



Teacher Created Resources

Grade K–8

# NOVEMBER EVENTS e-BOOK SAMPLER



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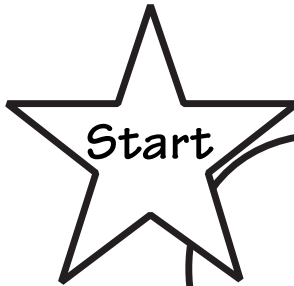
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# Get Elected!



People like you.  
The polls show you are ahead.  
Move ahead 2 spaces.

Your campaign fund is broke.  
Go back 2 spaces.


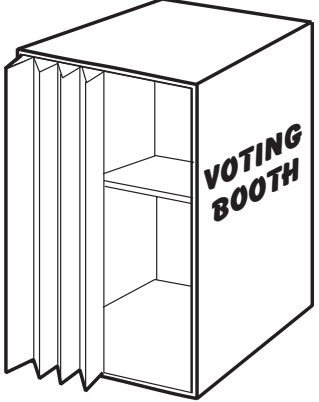
Speak at a rally to a cheering crowd.  
Move ahead 1 space.

Show up late to a news interview.  
Go back 1 space.

Run an ad in the newspaper.  
Move ahead 1 space.

Write a good campaign speech.  
Move ahead 3 spaces.

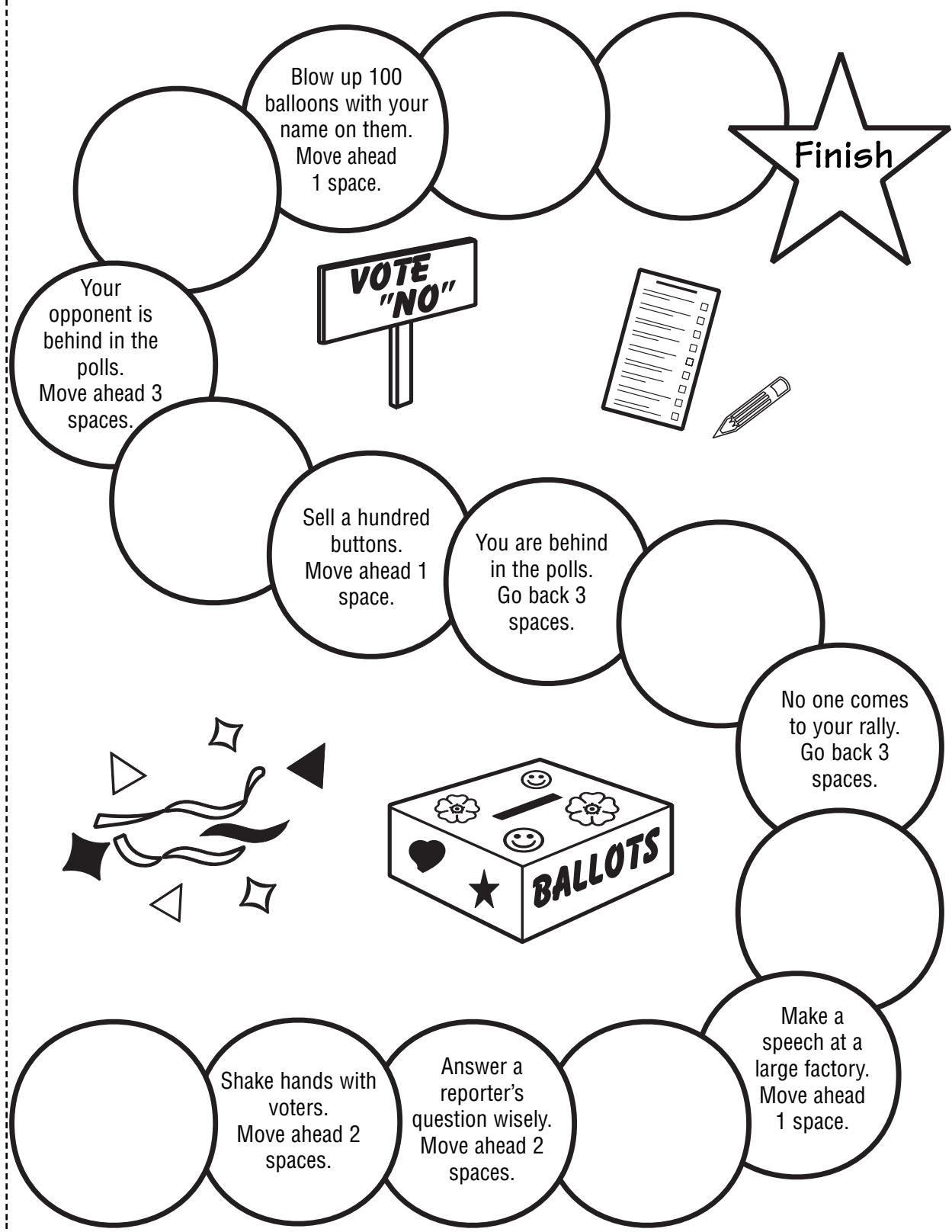



I voted today!  
Move ahead 2 spaces.

You forgot to vote!  
Go back 2 spaces.



# Board Game





# Board Game Preparation

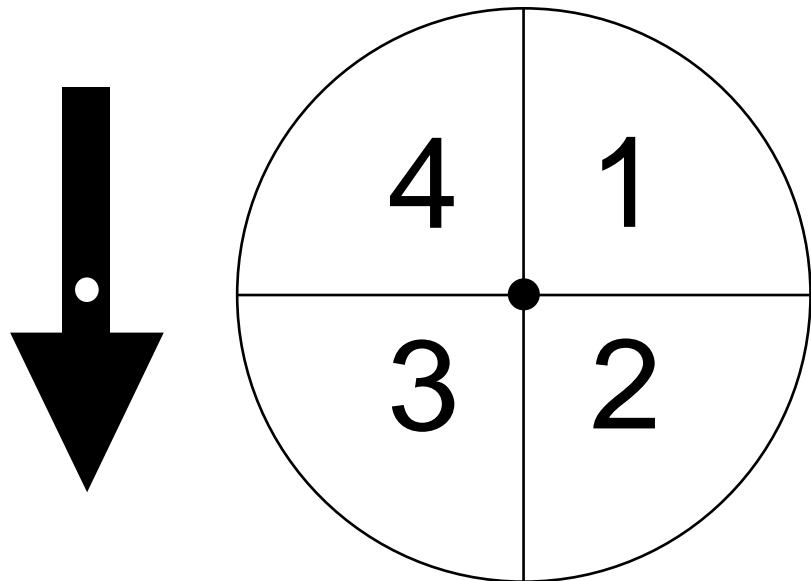
**Board Game Directions:** Cut out the two halves of the board game. Glue the pieces together onto a large piece of heavy paper, matching the dashed lines. (**Note:** You may wish to color the board before assembly and laminate it when finished.) Reproduce the game rules at the bottom of this page. Provide a copy for each board game.

**Teacher Directions:** Write several questions relating to the information students have learned about elections. Place a question on an index card or heavy paper for students to answer. (This is a great way to reinforce the information students have already learned about elections.) Be sure to include an answer key for players to check their responses. Use the cards to play the Get Elected! game on pages 26 and 27.

Sets of questions can be replaced as new information is learned. The board game makes an excellent learning center activity.

**Spinner Directions:** Prepare a spinner for the game board on pages 26 and 27. Players will spin the spinner to determine the first player and the number of moves on the board game.

To make the spinner, enlarge and reproduce the spinner and arrow patterns on heavy paper and cut them out. Make a hole in the center of the arrow. Place the arrow over the spinner so that the hole is directly over the center dot in the circle. Push the point of a brad (paper fastener) through the dot in the center of the circle. Spread the brad's ends apart. Test the spinner. If the arrow is too tight, adjust the bending points of the brad and/or enlarge the center hole



## Game Rules



Stack the game (question) cards facedown next to the game board. Each player spins the spinner. The player with the higher number will go first. Player 1 selects the top card and answers the question. (Player 2 checks the answer key.) If correct, Player 1 spins the spinner to determine how many spaces to move his or her marker. If incorrect, Player 1 does not move. Player 2 then follows the same rules to play. The first player to reach the Finish space is the winner.



# Electing a President

## Deciding to Run

An individual who wants to be elected President of the United States today needs strong public support. The candidate starts by assessing his or her chances for victory and the personal costs. Political opponents and their allies may tarnish the reputation of the candidate with unpleasant details of an individual's personal life. Spouses and children may also be hurt by comments and revelations. All presidential candidates build a team of advisors and aides who help them conduct a campaign. Members of the team advise them on issues, assist in fund-raising, suggest strategies for communicating their message, and keep the press informed.

## Primaries and Caucuses

Today, a majority of states have primary elections. These elections are scheduled in the year of a presidential election—allow the members of a party in a state to select the candidate they wish. The earliest primary is traditionally in New Hampshire. The primary elections often indicate which candidate has popular support, especially within the candidate's party. A few states use the caucus system where individual party members meet to elect delegates who will pledge to vote for a candidate at the national convention. Traditionally, the first presidential caucus is held in Iowa.

## The National Convention

The formal selection of a presidential candidate occurs at a national party convention. Thousands of party representatives selected in primaries, caucuses, and by state party members convene in a major city to formally elect their candidate. Often the convention just officially names the candidate who has already won a majority of the voting delegates to the convention by winning primaries, caucuses, and support from state party organizations.

Occasionally, as in the 1960 Democratic convention, the leading candidate has not secured the nomination. A good deal of political horse-trading often occurs in conventions of this type. Sometimes, one candidate will offer another candidate a position as a vice presidential nominee or a job in his future administration in exchange for the support of the other candidate's followers. In 1960 John Kennedy offered Lyndon Johnson the vice presidency in exchange for his support.

## The Campaign

National conventions are usually held in late July or August. The official presidential campaign starts after Labor Day in early September. For two months the major candidates give speeches, run political ads on television, radio, and in the newspapers, and travel extensively to meet the people and convince the voters to support them. They also spend a great deal of time trying to raise money for their campaigns.



# Electing a President *(cont.)*

## Debates

Presidential debates were staged in some early elections. The debates between Lincoln and his opponent, Stephen Douglas, were especially famous. Debates became a feature of modern elections when John Kennedy and Richard Nixon engaged in a series of spirited and highly important televised debates. Most of the presidential elections since then have had debates. These debates often influence voters' perceptions of the abilities and personality of each candidate.

## Election Day

Presidential elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November every four years. Individual voting precincts in each state count the ballots and report the results to an election board which certifies the results. In elections where one candidate is the clear winner, the candidate often knows before he goes to bed that night if he has won. Close elections may involve several days or weeks of recounting.

## Electoral College

Members of the electoral college meet in December to cast their ballots. They represent the winning candidate in their state. They agreed to support the candidate whose name was attached to their slate of electors. The actual determination of a president's election is made by these electors. In almost every state, if a candidate wins the most popular votes in the state, he receives all of the electoral votes in a state. For example, a victory by a few hundred votes in a large state such as California would mean the candidate won all of California's electoral college votes.

## Inauguration

The newly elected president is inaugurated at 12 noon on January 20th in the year following a presidential election. He formally takes the oath of office and assumes the responsibilities of the presidency.







# Reading Comprehension Quiz

## Electing a President

**Directions:** Read pages 7 and 8 about electing a president. Answer these questions based on the information in the selection. Circle the correct answer in each question below. Underline the sentence in the selection where the answer is found.

- Where is the first presidential caucus held?  
A. New Hampshire  
B. Iowa  
C. California  
D. Ohio
- A candidate's team may help him do which of the following?  
A. raise money  
B. talk to the press  
C. both A and B  
D. work in the electoral college
- When is the new president inaugurated?  
A. January  
B. August  
C. September  
D. February
- For about how long does the official presidential campaign last?  
A. two months  
B. one year  
C. four years  
D. six months
- Which election makes the actual determination of a president's election?  
A. primary election  
B. electoral college election  
C. caucus  
D. nominating convention
- In what month are presidential elections held?  
A. November  
B. September  
C. January  
D. October
- Which modern presidential debate set a model for future debates?  
A. Kennedy/Johnson  
B. Lincoln/Douglas  
C. Roosevelt/Taft  
D. Kennedy/Nixon
- Where is the first presidential primary held?  
A. New York  
B. Iowa  
C. North Carolina  
D. New Hampshire
- Where is a presidential candidate formally selected by his party?  
A. party caucus  
B. primary election  
C. national election  
D. national convention
- On what day of the week are national presidential elections held?  
A. Sunday  
B. Monday  
C. Tuesday  
D. Thursday



# Answer Key

## Page 20

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. D
9. D
10. C

## Page 21

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B

## Page 22

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. D

## Page 23

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. C

## Page 24

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. B

## Page 39

1. Answers will vary.
2. Rob took the ruler punishment rather than read the note aloud.
3. They admire her.
4. Rob does the work. Soup does the directing.
5. Norma Jean. She thought the boys had worked hard to win.
6. Miss Kelly told the boys that she would want any prospective beau to serenade her. It was the romantic thing to do.

7. The owner was on the school board.
8. Answers will vary.
9. 1936 presidential election – Roosevelt vs. Landon

## Page 48

- California 55  
New York 31  
Texas 34  
Pennsylvania 21  
Kansas 6  
North Carolina 15  
South Dakota 3  
Washington 11  
Florida 27  
New Mexico 5  
New Hampshire 4  
Nebraska 5  
Iowa 7  
Montana 3  
Vermont 3  
Georgia 15  
Nevada 5  
Alabama 9  
Mississippi 6  
Idaho 4
- ## Page 49
2. California
  3. Wyoming  
Montana  
Alaska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota  
Vermont

# Displaying the Flag

Government offices and schools fly the flag every day. Many people display the flag on important national holidays: Presidents' Day, Independence Day, Memorial Day, Veteran's Day, and Flag Day (June 14).

The Federal Flag Code is a set of rules for displaying the flag. Here are some of those rules:

- ☆ The flag should not be flown outside in bad weather.
- ☆ The flag must never touch the ground.
- ☆ A flag should be flown near every school during school hours.
- ☆ No other flag may ever be placed above the U.S. flag.
- ☆ The flag may never be used in advertising of any kind.
- ☆ A flag in poor condition should be destroyed by burning.
- ☆ When the national anthem is played and a flag is displayed, all people should face the flag and salute.
- ☆ The flag is flown at half-staff to show mourning for the death of a high ranking government official or past president.

Read the sentence and fill in the blanks.

1. The flag should not be flown o \_\_\_\_\_ in bad weather.
2. June 14 is our national \_\_\_ l \_\_\_ Day.
3. The flag must never touch the \_\_\_\_\_ d.
4. The Federal \_\_\_\_\_ g Code is a set of rules for displaying the flag.
5. A flag should fly during school hours at every \_\_\_\_\_ l.
6. The flag is flown at half-staff to show \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. An old flag should be destroyed by \_\_\_\_\_ r \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. The flag has one stripe for each \_\_\_\_\_ y.
9. Put the printed letters together in order to spell another name for the flag.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Answer Key

## Page 9

- 7
- 7, 13, 20
- 13, 13, 0
- 6, 7, 13
- 7, 6, 1

## Page 12

- outside
- Flag
- ground
- Flag
- school
- mourning
- burning
- colony
- Old Glory

## Page 18

- the British
- to rescue Dr. Beanes
- the ship
- “The Defense of Fort McHenry”
- “The Star-Spangled Banner”
- 1931
- 10. answers will vary

## Page 27

- red, white, blue
- Old Glory or Stars & Stripes
- Betsy Ross
- 7
- 6
- 13
- bravery
- the states
- in a tragic event
- purity
- The president is not home.
- 1969, Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin
- in alternating rows—five rows with six stars each and four rows with five stars each
- justice
- destroyed

## Page 28

- 50
- answers may vary
- answers may vary
- 37
- answers may vary
- 117 years

## Page 38

- Declaration, July, 4, 1776
- Continental Congress
- Francis Hopkinson
- Betsy Ross
- seven, six
- bravery
- purity
- justice
- Stars, Stripes
- the land, the people, the government
- dawn, dusk
- ground
- left
- folded
- half-staff

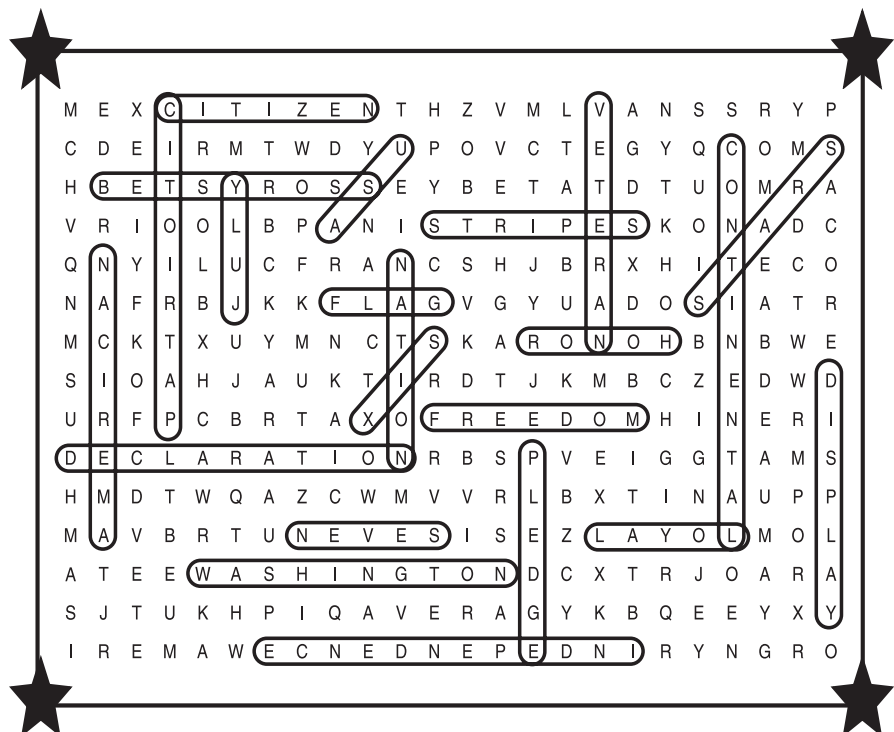
## Page 40

- | Across      | Down         |
|-------------|--------------|
| 3. flag     | 1. nation    |
| 4. fold     | 2. pole      |
| 6. Pledge   | 5. Old Glory |
| 7. Ross     | 8. stars     |
| 10. stripes | 9. American  |
| 11. six     | 12. July     |
| 13. U.S.A.  |              |

## Page 42

- standing, facing the flag, with right hand over heart
- remove hat
- salute
- dusk and dawn, except when illuminated at night
- folded properly
- flag should be on a staff
- in front of every polling place and every school
- Each nation should have its own staff.
- half-staff
- out of respect

## Page 41





# Veterans Day

Veterans Day, celebrated on November 11, honors all the men and women who have ever served our country in the United States armed forces.

Originally, this holiday was called Armistice Day. It commemorated the truce made November 11, 1918, that ended World War I—the “War to End All Wars.”

November 11 was declared a federal holiday in 1938, but shortly thereafter peace was shattered by the beginning of World War II.

In 1954, Congress changed the name of the holiday to Veterans Day in order to better honor all veterans. People remember this holiday with celebrations, parades, speeches, and special services.

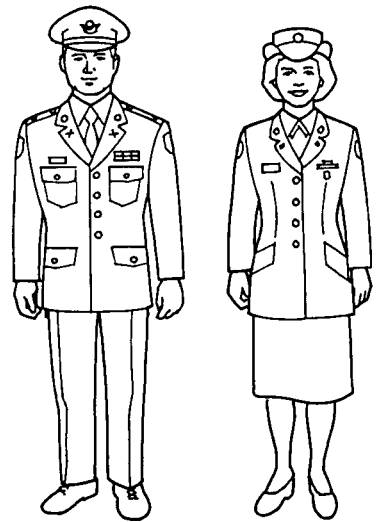
## Find Out More

### ... in a Book

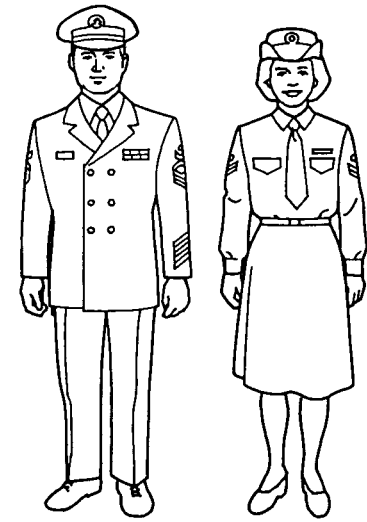
*The Wall* by Eve Bunting (Clarion, 1990).

### ... on the Web

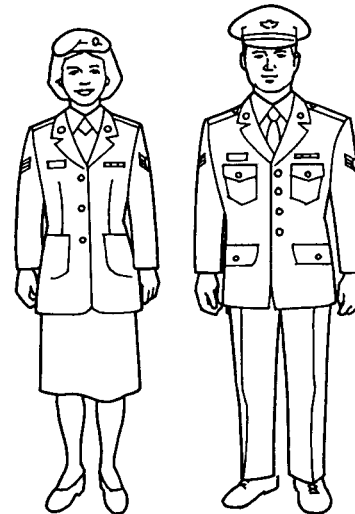
<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/1465/vets.html>—This site features poetry, graphics, and many links to the various branches of the armed forces.



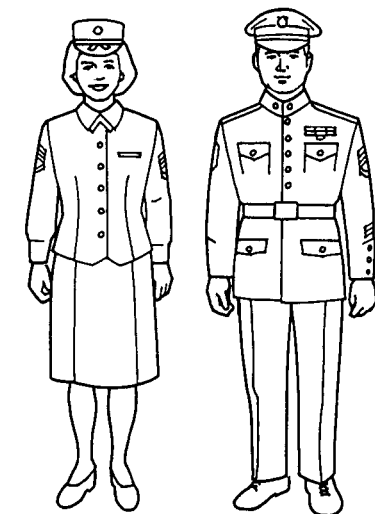
Army



Navy



Air Force



Marines



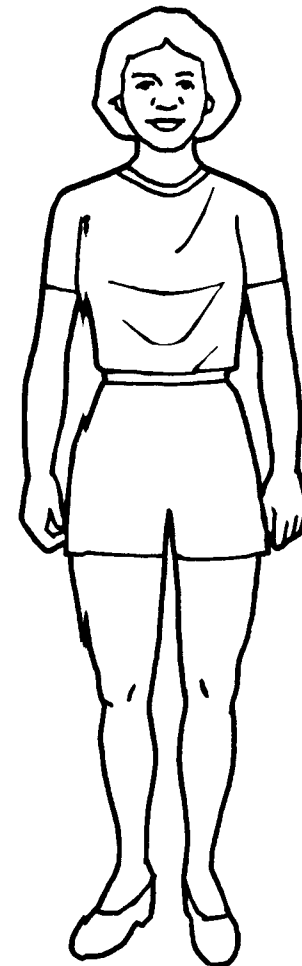
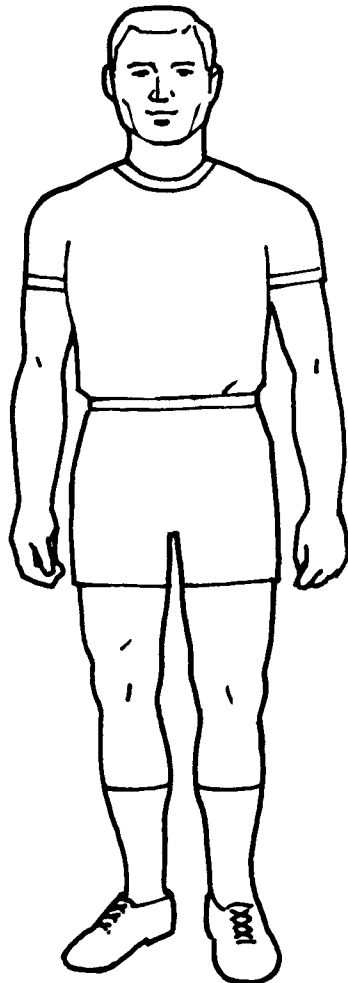
# Uniforms of the Armed Forces

Cut out these paper figures and dress them in the different uniforms of U.S. military branches (pages 26–29).

## Color Key

T-shirt: white

shoes: black



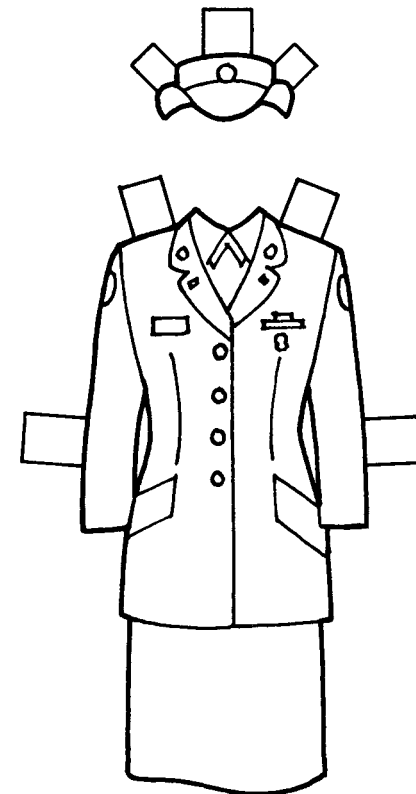
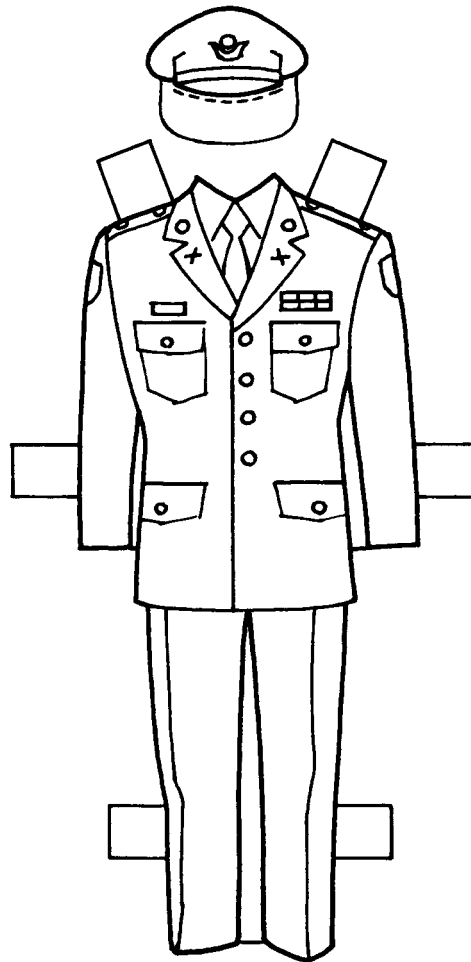


# Uniforms of the Armed Forces *(cont.)*

## Army

### Color Key

- pants: green
- jacket: green with gold buttons
- insignia: gold and black
- tie: black
- shirt: white
- hat: green with gold insignia and black flap



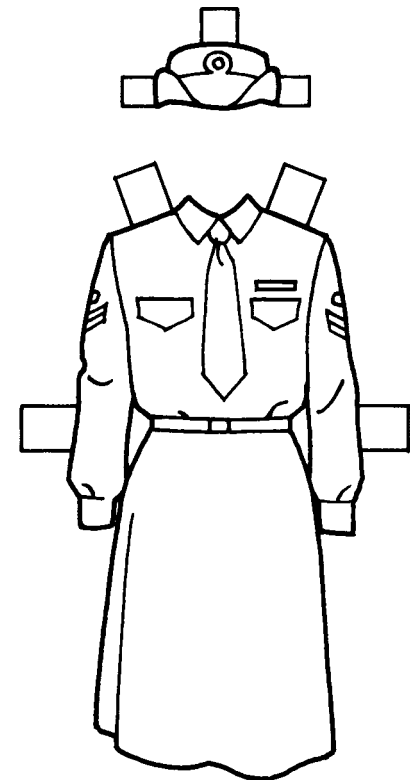
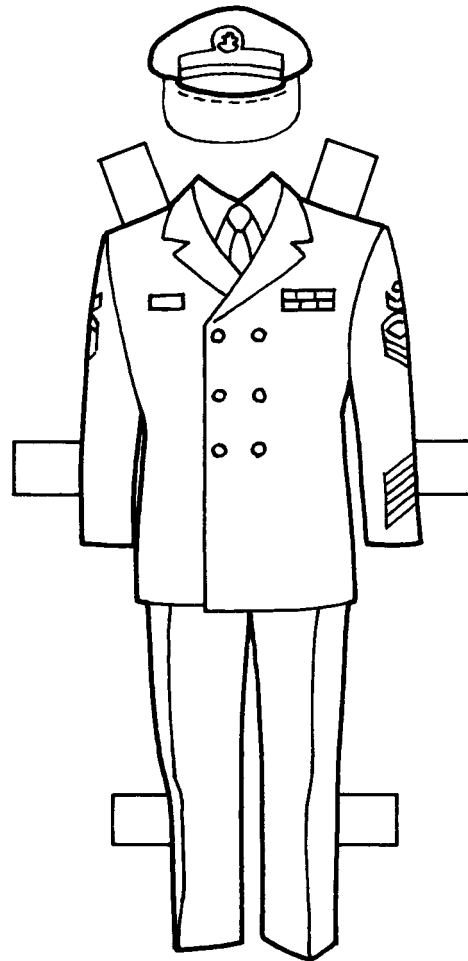


# Uniforms of the Armed Forces *(cont.)*

## Navy

### Color Key

- pants: navy blue
- skirt: navy blue
- jacket: navy blue with gold buttons and gold stripes
- shirt: white (men); navy blue with red stripes and white badge (women)
- hat: white with navy blue trim





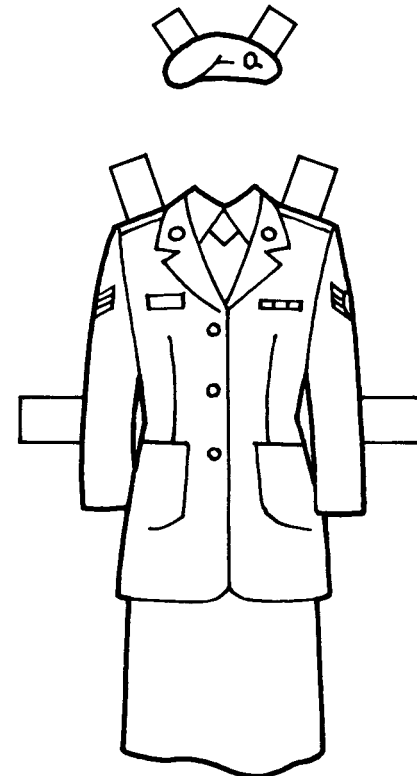
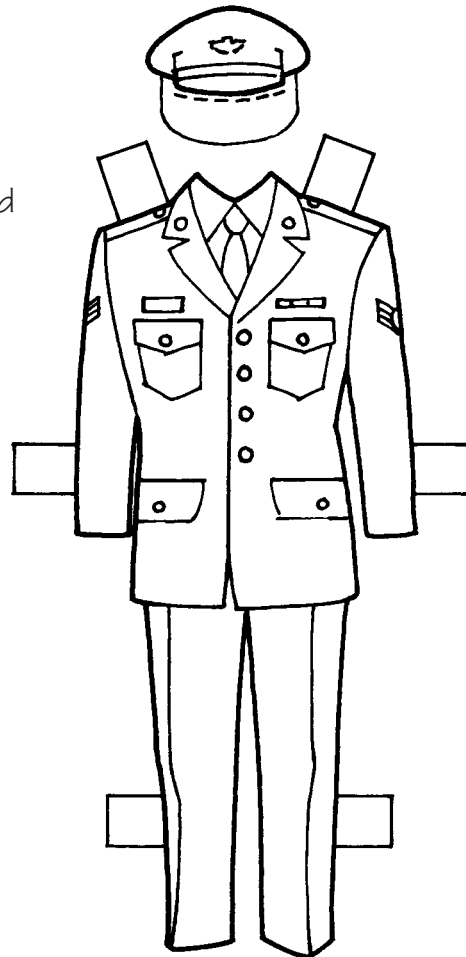


# Uniforms of the Armed Forces *(cont.)*

## Air Force

### Color Key

- pants: navy blue
- skirt: navy blue
- jacket: navy blue; silver insignia, buttons, and badges
- shirt: white
- tie: navy blue



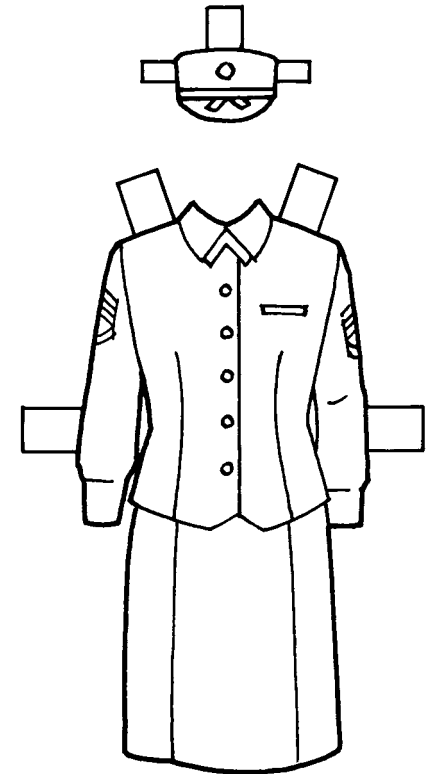
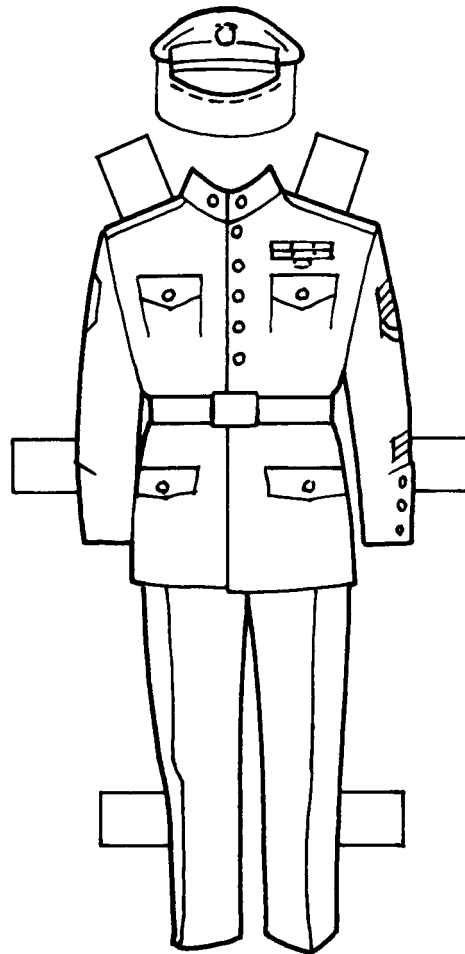


# Uniforms of the Armed Forces *(cont.)*

## Marines

### Color Key

- pants: blue
- skirt: dark khaki
- shirt: navy blue (men); light khaki (women)
- hat: white (men); dark khaki (women)
- shoes: black



# The Ultimate Sacrifice

World War II has caused more destruction and loss of life than any other war in history. About 70 million people served in either the Allied or Axis armed forces with nearly 17 million of these losing their lives. There is no accurate record of how many civilians lost their lives because bombing raids destroyed many of the records that were needed to account for these deaths.

The table below lists the World War II military deaths for the Allied and the Axis countries. A table is a reference tool that uses columns or rows to organize numerical data. It lists specific numbers, so it may be difficult to visualize the information or make quick comparisons of the data.

Bar graphs are often used to provide a visual representation of the data given in a table. These graphs have rectangular bars that allow for quick and easy comparisons. Using the information in the table below, fill in the bar graph on page 14. Use a different color for each bar to make comparisons even easier.

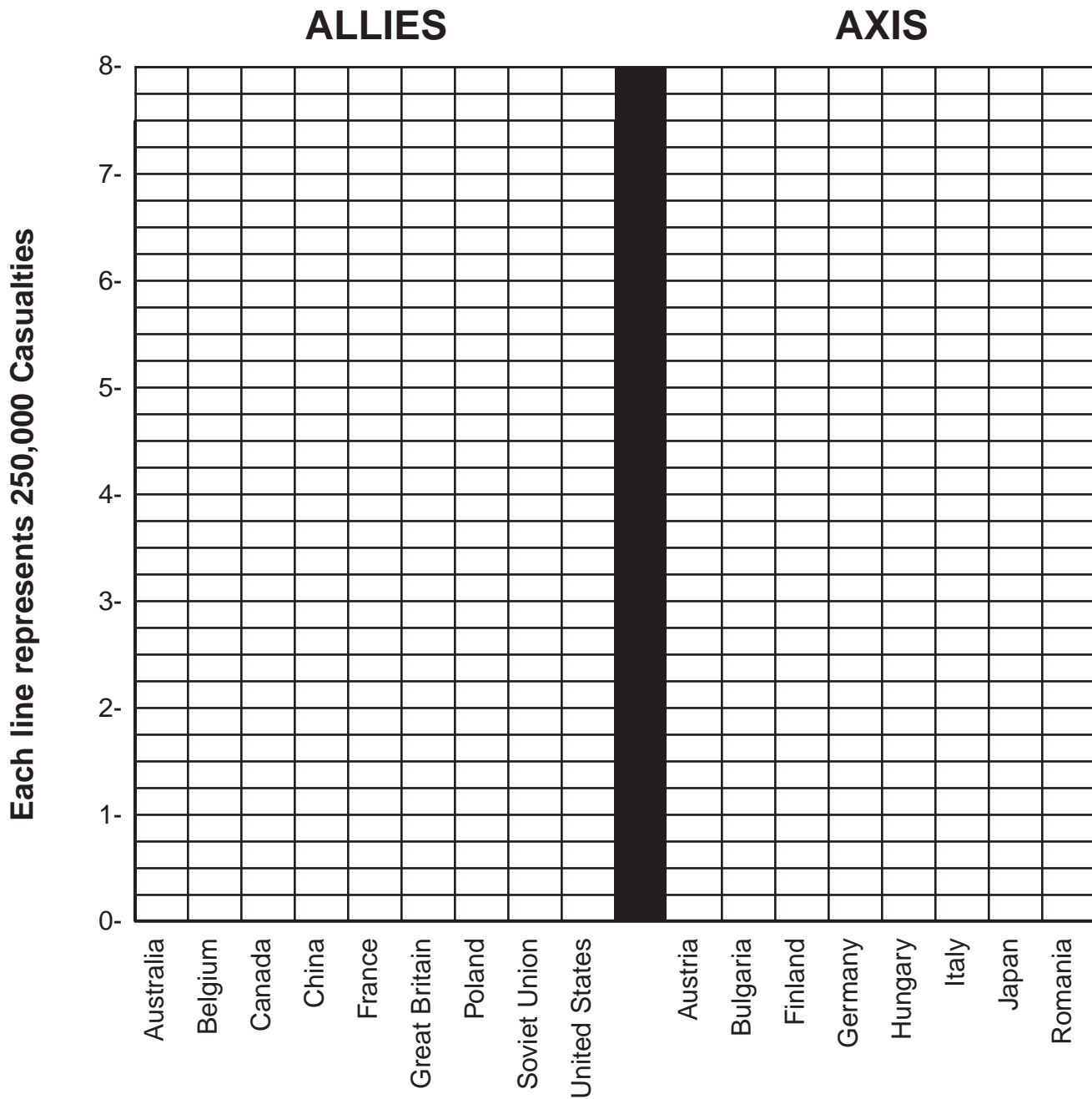
<b>Allied Countries</b>	<b>Dead</b>
Australia	23,000
Belgium	8,000
Canada	38,000
China	2,200,000
France	211,000
Great Britain	329,000
Poland	320,000
Soviet Union	7,500,000
United States	405,000
<b>Axis Countries</b>	<b>Dead</b>
Austria	380,000
Bulgaria	10,000
Finland	82,000
Germany	3,500,000
Hungary	140,000
Italy	77,000
Japan	1,219,000
Romania	300,000

## Extending the Activity

1. Which group of countries (Allied or Axis) had the greater number of military deaths?
2. Which Axis country had the greatest number of military deaths? Which Allied country?
3. How many Axis countries had fewer than 100,000 deaths? How many Allied countries?
4. About how many more military deaths did the United States record than Great Britain?
5. About how many fewer military deaths did Japan have than Germany?

# The Ultimate Sacrifice *(cont.)*

Make Your Own Bar Graph



# The War Is Over

Understanding cause-and-effect relationships is an important comprehension and critical-thinking skill. This activity may be used as the basis for a discussion at the conclusion of a World War II unit or as a group or individual assignment to evaluate students.

**Directions:** Fill in the chart to describe a cause-and-effect relationship.

<b>CAUSE</b> <i>(Why Something Happened)</i>	<b>EFFECT</b> <i>(What Happened)</i>
1. The United States dropped atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.	1.
2.	2. In 1944, Congress passed the Serviceman's Readjustment Act which was known as the G.I. Bill.
3. The United States government canceled the contracts with defense plants as soon as the war ended.	3.
4.	4. After the war, many factories refused to hire or continue employing women and minority workers.
5. Nuclear weapons were developed.	5.
6.	6. There was a housing shortage in the United States following World War II.
7. Many women were not content to give up their factory jobs and return to traditional female roles.	7.
8.	8. The Marshall Plan was established.
9. The Soviet Union wanted Germany to be a Communist country, and the Allies wanted to establish a democratic government.	9.

## Extending Cause-and-Effect

The demands in research and development during the war years (1941-1945) resulted in scientists making many discoveries and inventions. List some of the American discoveries or inventions that were developed during World War II. See if you can explain why the war “caused” those discoveries or inventions.

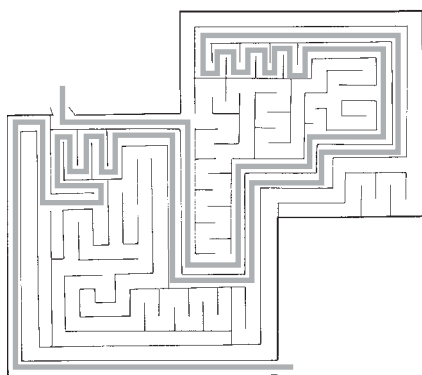
# Answer Key

## Page 11

1. the island of Oahu; the city of Honolulu
2. Pearl Harbor Naval Base was the center of command in the Pacific for the U.S. Navy. It is one of the world's largest and best sheltered naval anchorages.
3. Admiral Husband E. Kimmel
4. about 3,700 human casualties, 18 ships sunk or damaged, almost 200 planes destroyed
5. The memorial is built directly above the submerged battleship U.S.S. Arizona in Pearl Harbor. It commemorates the more than 1,000 men who were entombed in the battleship during the surprise attack by the Japanese on December 7, 1941.

6-8. Answers will vary.

## Page 12



## Page 13

1. Allied countries
2. Germany; Soviet Union
3. 3; 3
4. 76,000
5. 2,281,000

## Page 15

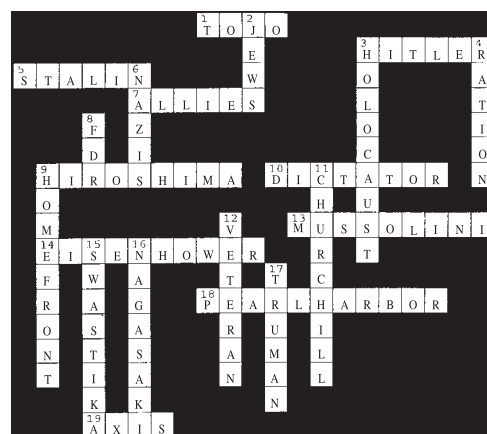
Suggested answers include:

1. Japan surrendered.
2. Veterans needed scholarship help adjusting to life after the war and getting a fresh start.
3. Factories laid off many workers.
4. Factories gave returning veterans their old jobs as well as any new jobs.
5. The arms race, with the threat of nuclear war, began between the Soviet Union and the U.S.
6. Many couples married following the war and moved into homes of their own.
7. The women's liberation movement had its start following World War II.
8. The U.S. wanted to help rebuild war-torn Europe.
9. The Soviet-controlled zone of Germany became known as East Germany; the Allies granted its zones full independence, forming the country of West Germany.

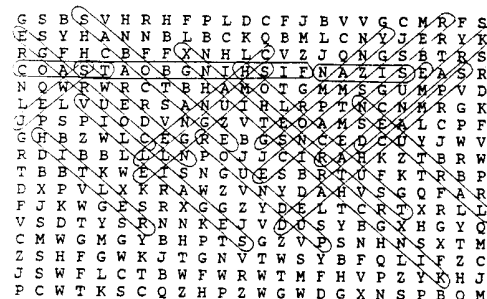
## Extending Cause-and-Effect

Examples include: certain antibiotics, sulfa drugs, DDT, nuclear power and weapons (atomic bomb 1945), nuclear reactor (1942), automatic digital computer (1944), xerography (1942), TVs and air conditioners became available to the general public and Tupperware (1945).

## Page 16



## Page 27

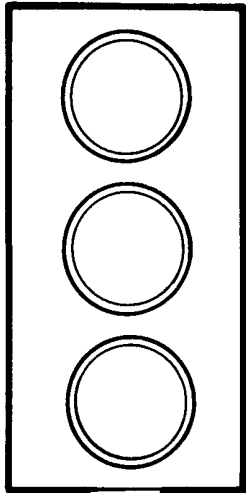


# Songs

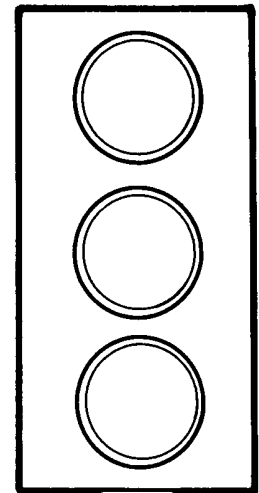
Sing the following songs with students. Have students hold up red and green circles at the appropriate times during the first song. While in the classroom, have students role-play how to safely cross a street during both songs. Stress to students that they should always look left, then right, then left again before crossing any street. Then take students outside and have them sing the songs while they practice how to safely cross a street.

## The Traffic Light

(Sing to the tune of "The Wheels on the Bus")



The traffic light goes blink, blink, blink,  
Blink, blink, blink, blink, blink, blink.  
You should stop and think, think, think,  
Before you cross the street.  
The traffic light glows red, red, red,  
Red, red, red, red, red, red.  
This means stop and wait, wait, wait,  
Before you cross the street.  
The traffic light glows green, green, green,  
Green, green, green, green, green, green.  
This means go so walk, walk, walk.  
Walk across the street.



## This Is the Way We Cross the Street

(Sing to the tune of "Here We Go 'Round  
the Mulberry Bush")

This is the way we cross the street,  
Cross the street, cross the street.  
This is the way we cross the street,  
When we go to school.  
This is the way we cross the street,  
Cross the street, cross the street.  
This is the way we cross the street,  
When we go back home.

November 20

# Traffic Light Patented



On November 20, 1923, Garrett Augustus Morgan patented a traffic signal. He was a businessman and inventor whose curiosity and intelligence led to the development of many useful products. He was the son of former slaves born in Paris, Kentucky, on March 4, 1877.

It is unknown why Mr. Morgan is known as the inventor of the traffic signal. He wasn't the first one to invent the traffic signal, and his wasn't the first patent for a traffic signal. The first traffic lights were installed in London in 1868. There were more than 60 traffic signals patented in the United States before Mr. Morgan's patent. The earliest U.S. traffic signal patent was issued to Ernest Serrine in 1910.

Garret Morgan's invention came at a time when pedestrians, bicycles, horse-drawn carriages, and motor vehicles shared the same roadways. It was his experiences while driving the streets of Cleveland, Ohio, that led to the invention of his traffic signal. His design was a T-shaped pole unit that had three positions—stop, go, and an all-directional stop position to allow people to cross the streets. His device was used throughout America until the red, yellow, and green traffic light signals currently used replaced it. Mr. Morgan sold the rights to his signal to General Electric Corporation for \$40,000—a lot of money in those days!

**Other Events This Day**

- Astronomer Edwin Hubble's birthday (1889)
- Passport photos first required (1914)

## Response

Compare Mr. Morgan's traffic signal with those in use today.

**Fascinating Factoid:** The first traffic signal in London was illuminated by gas and was operated by a lever at its base. It was installed before automobiles were in use.

### Word Play

A *synonym* is a word that has the same meaning as another word. Write each word under its corresponding synonym.

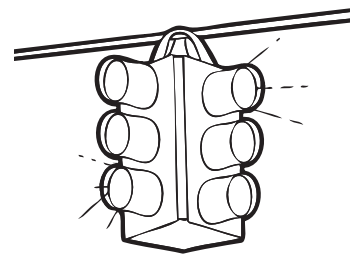
cease	depart	prudence	careful
start	quit	wariness	terminate
desist	stay	discontinue	watchful
begin	proceed	finish	conclude
close	initiate	vigilance	alertness
inaugurate	commence	leave	

**Stop**

**Go**

**Caution**

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



### Activities

- Describe the playground game called Red Light, Green Light. Remember to write clear rules and directions.
- Choose one of the three colors of the signal light. Write a five senses poem about that color. Example: Yellow is...(words to explain what yellow tastes like), Yellow is...(words to explain what yellow feels like), etc.



# Word Play Answer Key *(cont.)*

## November Answers *(cont.)*

### Page 145

1. v
2. a
3. b
4. y
5. h
6. z
7. l
8. c
9. s
10. p
11. n
12. k
13. t
14. u
15. w
16. m
17. x
18. g
19. d
20. q
21. o
22. j
23. f
24. e
25. r
26. i

### Page 146

Answers will vary.

### Page 147

Answers will vary.

### Page 148

Answers will vary.

### Page 149

- 60 seconds
- 60 minutes
- 24 hours
- 7 days
- 365 days
- 52 weeks
- 10 years
- 100 years
- 1,000 years
- 10 centuries

## Page 150

1. Martha Washington
2. Molly Pitcher
3. Juliette Lowe
4. Elizabeth Blackwell
5. Harriet Tubman
6. Rachel Carson
7. Grandma Moses
8. Clara Barton
9. Pocahontas
10. Sacagawea

## Page 151

### Stop

- cease
- desist
- close
- quit
- stay
- discontinue
- finish
- terminate
- conclude

### Go

- start
- begin
- inaugurate
- depart
- proceed
- initiate
- commence
- leave

### Caution

- prudence
- wariness
- vigilance
- careful
- watchful
- alertness

## Page 152

HI WORLD

## Page 153

Answers will vary.

### Possible Answers:

- (3) at
- (7) of
- (11) later
- (4) an
- (14) call
- (12) from
- (16) signal
- (5) is
- (9) our
- (13) ship
- (17) radioed
- (6) the

## Page 154

- chili beef
- lentil
- tomato
- vegetable
- cream of chicken
- curly noodle
- chicken and rice
- chicken noodle
- bean with bacon
- cream of mushroom
- chicken and stars

## Page 155

1. allow
2. bellow
3. collect
4. dollar
5. ellipse
6. fallacy
7. galley
8. hello
9. ideally
10. jelly
11. killer
12. lollipop
13. millennium

# History of Thanksgiving

In the United States of America, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. In Canada, Thanksgiving is celebrated on the second Monday in October. Countries around the world set aside a day for giving thanks. Many of these holidays have much in common with harvest feasts that have been celebrated down through the centuries.

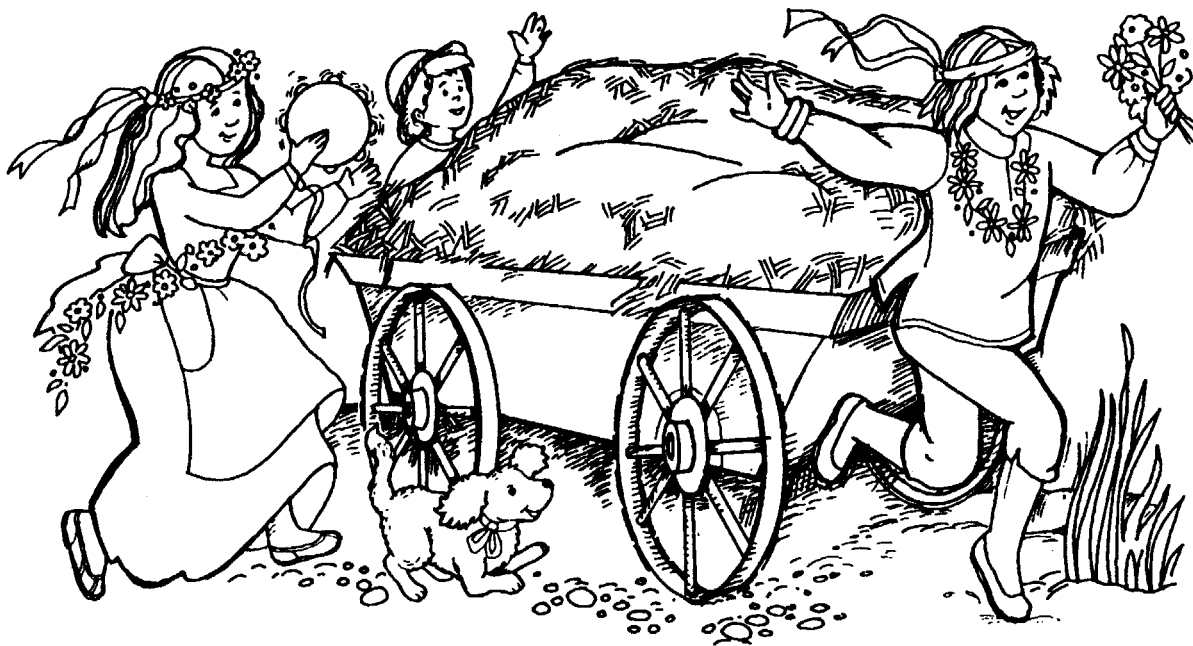
In biblical times there was a feast of the Tabernacles, or tents. Hebrew people lived in tents made of boughs and decorated them with leaves and branches. They feasted and thanked God for their harvest. Jewish people still celebrate this festival and call it Sukkot.

Ancient Greeks also had a harvest festival after their grain was cut in the fall. People visited the shrine of Demeter, the goddess of the harvest and put gifts of fruit, honey, and grain at her feet. They had a feast to celebrate her goodness.

The Romans held their harvest festival in October. Their goddess was Ceres and the festival was called the Cerelia. They believed Ceres guarded their crops and helped them grow. Our word “cereal” comes from the Greek word, Ceres. The people felt blessed with the crops Ceres had given them. They had parades, music, dancing, and played many kinds of games.

The Celtic people had a festival named Samhain, which they celebrated in early November. It was a combination harvest festival and a day of the dead. The Celtic people had a feast and gave offerings to their ancestors during this celebration.

Halloween celebrations can be traced to this ancient custom.



The English people had a festival they called Harvest Home. When the last wagon came in from the fields the whole village walked along beside the wagon singing songs and wearing flowers and ribbons. Sometimes feasts were held in barns.

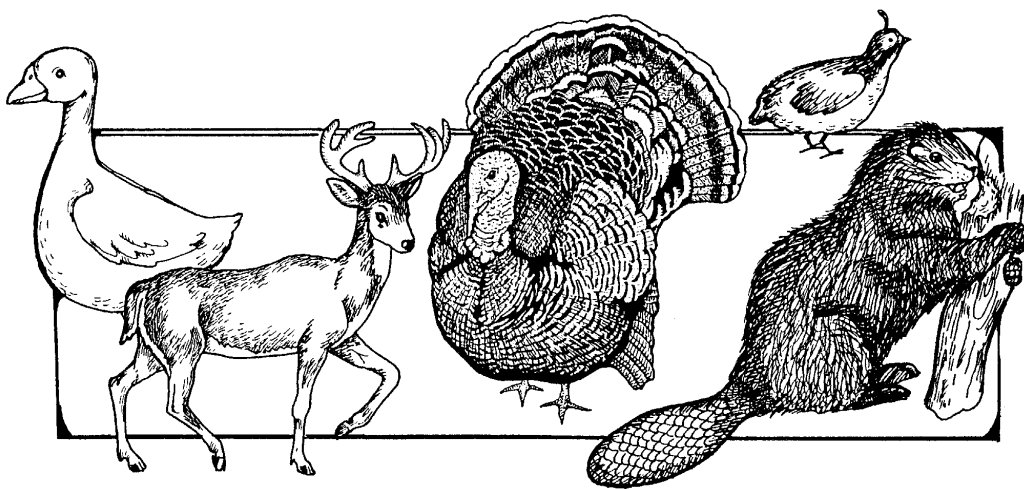
# History of Thanksgiving *(cont.)*

China has celebrated a Harvest Moon festival for many centuries. The moon is fullest on the fifteenth day of the eighth moon, or month, and this is when their celebration took place. We call this moon the harvest moon. The ancient farmers used the light so they could harvest more crops. Women baked round moon cakes and placed them on altars in the courtyards. At midnight, families celebrated with a moonlight feast.

Thanksgiving in Canada was probably started 53 years before the Pilgrims celebrated Thanksgiving in Massachusetts. English settlers under Sir Martin Frobisher held a harvest feast in Newfoundland. Today, Canadian families and friends share turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. Wild rice and maple syrup pie are two Canadian specialties that are often found on Canadian tables at Thanksgiving time.

American Pilgrims celebrated a special Thanksgiving day on July 30, 1623, in thanks for rain which had nourished their crops. After this there were other Thanksgiving festivals, though not one every year.

The native American bird, the turkey, became the center of the feast. They were not the fat gobblers we have today. They were freshly shot wild turkeys, much skinnier, with stringier and less juicy meat. The Pilgrims also ate goose, venison, partridge, and even an occasional beaver tail along with their turkey or in place of it.



Pumpkin and other members of the squash family were new to the Pilgrims. They did not grow in Europe. The Pilgrims were happy to learn about these plants from the Native Americans and made a beer out of pumpkins, parsnips, and walnut tree chips when their barley crops failed to prosper!

Corn was also new to the Pilgrims. With the Native Americans' help, the Pilgrims learned how to grow corn successfully. They were delighted to be able to dry it and pound it into flour for corn bread and corn meal mush.

Apples were gathered from the new trees brought over from England. Biscuits of coarse wheat flour were also served. Salads were made of watercress and leeks. Gooseberries and dried plums and cherries were also presented at this feast.

In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving a national holiday and set the date that we celebrate today.



## Thanksgiving Day Scavenger Hunt

Date Due: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. A pie graph cut from a newspaper or magazine.
- 2. A pie crust or pie filling recipe that requires six or more ingredients.
- 3. A paper napkin.
- 4. A coupon for an item that will be served at your Thanksgiving dinner.
- 5. A photograph cut from a newspaper or magazine of a football player wearing an even-numbered jersey.
- 6. An advertisement for a television set without the numbers 1, 6, 2, or 0.

**GOOD LUCK!**

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



## Thanksgiving Day Scavenger Hunt

Date Due: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. A pie graph cut from a newspaper or magazine.
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- 6. An advertisement for a television set without the numbers 1, 6, 2, or 0.

**GOOD LUCK!**

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

# Thanksgiving Day Scavenger Hunt (cont.)

## Follow-up Activities

### Skills to Be Stressed

*classifying, comparing, counting, graphing, identifying, measuring, ordering, subtracting, and tallying*

- Identify the number of pieces into which each pie is divided. Classify the graphs in color and black and white. Count the number of words in the title of each pie graph. Identify the title of each graph, the graph with the longest title, and the graph with the shortest title. Challenge students to measure the width of their pie graph using a centimeter ruler. Compare the sizes of the largest pieces of pie in each pie graph.
- Classify the recipes as crust or filling. Tally the number of ingredients in each recipe. Ask students to vote for their favorite pie filling. Tally their votes. Graph the results. Identify any ingredients that are liquid, or ground. Count the number of eggs needed to make each recipe.
- Classify the napkins according to color. Challenge each student to measure the length and width of each napkin. Classify napkins by square and rectangular shapes. Challenge students to cut their napkins to illustrate the fractions  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $\frac{1}{8}$ .
- Classify the coupons according to the type of food item that they are for, such as vegetables, fruits, bread or stuffing, meats, desserts, etc.. Order coupons with an even value from least to greatest. Subtract the coupon with the least even value from the coupon with the greatest even value. Order the coupons with an odd value from least to greatest. Subtract the coupon with the least odd value from the coupon with the greatest odd value. Compare the differences. Identify any coupons that will expire before next Thanksgiving.
- List the even numbers found on the football jerseys. Circle any numbers with double digits. Underline any numbers that have an odd digit in the tens place. Identify any pairs of numbers which equal ten when added together. Classify the photographs into players wearing helmets, players not wearing helmets.
- Identify the price of each television set. Classify the advertisements into black and white televisions or color televisions. Identify the size of each television. Order the advertisements according to television size. Challenge students to identify the number that would be needed if they were to pay for the television set using only one-dollar bills, ten-dollar bills, or pennies.

## Scavenger Hunt

Date Due: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**GOOD LUCK!**

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## Scavenger Hunt

Date Due: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**GOOD LUCK!**

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



December 4

# America's First Thanksgiving

**Other Events This Day**

- French missionary Jacques Marquette erected mission on shores of Lake Michigan (1674)
- James Monroe of Virginia elected (by electors) 5th U.S. president (1816)



The American Thanksgiving celebration probably came from an English custom. The English always celebrated their harvest with special ceremonies, giving thanks to God for plentiful crops. It is a tradition that has continued in America since the English settlers came to this country.

We often think of the first Thanksgiving as a special celebration in early America, where the Pilgrims gathered to give thanks for surviving the harsh winter. This is probably the Thanksgiving from which our traditional, yummy Thanksgiving dinner comes. But, this was not really the first Thanksgiving in America.

The first Thanksgiving in America was held December 4, 1619 which was a little over a year before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts. It was entirely religious in nature and required by the charter of English settlers of Berkeley Plantation on the James River in Virginia. There was no special meal or feast. It was a time of religious ceremonies and prayer.

## Response

What would your Thanksgiving Day be like without a big special meal?

**Fascinating Factoid:** Over 300 million turkeys are raised each year for Thanksgiving dinners in America.

### Word Play

Match the word in the first column to a story word that is its synonym, antonym, or homonym. Indicate on the blank beside the word whether it is a **S**ynonym, **A**ntonym, or **H**omonym.

- |                |       |       |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1. know        | _____ | _____ |
| 2. habit       | _____ | _____ |
| 3. last        | _____ | _____ |
| 4. never       | _____ | _____ |
| 5. scrumptious | _____ | _____ |
| 6. customary   | _____ | _____ |
| 7. tradition   | _____ | _____ |
| 8. taking      | _____ | _____ |
| 9. their       | _____ | _____ |
| 10. went       | _____ | _____ |
| 11. abundant   | _____ | _____ |



### Activity

- It is not known for sure if turkey was served at early Thanksgiving feasts, but we do know that it has become a tradition in America. Think for a moment about those poor turkeys! Write a dialogue that might take place between two turkeys when they see Farmer Jones sharpening the ax.



# Word Play Answer Key *(cont.)*

## November Answers *(cont.)*

### Page 155 *(cont.)*

14. naturally
15. orally
16. penicillin
17. quill
18. rally
19. silly
20. tally
21. usually
22. valley
23. willow
24. no word for x
25. yellow
26. zillion

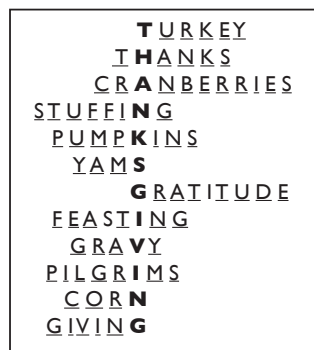
### Page 156

1. Wayne, Wayne, go away and come again another day.
2. Jamaica good grade on your test?
3. Anita ride to school.
4. Juana come out and play?

### Page 157

Answers will vary.

#### Possible Answers:



### Page 158

dynamite  
detonator  
Other answers will vary.

### Page 159

1. \$9,500
2. \$14,500
3. \$14,500
4. \$24,000
5. \$14,500

6. \$29,000
7. \$21,000
8. \$19,500
9. \$22,500
10. \$18,000
11. \$ 4,500
12. \$13,000
13. \$13,000
14. \$22,500
15. \$17,500
16. \$16,000

### Page 160

George—volleyball  
Jenny—softball  
Tommy—basketball  
Mary—soccer

### Page 161

Sam  
Missouri  
Iowa  
articles  
steamboat  
Twain  
name  
entitled  
down  
novels  
storytelling  
grew  
when  
newspaper  
river

## December Answers

### Page 163

Answers will vary.

### Page 164

1. Corning
2. Company
3. poured
4. temperature
5. Fahrenheit
6. diameter
7. telescope

8. mold
9. months
10. California
11. conventional
12. astronomers
13. before
14. operational
15. world

### Page 165

Answers will vary.

### Page 166

1. no—H
2. custom—S
3. first—A
4. always—A
5. yummy—S
6. traditional—S
7. custom—S
8. giving—A
9. there—H
10. came—A
11. plentiful—S

### Page 167

Answers will vary.

### Page 168

Answers will vary.

### Page 169

1. day
2. work
3. other
4. by
5. to
6. in

### Page 170

1. firey
2. jewelery
3. restuarant
4. supersede
5. calander
6. foriegn
7. useage
8. twelvth
9. potatos
10. existance