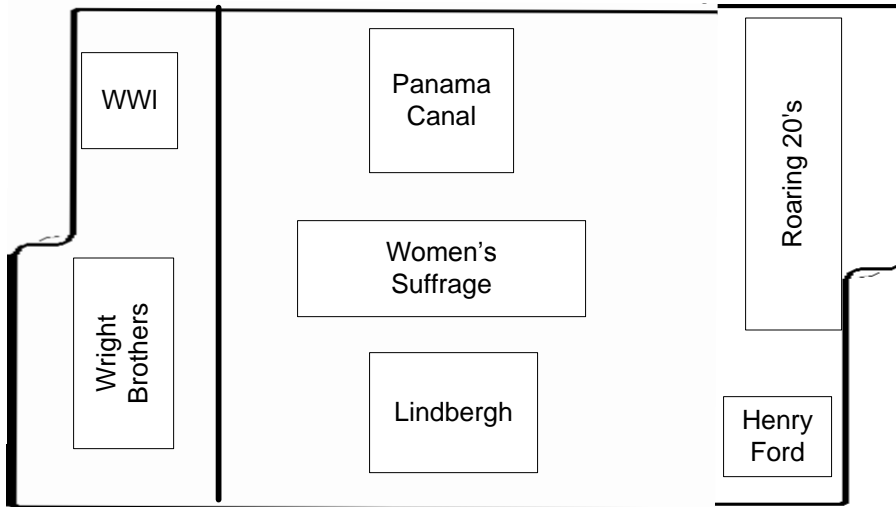




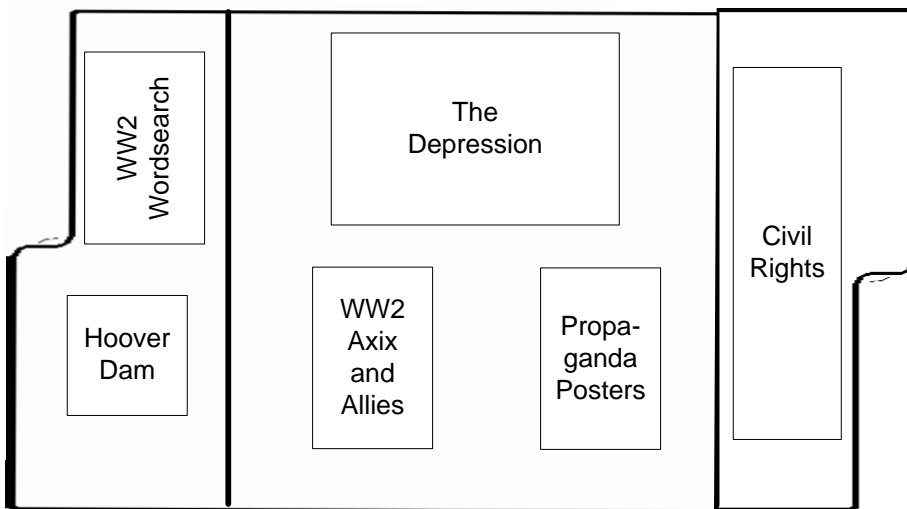
## Table of Contents

World War I  
The Wright Brothers  
The Panama Canal  
Women Gain the Right To Vote  
Charles Lindbergh  
Roaring 20's  
Henry Ford  
The Great Depression  
Hoover Dam  
World War II  
Propaganda Posters  
Civil Rights Movement  
The 1950's  
The Cold War  
John F. Kennedy  
The First Man of the Moon  
The Vietnam War  
Persian Gulf War  
Technology Boom  
Y2K

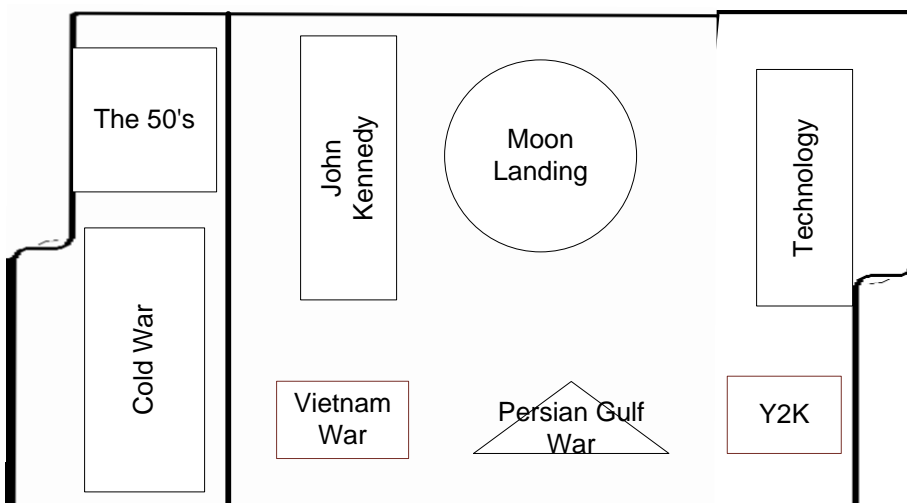
## Folder 1



## Folder 2



## Folder 3



# World War 1

World War 1 involved several countries in Europe that were split into two sides. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey were sided together and called the Central Powers. Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, and Russia were sided together and called The Allies. Because things were very tense between the two sides, a war could start easily. And it did!

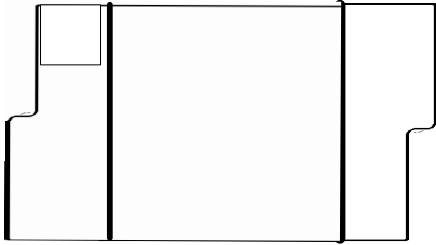
On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was visiting Bosnia, a small country just south of Austria-Hungary, when he was assassinated by a Serbian student. One month later, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Germany came to the aid of Austria-Hungary and Russia aided Serbia. Now the two sides were at war. For 4 years, the two sides faced each other along a line called the Western Front. Deep trenches were dug for protection, but those same trenches hindered each side from advancing very far against each other. Soldiers stayed in trenches for weeks at a time. Many men lost their lives coming out of the trenches to fight. Eventually, Turkey and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers. Italy, Greece, and Portugal joined to help the Allies.

In 1917, America joined the war with the Allied side when American ships were sunk by German u-boats going to Britain.

Germany launched one last attack on the Western front but failed. Germany surrendered. On June 28, 1919, Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles, a peace treaty with the Allies, but under protest. World War 1 had officially ended.



### Folder 1



Bigger piece-Cut out along black lines. Fold both sides inward on the red line to make a closed booklet. Smaller piece- Cut out along black lines. Cut it in half along the dotted line. Glue each piece on the top of the closed booklet to make a cover page for your booklet. Glue into lapbook. Read **World War 1**. Follow directions on booklet to complete activity.

Color  
blue

Central Powers  
Germany  
Austria-Hungary  
Turkey



Color  
yellow

Allied Powers  
Britain  
France  
Italy  
Belgium  
Russia

C  
U  
T



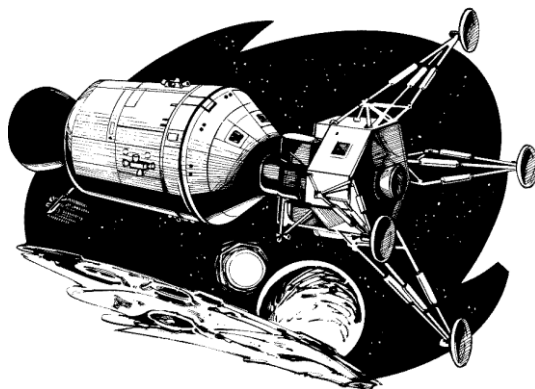
Cover label

## The First Man on the Moon

On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong, commander of the Apollo 11, became the first man to set foot on the moon. He was accompanied by Edwin E. Aldrin, affectionately known as Buzz. This event was televised to Earth and seen by millions! One year earlier, Armstrong, Aldrin, and a third person, Michael Collins became members of the Apollo 11 mission. They would be the first humans to try landing on the moon.

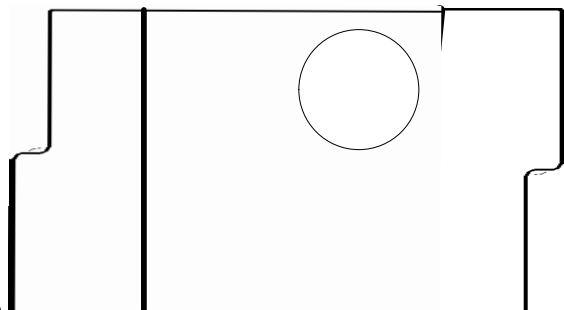
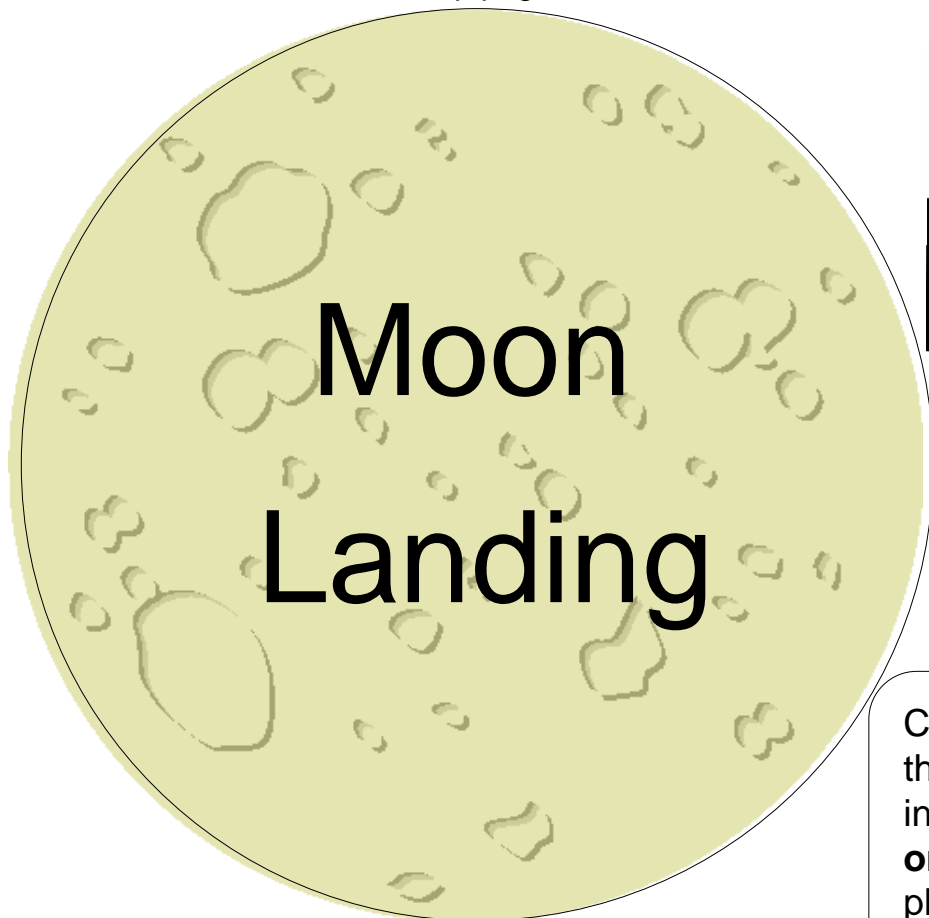
The spacecraft was called the Apollo 11. It left Cape Canaveral, Florida on July 16, 1969. Four days later, on July 20, it went into orbit around the moon. They operated the lunar module, Eagle, separated from the spacecraft, and landed on the surface of the moon. There were large boulders in the landing area so they had to search for a flat landing spot.

Several hours after the landing, Armstrong got out of the Eagle, stepped onto the surface of the moon and declared, "This is one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Fifteen minutes later Aldrin became the second person to step on the moon. They spent 2 1/2 hours on the moon gathering rock samples and doing experiments. Before they left, they placed an American flag on the moon's surface to let the world know that America was first to land on the moon! The three returned home on July 24 and became national heroes!

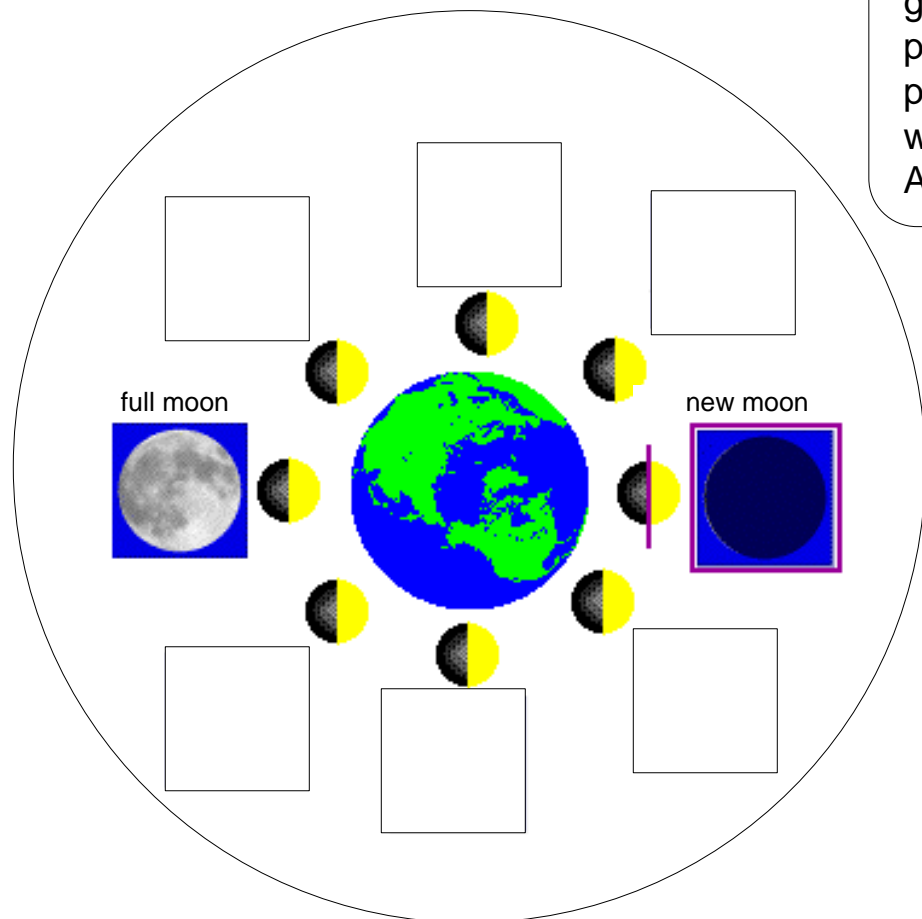


Top page

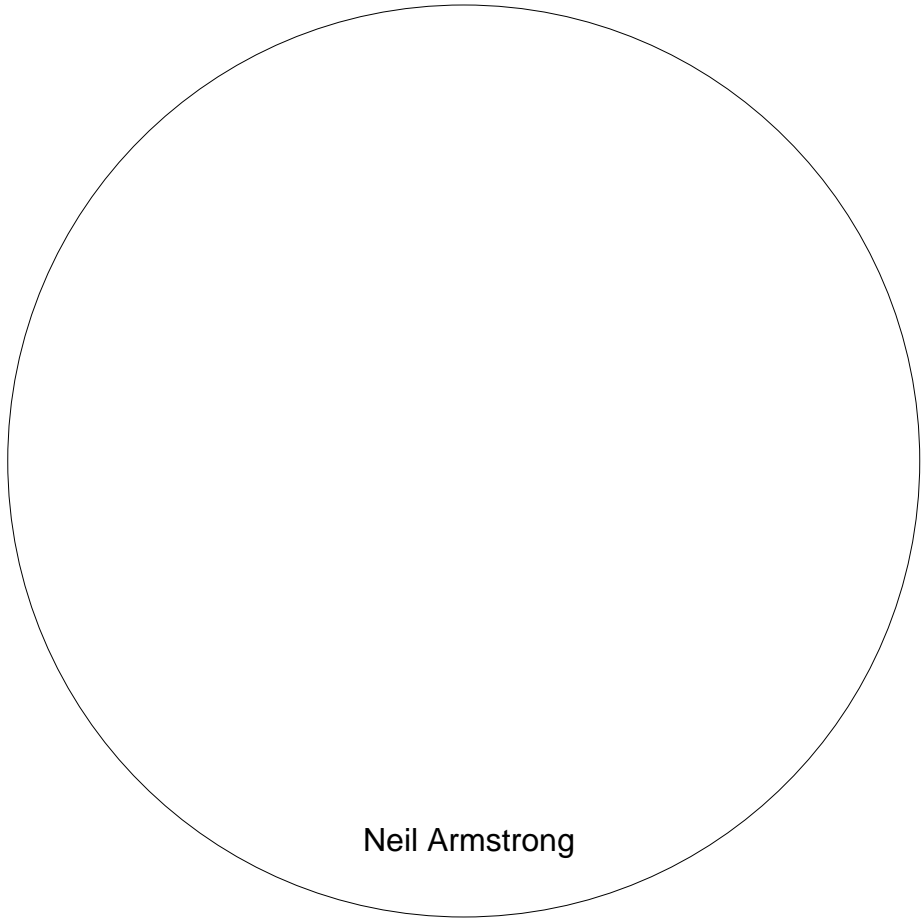
Folder 3



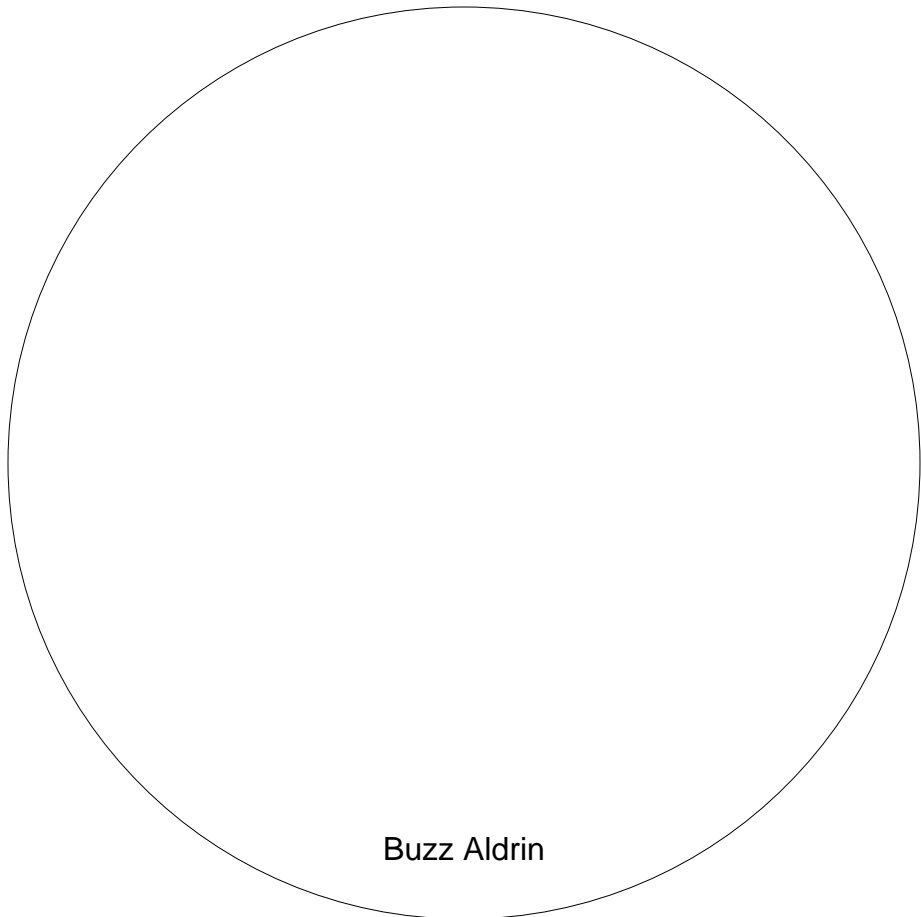
Cut out the 4 circles and staple at the top with the title on top. Glue into lapbook. Read **The First Man on the Moon**. Cut out small moon phases pictures on next page and glue onto correct place on moon phases circle (Or color in the moon phases). On the last two circles, write about astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin.



Goes with next page



Neil Armstrong



Buzz Aldrin

## The Technology Boom

The 20th century, by far, was the most exciting time of technological change in history. Changes in technology have had a profound effect, improving the lives of humankind worldwide.

Technological achievement came at such a fast pace that people now complain that they are overwhelmed with all of the information and gadgets available today. Things that seemed mysterious a hundred years ago have now become a part of our everyday lives.

So what technological achievement of the 20th century do you feel has been most important? According to a 1999 survey, Americans feel that the invention of the computer, television, and refrigerator were the top three achievements of the 20th century – and most feel that this technology has made life more comfortable.

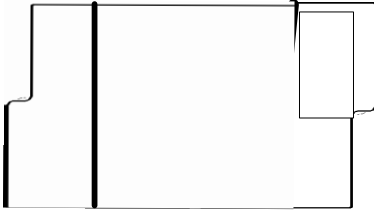
One hundred years ago, you could not have walked into your kitchen and turned on running water or flicked the switch by your door and have instant light.

Here is a list of a few achievements from the 20th century. Look over them. Think about which ones you use every day and don't really give a second thought. Remember, for every advancement in technology, there is someone behind it who needs to be remembered and thanked.

Electricity  
Cars  
Airplanes  
Running Water  
Radios  
Televisions  
Computers

Telephones  
Air Conditioning  
Refrigeration  
Highways  
Advanced Health and  
Medical Equipment  
Washers and Dryers

### Folder 3



Cut out and glue into lapbook. Read **The Technology Boom**. Draw a line to match the earlier technology with the newer of today.

