



Tennessee Studies Weekly

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Streaming Morning News!

Natalia: Hi everyone, I'm Natalia.

Steven: And I'm Steven.

Natalia and Steven: We're best friends!

Steven: Natalia, these students haven't met us before. Why don't we introduce ourselves?

Natalia: Great idea, Steven! I am part Cherokee, one of the American Indian peoples. My ancestors escaped the Trail of Tears by hiding in the Smoky Mountains. My family and I are active in the Cherokee community.

Steven: I am part African American and part Hispanic. My mom and grandma are musicians. Their family took part in one of Tennessee's famous sit-ins during the Civil Rights Era in the 1960s. My dad is a Mexican immigrant. Years ago he came to Tennessee for work. After that he put himself through college where he and my mom met.

Natalia: We love history and we love Tennessee. We have a great teacher named Ms. Johnson. She has a lot of fun activities planned for the year.

Steven: And you get to come, too!

Natalia: But only if you promise to keep our awesome kids-only secret ...

Steven: We can travel through time!

Natalia: That's right! When we touch primary sources, we travel to that era of history. Primary sources are like historic documents, photos or artifacts. They can be audio recordings, diary entries, antiques or personal items.

Steven: It is so cool! But it only works on primary sources, not secondary sources. Secondary sources are created after an event,

by people who were not at the event. These include books or articles.

Natalia: There is also a third level of sources. These are called tertiary sources. They give a broad overview of a topic, and include encyclopedias and dictionaries.

Steven: Primary sources are vital. This is because accounts from someone who lived through an event tend to have better information. They are not filtered through the lens of someone who never experienced the event.

Natalia: Let's pretend we are going to make a movie about early settlers. I would first try to find accounts by colonists from that time. These would include diary entries, journals or other sources. I would also visit the sites where the settlements were first located. Then I would look at the tools and other objects they used in daily life.

Steven: After that, we would look at secondary sources such as books or biographies. These help us learn more about the historic context of the period.

Natalia: Both primary and secondary sources help us learn about a time period.

Steven: But we can only time travel using primary sources.

Natalia: Time traveling lets us see historic events. It also helps us learn about the great things in our state and nation. We can talk to people we meet and follow them as they go about their daily lives.

Steven: We can always get back to our own time. We just touch the same primary source, then we appear right back where we were. There is no visible lapse in time, so nobody ever misses us!

Natalia: We have had some amazing adventures.

Steven: We are going to have even more this year. We hope you come along with us!

Ms. Johnson: Natalia? Steven? Are you in there? We need to wrap up the webcast for today. Let's get back to the classroom. I've got some exciting activities planned!

Steven: Looks like we're almost out of time.

Steven and Natalia: See you in class!



When Natalia and Steven got back to the classroom, they took a seat at their worktable. Ms. Johnson had already laid out several maps on the table. There was also a box filled with metal pieces. Natalia immediately reached for it.

“What’s that, Ms. Johnson? You said you found this at an antique market?” Natalia said.

"You see this line?" Natalia asked as she pointed to the thin line that went all the way around the middle of the globe. "This is the equator, and it divides Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres. These lines that are parallel to the equator are the lines of latitude."

Natalia traced the jagged lines that also ran from north to south. "These aren't lines of longitude though. These are time zones. They follow political boundaries, not longitude lines."

"Well, these regions don't feel like they are upside down or in a different direction than we are because of gravity," Natalia said.

“Does it feel cold in here to you?” Natalia asked as she put the final piece of the puzzle in place.

"I don't but they do," she pointed to a glowing light in the distance. She and Steven trudged through the ice and snow in that direction. They came to a large cave and went inside. The wind died down but it was still cold. They moved closer to the fire that was burning in a portable stove, but still stayed out of sight.

"We have made it to the North Pole, but I fear we will not return home, Dr. Cook," remarked one man.

Natalia shook her head and whispered, “Some people believe that Dr. Frederick A. Cook was the first to reach the North Pole in 1908. His descriptions of the polar sea, ice islands and the western drift of the polar ice match what we know today about the area.”

"At least I left a brass tube with a note at the North Pole," Dr. Cook sighed and sagged back onto the greasy furs. "If anyone finds it, they will know for certain we were the first to reach the North Pole."

They grabbed the globe and looked at each other and then disappeared in a gust of icy snow back to their warm classroom.

"That's an instrument that establishes geographic position. You remember that video we watched about it, right?" Steven said to Natalia, who nodded.

“Peary did not have anyone with him who was able to read a sextant,” she mused. “So he could have made a false declaration. According to his travel records, he also claims to have moved faster than what was believable. But people also argue that Dr. Cook was bad at taking sextant readings and that the data

The map displays the world's time zones, color-coded by 15-degree intervals of longitude. The top and bottom edges show the local time for each longitude. The top edge shows times from 11 PM to 12-MIDNIGHT, and the bottom edge shows times from +11 to +12. The map includes labels for the International Date Line, Prime Meridian, and various time zones.

Top Time Scale (Left to Right): 11 PM, 1 AM, 2 AM, 3 AM, 4 AM, 5 AM, 6 AM, 7 AM, 8 AM, 9 AM, 10 AM, NOON, 1 PM, 2 PM, 3 PM, 4 PM, 5 PM, 6 PM, 7 PM, 8 PM, 9 PM, 10 PM, 11 PM, 12-MIDNIGHT.

Bottom Time Scale (Left to Right): +11, +12, -11, -10, -9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, +3, +4, +5, +6, +7, +8, +9, +10, +11, +12.

Geographical Labels: INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE, PRIME MERIDIAN.

Traveling to the North Pole is difficult even in modern times. A hundred years ago, it was especially perilous. The North Pole is a fixed point, but it is located on drifting sea ice. Pinpointing its location can be tricky. The South Pole is different because it is on the landmass of Antarctica. Early explorers took two months or longer to reach the North Pole. They had to deal with extreme cold. They also had to travel by foot, sled, skis and boat. There was no air support or rescue. The ice shifted and moved. There were few animals to hunt, and starvation was a real concern.

What is it like to travel to the North Pole today? The cold is still a problem, but it is slightly warmer than it was a hundred years

ago. Climate change has been thinning the arctic ice, and it breaks erratically. Wind blows the now broken and floating ice miles in many directions. Explorers now have to travel long distances in freezing water instead of over icy land. Thinner ice also makes it hard for planes and helicopters to land and rescue stranded explorers. A hundred years ago, explorers could safely camp on thick ice. Modern-day explorers must be much more cautious about where they pitch their tent. Thinner ice could crack in the night under an explorer's tent, dumping them in the frigid water. Would you like to explore the North Pole region?

As you probably know, the North and South poles are at the top and bottom of the globe. At the poles, the sun never rises during part of the winter, and never sets during part of the summer. The South Pole region is called Antarctica, and it is a continent. There is actually land under all that ice and snow! It is the colder of the two poles. In fact, it is so cold that it can't snow very often, but it is very windy. It usually doesn't get above freezing even in the summertime. Penguins live there, but not polar bears. In fact, people don't even live there. The only people you would find at the South Pole are scientists.

The North Pole region is called the Arctic. It is not a continent because there is no land under it, only the frozen water of the Arctic Ocean. The ice is about six to 10 feet thick and floats on top of the ocean. In the winter the Arctic region is about the size of the United States, but in the summer, half of it melts into the ocean. There are many more animals living in the Arctic than in the Antarctic. Here you will find killer whales, seals, walruses and polar bears, just to name a few. Brrrr! The poles are a beautiful, exciting and very chilly part of our Earth.

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Name _____

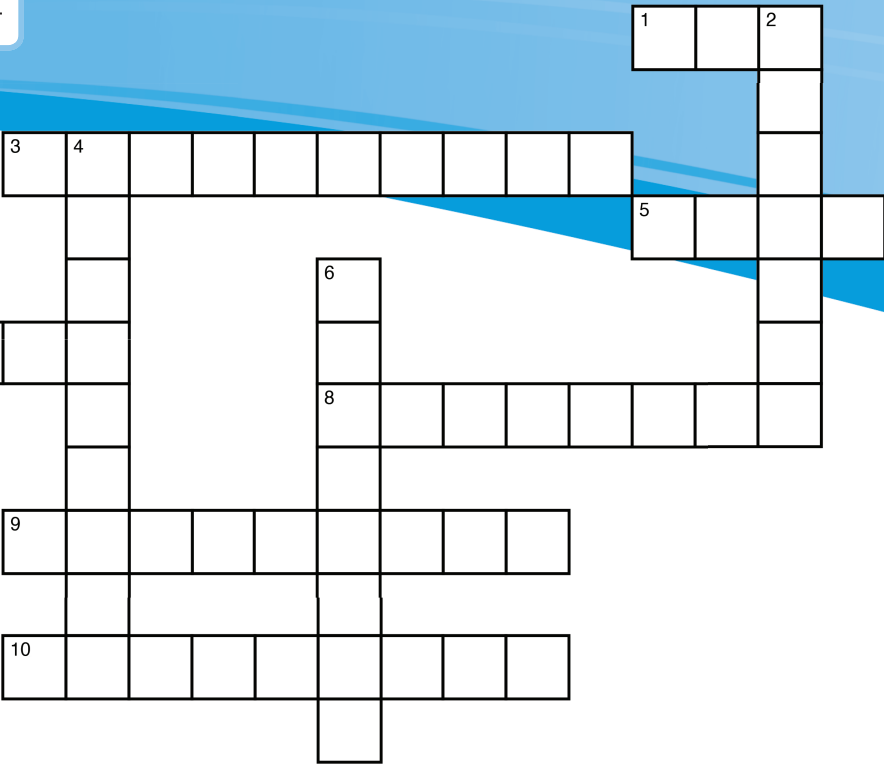
ACROSS

- 1. Explorers will use this item when they go on a trip.
- 3. Ice doesn't move as much on the South Pole because it is on the landmass of _____.
- 5. What Natalia and Steven can travel through when they touch a primary source.
- 7. Dr. Frederick A. Cook used a _____ to measure his location.

- 8. Encyclopedias are a _____ source.
- 9. Lines of _____ run north to south.
- 10. Magazine articles are a _____ source.

DOWN

- 2. Diary entries are a _____ source.
- 4. Dr. Frederick A. Cook was believed to be the first to reach the _____.
- 6. Lines of _____ run east to west.



Expedition, Ho!

You are going to plan your trip to the North Pole! Have a parent or teacher help you plan your trip to the North Pole. You must stay within a \$40,000 budget for your expedition. On the map, draw the route for your trip. Include stops, layovers, travel by plane, ship or other transportation. Then, on the blank space provided, write a list of things like equipment

and clothing for camping and staying warm, food, things like ice picks and a satellite phone, rope, a guide you might want to hire, people you might bring along who would be helpful and any other things you think you might need for your trip. Be sure to label all the places you visit. Include a legend on the map.

Mapping & Charting



Let's Write

Pretend you are a reporter for a newspaper. Your editor wants you to write about the first explorers to reach the North Pole. Gather ideas from this week's issue. Then, write an original news article. Don't forget to include the 5 Ws: Who, What, When, Where and Why.

Think & Review

- 1. How do we know whether Dr. Frederick A. Cook or Robert E. Peary made it to the North Pole first or if either man made it at all?
- 2. What difficulties do modern explorers face traveling to the North Pole today?
- 3. What are the differences between the North and South poles, and why is one more difficult to get to than the other?
- 4. What are the differences between time zone lines and lines of longitude?
- 5. What is the main idea of the article "North Pole Bound"?
- 6. Give one detail from "North Pole Bound" that supports your answer.