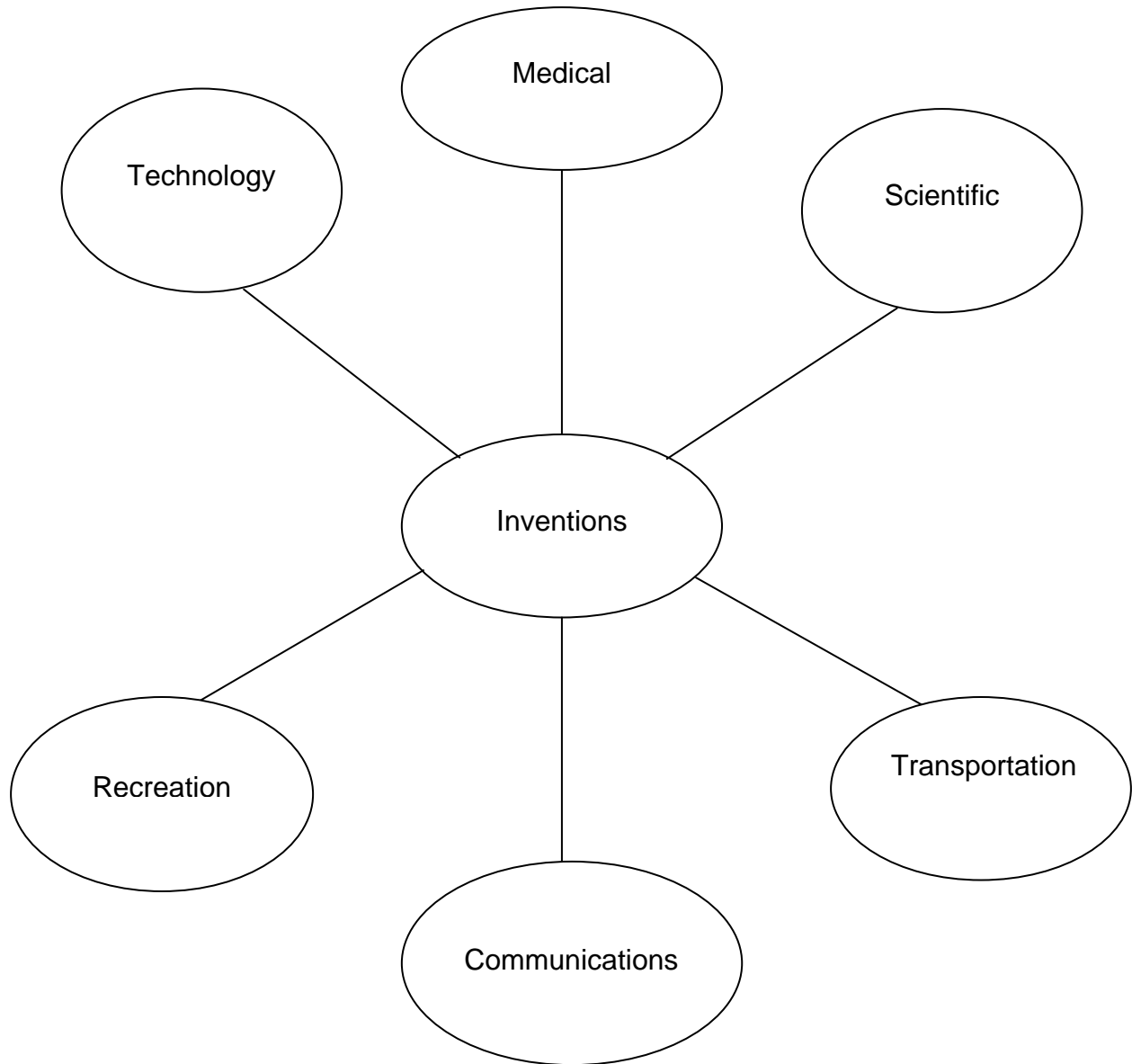


Sample Graphic Organizer



Reference List

Note: This is a sample reference list. The teacher will need to use the resources available in his/her school as reference materials. Select materials on an appropriate readability level. Part of the research can be done on computers with Internet access if they are available in the classroom.

Encyclopedias:

World Book Encyclopedia

Encarta at <http://encarta.msn.com>

Nonfiction books:

A Library of Congress Book: Inventors, by Martin W. Sandler, Harper Collins Publishers, 1996, New York, NY

100 Greatest Inventions, by Philip Wilkinson, Grolier Educational, Danbury, CT, 1997. ISBN 0-7172-7691-0

Good reference book. Includes inventions other than U.S.

Lives and Times: Alexander Graham Bell, by Jane Shuter, Heinemann Library, Chicago, Illinois, 2001.

The Children's Atlas of Scientific Discoveries and Inventions, by Andrew Dunn, The Millbrook Press, Brookfield, CT, 1997. ISBN 0-7613-0241-7
Good reference, but includes more than just American

Weblinks

Invention Hall of Fame

http://www.invent.org/hall_of_fame/1_0_0_hall_of_fame.asp

Inventors Museum <http://www.inventorsmuseum.com/>

Discovery Schools: Kathy Schrock's Guide to Educators – History and Social Studies <http://school.discovery.com/schrockguide/history/histg.html>

Spotlight Biographies: Inventors

<http://educate.si.edu/spotlight/inventors1.html>

American Experience: Way Back, U. S. History for Kids: Technology in 1900 <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/kids/tech1900/>

Inventor of the Week Archives <http://web.mit.edu/invent/www/archive.html>

Photos

The Smithsonian Institute <http://www.si.edu/>

The Invention Dimension - <http://web.mit.edu/invent/index.html>

Library of Congress – Famous People- Selected Portraits from the Collections at <http://www.loc.gov/>

Inventions and Inventors Cards

Telegraph
Samuel Morse

Telephone
Alexander Graham Bell

Wireless Telegraph
(Which lead to the Radio)
Guglielmo Marconi

Television
Philo Farnsworth

Magnetic Tape Recorder
Marvin Camras

Compact Disc (CD)
James Russell

Personal Computer
Steve Jobs and Steve Wosniak

World Wide Web
Tim Berners-Lee

Great Invention Summary



Invention: _____

Inventor: _____

When it was invented: _____

Where it was invented: _____

Interesting facts:

Impact or how it helped or hurt human health or lifestyles:

References used:

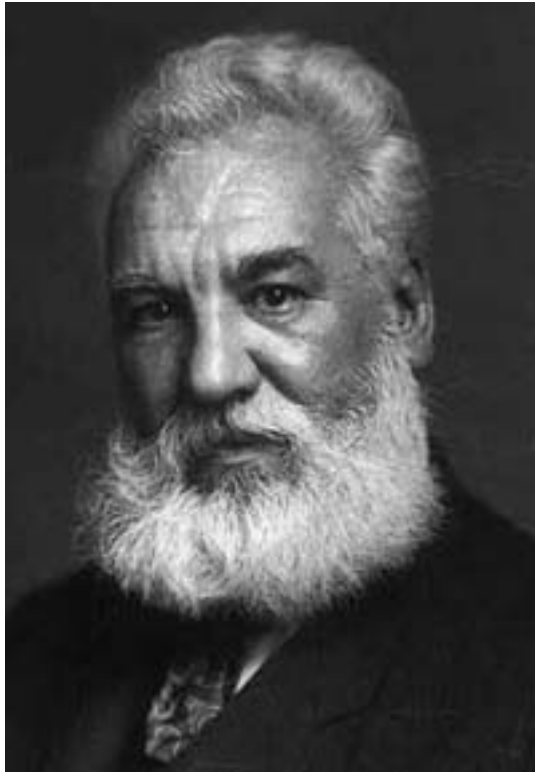


Great Invention Summary Checklist

Group (List students in each group)	Students read and organize information to perform a task. LA.A.2.2.5.3.1	Students write to record information. LA.B.2.2.3.3.1	Students use a variety of references. LA.A.2.2.8.3.1	Students know significant inventions/inventors in the field of communication. SS.A.3.2.1.3.1	Students understand how the inventions in the field of communication impacted society. SS.A.3.2.1.3.2	The student understands how scientific discoveries have helped or hindered progress regarding human health and lifestyles. SC.H.3.2.3.3.1

+ = Acceptable Δ = Needs Work

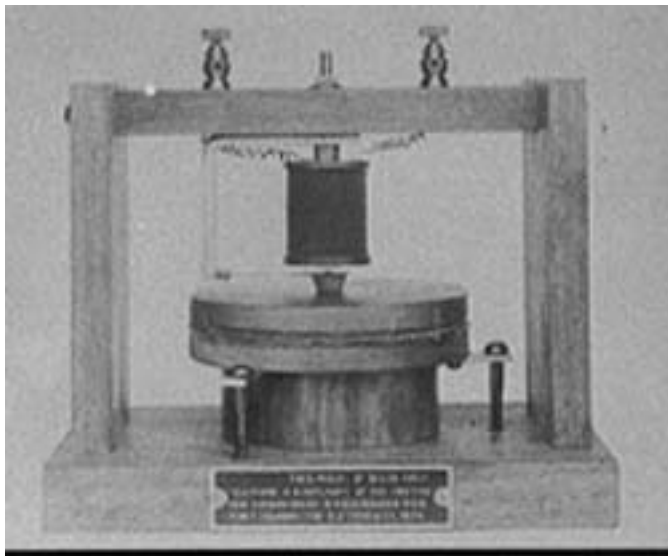
Photographs of Selected Inventions and Inventors



Alexander Graham Bell



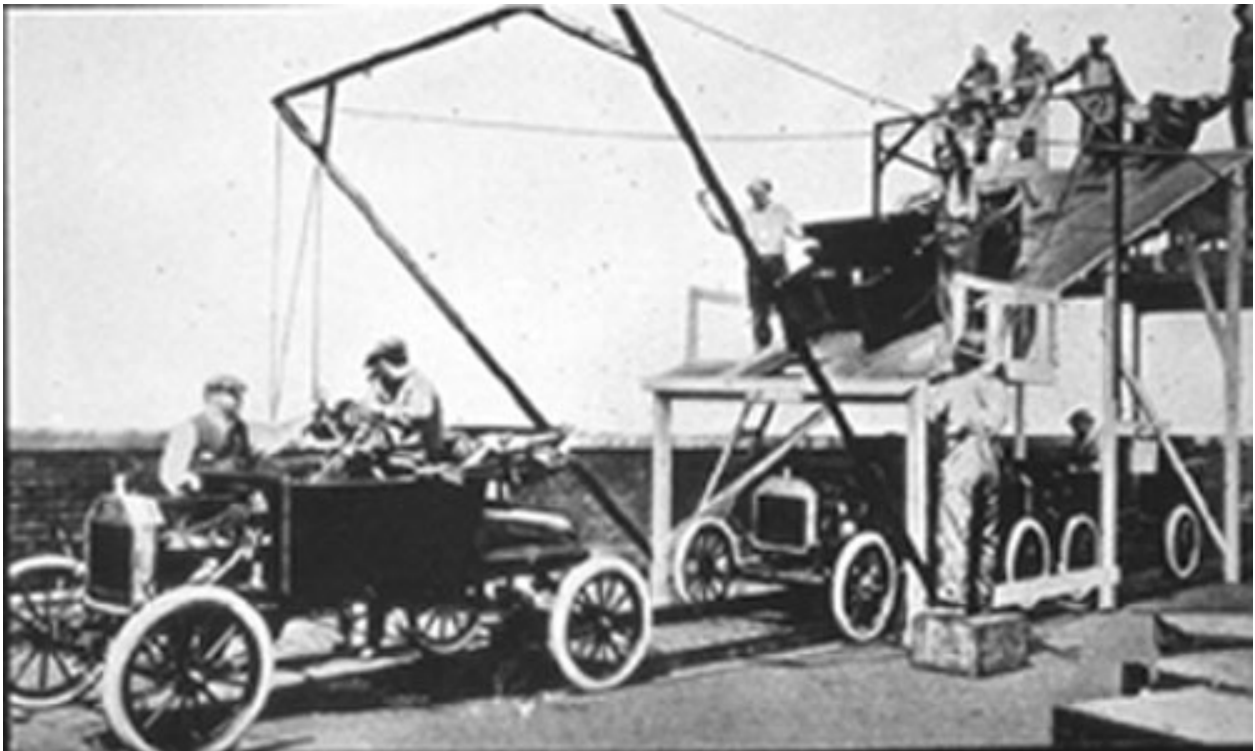
London 1896 - Guglielmo Marconi with his set during the firsts experiments in England.



Model of Bell's first telephone



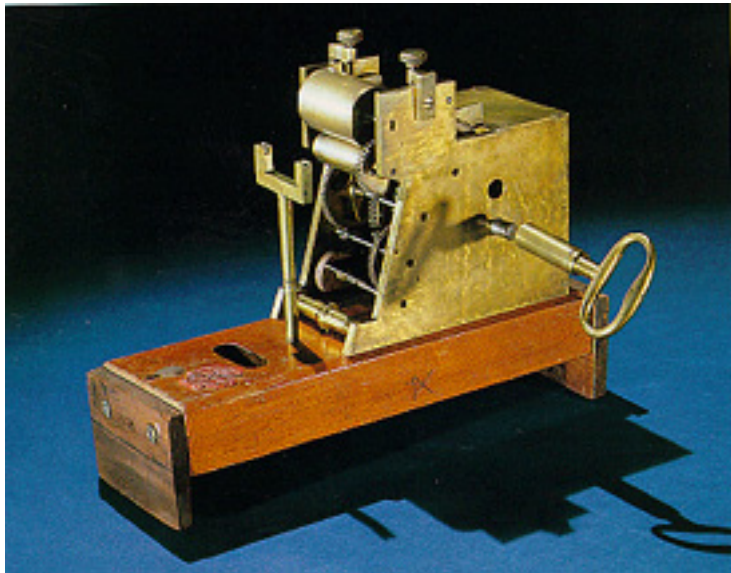
Henry Ford



Ford factory, first moving assembly line



Samuel Morse



Morse telegraph



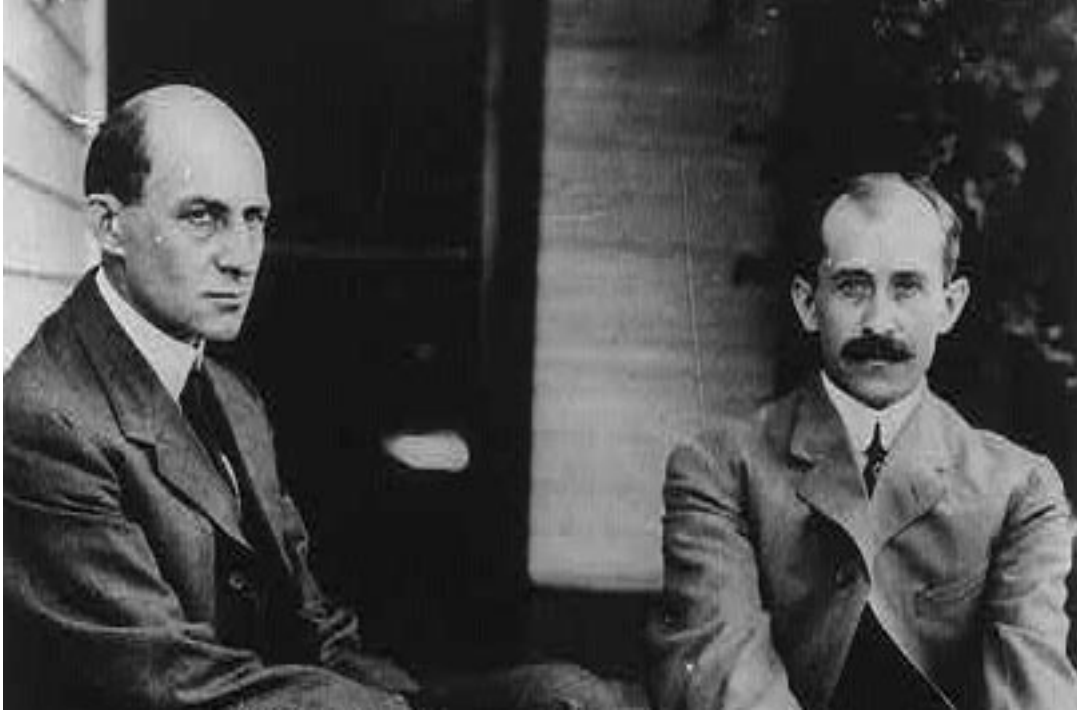
U.S. Space Shuttle Endeavour



Thomas Edison



Replica of the first Edison Incandescent Lamp



The Wright Brothers



Wright Brothers' first flight.

Photo Credits

2AGBell.jpg

Alexander Graham Bell, Portrait

Library of Congress -Famous People -Selected Portraits From the Collections

At <http://lcweb.loc.gov//rr/print>

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Reproduction No. LC-USZ62-14759

2AGBell2.jpg

Bell's Telephone

This model of Bell's first telephone is a duplicate of the instrument through which speech sounds were first transmitted electrically, 1875 on phone.

Library of Congress - American Memory The Learning Page - Collection Connections

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/index.html>

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection, No. K2586

2Gmarconi2.jpg

London 1896 – Guglielmo Marconi with his set during the first experiments in England.

Library of Congress – American Memory The Learning Page – Collection Connections

located at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpdu/index.html#>

<http://www.alpcom.it/hamradio/titolo4.html>

2SFBMorse.jpg

Samuel F. B. Morse, Portrait

Library of Congress - American Memory The Learning Page - Collection Connections

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/index.html>

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Reproduction Number: LC-USZ62-12900

2SFBMorse2.jpg

Morse Telegraph

Smithsonian Institution -Remembering Gallery -Inventors and Inventions
Located at <http://www.150.si.edu/150trav/remember/remember.htm>

Courtesy of the National Museum of American History, from the U.S. Patent Office.

WrightBros.jpg

Wilbur and Orville Wright seated on steps of rear porch, 7 Hawthorne Street, Dayton, Ohio, in 1909.

Library of Congress -Famous People -Selected Portraits From the Collections
Located at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/print/235>

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Reproduction No. LC-USZ62-65478

2WrightBros2.jpg

Orville Wright at the controls of the machine, lying prone on the lower wing with hips in the cradle, which operated the wing-warping mechanism. Wilbur Wright running alongside to balance the machine has just released his hold on the forward upright of the right wing. The starting rail, the wing-rest, a coil box, and other items needed for flight preparation are visible behind the machine.

Library of Congress -Prints and Photographs Online Catalog -Wright Brothers negatives located at <http://www.loc.gov/rr/print>

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Reproduction No. LC-USZ62-6166A

2TEdison.jpg

Thomas Edison at age 45

Smithsonian Institute -National Museum of American History -Edison After 40 –
Located at <http://americanhistory.si.edu>

2TEdison2.jpg

Replica of the first Edison Incandescent Lamp. National Park Service Edison National Historic Park – located at <http://www.nps.gov/edis/home.htm>

2HFord.jpg

Henry Ford in 1934

Library of Congress -Famous People -Selected Portraits From the Collections
Located at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/print/235>

Credit: Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Reproduction No. LC-USZ62-78374

2HFord2.jpg

Ford factory, first moving assembly line, 1913, Highland Avenue, Detroit, MI

Library of Congress - American Memory -American Landscape and Architectural Design, 1850-1920

Located at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/mhsdhtml/aladhome.html>

Credit: Courtesy of the Frances Loeb Library, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University

2Shuttle.jpg

The Space Shuttle Endeavour lifts off, creating billows of smoke and steam on its way into space for mission STS-111 to the International Space Station (ISS).

National Aeronautics and Space Admin. (NASA)
NASA Image exchange located at <http://nix.nasa.gov>

Credit: NASA, Image # STS111-S-005

Background Information (Impact of Communication Inventions)

- Telegraph – allowed faster communication over greater distances.
- Telephone – allowed people to talk over greater distances and provided a more convenient way of communicating.
- Radio – Increased and made faster the sharing of ideas, information, and music.
- Television – Provided an audio and visual way of sharing ideas and information over greater distances.
- Magnetic tape recorder – Sounds could be recorded. Led to other inventions such as voice recorders in airplanes, answering machines, musical tapes, etc.
- Compact disc – Large amounts of information can be stored on one disc. Information is more manageable.
- Personal computer – Provide a convenient, inexpensive way for people to communicate with others at greater distances.
- World Wide Web - Increased access to information and our ability to communicate faster globally.