

COMMON CORE
Lessons & Activities

INVENTORS & INVENTIONS

Reading for Information

Higher-Order Thinking

Writing Prompts

Primary Source Analysis

Vocabulary

Graphic Organizers

Map Activities

& More!

REPRODUCIBLE

One teacher is allowed to make copies for use in her/his classroom!



About this Book

This Common Core Lessons and Activities Book allows you to immediately meet new Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts, as well as Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies. It is designed to supplement your Social Studies resources, adding new Common Core rigor, analysis, writing, inference, text-dependent questions, and more into your daily instruction.

How to Use this Book:

- Work through the lessons and activities as a class to teach your students higher-order thinking, analysis, and 21st century skills necessary to meet new Common Core expectations.
- Allow students to work through the lessons independently to build and practice these new skills.
- Include technology, collaboration, presentation, and discussion in the activities as you desire—you can decide how in-depth to go.
- Watch your class develop new abilities to meet the rigor of Common Core State Standards, right before your eyes!

Tips:

- Use some of the pages—or use them all—based on your grade, your students, your curriculum, and your needs.
- Use the pages at their current size, or if you prefer them to be 8-1/2" x 11", enlarge them 125% on your copy machine.
- Download graphic organizers labeled “GO” in the Table of Contents by going to: www.gallopade.com/client/go
- Use the correlations grid to easily see which Common Core standards are covered in each lesson.

COMPARISON OF SOURCES

Agricultural Inventions

Read the text and answer the questions

Before 1794, slaves on cotton plantations painstakingly picked cotton and removed the seeds by hand. In 1793, Eli Whitney observed this difficult process on Georgia plantations. He thought there must be a better way to remove the cotton seeds.

In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. The cotton gin is a machine that separates seed and unwanted materials from cotton after it has been picked. The cotton gin was automatic, meaning it required little human work to operate. With Whitney's cotton gin, a plantation could remove seeds from 55 pounds of cotton per day—a great improvement!

Whitney thought he could sell his cotton gin to plantation owners, so he patented his invention in 1794. A patent is a legal document that protects an invention or idea from being stolen or copied. But, plantation owners and other businessmen copied Whitney's invention without permission, and Whitney sold very few of his patent cotton gins.

Copies of the cotton gin became immensely popular on Southern plantations because they increased cotton production. As a result, cotton plantations became more successful and needed more and more slaves to pick the cotton. From 1790 to 1808, Southerners imported approximately 80,000 Africans. Because the cotton gin greatly increased slavery in the South, the cotton gin is considered one of the many causes of the American Civil War.

1. What agricultural problem did the cotton gin solve?
2. A. Define patent as it is used in the text.
B. Why is it important to patent an invention?
3. Explain how the cotton gin affected each thing listed below:
 - A. Southern plantation owners
 - B. Number of slaves in the South
 - C. Eli Whitney
 - D. The production of cotton
4. Why is the cotton gin considered one of the causes of the Civil War? Cite evidence from the text to support your answer.

Before 1834, farmers cut and gathered grains by hand. Cutting grains by hand was a slow and difficult process. Farmers could only plant as much grain as they could later cut and gather. In the early 1800s, many inventors attempted to create a mechanical reaper that was automatic, requiring little human effort.

Cyrus McCormick's father designed a mechanical reaper, but it never worked correctly. After his father's death, Cyrus McCormick, and his slave Jo, improved his father's design. They built a reaper that was pulled by a mule and automatically cut and gathered the grains. McCormick first showed his working mechanical reaper in 1831.

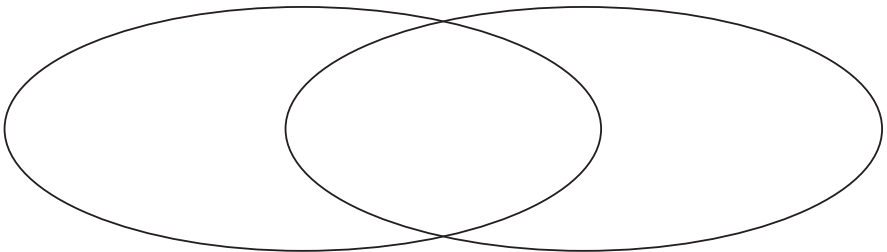
Working independently, a man named Obed Hussey designed and patented a similar mechanical reaper in 1833. McCormick did not patent his invention until around 1834.

With his new patent, McCormick started the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. McCormick cleverly advertised his mechanical reaper and showed farmers how to use his invention. Because McCormick was a smart entrepreneur, his mechanical reaper became an international sensation, unlike Obed Hussey's reaper, which went out of business. McCormick was later elected to the French Academy of Sciences "as having done more for agriculture than any other living man."

5. How did the mechanical reaper improve agriculture?
6. A. Use the texts to define automatic.
B. What is the benefit of inventing an automatic machine? Cite evidence from both texts to support your answer.
7. Use the text to compare and contrast Eli Whitney and Cyrus McCormick in terms of success and the impact of their inventions.

Eli Whitney

Cyrus McCormick



8. Why is Cyrus McCormick remembered as the inventor of the mechanical reaper and not Obed Hussey?

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Inventors & Their Inventions

Complete the graphic organizer by identifying each invention and how it changed the world.

Inventor	Invention
Alexander Graham Bell	
Willis Carrier	
Thomas Edison	
Henry Ford	
Robert Fulton	
Joseph Glidden	
Charles Goodyear	
Cyrus McCormick	
Samuel F. B. Morse	
Dr. Jonas Salk	
Eli Whitney	
Wilbur & Orville Wright	

How It Changed the World

SAMPLE

CAUSE & EFFECT

Ford and the Assembly Line

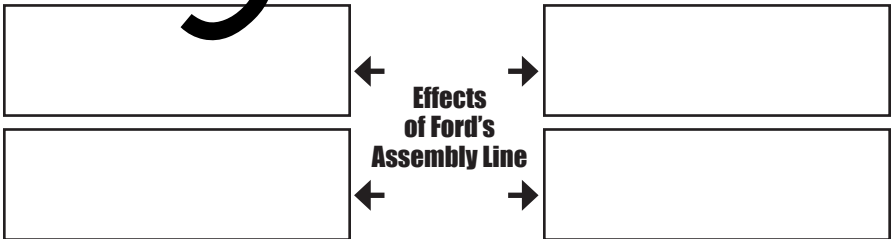
Read the text and answer the questions.

Many people believe Henry Ford invented the automobile, but he did not. Henry Ford did, however, change how automobiles were made. Putting together a car was a difficult task. Ford wanted to make cars more quickly, so that they cost less and he could sell his cars at a cheaper price.

In 1913, Ford invented the moving assembly line. Using a process called “division of labor,” Ford divided the process of putting together an automobile into 84 separate steps. Workers at Ford’s factories laid the car parts in the order they would be needed. As the cars moved along the assembly line, each worker added one specific part. A worker could complete his single step quickly, without learning the entire process.

The moving assembly line and division of labor reduced the time it took to assemble a car from 12 hours to approximately 30 minutes. The assembly line also allowed Ford to produce Ford Model T’s more quickly and cheaply. Today, many products are produced using division of labor and the assembly line.

- What did Ford invent?
 - Why did he invent it?
 - Describe the purpose of “division of labor.”
- Use the text to complete the graphic organizer.



- Analyze the quotation and explain the message or moral.

Ford quotation	Message or moral
“The man who thinks he can and the man who thinks he can’t are both right.”	

Common Core Lessons & Activities Books

Social Studies Titles:

- Declaration of Independence
- U.S. Constitution
- Bill of Rights
- Road to the Civil War
- The Civil War: Key Battles & Events
- Jamestown
- Key Events of World War II
- Civil Rights Movement
- Branches of Government
- Basic Economic Concepts
- Women's Suffrage and the 19th Amendment
- The American Revolution
- Explorers
- The Olympics
- Underground Railroad
- Forms of Government: Democracy, Monarchy, & Oligarchy & More
- Ancient Greece
- Ancient Egypt
- Native Americans
- Indian Removal & the Trail of Tears
- Investors & Inventions
- Map Skills
- Westward Expansion
- Communities

Science Titles:

- Habitats
- States of Matter
- Cell Structure
- Weather
- Water Cycle
- Energy
- Solar System
- Sound
- Mammals
- Light
- Rocks and Minerals
- Oceans
- Heredity & Genetics
- Magnetism
- Natural Resources
- Ecosystems
- Force & Motion
- History of the Earth
- Life Cycles
- Wave Properties
- Landforms
- Classification of Organisms
- Electricity
- The Scientific Method

COMMON CORE Lessons & Activities

Are you expected to change how you teach because of new CCSS for English Language Arts & new CCSS for Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies and Science?

Are you expected to continue to meet existing science and social studies standards, AND integrate new, more rigorous expectations for reading, writing, analysis, inference, and more into your daily instruction?

This series of 48+ little books is a **HUGE** help!

Common
Core at an
Uncommon
Value!

Supplement the resources you already have by choosing the books in this series that meet the science and social studies topics you teach. Each book will provide you with ready-to-use reproducible pages that are the exact kinds of Common Core lessons and activities you need to meet the new added requirements of Common Core!

**"You'll want these for
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-Amy Johnson, Common Core Specialist

**You don't have to
start from scratch.**

**This brand new series
meets Common Core**

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Literacy and Writing in History/Social Studies and Science!**