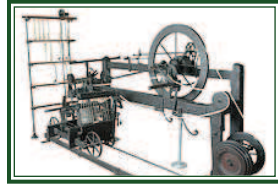


INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Changing the World

The Industrial Revolution is the name for the time when engines, machines and factories were first developed. It began in the late 1700s and continued into the late 1800s. The Industrial Revolution changed the world. It altered every part of people's lives, including where and how they worked, lived and traveled.

Steam Engine

The development of a reliable steam engine in the late 1700s started the Industrial Revolution. Before its invention, machines were powered mostly by wind, water, horses or humans. These machines were slow and could not run all the time. The steam engine could run long hours without getting tired. It also could be placed anywhere, not just where there was a river or strong wind.



Machines

Since the steam engine supplied large quantities of reliable energy, machines could be bigger, faster and produce more products.



Factories

Large machines needed a place to operate. Businesses built factories for the machines. With many machines

in one place, the companies could make more items.



Cities

As people moved from the farm to

work in the factories, cities grew larger and larger. Some cities were created just for factories and their workers, such as Lowell, Massachusetts.

Workers

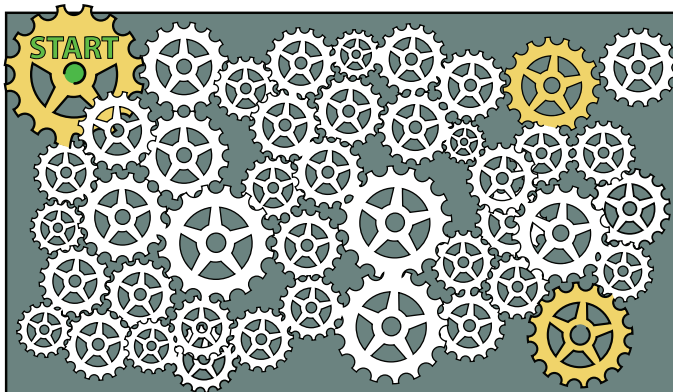


Before the Industrial Revolution, most people worked on farms. Once the factories were built, workers were needed to operate the machines. This

created jobs for men, women and children. While this was an opportunity to make money, the hours were long and the working conditions were difficult.

MAZE FUN!

Connect two golden gears. Your line must not cross through any black lines.



Q&A

What started the Industrial Revolution?

Why did people move from farms to the cities?

Why were factories built?

Why were there more jobs?

Underground Railroad: PATH TO FREEDOM

The Underground Railroad was a secret organization of routes and safe places used by slaves to escape to freedom. Slaves left the southern states and went to the free northern states and Canada, where they could be free. Along the way, people who were against slavery, called abolitionists, would hide the slaves and help them to the next stop along the route.



Started in the early 1800s, the Underground Railroad ended when slavery was abolished during the Civil War. At least 30,000 people used the secret system to make their way to freedom.

Railroad Terms

The Underground Railroad used railroad terms as a secret code. Some of the terms were:

Agent: a person who helped the escaping slave find the railroad.

Station: a hiding place, often a home or church

Conductor: a person who guided the escaping slaves to the next stop.

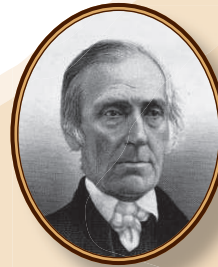
Station Master: a person who hid escaping slaves in his home.



William Still was called the Father of the Underground Railroad.



Harriet Tubman, one of the most famous conductors, was known as the "Moses" of the Underground Railroad.



Levi Coffin and his wife, Catherine, helped 2,000 slaves on their road to freedom. Their home in Indiana was known as the "Grand Central Station of the Underground Railroad."

Q&A

Who was known as the Father of the Underground Railroad?

In Underground Railroad terms, what was a station?

What was an abolitionist?

Secret code

Use the secret code to find a phrase about the Underground Railroad. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

____ _

14 15 18 20 8 20 15 6 18 5 5 4 15 13

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BATTLE OF TRENTON

The Battle of Trenton was fought on December 26, 1776. This battle encouraged the American forces at an important time in the American Revolution.

The winter of 1776 had been difficult for the young U.S. army. They had lost several battles in New York and had been forced to retreat to Pennsylvania. The soldiers were discouraged. General George Washington, commander in chief of the U.S. forces, planned a surprise attack on the Hessians. The Hessians were German soldiers hired to fight by the British.

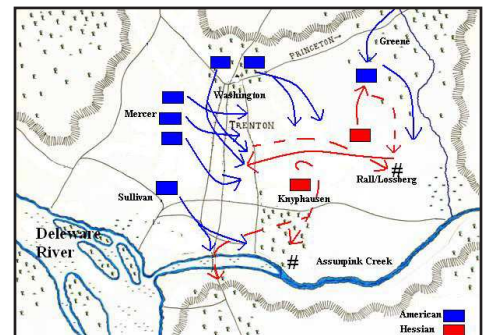
General Washington's plan was to go from Pennsylvania to New Jersey on Christmas night, December 25, 1776. This was a dangerous plan, since the American troops would have to cross the Delaware River in bad winter weather. Only part of the American troops, about 2,400, were able to cross the river.

The Hessians stationed at Trenton, New Jersey, had celebrated Christmas with a large feast. They did not think the Americans would attack, so they did not assign any guards on Christmas night. The Americans were able to get into place for the attack without being seen. The next morning, December 26, the Americans surprised the Hessians, taking most of them as prisoners.

The American victory at the Battle of Trenton changed the course of the American Revolution. It raised the spirits of the American soldiers and more men volunteered for the army.



General Washington preparing to cross the Delaware River.



Map of the Battle of Trenton



General Washington inspecting the captured flags after the Battle of Trenton

QUICK QUIZ

What was the date of the Battle of Trenton?

What is the name of the German troops hired by the British?

What river did the American troops cross to reach Trenton?

How did the Battle of Trenton affect the U.S. soldiers?

Remembering What You Read:

PEOPLE

SECTION 1B

At least three of the previous nine pieces of nonfiction writing you just read are about people. In the space below write everything you can remember about those three people. Try not to peek back at the worksheets. Write from memory alone.

1:

2:

3:

SECTION 2B

Answer the questions below without peeking back at the worksheets

1. Which of the three people you read about is the most important? Why?

2. Which of the three people do you like the most? Why?

3. What is the weirdest fact you learned about one of the three people?

Remembering What You Read:

HISTORICAL EVENTS

SECTION 1B

At least three of the previous nine pieces of nonfiction writing you just read are about historical events. In the space below write everything you can remember about those three events. Try not to peek back at the worksheets. Write from memory alone.

1:

2:

3:

SECTION 2B

Answer the below questions without peeking back at the worksheets.

1. Which of the three historical events do you think is the most interesting? Explain why you think this.

2. Which of the three events would you most like to have attended yourself? Why?

3. Which of the three events did you know the most about before you read the worksheet? What else do you know about it?

Remembering What You Read:

THE NATURAL WORLD

SECTION 1B

At least three of the previous nine pieces of nonfiction writing you just read are about processes in nature. In the space below write everything you can remember about those three processes. Try not to peek back at the worksheets. Write from memory alone.

1:

2:

3:

SECTION 2B

Answer the below questions without peeking back at the worksheets.

1. Which of the two processes do you think is the most interesting? Explain why you think this.

2. If you could be any animal or plant which would you choose and why?

3. Which of the two processes did you know the most about before you read the worksheet? What else do you know about it?

Primary Sources: Thomas Edison



Primary sources are often the best way to learn about a person or an event. Primary sources are from the time period when the person lived or the event happened. Reading a primary source is like stepping into the person's shoes or into the event as it occurs.

A census is a primary source. The U.S. census is taken every 10 years. Census workers travel from home to home to list all the people living in the home, or household. Often the people in a household are family members, but sometimes they are visitors, employees or roommates.



Below is the 1920 U.S. Census for the famous inventor, Thomas Edison. Read the census and see what you can discover about his household.

1920 U.S. Census,
Essex County, New Jersey

Edison Thomas A	head	17	M	W	72	M	Ohio
Mina M	wife		F	W	54	M	Ohio
Thomas M	Son		M	W	21	S	New Jersey
McMahon Mary	cook		F	W	50	S	England
Doyle Helena T	Maid		F	W	54	W	Ireland
Flattery Joseph P	Houseman		M	W	32	S	Maine



Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Relationship	Sex	Race	Age	Marriage Status	Birthplace
Edison, Thomas A.	Head	M	W	72	M (Married)	Ohio
Edison, Mina M.	Wife of head	F	W	54	M (Married)	Ohio
Edison, Thomas M.	Son	M	W	21	S (Single)	New Jersey
McMahon, Mary	Cook	F	W	50	S (Single)	England
Doyle, Helena T.	Maid	F	W	54	W (Widowed)	Ireland
Flattery, Joseph P.	Houseman	M	W	32	S (Single)	Maine



Q&A: Answer the following questions based on the information in the census

How was Thomas M. Edison related to Thomas A. Edison?

Based on your previous answers, what does that tell you about Edison's household?

What was Helena T. Doyle's role in Edison's household?

Was Joseph P. Flattery a guest, employee or roommate in Edison's household?

Primary Sources: Joe DiMaggio

A primary source document gives historical information about a person, event or time. If you look carefully, a primary source may also reveal some interesting facts that you might not expect to find.

Below is the 1940 U.S. census for the famous baseball player, Joe DiMaggio, listed as Joseph P. DiMaggio. In 1940, "Joltin' Joe" played for the New York Yankees. In the census he is listed with his wife, Dorothy. Look at the census and answer the questions below. See if you can discover something interesting about Joe's neighborhood in 1940.

1940 U.S. Census,
New York, New York

Name	Relationship	Sex/Race/Age Marital Status	Birthplace	Occupation	Industry
------	--------------	--------------------------------	------------	------------	----------

FRANKLIN, LEWIS M.	HEAD	M W 48 M No Y	NEW YORK	PRESIDENT	CHEMICALS
ANNE R.	WIFE	F W 48 M No Y	NEW YORK	MANAGER	REAL ESTATE
MANTELL, SEYMOUR LO	HEAD	M W 30 M No C	NEW YORK	LAWYER	PRIV. PRAC.
ELIZABETH	WIFE	F W 23 M No C	MINN.		
GROSS, EDWARD J.	HEAD	M W 59 M No F	HUNGARY	TREASURER	MANF. - IMPORTS
JEANNETTE	WIFE	F W 48 M No F	POLAND		
ADLER, LOUIS	HEAD	M W 58 M No F	AUSTRIA	SECT. VICE-PRES.	FINANCING - COM.
ANNA	WIFE	F W 56 M No F	AUSTRIA		
LEVIN, IRVING	SON-IN-LAW	M W 31 M No C	NEW YORK	LAWYER	PRIV. PRAC.
BELLE	DAUGHTER	F W 27 M No C	NEW YORK	SECRETARY	REAL ESTATE
MAX, MABEL	HEAD	F W 37 D No H	NEW YORK	RES. BUYER	LAUNDRY
PETER T.	SON	M W 10 S No Y	NEW YORK		
GOULDE, BELLE J.	MOTHER	F W 56 WD. No F	NEW YORK		
ISAACSON, ISIDOR	HEAD	M W 49 M No C	NEW YORK	SALES-ADVERT.	PUBLICATION
MARGRYA	WIFE	F W 40 M No Y	NEW YORK		
DI MAGGIO, JOSEPH P.	HEAD	M W 25 M No H	CALIFORNIA	BALL PLAYER	BASEBALL TEAM
DOROTHY	WIFE	F W 22 M No Y	MINNESOTA		
HAGOUPIAN, TAKOUNE	HEAD	F W 84 WD. No F	TURKEY		
HIRSCH, JACOB	HEAD	M W 47 M No C	RUSSIA	DENTIST	PRIV. PRAC.
JEANNETTE	WIFE	F W 58 M No C	NEW YORK	CLINICAL PHYS.	CHILD GUIDANCE
VRANA, ANNA	MAID	F W 23 S No H	CZECHOSLOV.	MAID	PRIVATE HOME
HAYNES, GLEN R.	SON	M W 21 S No C	O.H.I.O.	NEW WORKER	

What does this primary source tell you?

List three states where the people on the census were born.

List three countries where the people on the census were born.

Based on the birthplaces of the people in this census, what does it tell you about Joe's neighborhood?

Clues in the Census

Since 1790, the U.S. government has conducted a census of all the residents of the U.S. A census lists all the people in the place where they live. The government hires workers to go from door to door to list the people in each home. The lists are then sent to Washington, D.C. Many states also had censuses of the residents of the state.

By looking at the censuses over a period of time, these censuses tell a family history detective important information about a family. Here are the censuses for Laura Ingalls Wilder, the author of the "Little House" books. Look at the information and see what you can learn about her family.

1870 U.S. Census,
Montgomery County, Kansas

Ingalls C.P.	34	M	N.Y.
Caroline	30	F	Wisconsin
Mary	5	F	Wis
Laura	3	F	Wis

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Ingalls, C.P.	34	M	New York
Ingalls, Caroline	30	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Mary	5	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Laura	3	F	Wisconsin

1875 Minnesota state census,
Redwood County, Minnesota

C.P. Ingalls	39	M	N.Y.
Caroline Ingalls	35	F	Wis.
Mary C.P. Ingalls	10	F	"
Laura C. Ingalls	8	F	"
Carrie C. Ingalls	5	F	Kan.

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
C.P. Ingalls	39	M	New York
Caroline Ingalls	35	F	Wisconsin
Mary A. Ingalls	10	F	Wisconsin
Laura E. Ingalls	8	F	Wisconsin
Carrie C. Ingalls	5	F	Kansas

1880 U.S. Census,
Kingsbury County, Dakota Territory

Ingalls Charles P	44	M	New York
Caroline L	40	F	Wisconsin
Mary A	15	F	Wisconsin
Laura E	13	F	Wisconsin
Caroline C	9	F	Kansas
Grace L	3	F	Iowa

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Ingalls, Charles P.	44	M	New York
Ingalls, Caroline L.	40	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Mary A.	15	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Laura E.	13	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Caroline C.	9	F	Kansas
Ingalls, Grace L.	3	F	Iowa

Answer the following questions about these census.

List the states and territory for these censuses.

Where were Laura and Mary born?

Where was Grace born?

What do these censuses tell you about the Ingalls family?

- A. These aren't about the same family because they are in different places.
- B. The family moved a great deal.
- C. The family was on vacation.
- D. The Ingalls family had a lot of money.

Understanding Primary Sources: Censuses

Primary sources may not always agree on the facts. A historian must look deeply at the evidence to find answers. Below are two U.S. censuses for Sojourner Truth, a famous 18th century African American civil rights activist.

1860 U.S. Census, Calhoun County, Michigan

Elizabeth Binson	29	F				New York
S. Truth	70	F	B		\$400	do
Elizabeth Banks	35	F	B			do
James Colvin	19	M	B			
Sam Banks	8	M	B	student		

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Race	Job	Value of Property	Birthplace
Elizabeth Binson	29	F	W			New York
next home						
S. Truth	70	F	B		\$400	ditto (New York)
Elizabeth Banks	35	F	B			ditto (New York)
James Colvin	19	M	B			
Sam Banks	8	M	B	student		

1880 U.S. Census, Calhoun County, Michigan

Truth, Sojourner	104	F		Keeping House	New York	Unknown	Unknown
Boyd, Eliza	50	F	B		Mich	N.Y.	N.Y.
Boyd, William	18	M	B	At School	Mich	Mich	N.Y.

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Race	Sex	Age	Job	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
Truth, Sojourner	B	F	104	Keeping House	New York	Unknown	Unknown
Boyd, Eliza	B	F	50		Michigan	New York	New York
Boyd, William	B	M	18	At School	Michigan	Michigan	New York

In the 1860 census, Sojourner Truth (S. Truth) is listed as 70 years old. What year does this mean she was born?

Sojourner Truth's birth years are very different. If you were a historian, what would you do?

- Believe the 1860 census
- Believe the 1880 census
- Look for other sources for her birth year.
- Pick a year between the two dates.

In the 1880 census, Sojourner Truth is listed as 104 years old. What year does this mean she was born?

Getting Information from Primary Sources

Primary source documents tell important information about a subject. A census is considered to be a primary source, since it records current information.

Below is the 1930 U.S. Census for Walt Disney, and his wife. Next door is his brother, Roy Disney and his family. Walt and Roy Disney started Walt Disney Productions in 1923. The company produced movies such as *Bambi*, *Lady and the Tramp* and *Peter Pan*. It also created Mickey Mouse and built popular theme parks, such as Disneyland and Disney World.

This census was taken right after the company introduced Mickey Mouse in 1928, but before its first big movie, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.

1930 U.S. Census,
Los Angeles County, California

Disney, Walter E.	Head	M	W	28	Illinois	Canada-English	Ohio	Producer	Motion Pictures
Disney, Lillian B.	Wife	F	W	30	Idaho	Idaho	Washington	None	
Disney, Roy O.	Head	M	W	36	Illinois	Canada-English	Ohio	Sound Recorder	Motion Pictures
Disney, Edna	Wife	F	W	40	Kansas	Missouri	Wisconsin	None	
Disney, Roy E.	Son	M	W	3/12	California	Illinois	Kansas	None	
Francis, Lettie M.	Mother-in-law	F	W	63	Wisconsin	Ohio	Pennsylvania	None	

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Relationship	Sex	Race	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Job/ Industry
Disney, Walter E.	Head	M	W	28	Illinois	Canada/ English	Ohio	Producer Motion Pictures
Disney, Lillian B.	Wife of head	F	W	30	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	none
Disney, Roy O.	Head	M	W	36	Illinois	Canada/ English	Ohio	Sound Recorder Motion Pictures
Disney, Edna	Wife of head	F	W	40	Kansas	Missouri	Wisconsin	none
Disney, Roy E.	Son	M	W	3/12	California	Illinois	Kansas	none
Francis, Lettie M.	Mother-in-law	F	W	63	Wisconsin	Ohio	Pennsylvania	none

Q&A

Answer the following questions based on the information in the census

Who is older, Roy or Walt?

The age for Roy's son, Roy E., is 3/12. Is he more or less than one year old?

If Edna, Roy's wife, is 40 in 1930, what year was she born?

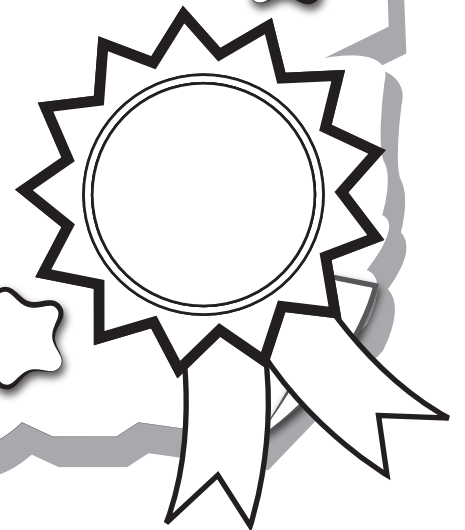
Lettie is listed as Roy's mother-in-law. Who is her daughter?

Where was Walt's father born?

Where was Lillian born?

Great job!

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Answer Sheets

Reading Nonfiction

Apollo 17
Freshwater Fish
African American Inventors
Industrial Revolution
Underground Railroad
Battle of Trenton
Primary Sources: Thomas Edison
Primary Sources: Joe DiMaggio
Clues in the Census
Understanding Primary Sources: Censuses
Getting Information from Primary Sources

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Answer Sheet



Apollo 17 launched shortly after midnight on December 7, 1972. It was the first time a manned flight launched at night. Apollo 17 carried three astronauts: Eugene Cernan, Richard Evans and Harrison Schmitt.



Launch of Apollo 17

The flight to the moon took about three days. On December 11, Cernan and Schmitt left the command module in the lunar module and went to the surface of the moon. They spent three days doing experiments on the moon. They also drove around the moon on the lunar roving vehicle.



Apollo 17 astronauts Harrison Schmitt, Richard Evans and Eugene Cernan (seated)

After the experiments were completed, Cernan and Schmitt returned to the command module. Evans had been piloting the command module while it orbited the moon. Apollo 17 returned to Earth and safely splashed down in the Pacific Ocean on December 19.

Apollo 17 set many records. Apollo 17 spent the longest time orbiting the moon and Apollo astronauts Cernan and Schmitt spent the most time on the moon's surface.

Apollo 17 was the last of the Apollo space missions. The mission was also the last time that humans went to the moon.

Q&A

What year was the Apollo 17 launch?

1972

Which of the Apollo 17 astronauts went to the surface of the moon?

Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt

Where did Apollo 17 splash down?

The Pacific Ocean

What space mission was the last to go to the moon?

Apollo 17



Astronaut Eugene Cernan on the moon driving the lunar roving vehicle.

Answer Sheet

Name _____

Date _____

Freshwater Fish

About 40% of all fish live in freshwater habitats. These aquatic homes carry little to no salt, and freshwater fish have bodies adapted to ponds, lakes, and rivers. Because these pockets of fresh water are scattered across the world there are many rare species of freshwater fish that live only in certain locations.

Physiologically, freshwater fish are very different when compare to their saltwater cousins. A freshwater fish's body is made specifically to keep salts in their body, since their watery homes only contain about 0.05% salinity (dossolved salt content in water) or less. Their gills spread gasses into their bodies and protect their own salt levels. The aquatic vertebrae's kidneys help keep salts from leaving the body,

even when a fish excretes. A freshwater fish's scales are also designed to reduce the amount of water soaking through the skin.

There are a few species of fish that migrate to spawn, from the sea to fresh water. Salmon and trout are two examples of these fish. Eels, on spawn, from the sea to fresh water. Salmon and trout are two examples of these fish. Eels, on the other hand, are born in the sea and live out their adult lives in fresh water. Trouts, salmon, eels, and other migratory fish have bodies that adapt to different levels of salinity during different stages of their lives. When a salmon is born, it spends its first growing years in a fresh water pond. When a salmon grows, it makes its journey to the salty pastures of the ocean.

About what percentage of freshwater fish are there in the world?

About 40%.

How are freshwater fish different from saltwater fish?

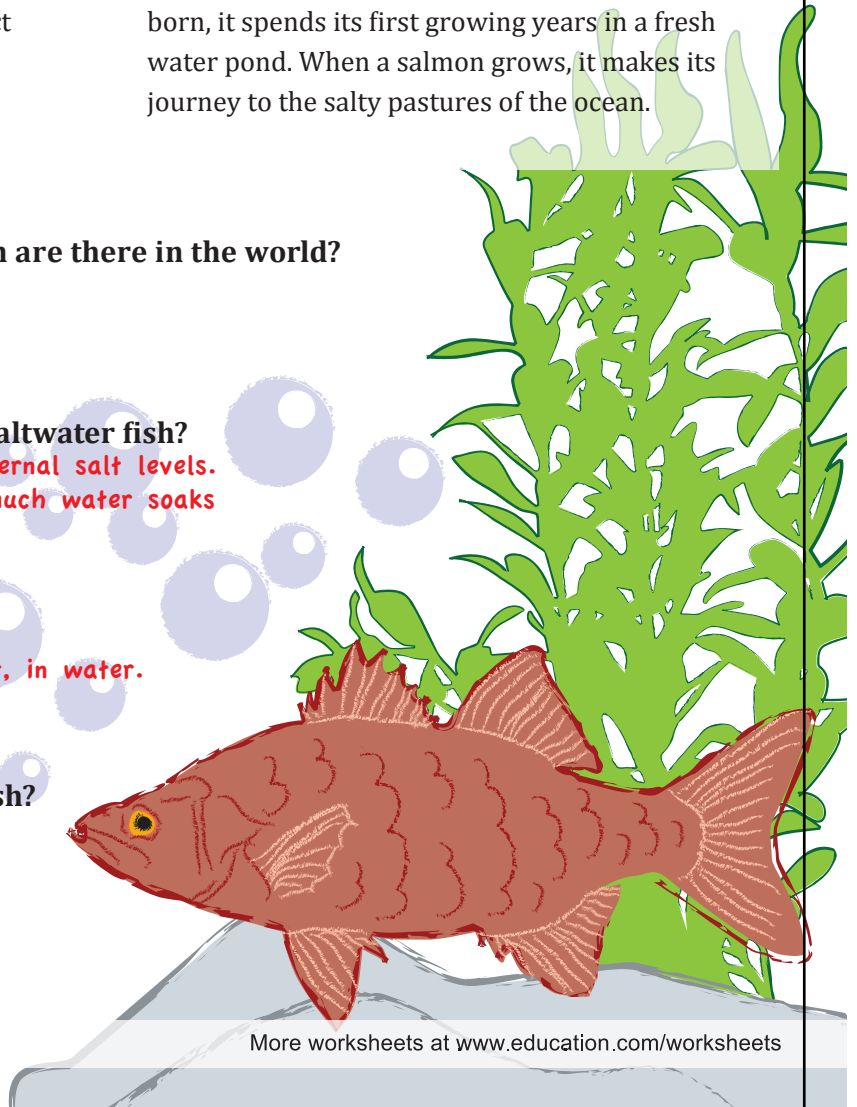
Their bodies are made to protect their internal salt levels. Their scales are designed to reduce how much water soaks through their skin.

What does salinity mean?

Salinity is the saltiness, or amount of salt, in water.

What are some examples of migratory fish?

Salmon, trout, and eels.



Answer Sheet

Great Minds: African American Inventors

African American inventors have a large place in American history. They have contributed ideas and inventions to areas such as agriculture, mechanics, medicine and electronics.

Thomas Jennings

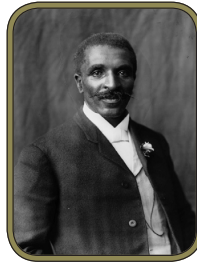
1791-1859

The first African American to receive a patent, Thomas Jennings invented a way to dry clean clothes. He was awarded a patent in 1821. He was a wealthy businessman and used the money from his business and invention for anti-slavery activities.

George Washington Carver

1864-1943

George Washington Carver discovered uses for farm crops, such as peanuts and sweet potatoes. He also developed new ways to improve the soil for farming.



Otis Boykin

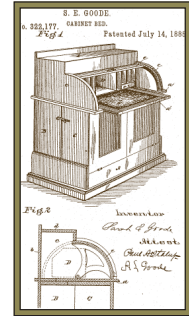
1920-1982

Otis Boykin invented over 25 electronic devices for computers, radios and guided missiles. He is best known for inventing a control unit for an artificial heart.

Sarah E. Goode

about 1855 - 1905

One of the first African American women to receive a patent, Sarah Goode invented a cabinet bed. The bed would fold into a desk when not being used, to save space.



Frederick McKinley Jones

1893-1961

Frederick Jones invented the refrigeration truck. Over his life he received over 60 patents. He was admitted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.

Charles R. Drew, M.D.

1904-1950

Dr. Drew improved the ways of donating and storing blood and also developed methods for safe collection in blood banks during World War II.



Who Was It?

Who was the first African American inventor to get a patent?

Thomas Jennings

Who improved blood storage and donation methods?

Charles R. Drew, M.D.

Who discovered uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes?

George Washington Carver

Find the Secret Word

Fill in the blanks to make complete words. Then use the code sentence to find the secret word.

MA _ Y PE _ PL _ HA _ E B _ IGH _ _ DEAS.
6 12 3 9 15 8 4

MANY PEOPLE HAVE BRIGHT IDEAS.

I N V E N T O R
4 6 9 3 6 8 12 15

Answer Sheet

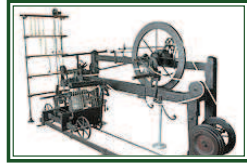


INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Changing the World

The Industrial Revolution is the name for the time when engines, machines and factories were first developed. It began in the late 1700s and continued into the late 1800s. The Industrial Revolution changed the world. It altered every part of people's lives, including where and how they worked, lived and traveled.

Steam Engine

The development of a reliable steam engine in the late 1700s started the Industrial Revolution. Before its invention, machines were powered mostly by wind, water, horses or humans. These machines were slow and could not run all the time. The steam engine could run long hours without getting tired. It also could be placed anywhere, not just where there was a river or strong wind.



Machines

Since the steam engine supplied large quantities of reliable energy, machines could be bigger, faster and produce more products.



Factories

Large machines needed a place to operate. Businesses built factories for the machines. With many machines

in one place, the companies could make more items.

Cities

As people moved from the farm to

work in the factories, cities grew larger and larger. Some cities were created just for factories and their workers, such as Lowell, Massachusetts.



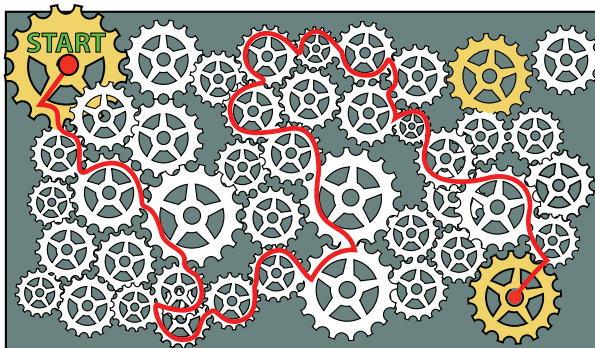
Workers

Before the Industrial Revolution, most people worked on farms. Once the factories were built, workers were needed to operate the machines. This created jobs for men, women and children. While this was an opportunity to make money, the hours were long and the working conditions were difficult.



MAZE FUN!

Connect two golden gears. Your line must not cross through any black lines.



Q&A

What started the Industrial Revolution?

The steam engine

Why did people move from farms to the cities?

For jobs in factories

Why were factories built?

To hold large machines to make more products.

Why were there more jobs?

Workers were needed to operate the machines.

Answer Sheet

Underground Railroad: PATH TO FREEDOM

The Underground Railroad was a secret organization of routes and safe places used by slaves to escape to freedom. Slaves left the southern states and went to the free northern states and Canada, where they could be free. Along the way, people who were against slavery, called abolitionists, would hide the slaves and help them to the next stop along the route.



Started in the early 1800s, the Underground Railroad ended when slavery was abolished during the Civil War. At least 30,000 people used the secret system to make their way to freedom.

Railroad Terms

The Underground Railroad used railroad terms as a secret code. Some of the terms were:

Agent: a person who helped the escaping slave find the railroad.

Station: a hiding place, often a home or church

Conductor: a person who guided the escaping slaves to the next stop.

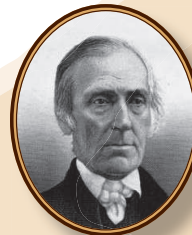
Station Master: a person who hid escaping slaves in his home.



William Still was called the Father of the Underground Railroad.



Harriet Tubman, one of the most famous conductors, was known as the "Moses" of the Underground Railroad.



Levi Coffin and his wife, Catherine, helped 2,000 slaves on their road to freedom. Their home in Indiana was known as the "Grand Central Station of the Underground Railroad."

Q&A

Who was known as the Father of the Underground Railroad?

William Still

In Underground Railroad terms, what was a station?

A hiding place

What was an abolitionist?

A person who was against slavery

Secret code

Use the secret code to find a phrase about the Underground Railroad. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

N O R T H T O F R E E D O M

14 15 18 20 8 20 15 6 18 5 5 4 15 13

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

Answer Sheet

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BATTLE OF TRENTON

The Battle of Trenton was fought on December 26, 1776. This battle encouraged the American forces at an important time in the American Revolution.

The winter of 1776 had been difficult for the young U.S. army. They had lost several battles in New York and had been forced to retreat to Pennsylvania. The soldiers were discouraged. General George Washington, commander in chief of the U.S. forces, planned a surprise attack on the Hessians. The Hessians were German soldiers hired to fight by the British.

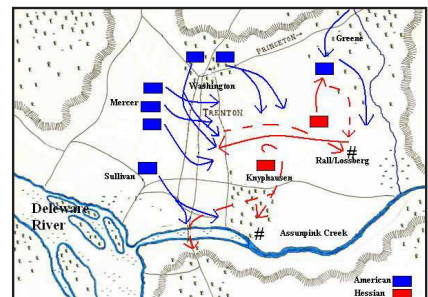
General Washington's plan was to go from Pennsylvania to New Jersey on Christmas night, December 25, 1776. This was a dangerous plan, since the American troops would have to cross the Delaware River in bad winter weather. Only part of the American troops, about 2,400, were able to cross the river.

The Hessians stationed at Trenton, New Jersey, had celebrated Christmas with a large feast. They did not think the Americans would attack, so they did not assign any guards on Christmas night. The Americans were able to get into place for the attack without being seen. The next morning, December 26, the Americans surprised the Hessians, taking most of them as prisoners.

The American victory at the Battle of Trenton changed the course of the American Revolution. It raised the spirits of the American soldiers and more men volunteered for the army.



General Washington preparing to cross the Delaware River.



Map of the Battle of Trenton



General Washington inspecting the captured flags after the Battle of Trenton

QUICK QUIZ

What was the date of the Battle of Trenton?

December 26, 1776

What is the name of the German troops hired by the British?

Hessians

What river did the American troops cross to reach Trenton?

The Delaware River

How did the Battle of Trenton affect the U.S. soldiers?

It raised their spirits.

Answer Sheet

Primary Sources: Thomas Edison



Primary sources are often the best way to learn about a person or an event. Primary sources are from the time period when the person lived or the event happened. Reading a primary source is like stepping into the person's shoes or into the event as it occurs.

A census is a primary source. The U.S. census is taken every 10 years. Census workers travel from home to home to list all the people living in the home, or household. Often the people in a household are family members, but sometimes they are visitors, employees or roommates.



Below is the 1920 U.S. Census for the famous inventor, Thomas Edison. Read the census and see what you can discover about his household.

1920 U.S. Census,
Essex County, New Jersey

Edison Thomas A	head	M	W	72	M	Ohio
Mina M	wife	F	W	54	M	Ohio
Thomas M	son	M	W	21	S	New Jersey
McMahon Mary	cook	F	W	50	S	England
Doyle Helena T	maid	F	W	54	W	Ireland
Flattery Joseph P	houseman	M	W	32	S	Maine



Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Relationship	Sex	Race	Age	Marriage Status	Birthplace
Edison, Thomas A.	Head	M	W	72	M (Married)	Ohio
Edison, Mina M.	Wife of head	F	W	54	M (Married)	Ohio
Edison, Thomas M.	Son	M	W	21	S (Single)	New Jersey
McMahon, Mary	Cook	F	W	50	S (Single)	England
Doyle, Helena T.	Maid	F	W	54	W (Widowed)	Ireland
Flattery, Joseph P.	Houseman	M	W	32	S (Single)	Maine



Q&A: Answer the following questions based on the information in the census

How was Thomas M. Edison related to Thomas A. Edison?

Thomas M. Edison was Thomas A. Edison's son.

What was Helena T. Doyle's role in Edison's household?

maid

Was Joseph P. Flattery a guest, employee or roommate in Edison's household?

employee

Based on your previous answers, what does that tell you about Edison's household?

Exact answers will vary:

Thomas Edison must have been wealthy

because he had three employees living in

his household.

Answer Sheet

Primary Sources: Joe DiMaggio

A primary source document gives historical information about a person, event or time. If you look carefully, a primary source may also reveal some interesting facts that you might not expect to find.

Below is the 1940 U.S. census for the famous baseball player, Joe DiMaggio, listed as Joseph P. DiMaggio. In 1940, "Joltin' Joe" played for the New York Yankees. In the census he is listed with his wife, Dorothy. Look at the census and answer the questions below. See if you can discover something interesting about Joe's neighborhood in 1940.

1940 U.S. Census,
New York, New York

Name	Relationship	Sex/Race/Age Marital Status	Birthplace	Occupation	Industry
FRANKLIN, LEWIS [Ⓞ] M.	HEAD	M W 48 M No 1	NEW YORK	PRESIDENT	CHEMICALS
—, ANNE R	WIFE	F W 40 M No 1	NEW YORK	MANAGER	REAL ESTATE
MANTGEL [Ⓞ] , SEYMOUR L	HEAD	M W 30 M No 1	NEW YORK	LAWYER	PRIV. PRAC.
—, ELIZABETH [Ⓞ]	WIFE	F W 23 M No 1	MINN.		
GROSS, EDWARD J.	HEAD	M W 49 M No 1	HUNGARY	TREASURER	MANUFACTURING
—, JEANNETTE [Ⓞ]	WIFE	F W 48 M No 1	POLAND		
ADLER, LOUIS [Ⓞ]	HEAD	M W 58 M No 1	AUSTRIA	SECT. VICE PRES.	FINANCING - COMM.
—, ANNA [Ⓞ]	WIFE	F W 56 M No 1	AUSTRIA		
LEVIN, IRVING [Ⓞ]	SUN-IN-LAW	M W 31 M No 1	NEW YORK	LAWYER	PRIV. PRAC.
—, BELLE [Ⓞ]	DAUGHTER	F W 27 M No 1	NEW YORK	SECRETARY	REAL ESTATE
MAX, MABEL [Ⓞ]	HEAD	F W 37 D No 1	NEW YORK	RES. BUYER	HAIRY WORK
—, PETER T	SON	M W 10 S No 1	NEW YORK		
GOULDE, BELLE J	MOTHER	F W 56 W.D. No 1	NEW YORK		
ISAACSON, ISIDOR [Ⓞ]	HEAD	M W 49 M No 1	NEW YORK	SALES-ADVERT.	PUBLICATION
—, MIRYA	WIFE	F W 40 M No 1	NEW YORK		
DI MAGGIO, JOSEPH P [Ⓞ]	HEAD	M W 25 M No 1	CALIFORNIA	BALL PLAYER	BASEBALL TEAM
—, DOROTHY [Ⓞ]	WIFE	F W 22 M No 1	MINNESOTA		
HAGOPIAN, TAKOUME [Ⓞ]	HEAD	F W 84 W.D. No 1	TURKEY		
HIRSCH, JACOB [Ⓞ]	HEAD	M W 47 M No 1	RUSSIA	DENTIST	PRIV. PRAC.
—, JEANNETTE [Ⓞ]	WIFE	F W 58 M No 1	NEW YORK	CLINICAL PHYS.	CHILD GUIDANCE
VRABA, ANNA [Ⓞ]	MAID	F W 23 S No 1	CZECHOSLOV.	MAID	PRIVATE HOME
HAYNES, GLEN R. [Ⓞ]	SON	M W 21 S No 1	OHIO	NEW WORKER	

What does this primary source tell you?

List three states where the people on the census were born.

Possible answers: New York, Minnesota, California, Ohio

List three countries where the people on the census were born.

Possible answers: Hungary, Poland, Austria, Turkey, Russia, Czechoslovakia

Based on the birthplaces of the people in this census, what does it tell you about Joe's neighborhood?

Actual answers will vary:

The people in Joe's neighborhood came from around the U.S. and around the world.

Answer Sheet

Clues in the Census

Since 1790, the U.S. government has conducted a census of all the residents of the U.S. A census lists all the people in the place where they live. The government hires workers to go from door to door to list the people in each home. The lists are then sent to Washington, D.C. Many states also had censuses of the residents of the state.

By looking at the censuses over a period of time, these censuses tell a family history detective important information about a family. Here are the censuses for Laura Ingalls Wilder, the author of the "Little House" books. Look at the information and see what you can learn about her family.

1870 U.S. Census,
Montgomery County, Kansas

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Ingalls, C.P.	34	M	N.Y.
Caroline	30	F	Wisconsin
Mary	5	F	Wis
Laura	3	F	Wis

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Ingalls, C.P.	34	M	New York
Ingalls, Caroline	30	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Mary	5	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Laura	3	F	Wisconsin

1875 Minnesota state census,
Redwood County, Minnesota

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
C.P. Ingalls	39	M	N.Y.
Caroline Ingalls	35	F	Wis.
Mary C. Ingalls	10	F	"
Laura C. Ingalls	8	F	"
Carrie C. Ingalls	5	F	Kan.

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
C.P. Ingalls	39	M	New York
Caroline Ingalls	35	F	Wisconsin
Mary A. Ingalls	10	F	Wisconsin
Laura E. Ingalls	8	F	Wisconsin
Carrie C. Ingalls	5	F	Kansas

1880 U.S. Census,
Kingsbury County, Dakota Territory

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Ingalls, Charles P.	44	M	New York
Ingalls, Caroline L.	40	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Mary A.	15	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Laura E.	13	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Caroline C.	9	F	Kansas
Ingalls, Grace L.	3	F	Iowa

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Ingalls, Charles P.	44	M	New York
Ingalls, Caroline L.	40	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Mary A.	15	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Laura E.	13	F	Wisconsin
Ingalls, Caroline C.	9	F	Kansas
Ingalls, Grace L.	3	F	Iowa

Answer the following questions about these census.

List the states and territory for these censuses.

Kansas, Minnesota and Dakota Territory

Where were Laura and Mary born?

Wisconsin

Where was Grace born?

Iowa

What do these censuses tell you about the Ingalls family?

A. These aren't about the same family because they are in different places.

B. The family moved a great deal.

C. The family was on vacation.

D. The Ingalls family had a lot of money.

Answer Sheet

Understanding Primary Sources: Censuses

Primary sources may not always agree on the facts. A historian must look deeply at the evidence to find answers. Below are two U.S. censuses for Sojourner Truth, a famous 18th century African American civil rights activist.

1860 U.S. Census, Calhoun County, Michigan

Elizabeth Binson	29	F	W			New York
S. Truth	70	F	B		\$400	do
Elizabeth Banks	35	F	B			do
James Colvin	9	M	B			
Sam Banks	8	M	B	student		

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Age	Sex	Race	Job	Value of Property	Birthplace
Elizabeth Binson	29	F	W			New York
next home						
S. Truth	70	F	B		\$400	ditto (New York)
Elizabeth Banks	35	F	B			ditto (New York)
James Colvin	19	M	B			
Sam Banks	8	M	B	student		

1880 U.S. Census, Calhoun County, Michigan

Truth, Sojourner	104	F	Keeping House	New York	Unknown	Unknown
Boyd, Eliza	50	F		Mich	N.Y.	N.Y.
Boyd, William	18	M	At School	Mich	Mich	N.Y.

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Race	Sex	Age	Job	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
Truth, Sojourner	B	F	104	Keeping House	New York	Unknown	Unknown
Boyd, Eliza	B	F	50		Michigan	New York	New York
Boyd, William	B	M	18	At School	Michigan	Michigan	New York

In the 1860 census, Sojourner Truth (S. Truth) is listed as 70 years old. What year does this mean she was born?

1790

In the 1880 census, Sojourner Truth is listed as 104 years old. What year does this mean she was born?

1776

Sojourner Truth's birth years are very different. If you were a historian, what would you do?

- A. Believe the 1860 census
- B. Believe the 1880 census
- C. Look for other sources for her birth year.**
- D. Pick a year between the two dates.

Answer Sheet

Getting Information from Primary Sources

Primary source documents tell important information about a subject. A census is considered to be a primary source, since it records current information.

Below is the 1930 U.S. Census for Walt Disney, and his wife. Next door is his brother, Roy Disney and his family. Walt and Roy Disney started Walt Disney Productions in 1923. The company produced movies such as *Bambi*, *Lady and the Tramp* and *Peter Pan*. It also created Mickey Mouse and built popular theme parks, such as Disneyland and Disney World.

This census was taken right after the company introduced Mickey Mouse in 1928, but before its first big movie, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*.

1930 U.S. Census,
Los Angeles County, California

Disney, Walter E.	Head	M	W	28	Illinois	Canada-English	Ohio	Producer	Motion Pictures
Disney, Lillian B.	Wife	F	W	30	Idaho	Idaho	Washington	None	
Disney, Roy O.	Head	M	W	36	Illinois	Canada-English	Ohio	Sound Recorder	Motion Pictures
Disney, Edna	Wife	F	W	40	Kansas	Missouri	Wisconsin	None	
Disney, Roy E.	Son	M	W	3/12	California	Illinois	Kansas	None	
Francis, Lettie M.	Mother-in-law	F	W	63	Wisconsin	Ohio	Pennsylvania	None	

Here's what the handwriting says:

Name	Relationship	Sex	Race	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Job/ Industry
Disney, Walter E.	Head	M	W	28	Illinois	Canada/ English	Ohio	Producer Motion Pictures
Disney, Lillian B.	Wife of head	F	W	30	Idaho	Idaho	Washington	none
Disney, Roy O.	Head	M	W	36	Illinois	Canada/ English	Ohio	Sound Recorder Motion Pictures
Disney, Edna	Wife of head	F	W	40	Kansas	Missouri	Wisconsin	none
Disney, Roy E.	Son	M	W	3/12	California	Illinois	Kansas	none
Francis, Lettie M.	Mother-in-law	F	W	63	Wisconsin	Ohio	Pennsylvania	none

Q&A

Answer the following questions based on the information in the census

Who is older, Roy or Walt?

Roy

The age for Roy's son, Roy E., is 3/12. Is he more or less than one year old?

less than a year

If Edna, Roy's wife, is 40 in 1930, what year was she born?

1890

Lettie is listed as Roy's mother-in-law. Who is her daughter?

Edna

Where was Walt's father born?

Canada

Where was Lillian born?

Idaho

