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Please find enclosed in this sample the following:

Sample pages from readers:

- *Still Marching Strong Women in Modern America*
- *Primary Source Readers India*
- *Time Jump*
- *Primary Source Readers Causes of the Revolution*

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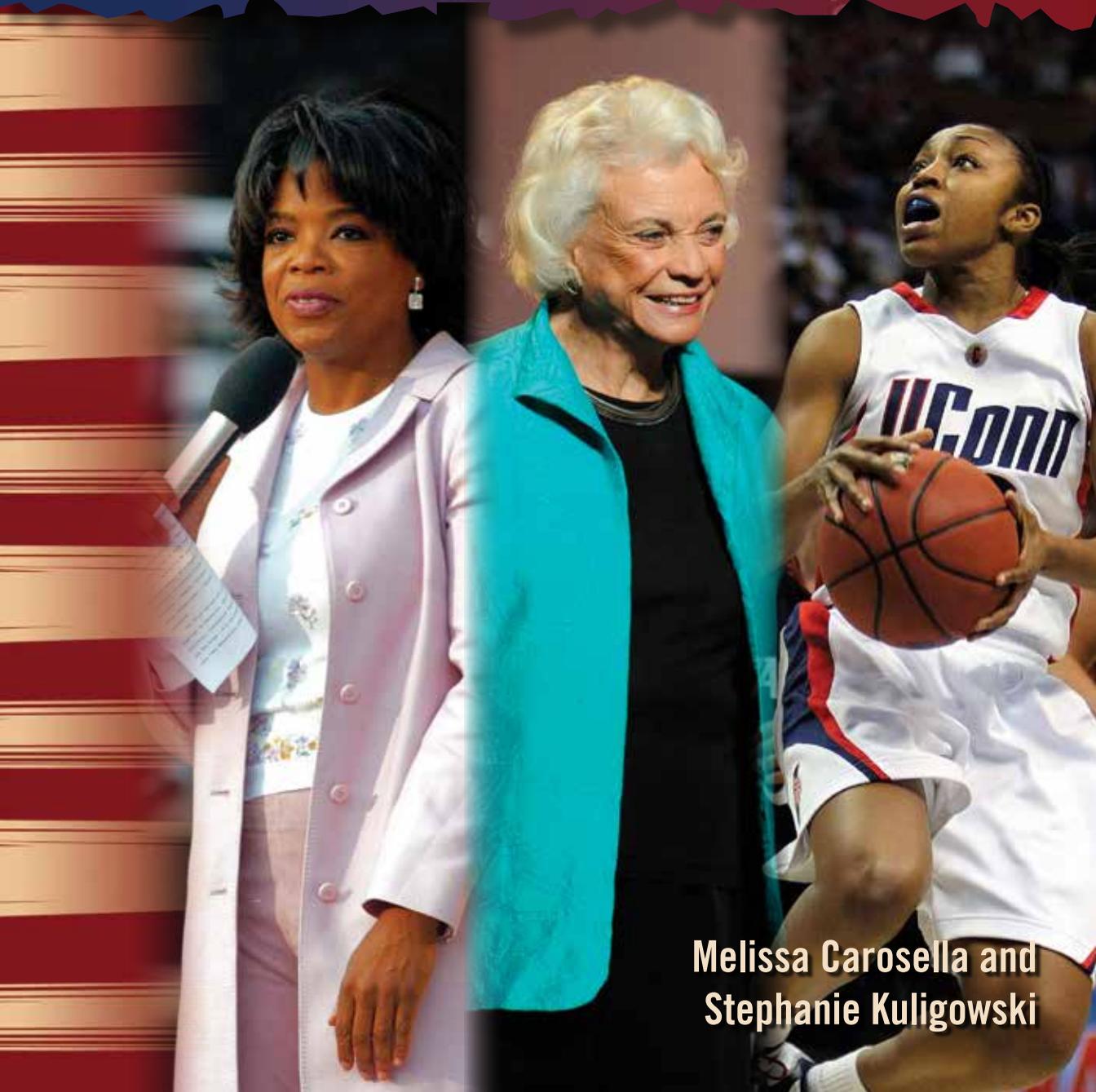
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Still Marching Strong

Women in Modern America



Melissa Carosella and
Stephanie Kuligowski

Women's Work

For centuries, women's work was limited to the home. There were strict limits on what they could do and who they could become. Those who tested the limits faced harsh **criticism**.

In the early 1900s, Eleanor Roosevelt changed the role of First Lady. She worked hard to improve the lives of others during her husband's presidency. She continued to fight for equal rights for all people after she left the White House.

In the 1920s, most of Amelia Earhart's friends were getting married. She chose to get a job and save her money for flying lessons instead. She went on to become famous for her daring **feats** of flight.

In the 1960s, Betty Friedan wondered if there was more to life than making beds and shopping. She wrote a book called *The Feminine Mystique* and helped launch a women's movement.

These women dared to be different. By breaking rules, they also broke down barriers. Their courage paved the way for the women featured in this book—and all women—to achieve their dreams.

• First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt holding the
• Universal Declaration of Human Rights



• Amelia Earhart
• in flight gear

• Chief Wilma Mankiller



Leading a Nation
In 1985, Wilma Mankiller became the first woman elected principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. During her 10 years in office, she worked to improve the lives of her people through education and health care. In 1998, Wilma was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest honor for American citizens.



• Billie Jean King

Playing to Win
In 1973, an aging tennis champ challenged a young female tennis star to a match. The man was 55-year-old Bobby Riggs. The woman was 29-year-old Billie Jean King. At the time, most people thought Riggs would beat Billie simply because he was a man. They were wrong. Billie easily won every set.

Women in Government

Justice for All

In 1981, Sandra Day O'Connor became the first female United States Supreme Court **justice**. U. S. President Ronald Reagan chose O'Connor because of her strong will, intelligence, and common sense.

O'Connor was born in 1930. She grew up on her family's Arizona cattle ranch. There, she learned practical skills. By age 7, she could drive a truck and brand a cow.

Madame Senator

In 1931, most women were homemakers. They cooked, cleaned, and cared for children. Hattie Caraway was like these women until her husband died suddenly. Her husband was a United States senator from Arkansas. The Arkansas governor asked Hattie to take over her husband's Senate seat.

Caraway accepted and was sworn in on December 8, 1931. In January of that year, she won a special election and became the first female elected to the United States Senate.



Senator Hattie Caraway

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor



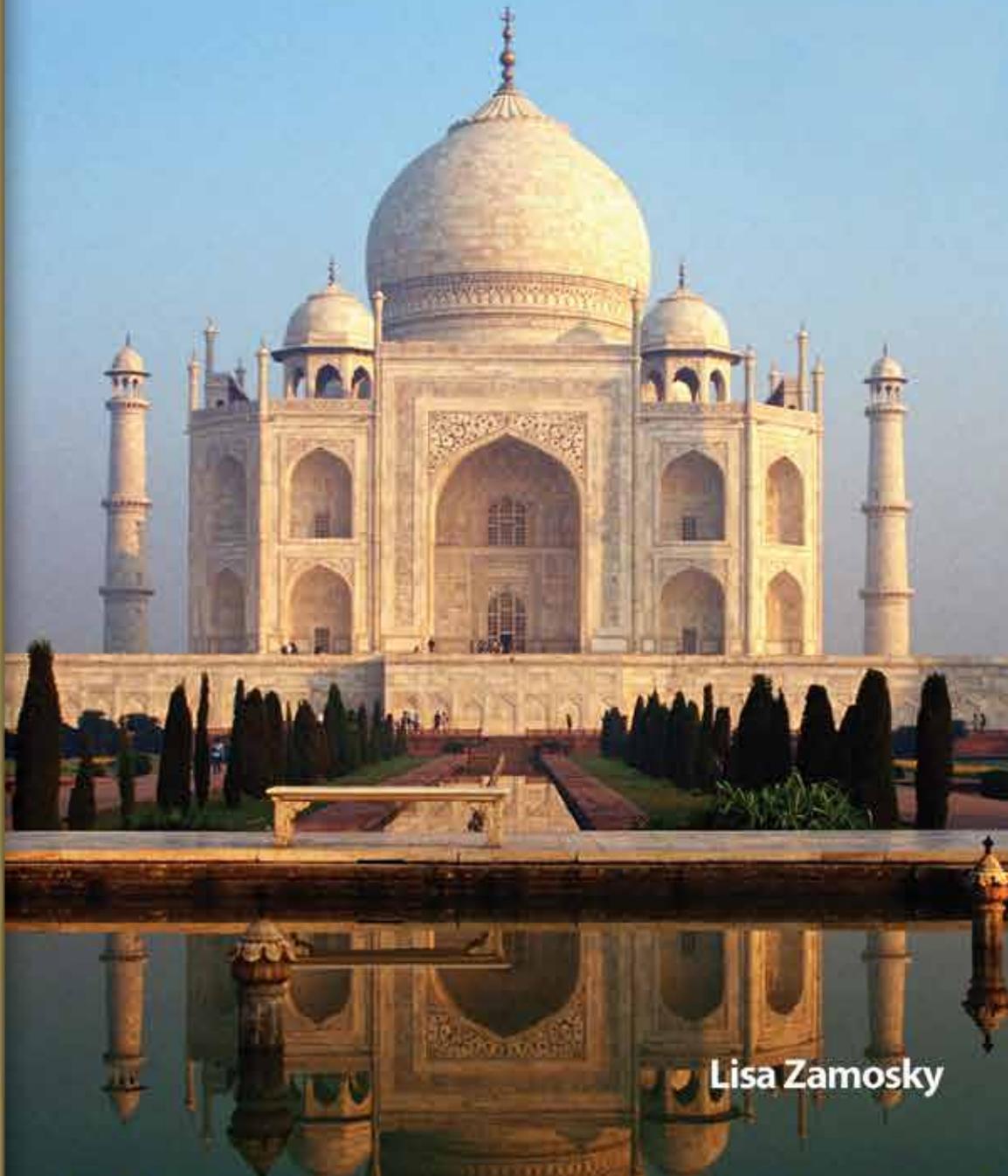
Past and current women Supreme Court justices (from left to right): Sandra Day O'Connor, Sonia Sotomayor, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and Elena Kagen

During every school year, O'Connor lived with her grandmother in El Paso, Texas. She attended a private girls' school where she studied hard. O'Connor was bright, and her grandmother encouraged her to excel. She graduated from high school at 16 and went on to Stanford University and Stanford Law School. She graduated third in her law school class.

O'Connor applied to many law firms, but they refused to hire a woman. She was determined to practice law, so she took a job as a county government attorney in California. Later, O'Connor moved to Arizona and worked as a state government attorney. In 1969, the governor chose her to fill an empty seat in the state senate. She was reelected to that seat twice before making history as the first female Supreme Court justice.

PRIMARY SOURCE READERS

India



Lisa Zamosky

A Long History

India has a special history. Its history is very closely tied to its location. India is between the East and the West. This location has made it a natural place for **invaders** (in-VADE-uh-urz). Each group that invaded the country changed it in some way.

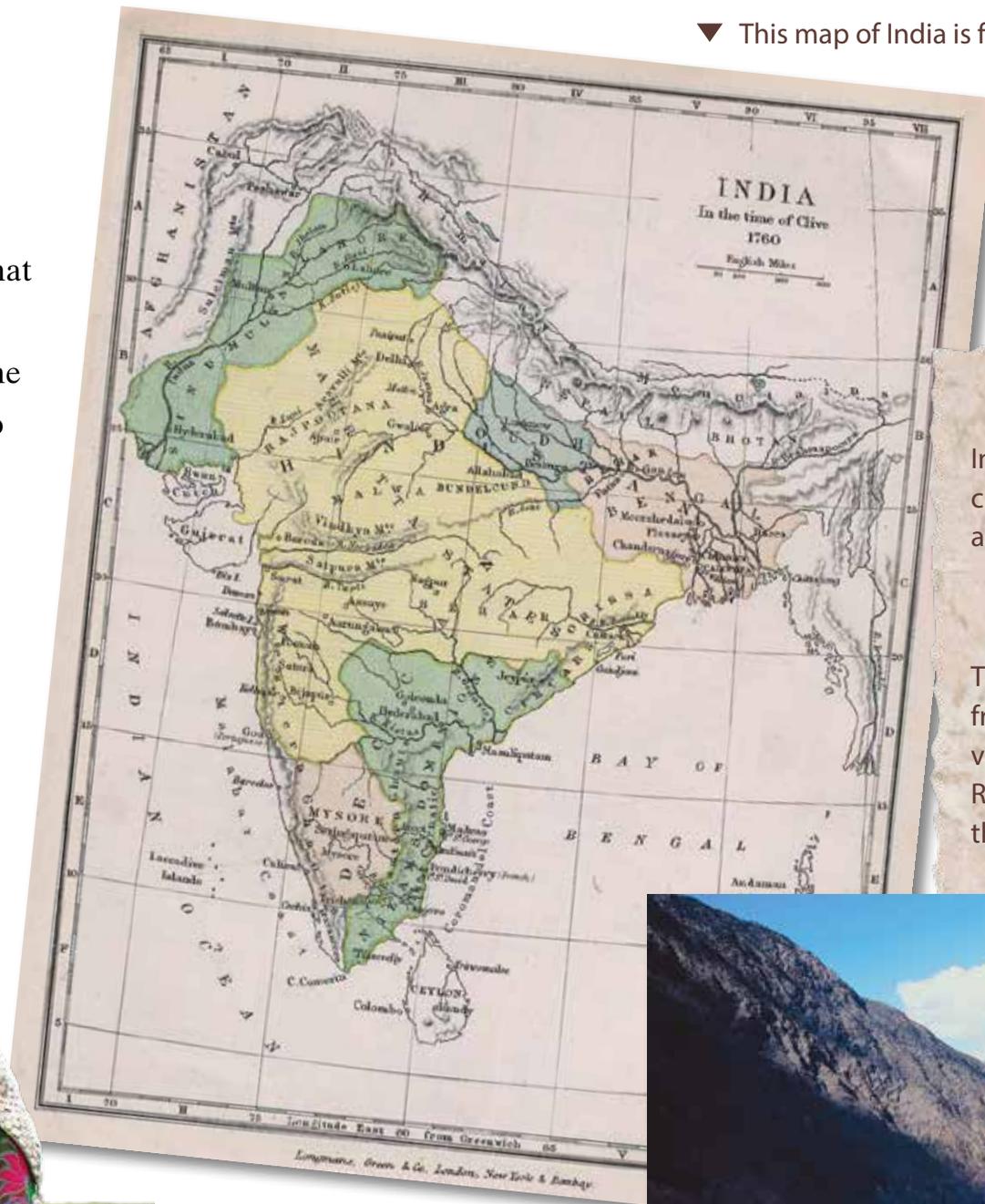
India fought in many wars. Different families have ruled over the land. It seems that India is too big and complex for any one group to rule it for long.

People have lived in India for thousands of years. Every group has brought its own **traditions** to the country. These very different traditions have all become part of Indian culture. They have helped to create a very rich society.

Elephants are important for traditional religious ceremonies. ▶



▼ This map of India is from the 1700s.



Old World

India is the oldest living culture in the world. It is at least 10,000 years old.

What's in a Name?

The name *India* came from the Indus River. The valleys around the Indus River were the homes of the early settlers of India.

The Indus River Valley ▶



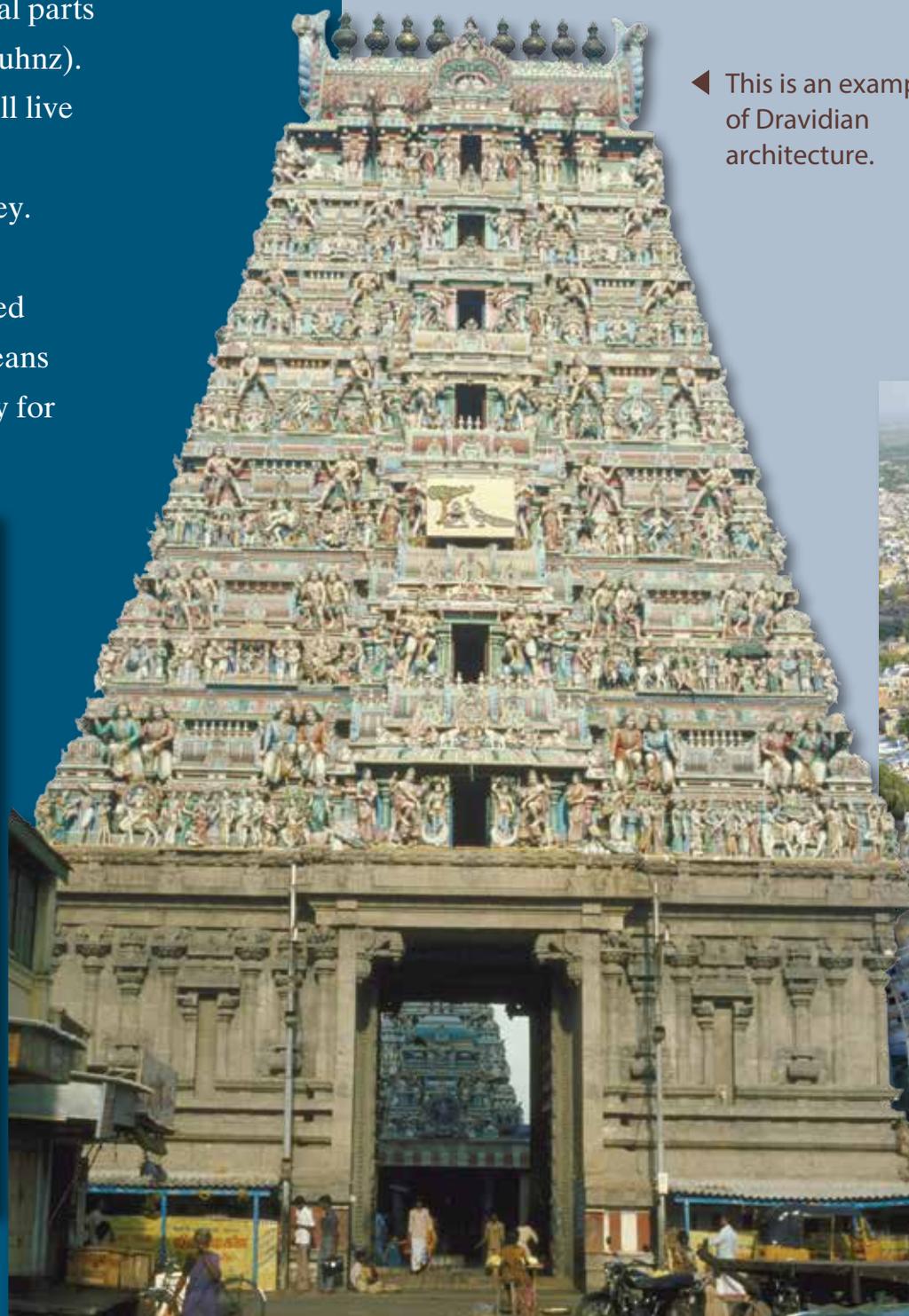
Early Invasions

The earliest people in India lived in the south and central parts of the country. They were called Dravidians (druh-VID-ee-uhnz). The **descendants** (dih-SEN-duhntz) of these early settlers still live in southern India today.

A second group of early settlers came to the Indus Valley. Today, this area is in the country of Pakistan (PA-kih-stan). These tribes came from central Europe and Asia. They called themselves the Aryans (AH-ree-uhnz). The word *Aryan* means “noble ones.” This group of people lived in the Indus Valley for more than 1,000 years.



▲ Map of the ancient Indus Valley



◀ This is an example of Dravidian architecture.

The First People

The Aryan and Dravidian societies were the beginning of Indian culture as it exists today.

India Today

India is the world's oldest, largest, continuous **civilization** (siv-uh-luh-ZAY-shuhn).



▲ India today is a crowded country.

The logo features the word "SCIFI" in a stylized, red, blocky font with a white outline, set against a dark background with a small white starburst.

TIME → JUMP



Timothy J. Bradley

BOOK
03

“It all comes down to the survival of the fittest,” Penny replied with a sigh.



CHAPTER 4



The next day, the students were finally allowed outside their dorms, where they milled around looking at their strange surroundings beyond the perimeter of Sci Hi. The sky was filled with gray clouds, and off in the distance, lightning flashed. The lake that Goddard Island rested in was whipped up by gusting winds, splashing sudsy froth onto the rocky beach.

The oppressive, dingy sky filled Sid with foreboding, as if it were about to fall and smother him. The lightweight oxygen generators they carried with them helped to compensate for the higher carbon dioxide in the air as well as keep the worst of the airborne silt out of their lungs.

Around midday, Dr. Macron’s voice emerged from speakers everywhere on the island. “*We’ve been working through the night to find where the wormhole has deposited us. Based on stellar positions and the chemical composition of the environment, we think we have a solid answer. Well, first, we have to rephrase the question. It’s not ‘where’ we are so much as ‘when’ are we. By comparing star maps, the position and size*

of the moon, along with some other factors, we're pretty certain we have been thrown approximately 380 million years back in time, to the Devonian period."

Sid shook his head, trying to make sense of it all. So time travel *was* real?

"The Alchemists have once again infiltrated our ranks and sabotaged our technology. But we will not let them hinder scientific progress. We're testing some promising hypotheses on how we might return to our own time. And the chance to explore prehistoric Earth with modern instruments is the chance of a lifetime...several hundred million lifetimes, actually. We're sending out a few aerial drones to do some recon, and if it's safe, we'll all be able to disembark and at least observe wherever it is that we've landed. As soon as we're sure it's safe to do so, we'll start letting groups go out to observe and document. Thank you."

"I guess one of us has to say it," Hari said, looking at Penny.

"Say what?" Sid asked.

"You were right," Hari replied. "Time travel *is* possible."

"I'll try not to rub it in," Sid said. "Honestly, I would have been happier if the answer *wasn't* time travel. Undoing this mess isn't going to be easy."

"I wonder if they've realized we're gone yet?" Penny asked quietly.

"Who?" Sid said.

"Our families," Penny said, looking at the floor.

"Well, geez, I suppose they must have by now, right? I mean, we've been gone for...well, how long *have* we been gone? How does that work?" Sid said.

Hari thought for a moment. "We went backward in time, so we would have appeared in our proper time right up to the moment we were thrown back in time to here. But the future hasn't happened yet. If we get back at the same instant that we left, we wouldn't appear to have left at all, except we'd have become a little older thanks to the time we've spent back here in the past. Does that make any sense?"

"Maybe," Penny said skeptically.

"Have you guys really thought about what this means? We're marooned almost 400 million years in the past," Sid said. "What if we can't get back? *Ever?*"

"I already miss my family," Penny said glumly. "I know they drive me mad, but everyone's family is like that."

Hari didn't say anything, but he wore a frown.

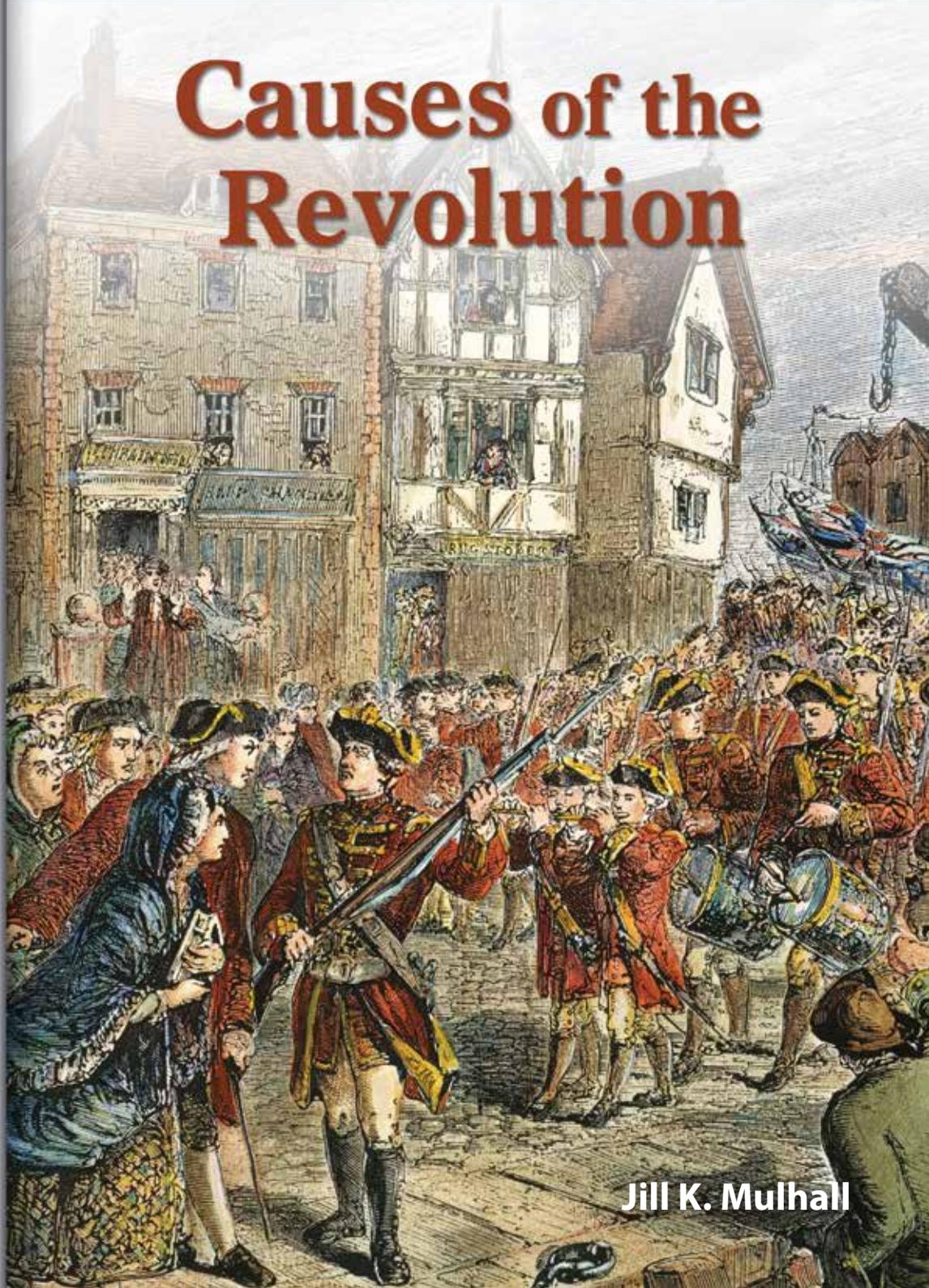
"What about you, Hari?" Sid nudged him.

Hari let out an exasperated sigh. "I doubt my family would even realize that I'm gone."

Penny was shocked. "You can't mean that!"

PRIMARY SOURCE READERS

Causes of the Revolution



Jill K. Mulhall

The Melting Pot

More than two million people lived in the 13 British colonies in the mid-1700s. Some were born in the New World, while others had crossed the dangerous ocean to make a new home.

These colonists came from different countries. Many were from England. Some came from Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and Holland.

Several of these countries had longtime problems with each other. They had even fought wars. But in the colonies, things were different. People worked hard to build homes

▼ Immigrants leaving old England for America



A New Kind of Family

Some colonists married people who had come from other countries. Then they had children. For example, you might have a child who was half Scottish and half German. This helped bring the colonists together even more quickly.

▼ Map of Europe in 1740



Crossing an Ocean

If you want to cross the Atlantic Ocean now, you just take a short airplane ride. It was much harder when the colonists did it. Sometimes they could not find ships to take them. When they did find one, the trip took more than a month!

and learn new skills. They did not have time to worry about things that had happened long ago.

The people in America began to think that it did not matter where you came from. They lived in colonies that were ruled by Great Britain. So they proudly called themselves British **citizens** (SIT-uh-zuhns).



would control the New World. France had many Indians fighting on its side. So the British colonists called the war the French and Indian War.

Britain won the war, so it controlled all the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and from Georgia to Maine. This made the New World safer for British settlers. The colonists began to think that they didn't need their "Mother" around to protect them anymore.

▼ Map of British and French settlements in North America

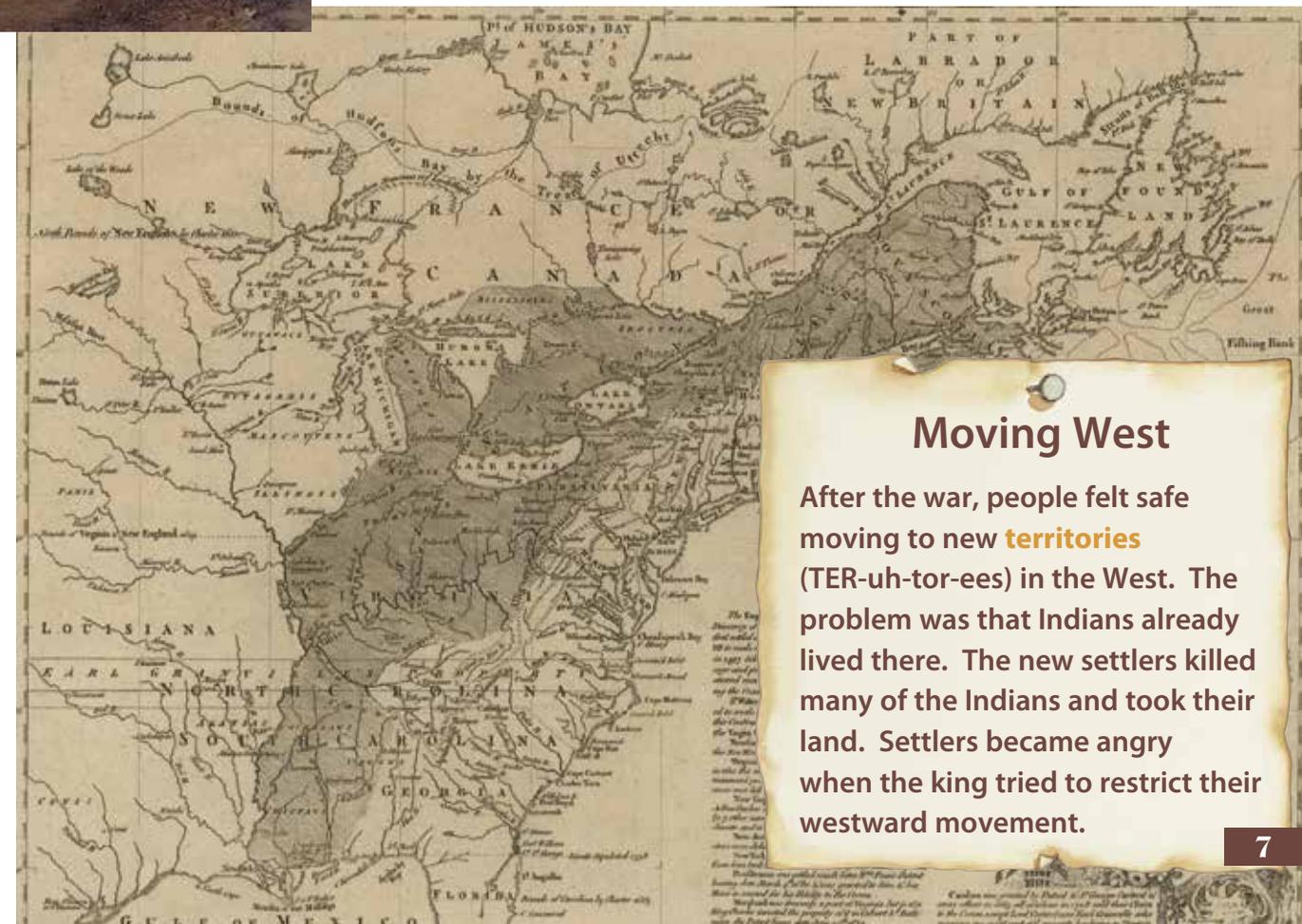
▲ Battle during the French and Indian War in Pennsylvania

Mother England

The colonists looked to Great Britain for help with many things. They followed England's laws and customs. They were loyal to Great Britain's king. They also enjoyed the protection of the British army.

Some people called England the "Mother Country." They meant that England was like a parent. She loves you and helps you, but she also lets you know that she is the boss.

In the 1750s, Great Britain went to war with France. The two countries wanted to see, once and for all, which country



Moving West

After the war, people felt safe moving to new **territories** (TER-uh-tor-ees) in the West. The problem was that Indians already lived there. The new settlers killed many of the Indians and took their land. Settlers became angry when the king tried to restrict their westward movement.