

THEN AND NOW

How have things changed? How have they stayed the same?



How are the students like you?	Look closely at the toys. What toys are familiar?	How are the students different than you?

The dictionary tells us that **HISTORY** is the study of the past. We can start learning history by looking at how some things are different than what we know today, and some things are the same as what we know today.

Have you ever played with a kite? Did you have to run like this little boy?

Kites have been a toy that children play with for over 1000 years! That is a long time!



In this book, we will **explore** things from the past. Can you guess what they look like today?

***Explore:** we're going to look closely at things and think about them*

HOME

Homes have changed a lot over the years. Not only on the outside, but how they look inside, too.



Look closely at the home on page 3.

What is the home made of?	
What are the people doing?	
What kind of animals do they have?	
How is this home different from your home?	
How is this home like your home?	
What do you think the round object on the left could be?	



*This is a teepee home from 1915.
What do you see? How do you think
it would feel to live here?*



*This is the home of Bishop Halsey
from Atlanta, GA from 1899. What
do you see? How do you think it
would feel to live here?*



*This is called a Windmill Home from
1930. What do you see? How do
you think it would feel to live here?*



*This is an Adobe Hut home from
1914. It is made by Navajo Indians.
What do you see? How do you think
it would feel to live here?*

TECHNOLOGY THEN AND NOW

Our homes have lots of things in them. Anything people **create** (make) to solve problems and make life easier or more fun is called ***technology***.

Technology inside our homes has changed over the years. Let's look at some of them. Guess what you think it is before going to the next page.

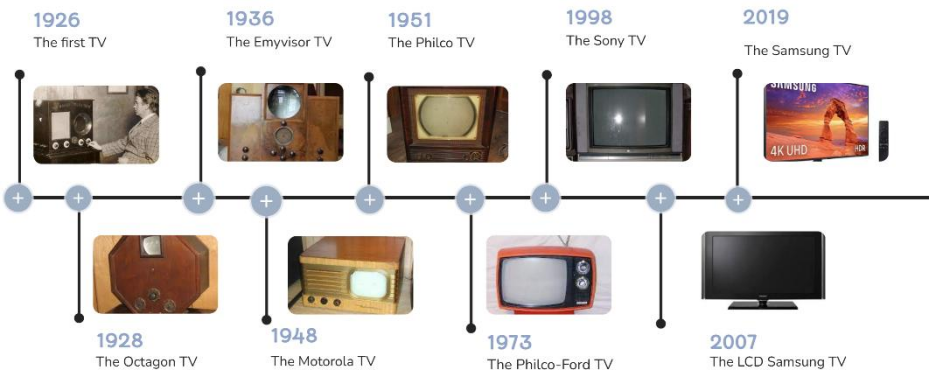


What could it be?



Did you make a guess? This is a television (TV). It doesn't even have a remote. You have to turn the dial to make it work.

Here is a TIMELINE of the history of television.



How have TVs changed over time?

More facts about TV in history:

- Programs on TV started in 1940
- There were 3 major channels. Yep, only 3!
- By 1960, homes had maybe a **dozen** channels to choose from. *How many is a dozen?*
- It wasn't until the 1980s that cable offered a lot of channels for people to watch.
- Here are some other examples of TVs from the early 1950s. How are they different from your TV? What's the same?



Same as my TV	Different than my TV



Model C2227—21" blonde oak console
21" consoles start at \$299.95

Model F2218—21" Provincial in maple
21" half door consoles start at \$369.95*

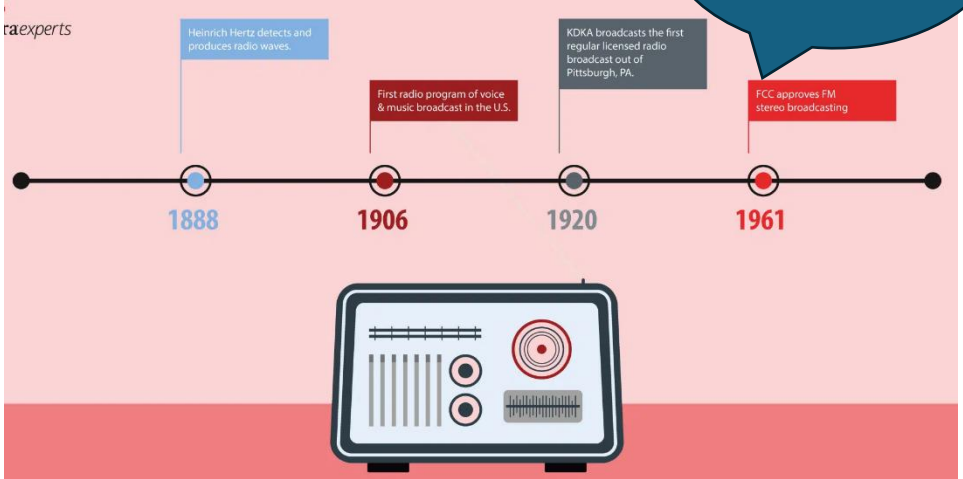
Model C2516—21" mahogany console
21" consoles start at \$399.95

Here's another guess for you. What do you think this is? Make a guess before you turn the page.



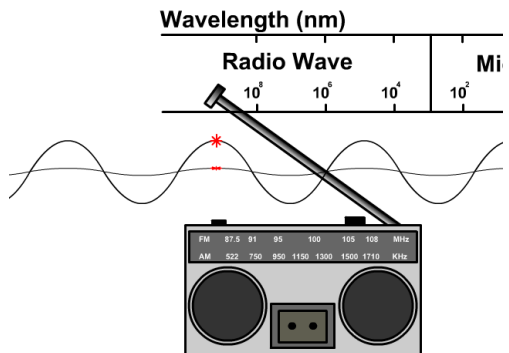
Did you make a guess? This is a radio. Have you ever seen a radio before? Radios have been around since 1897. They are 50 years older than TVs.

The FCC is a federal group that makes sure radio and TV is good.



Heinrich Hertz: He was a scientist who figured out how radio waves travel through air. We can't see the waves, but a radio picks them up and we can listen to them.

Broadcast means to send out a message that gets picked up by a radio or a TV so everyone can hear the message.





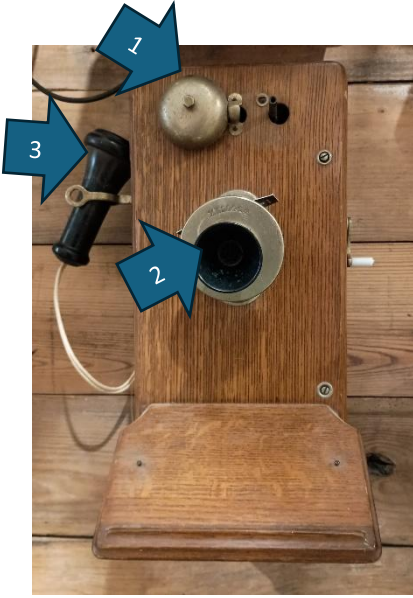
Stories about the Radio:

BJ Woods: “When I was a kid, we had a radio powered by a big battery. I used to tune in and listen to the *Grand Old Opry* on Saturday nights. Also, there was a call-in and request country music show on weeknights. Sign off (all broadcasting would stop until the next day) for the radio station was about midnight. Loved the radio.”

What do you like to listen to?	
What do you listen on?	
What makes your story different from stories from the past?	

Let's try one more guess. What do you think this is?





Let's take a closer look.

1. This is a bell. It will ring when someone wants to speak to you.
2. This is what you speak into.
3. This is what you put to your ear so you can hear.

Here's a newer one that might look more familiar.



This also rings when someone wants to speak to you. The handle lets you speak and listen at the same time.



Have you made a guess yet?

These are both telephones. You can see how telephones have changed over the years as you read this timeline.



Which phone looks most like the phones used in your family?

Stories about Phones:



The earliest phones used an **operator**. The operator was someone who would connect one phone to another phone.

Lulu from New York was a phone operator. “The light would come on. We would pick up and say, “Operator”. They would then tell you what they wanted, and you connected them to whatever it was they needed or wanted.”

Telephone operator Carol tells what she used to do. “We wrote down the city you were calling, your telephone number, and the number you were calling. We then had to connect you. Some people called with emergencies. I didn’t know what to do. It was scary!”

How are telephones different today than they were in the past?	
How do you use technology to talk to people?	

Other things in the home to explore:



Here is a fireplace. Students who live in colder places may be familiar with these.



These are typewriters. Put a piece of paper around the **cylinder** and write your letter. Don't make any mistakes!

You will have to pull out the paper and start over again. What do we use today instead of typewriters?



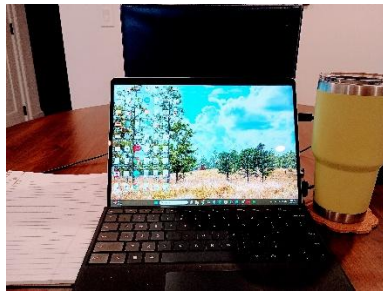
Cylinder- a tube-like shape



Computers now do the job of a typewriter. Did you know, a computer once took up entire rooms?



Computers are getting smaller and smaller.



Now, we have cell phones that are just like the computers that filled the whole room!



THINGS
PEOPLE
WEAR
AND DO



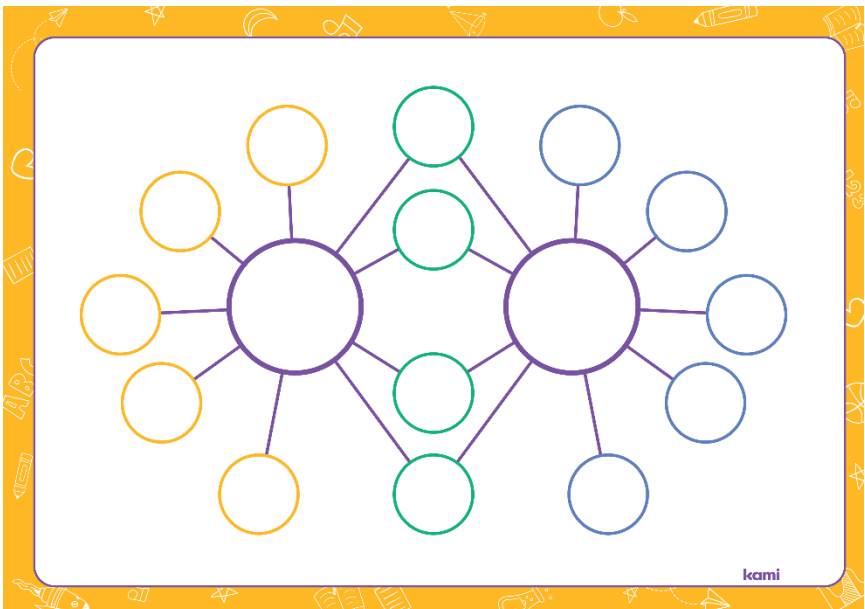
CLOTHES

Things we wear change over time. This is a picture of Willow in 2025. She lives in Oklahoma. How are her clothes like your clothes? How are they different?



Look closely at the children in this picture from

1910. Choose one of them to compare to yourself. How are your clothes like the child in the picture? How are your clothes different?





Choosing an Order

Look at the three pictures. Which picture of children is the oldest?

Which picture is the most recent?

The oldest picture is _____ because

_____.

The most recent picture is _____

because _____

_____.

What clothes would you like to try on? I want to try picture _____.

It would feel _____.

_____.



Hm, where are these pictures? What is happening? If we visited today, what would be the same? What would be different?



Things that are the same	Things that are different

TOYS



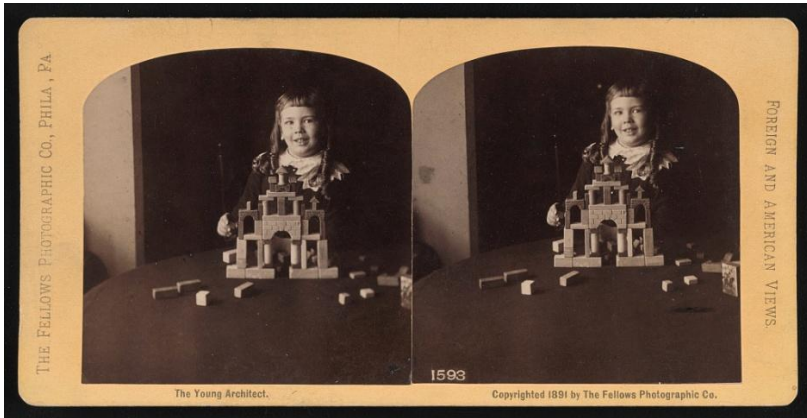
We all love toys! Some toys change over time. Lots of toys have stayed the same. What familiar things do you see in these pictures?



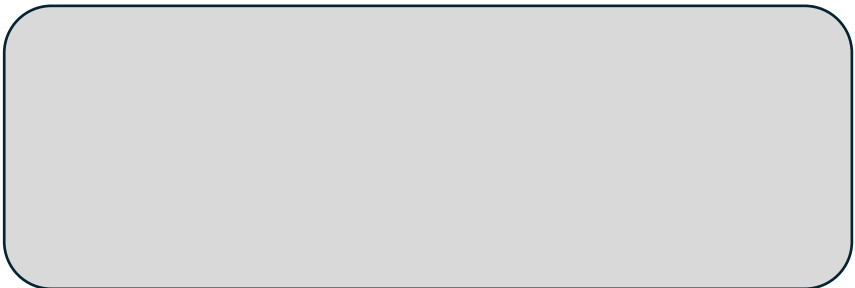


What might be different between these two? How might a toy like this change in the future?





What is she using to build? Can you build with the same materials? What other materials do we have to build with?



SCHOOL



A public school is a place where children learn. This is a picture from 1899. Look around your classroom. How is the picture different?

A large, empty, rounded rectangular box with a light orange background, intended for a student's response to the question.

Stories About School: What was it Like?

Molly's Story



The girls are playing *hopscotch*.
Have you played?



This is *battledore and shuttlecock*. What does this game look like?



Have you ever played *marbles*?

There were ten words to be learned every week with a spelling test every Friday. Singing lessons were a nightmare. I had no ear and never hit the right note. Then there was morning assembly when shoes were checked for cleanliness. All our work was done on **slates** (see next page). We wrote on them with a scratchy slate pencil or white chalk and cleaned them with spit and dirty bits of rags.

The playground was hard. We had games—skipping, **hopscotch**, ball games, **battledore and shuttlecock**, **marbles**, and **snobs**.

Stories About School: What was it Like?

Thelma's Story



This is a *horse-drawn hack*.
What's another name we could use for "hack"?

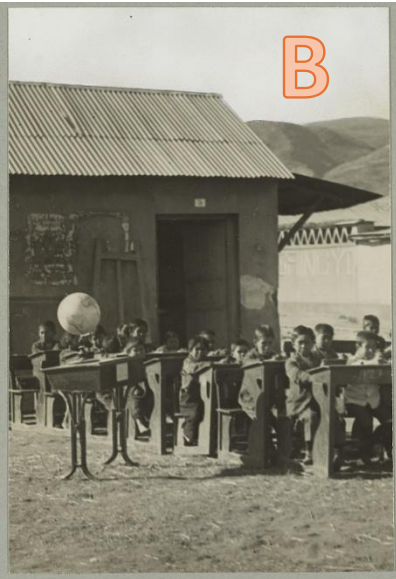


This is a *slate* with chalk. What would you need to clean your slate after a lesson?



This is a *victrola*. It is the first type of record player. They didn't have speakers. Where do you think sound comes out?

We sat in double seats in the classroom, and I remember the restrooms were located outdoors. During grades 3 - 8, I attended one-room schools. I remember walking to school in the snow and rain, and then finally being able to ride in a **horse-drawn hack**. I often started school in the dark and arrived home after dark. At the end of each school day, we marched out the rooms, into the hallway, and down the front steps, two at a time, while a march played on the **Victrola**.



Here are pictures of school classes. What class do you think picture A is? What class do you think picture B is?

Picture A is _____ class because _____.

Picture B is _____ class because _____.

Have you had to use a pencil sharpener? What is the difference between these sharpeners? Which kind of sharpener is in your classroom?



or



Think about it: We've seen a lot of pictures and heard a few stories about school.

What things are like your school life?

What things are different than your school life?





GETTING TO SCHOOL AND HOME AGAIN

How do you get to school? How do you get to the store? What if you want to go someplace far away, how could you get there?

Let's explore getting around.



Look, Learn, and Think About the Pictures

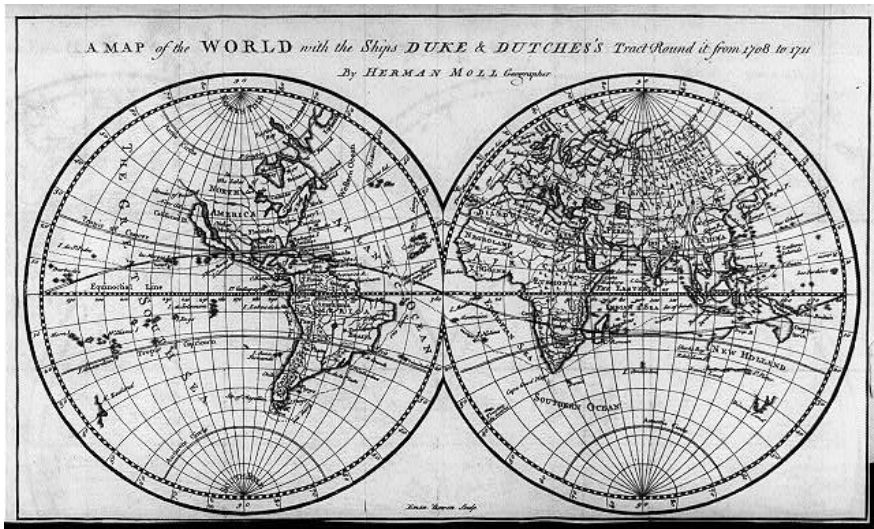
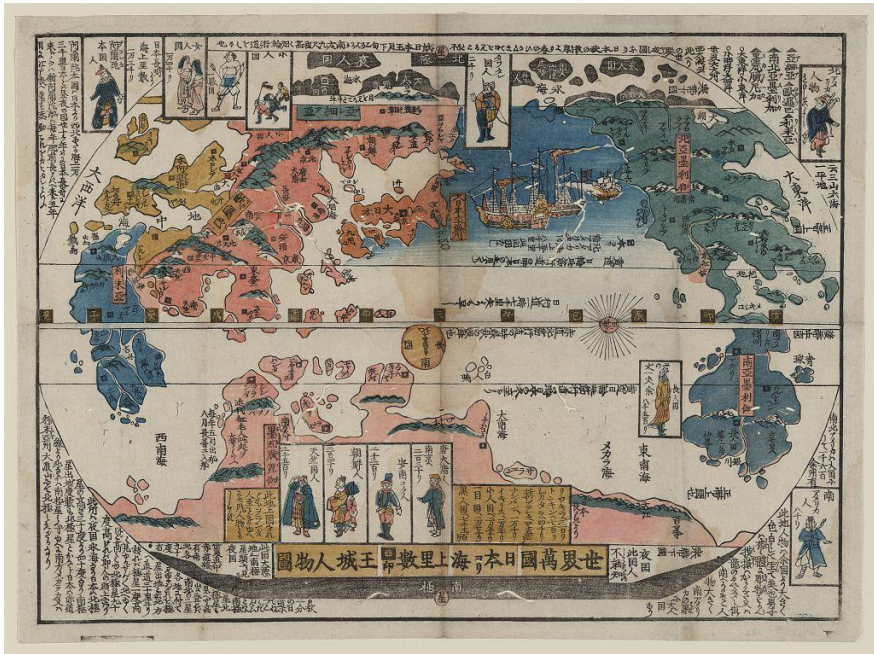
	<p>This boy is riding _____ to get to school.</p>	<p>Do you or anyone you know ride their bike to school?</p>
	<p>These children are _____ to school.</p>	<p>Do you or anyone you know walk to school?</p>
	<p>These children ride _____ to school.</p>	<p>What would it be like to ride a horse to school?</p>
	<p>These children use _____ to go to school in the winter.</p>	<p>What would it be like to ride on a sled to go to school?</p>
	<p>The first _____ was pulled by a horse.</p>	<p>Do you think a bus today is faster or slower than a horse-drawn bus?</p>

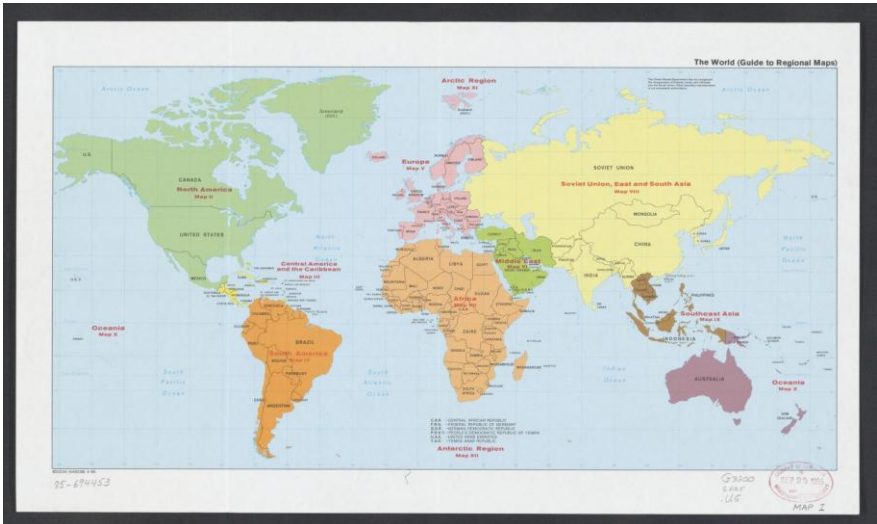
Here is a map of the world in 1581. That is almost 500 years ago!



Explore a Map Activity	
<p>What do you see? Look closely at this map. Describe some of the things you see.</p>	
<p>What do you feel? How does this picture make you feel? What would you feel like if you were in the picture?</p>	

Here are some other pictures of the world.





After looking at the maps, circle any of these statements that are true. Cross off ones that are false.

- All maps look the same.
- Maps come in different languages.
- Maps can be colorful.
- World maps show where we go shopping.
- Two maps have people drawn on them.
- Maps have words.
- Maps show places.
- Maps don't show land.

LET'S MAKE A KITE

Making kites is something children have done for a long time. Follow these directions to make your own kite. This is a fun STEM activity.



STEM stands for **Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math**

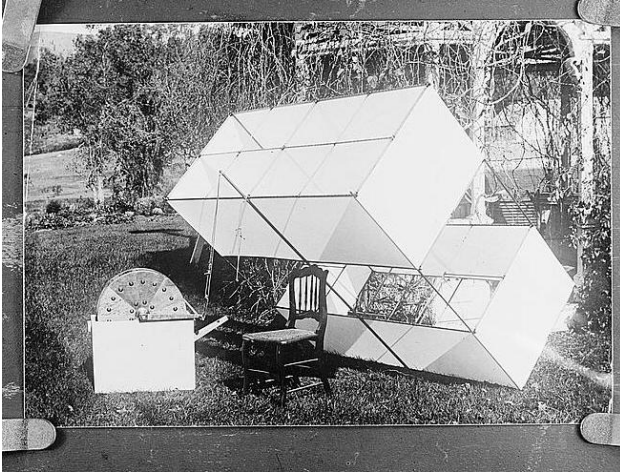
Science is learning how the world works. We study science in class. We want to learn about how a kite moves.

Technology can be computers, iPhones, and games. It can also be tools like a pencil sharpener or a hammer. A kite is a kind of technology.

Engineering is building or making things. We're going to make a kite.

Math helps us record information with numbers, such as how far we have to run to get our kite to stay up in the air. We'll also need to measure paper and string when we make our kite.

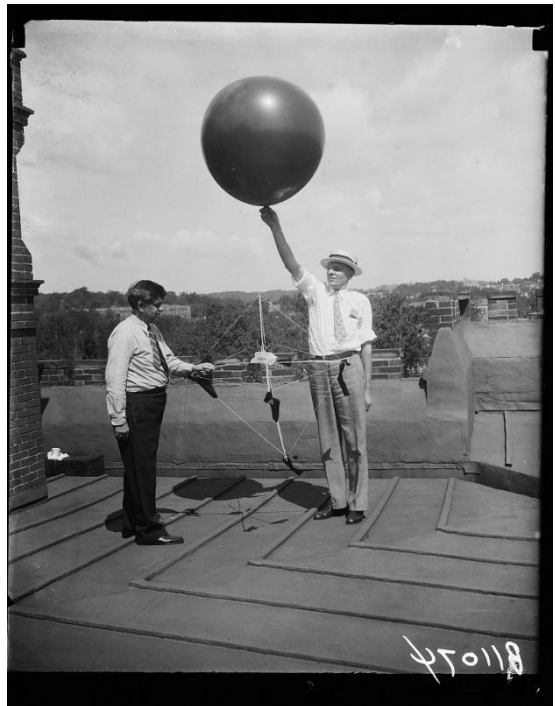




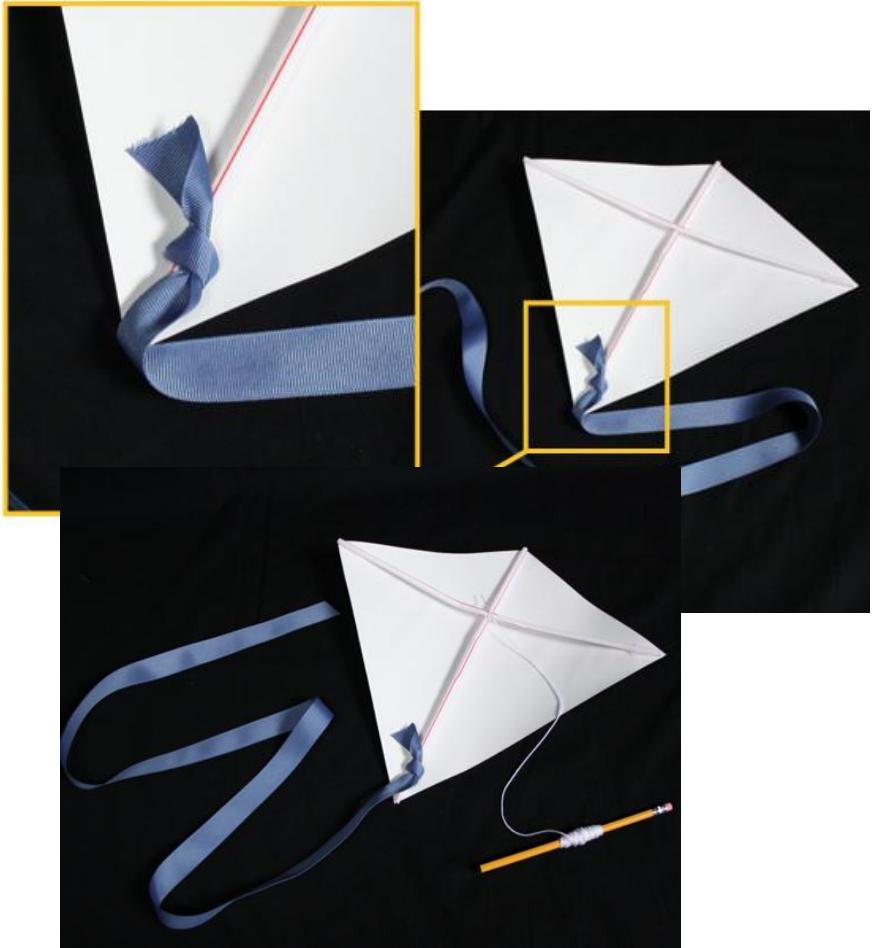
Some kites
can be huge.

Some kites help
scientists learn
about the weather.

A scientist is
someone who works
with science. They
like to find out
about things.



Follow the teacher's direction to make your kite.



Flying a Kite	
My kite did/did not fly. (circle)	A kite flies up/down in the sky. (circle)
I ran/did not run to get my kite to fly. (circle)	A kite is/is not a toy children played with in the past.
My kite stayed up for a little while/a long while .	Someone helped/did not help me with my kite.
I helped/did not help someone with their kite.	I like/do not like playing with a kite.

Draw a picture of you flying a kite.

Resources Used:

- Page 8: Timeline of the History of TV by Marta Gil Salcedo on genially.com
- Page 9: TV advertisement: <https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/vintage-tv-set-ads-1950s/>
- Page 11: Radio timeline: <https://www.sierraexperts.com/national-radio-day-the-evolution-of-radio/>
- Page 12: BJ Wood Radio Narrative: childhood friend
- Page 15: Evolution of the Telephone on InformationQ.com
- Page 16: Lulu Anderson, telephone operator narrative: <https://www.kaatscast.com/telephone-tales-with-switchboard-operator-lulu-anderson/>
- Page 16: Carol, telephone operator narrative: <https://theswitchboard.substack.com/p/-meeting-my-muse-a-switchboard-operators>
- Page 18 top: Large computer image: <https://retrocomputingforum.com/t/a-survey-of-room-sized-computers/379/5>
- Page 18 bottom: Child with Cell Phone: <https://theeverymom.com/when-to-give-your-kids-a-cell-phone/>
- Page 21: Double Bubble image is available for free through Kami <https://www.kamiapp.com/library/resources/MCEAeLCGYjf4-double-bubble-map-landscape>
- Page 25 bottom: Toy car image by Getty
- Page 26: Legos image <https://www.legolanddiscoverycenter.com/michigan/information/blog/how-to-build-a-lego-race-car/>
- Page 30 Right: Electric Pencil Sharpener by Sam Store
- Page 38: Kite images by *Into the Wind* <https://intothewind.com/>

Image References

- Cover Page: Let's Play Together (1955). Library of Congress, 2018756783
- Page 2: Boy Playing with Kite, Sikkim (1965). Library of Congress, LC-KAN05-0009 [item] [P&P]
- Page 3: Home Sweet Home (1877). Library of Congress, 90712759
- Page 5 top: Home Sweet home (1910). Library of Congress, LOT 11443 [P&P]
- Page 5 second: Home of Bishop Holsey, Atlanta, GA (1899). 2001705880
- Page 5 third: Windmill. Home Sweet Home (1931). Library of Congress, 2018734313
- Page 5 bottom: Home (1914). Library of Congress, 90708128
- Page 6: Photo of TV by Laurie Boulden
- Page 9: Photo of TV by Laurie Boulden
- Page 10: Photo of radio by Laurie Boulden
- Page 11: Heinrich Hertz portrait (1900). Library of Congress, RPA 00847 box 17
- Page 12: Old Radio photo by Laurie Boulden
- Page 13: Old Phone photo by Laurie Boulden
- Page 14: Rotary Phone photo by Laurie Boulden
- Page 15: Long Distance Telephone Switchboard (1900). Library of Congress, 2017651466
- Page 17 top: Old Fireplace photo by Laurie Boulden
- Page 17 middle: Old Typewriter photo by Laurie Boulden
- Page 17 bottom: Elizabeth penny seated at Remington Typewriter (1910). Library of Congress, 2023634286
- Page 18 middle left: School Computer Lab (1980). Library of Congress, 2011636104
- Page 18 right: Laptop Computer photo by Laurie Boulden
- Page 20: Willow photo by Laurie Boulden
- Page 21: Syrian Children Playing in the Street (1910). Library of Congress, 2003656220
- Page 22 top: Children (1922). Library of Congress, 2016891314
- Page 22 middle: Prince of Wales Portrait (1750). Library of Congress, 96524454

Page 22 bottom: Image of Children in 1980

Page 23 top: Children's Delight (1905). Library of Congress, 2016817784

Page 23 middle: Long Beach (1915). Library of Congress, 2014705683

Page 23 bottom: Beach with Sunbathers (1920). Library of Congress, 2019673051

Page 24 top: baby's First Toy (1895). Library of Congress, 2018694674

Page 24 bottom left: Everybody's Friend (1871). Library of Congress, 2017660442

Page 24 bottom middle: Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence, a Redeemed Slave Child (1863). Library of Congress, 2010647885

Page 24 bottom right: C. Fleming Jr. (1894). Library of Congress, 2016692593

Page 25 top: Boy in a Toy Car (1959). Library of Congress, 2020636705

Page 26 Top: The Young Architect (1891). Library of Congress, 2002736586

Page 27: Teacher and students in Classroom at Whittier Primary School (1899). Library of Congress, 2017645693

Page 28 Top: Girls Playing Hopscotch (1942). Library of Congress, 2017835800

Page 28 Middle:

Page 28 Bottom: Shooting Marbles (1940). Library of Congress, 2017719530

Page 29 Top: Mrs. Sophie Gummey in Horse-Drawn hack (1909). Library of Congress, 2014684072

Page 29 Middle: Slate and Chalk

Page 29 Bottom: Victrola photo by Laurie Boulden

Page 30 Top: School Children Exercising on the Lawn (1899). Library of Congress, 97503096

Page 30 Bottom: Indian Children in School (1900). Library of Congress, 2012647045

Page 31 Left: Hand Sharpener photo by Laurie Boulden

Page 32: Children from Dead Ox Flat get off the Bus (1939). Library of Congress, 2017773603

Page 33 Top: Bike and Man with Cart Near the Laundry (1932). Library of Congress, 2016820074

Page 33 Second: Children Walking to School (1946). Library of Congress, 92519172

Page 33 Middle: Going to School (1891). Library of Congress, 2022652694

Page 33 Fourth: Children on Sleigh (1900). Library of Congress, 99614999

Page 33 Bottom: School Children of the 6th Division Horse-drawn Car (1899). Library of Congress, 2001703601

Page 34: Political Map of the World (2021).

Page 35: map of the world (1581). Library of Congress, 2005692035

Page 36 Top: A View of the People of the World and their Distance from Japan (1900). Library of Congress, 2008661048

Page 36 Bottom: Map of the World with Ships Duke and Dutchess' Tract Round It (1726). Library of Congress, 2007677057

Page 37: The World Guide to Regional Maps (1985). Library of Congress, 85694453

Page 38: Child with a Kite

Page 40 Top: Weather Bureau Kite (1918). Library of Congress, 2016819523

Page 40 Bottom: US Weather Experts to Feel Pulse of Hurricane (1936). Library of Congress, 2016887874

Page 41: Principles of Flight Teacher Guide (2010). NASA

