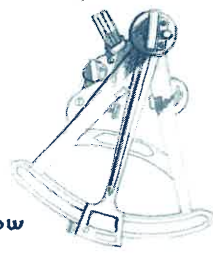


TEACHER'S KEY TO EXPEDITION NOTES



INSTRUCTIONS: To make a "working key," copy a set of Expedition Notes and fill in the blanks with the answers below

TRANSPORTATION

Journey Through Time

- STEAMER: 1890s WAGON: 1840s
- TRAIN: 1880s AIRPLANE: 1940s
- SAILING SHIP: 1790s CAR: 1920s
- CANOE: 1800s

THINGS TO WEAR

Who Wore What?

- POTATO PICKER'S BELT: *Mexican worker*
- ID BADGE: *Woman Shipyard Worker*
- ELK TOOTH NECKLACE: *Native American Man*
- KIMONO: *Japanese Person*
- CALK BOOTS: *Logger*
- CEDAR MASK: *Native American Man*
- HAT WITH TEAPOT LAMP: *Coal Miner*
- APPLE PICKING BAG: *Orchard Worker*
- CRADLEBOARD: *Native American Woman*
- BEADED GAUNTLETS: *Native American Man*

NATURAL SETTINGS

Pages 22-24

NATURAL SETTINGS I

Expedition Notes

- 1. Mount St. Helens 2. water pipes, wires
- 3. ferns 4. blue 5. B. fluorescence 6. lava
- 7. volcanic bomb, ash, dacite, volcanic tuff, pumice
- 8. Floods of Lava

NATURAL SETTINGS II

Geologist's Notes

- 1. Roslyn, Black Diamond, Franklin, Issaquah, Carbonado, Newcastle 2. silicon
- 3. CALCITE—white
LIMONITE—brown
AZURITE—blue
CINNABAR—red
MALACHITE—green
HEMATITE—black
- 4. B. volcanic cones

5. Olympic Peninsula—*lumber*;

- Puget Sound—*salmon*; Cascades—*metal ores*;
- Columbia Basin—*loess/wheat, crops*
- 6. Spruce, redcedar, yellow cedar, Douglas-fir
- 7. glaciers of ice, about 16,500 years ago

NATURAL SETTINGS III

Geographer's Notes

- 1. map 2. Olympic Peninsula, Puget Sound, Cascade Mtns, Columbia Basin, Blue Mtns
- 3. HATS & TRADE—FUR PELTS—JOHN WORK
FLOUR—WHEAT—HEADER PUNCHER
FOOD—SALMON—PACKER
FUEL—COAL—SHOT LIGHTER
UNIT OF EXCHANGE—GOLD—YUKON PROSPECTOR
BUILDING MATERIALS—TIMBER—CHOKER SETTER
- BONUS: a. Before Present;
b. subterranean race of human beings

NATIVE HERITAGE

Pages 40-42

NATIVE HERITAGE I

Gathering Notes

- 1. C. Large baskets were often used for food storage and berry gathering, then later laundry and even the hop harvest as shown in the exhibit photo.
- 2. B. digging roots
- 3. C. Beads (shells were used by native peoples prior to introduction of beads by Euro-Americans)
- 4. Whale 5. C. Southern Coast Salish
- 6. Cedar 7. B. Berry baskets

NATIVE HERITAGE II

Expedition Notes

- 1. ROOT BAG—*Wasco/Nez Perce* BEADED DRESS—*Yakama*
SEALSKIN FLOAT—*Makah* CLAM BASKET—*Chinook*
DIGGING STICK—*Nez Perce*
- 2. Coastal 3. Plateau 4. C. writer
- 5. D. Spokane Salish 6. TUMP
- 7. PETROGLYPH—*image carved in stone*
PICTOGRAPH—*image painted on stone*

TEACHER'S KEY

NATIVE HERITAGE III

Native Heritage Notes

1. clams, camas root, berries, acorns, fish, elk, deer
2. 6 beaver pelts 3. 362
4. DOLL—*Nez Perce/Yakama*—Plateau
CRADLEBOARD—*Nez Perce*—Plateau
NOVEL BY MOURNING DOVE—*Colville*—Plateau
HALIBUT HOOK—*Makah*—Coastal
CORN HUSK BAG—*Nez Perce*—Plateau
COILED CEDAR BASKET—*Cowlitz/Nisqually*—Coastal
5. a medium of recording tribal history and genealogy, teaching children, and maintaining cultural traditions and spiritual beliefs
6. Puyallup tribal land 7. Medicine Creek
8. malaria, smallpox, measles, influenza, alcoholism, tuberculosis 9. storytelling, language, land, culture

ENCOUNTERS

Pages 54-56

ENCOUNTERS I

Explorer's Notes

1. Robert Gray—*America*
Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra—*Spain*
George Vancouver—*Britain*
James Cook—*Britain*
2. Lewis & Clark—*United States*
Isaac Stevens—*United States*
David Thompson—*Great Britain*
John & Josette Work—*Great Britain*
Spokane Garry—*Spokane People*
3. C. sea otter furs 4. the Columbia
5. B. Thomas Jefferson 6. Hudson's Bay
7. A. land for the U.S. government

ENCOUNTERS II

Expedition Notes

1. A&B, they were both eager to trade and showed no fear or distrust
2. to properly introduce George Vancouver to Maquinna
3. to secure land for the U.S. government and establish Indian Reservations
4. fur & food
5. selling: fish, venison, children; bartering for: knives, trinkets (brass buttons, thimbles, beads), and copper

6. disease—malaria, smallpox, measles, influenza, alcoholism, tuberculosis
 7. land, language, cultural traditions
- BONUS: first person known to have charted the entire Columbia River

ENCOUNTERS III

Trading Notes

1. trade goods: beads, furs, baskets, blankets, metal blades
 2. dried fish, copper pots, guns 3. sea otter furs
 4. traded for tea, silk, spices, and porcelain in China
 5. beaver pelts; sea otter pelts
 6. beaver fur was used to make elegant hats for both men and women
 7. over trapping of the beaver; establishment of U.S./Canada boundary at the 49th parallel
- BONUS: a. Robert Gray b. 1802 law forbidding trade with native people; monopoly by Britain's Hudson's Bay Company

CITIES & TOWNS

Pages 68-70

CITIES & TOWNS I

Notes From the Journey

1. wagon 2. B. 3 months 3. 1,500
4. D. Mules 5. B. less than a week
6. C. both land & work
7. TRAIL: toy tea set, powder horn, ox yoke, grease bucket, writing slate, ox shoes
TRAIN: doll, Authors Game, trunk of toys, railroad spikes, marbles, alphabet game

CITIES & TOWNS II

Town Meetings

1. Tacoma 2. Yakima 3. Seattle
 4. territorial; state; Olympia 5. Everett
 6. Walla Walla 7. Northern Pacific stop; network of competing railroads linked there
 8. Cooper & Levy—*Seattle*
Jasper—*Schwabachers Store*
George Washington Bush—*Tumwater*
Fruit Labels—*Yakima*
Surveyor's Chains—*Stamperde Pass*
- FINAL PROJECT: Centralia, Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Yakima, Sehome, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Bellingham

HER'S KEY

CITIES & TOWNS III

Investigation Notes

1. 1,000 to 36,000; 350 to 20,000; arrival of the railroad made it easier and quicker for people to get to the Northwest
2. building of the Great Northern Railroad terminus; Klondike Gold Rush
3. China; cheap and reliable labor; 1880-1890s
4. mining; land
5. Walla Walla; 1860s; Idaho & Montana gold fields Seattle; 1897-1899; Alaska & the Yukon (Gold was also discovered on the Fraser River in Canada, causing a boom in Bellingham during the late 1850s.)
6. Map: Tacoma*, Yakima*, Spokane*, Seattle* by 1915
BONUS: wheat, coal, salmon, apples, cattle, lumber

WAGeworkERS FRONTIER

Pages 90-92

WAGeworkERS FRONTIER I

Tools of the Trades

1. lamp
2. *51*; plane, wing compass, bevel square
3. Grapes, Apples, Peaches
4. HAYFORK—*wheat harvest*
PICK & PAN—*gold mining*
MOTH TRAP—*orcharding*
SAFETY LAMP—*coal mining*
IRON CHINK—*fishing & canning*
CALK BOOTS—*logging*
SHIPWRIGHT'S ADZE—*shipbuilding*
5. bindlestiff
6. C. coal mine

WAGeworkERS FRONTIER II

Job Hunting Notes

1. *51*; wheat harvest
2. strike
3. shot lighter, \$3.95 per day
4. Everett shinglemill; \$4.50 per day
5. wheat harvest, coal mining, logging
6. cannery; pack raw fish into cans
7. joiner; painter; assistant hull superintendent; also: clerks, purchasers, bandsaw workers, planers, framers, shipwrights, fasteners, carpenters, calkers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, coppersmiths, plumbers, pipefitters, as well as additional jobs listed on the "Department of Labor" poster.

8. fishing & canning; railroad
9. IWW: Industrial Workers of the World;
4L: Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen
BONUS: black cat

WAGeworkERS FRONTIER III

Union Notes

- STEP 1: Students look in the Wageworkers Frontier & Shinglemill areas
- STEP 2: Student assessment regarding pay, safety, working conditions
- STEP 3: a. stickerettes, buttons, handbooks, songbooks, public speeches, newspapers, rallies, infiltration in 4L camps.
b. TV, radio, Internet, direct mail, etc.
- STEP 4: a. Chicago, 1905; "One Union, One Label, One Enemy. An injury to one, an injury to all."
b. AFL: American Federation of Labor;
KOL: Knights of Labor
- BONUS: National Recovery Act (passed in 1933); a federal act regulating minimum wage and length of work day (8 hours)

HARD TIMES & HOMEFRONT

Pages 104-106

HARD TIMES & HOMEFRONT I

'40s Family Journal

- 1934: dam 1941: B. Pearl Harbor; World War II
1942: internment camp 1942: B. Boeing; airplanes;
1943: scrap: waste fats, metal, rubber
1944: rationed 1945: Japan

HARD TIMES & HOMEFRONT II

Wartime Work

1. scrap drives; built ships and airplanes; grew victory gardens; rationed goods
2. shipbuilding, airplane building, other jobs traditionally held by men; to assist with the war effort since many men were fighting in Europe and the South Pacific
3. discrimination; chauvinism; combined duties of work and family; making enough money to support the family; loss of jobs after war
4. African Americans found jobs at Boeing; Mexican braceros came north to help with the U.S. crop harvest

TEACHER'S KEY

5. AUDIO: man's shirt of wool or cotton with a collar, jeans or overalls without cuffs, low-heeled work shoes, loose-fitting jacket, bandana or skull cap (also boots and leather vest as shown in exhibit)
 6. B. woman airplane builder
 7. the U.S. government; because Boeing had a special contract to produce airplanes for the war.
- BONUS: person who removes temporary cleco fasteners so that the riveter can set permanent rivets

HARD TIMES & HOMEFRONT III

Survival Notes

- 1931: a. all around Washington, all around the country
 b. unemployment rates are high, no work to be found
 c. odd jobs, work on their shacks, scrounge coal and lumber, "pass the time" d. Seattle, Spokane, etc.
- 1934: a. Grand Coulee Dam, funded by the Works Progress Administration; b. to irrigate the Columbia Basin and produce hydroelectricity
 c. get your teeth fixed, earn a good wage, ensure food for your family, job security
- 1941: EXAMPLE: moved first to a relocation center then to an internment camp in California or Idaho; family loses farm and belongings; cold and crowded at the camp; attend school at the camp; living inside a fenced area, overseen by a guard; always wondering when and if you'll get to go home
- 1943: METAL—airplanes, antiaircraft guns, shells; COOKING FAT—explosives; RUBBER—lifeboats, jeep tires, gas masks, waterbags; PAPER—antiaircraft shells; ALUMINUM—airplane parts; GLASS—compasses; IRON—helmets, hand grenades; TIN—solder for electric connections
- 1945: The secret of Hanford was revealed when news of the Hiroshima & Nagasaki bombings was released. People heard the news via radio, after a news release from President Truman on August 6, 1945 announced what had happened.

MODERN WASHINGTON

Pages 118-120

MODERN WASHINGTON I River Notes

1. Columbia
 2. Salmon
 3. B. giant floods
 4. dams; C. electricity
 5. irrigating
 6. A. Captain Robert Gray
- BONUS: the Snake River

MODERN WASHINGTON II

Project Notes

1. WPA: Works Progress Administration
2. Grand Coulee Dam
3. machinist; electrician; pipefitter/plumber; concrete worker
4. irrigation and electricity
5. B. 14
6. Vera Claussen; accomplishments described in "Conversations With Washington"
7. dams provide irrigation water for orchards
8. dams prevent the salmon from getting up river; 90% of the salmon run was depleted by the building of dams on the Columbia River and its tributaries.

BONUS: Spokane, 1886

MODERN WASHINGTON III

Notes About "Nothing"

1. the project developed to build an atomic bomb and headed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
2. Site-W
3. area originally occupied by the Wanapum tribe; later a small community of farmers, ranchers, and orchard growers who lived off the fertile land—these people were relocated and their land condemned by the U.S. government after the decision to build the Hanford Engineer Works.
4. General Leslie R. Groves, a University of Washington graduate
5. plutonium
6. Hiroshima—uranium; Nagasaki—plutonium
7. 2,000 times more powerful than the blast of the largest bomb ever used before
8. World War II would end
9. A release of radioactive pollutants containing "green" uranium, including iodine 131 which passes into the human food chain via grazing cows and milk; a high incidence of cancer was later reported downwind of Hanford.
10. Hanford no longer produces nuclear materials; it is in a state of cleanup—a massive job and a change of focus, "from one of production to one of clean up," describes Eric Gerber in "Conversations with Washington."

BONUS: bombs; the two bombs whose detonation is credited with aiding in the end of WWII

THAT'S IT

HER'S KEY