8th Grade Assignment Sheet **Date:** 5/16/13

POD A

Communications **Book** **Yes** **No**

Donahy:

Sent. Edit. - Wk. 15
Sent. #1

"Anne Frank" video
Study for Test +
finish library books

History **Book** **Yes** **No**

Hook:

read article for Section 19-2
& answer ws questions
Be sure to bring History book on Tues.

Mathematics **Book** **Yes** **No**

Meek: **Algebra 1**

Pg 386 11-28-11

Pre-Algebra

Pg 592 9-23-11

Science **Book** **Yes** **No**

Most:

- Review
- Study for test tomorrow.

Name _____

Week #15 Sentence Editing

1. goat's milk are easier two digest then Cow's milk, so it is often used for baby food

2. mercury venus mars and pluto resemble our planet in size chemical composition and density

3. albert Einstein discovered that the faster things move, the heavier it became

4. the cucumber and the tomato isn't vegetables, there fruits

5. the bark of redwood trees can't never burn_____it is fireproof and won't ignite either

Chapter 19, Section 2 (Pages 588–593)

Inventions

Essential Question

How did the inventions of the late 1800s revolutionize society?

Directions: As you read, complete a chart like the one below to show how inventions of the late 1800s affected society.

Invention	Effect on Society
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

Notes | Read to Learn

Communications (pages 589–590)

Explaining

How did new inventions help unify the country?

New inventions of the 1800s helped people communicate more quickly over long distances. They also helped unify the country and promote economic growth.

The telegraph was introduced in 1844. By 1860, thousands of miles of telegraph lines connected the country. Operators sent messages by Morse code around the nation. In 1866 Cyrus Field laid telegraph cable across the Atlantic Ocean. Messages could then be sent between America and Europe, bringing nations closer together.

Telegrams allowed messages to be sent almost instantly. Telegrams were used to order goods, to send stories from reporters to newspapers, and to send personal messages.

Alexander Graham Bell took communications one step further. He invented the telephone. Businesses were the first to use telephones. Even so, telephones quickly became popular in homes as well.

Notes | Read to Learn

The Genius of Invention (pages 590–592)

Categorizing

List at least two inventions under each category.

Household use:

Business use:

Thousands of inventions were created in the United States in the late 1800s. Many, like the typewriter and adding machine, were designed to help businesses. Others were used in everyday life. In 1888 George Eastman invented the Kodak, a small box camera that made it easier and cheaper to take pictures. John Thurman made housework easier with his invention of the vacuum cleaner.

Thomas Edison set up a laboratory to make inventions. Out of his laboratory came the motion picture projector, the phonograph, the storage battery, and most importantly, the electric lightbulb. Edison also developed power plants that could produce electric power. By 1882, he had built an electric power plant in New York City that lit up 85 buildings.

George Westinghouse added to Edison's work. In 1885 he built transformers that could send electric power more cheaply over long distances. Soon factories, trolleys, streetlights, and lamps throughout the nation were powered by electricity.

Several African Americans developed inventions. Lewis Howard Latimer improved the wire for the lightbulb. Granville Woods patented the electric incubator and various railroad improvements. Elijah McCoy invented a device for oiling machinery. Jan E. Matzeliger developed a shoe-making machine that changed the shoe industry.

A Changing Society (pages 592–593)

Making Connections

What industries today use assembly lines?

In 1903 Henry Ford started his own auto-making company in Detroit. In 1908 he introduced the Model T. This car was sturdy and affordable. It became popular. Ford also created a new way to make cars—the **assembly line.** On the assembly line, each worker performed one production task again and again. The assembly line was soon used in other industries as well. The assembly line allowed **mass production,** or production of large quantities, of goods. This reduced costs and prices.

Merchants looked for better ways to sell their goods. Many began using the mail. Companies like Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck printed catalogs of their goods. Chain stores, such as F.W. Woolworth's "five-and-ten-cent stores," grew rapidly. These were stores with branches in many places.

Inventions Chapter 19, Section 2

Name _____

A. Define these terms:

1. ____ assembly line	A. Henry Ford's first car
2. ____ mass production	B. worker performs same task over and over
3. ____ Model T	C. producing large quantities of goods

B. Answer these questions using the reading worksheet for Section 2.

4. How did new inventions help unify our country? **(2 pts.)**

5. Describe the difference between a telegraph and a telephone? **(2 pts.)**

6. What are three inventions that helped to improve communications? **(bullet your answers) (3pts.)**

7. List two inventions that helped to improve businesses and **explain the impact of each? (4 pts.)**

8. How did merchants improve the way of selling their goods? **(2 pts.)**

9. Why were the inventions of the light bulb, power plants, and transformers so important? **(2 pts.)**

C. Match the inventor with his invention.

10. ____ Alexander Graham Bell	A. vacuum cleaner
11. ____ Cyrus Field	B. electric egg incubator
12. ____ Thomas Edison	C. Kodak camera
13. ____ Elijah McCoy	D. adding machine
14. ____ George Eastman	E. telegraph transatlantic cable
15. ____ Granville Woods	F. shoe-making machine
16. ____ John Thurman	G. motion picture projector
17. ____ William Burroughs	H. device for oiling machinery
18. ____ Jan Matzeliger	I. telephone