
OUR WONDERFUL 20TH CENTURY

SEE THE 20TH CENTURY
WITH US

Type of modul:	Project work
Level:	A2+
Target group:	12–15-year-old learners
Written by:	Helen Sherwin, K. Szabó Ilona

A kiadvány az Educatio Kht. kompetenciafejlesztő oktatási program kerettanterve alapján készült.

A kiadvány a Nemzeti Fejlesztési Terv Humánerőforrás-fejlesztési Operatív Program 3.1.1. központi program (Pedagógusok és oktatási szakértők felkészítése a kompetencia alapú képzés és oktatás feladataira) keretében készült, a sulinova oktatási programcsomag részeként létrejött tanulói információhordozó. A kiadvány sikeres használatához szükséges a teljes oktatási programcsomag ismerete és használata.

A teljes programcsomag elérhető: www.educatio.hu címen.

Szakmai vezető: Kuti Zsuzsa

Szakmai bizottság: Enyedi Ágnes, dr. Majorosi Anna, dr. Morvai Edit

Szakértők: Faragó Livia, Fehér Judit, Tartsayné Németh Nóra

Szakmai lektor: Poór Zsuzsanna

Idegen nyelvi lektor: Peter Doherty

Alkotószerkesztő: Sákovics Lília

Grafikai munka: Walton Promotion Kft.

Hangfelvételek: Phoenix Stúdió

Felelős szerkesztő: Burom Márton

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Szerzők: Fehér Judit, Csibi Erzsébet, Helen Sherwin, Hunya Márta, K. Szabó Ilona

Educatio Kht. 2008

The First World War started in Europe.

The Second World War started in Europe.

There was the Hungarian revolution.

People started using pocket calculators.

Kellogg's started selling Kellogg's cornflakes.

The ship "Titanic" sank.

Americans invented bubble gum.

Two Americans Mauchly and Eckert built the first computer.

The first man (Neil Armstrong) stepped on the moon.

People started using the Internet at home and work.

There was the first World Cup in Uruguay.

Let's fly!



Orville and Wilbur Wright were brothers who had a small bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio, USA. For many years they tried to build a flying machine and finally, they built a small aeroplane of wood, string and fabric, with two propellers and a small engine. They called this aeroplane "The Flyer". On December 17 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, they flew "The Flyer" for 12 seconds and for 37 meters. This was the first flight in history.

Let's draw

Edwin Binney and Harold Smith invented crayons in 1903. They had a paint company in New York City, NY, USA and one day they mixed paraffin wax with different colours and made crayons. The crayons were an instant success – everybody loved them because they were new, cheap, good, colourful and FUN! Binney and Smith called their invention "Crayola crayons" and started selling them in 1903.

Let's clean!



Herbert Booth from Britain invented the first vacuum cleaner in 1901. It was very big and was pulled by a horse and cart. The vacuum cleaner's first job was to clean Westminster Abbey in London in 1901, for the coronation of the new king Edward VII. But, the vacuum cleaner was so noisy, the horses were frightened and ran away (unfortunately with the vacuum cleaner!)

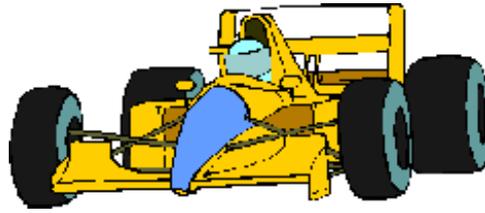


Let's win a prize!

The Nobel Foundation gave the first Nobel Prizes for Chemistry, Physics, Medicine, Literature, and Peace in 1901. Alfred Nobel, who was Swedish and the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896 and after his death, he wanted his family to use his money for the Nobel Prizes. Do you think they were happy with this??

No, they were not! They were really angry with Alfred because they wanted the money for themselves and from 1896 – 1901, there were a lot of problems and arguments about the money. This is why the Nobel Foundation only gave the first Nobel Prizes in 1901, after five years.

Let's race!



The first Grand Prix (Formula 1) was in France, near Le Mans. The race was 103 kilometres and took two days. In those days, there was not a Grand Prix racetrack (like the Hungaroring in Budapest today). The cars drove on normal roads and very fast – about 170 kilometres an hour and this was really dangerous for the drivers and the people watching the race – the drivers often killed them! In 1906, 32 cars started the first Grand Prix but only 11 finished and the winner was a Hungarian, Ferenc Szisz, in a Renault. He won because his Renault had new Michelin wheels and he could change the tyres on his car in 2 to 3 minutes in the race – for the other drivers, it was 15 minutes. So, Szisz had more time to drive.

*Hotel Paradise
25, rue La Fleur
France
Le Mans*

July 28th, 1906

Dear Dora,

Hi! How are you? How is Budapest? I'm fine here in Le Mans – mum and dad are fine too.

Something fantastic happened here last week! There was a car race called the "Grand Prix"? (Do you know what a car is? It is a cart without a horse). In the car race, 32 cars drove very fast on the roads near Le Mans – and the champion was a Hungarian, Ferenc Szisz. We were so happy! It was great! Unfortunately, the race was really dangerous – 21 cars crashed and 9 people died (we weren't happy about this).

Please write soon. I miss you! I am going back to Hungary in October so see you then.

Lots of love and kisses

Ági

P.S. Say "Hello!" to Zsuzsa néni

Let's play!

In those days, there was no TV, computer, cinema etc. In the evenings, people talked together, played games, read books or listened to music. Two best-selling books from America were:

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz by L. Frank Baum in 1901 and *The Call Of the Wild* by Jack London in 1903

In Hungary, people read Gárdonyi Géza's books (have you read *Egri csillagok?*) and listened to music by Bartók Béla and Kodály Zoltán.

– Do you know this song? Who wrote it – Bartók or Kodály?

Kukorica, kukorica,

Pattogatott kukorica.

A menyasszony pattogtatta

Hej, vőlegénye ropogtatta.

Children played with these toys.

– the teddy bear

– marbles (színes játékgolyó)

– toy soldiers

– yo-yos

– bows and arrows

– dolls

– Snakes and Ladders

– Which toy is the oldest?

– Which two toys were weapons before they were toys?

(Your teacher has the answer to these questions)

Let's drink tea!



The Tea Bag Rhyme

“Would you like a cup of tea?”
Said Mr Sullivan to me
“My tea is free, it’s in a bag
It’s quick to make
And new for you
Please be happy with my tea...
Buy my bags...
AND MAKE ME RICH!”

Thomas Sullivan was a tea and coffee seller in New York. In those days, when people made tea, they put tealeaves in boiling water, stirred the tealeaves and water with a spoon and waited for five minutes. Around 1908, Sullivan wanted to advertise his tea and sent free tea in little bags to his customers. Many customers put these “tea bags” into boiling water because they thought the “tea bags” were a new invention. The customers loved these “tea bags” because they could make tea quickly and easily and so Mr. Sullivan started a new “tea bag” business and made a lot of money!

Let's fight!



There were a lot of wars from 1900–1910. The first war was in Cape Colony and Natal (in South Africa). The Boers lived here and the British wanted to steal land from the Boers. Of course, the Boers were not happy about this and they fought the British long and hard ... but ... the British won in 1902. They gave the land of Cape Colony and Natal a new name – South Africa.

In 1904 there was a second war, the Russo-Japanese war, between Russia and Japan. Japan won and was really happy that “At last!” an Asian country (Japan) beat a European country (Russia). But, then Japan started a war with China and stole some of China’s land.

From 1900–1910, there were two big Empires in Europe – the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. In 1908, the army officers in the Ottoman army were unhappy with their situation and started fighting each other. The Austro-Hungarian Empire saw that the Ottoman’s were busy fighting each other and stole land from the Ottoman Empire. This land was the country Bosnia.

Germany and Britain did not like each other between 1900–1910 (they went to war in 1914) because both of them wanted to be the strongest in Europe. They did not like each other and they were frightened of each other. They started building bigger and better weapons, guns, ships etc. We call this “The Arms Race”. In 1906, for example, Britain built the *Dreadnought*, the most powerful ship in the world. This arms race was one of the causes of the First World War.

1.2 QUESTION SHEET A

Name.....

1 Who invented the vacuum cleaner?

..... (1 point)

2 Who built the first plane?

..... (1 point)

3 When did Binney and Smith invent crayons?

..... (1 point)

4 Where was the first Grand Prix?

..... (1 point)

5 How many cars started the first Grand Prix?

..... (1 point)

6 What did people do in the evenings from 1900–1910?

.....

.....

(2 points – 0.5 for each correct answer)

7 Why are these important?

– Westminster Abbey (1 point)

– Ferenc Szisz..... (1 point)

– “The Flyer” (1 point)

– the teddy bear..... (1 point)

8 Match the event with the year

Year

Event

1901

The first Nobel Prizes

1901

.....

(1 point)

1903

.....

(1 point)

1903

.....

(1 point)

1906

.....

(1 point)

1908

.....

(1 point)

The first tea bag / The Wrights invented the plane / Booth invented the vacuum cleaner /
The first Grand Prix / Binney and Smith invented crayons

Total = / 16

1.2 ANSWER SHEET A

Name.....

1 Who invented the vacuum cleaner?

Herbert Booth

(1 point)

2 Who built the first plane?

Orville and Wilbur Wright

(1 point)

3 When did Binney and Smith invent crayons?

1903

(1 point)

4 Where was the first Grand Prix?

1906

(1 point)

5 How many cars started the first Grand Prix?

32

(1 point)

6 What did people do in the evenings from 1900–1910?

Talked together

Read books

Played games

Listened to music.

(2 points – 0.5 for each correct answer)

7 Why are these important

– Westminster Abbey

The vacuum cleaner's first job was to clean Westminster Abbey for the coronation of Edward VII

(1 point)

– Ferenc Szisz

He won the first Grand Prix

(1 point)

– “The Flyer”

This was the name of the first plane

(1 point)

– the teddy bear

This was a toy 1900–1910

(1 point)

8 Match the event with the year

Year

Event

1901

The first Nobel Prizes

1901

Booth invented the vacuum

(1 point)

1903

Crayons

(1 point)

1903

First flight

(1 point)

1906

First Grand Prix

(1 point)

1908

First tea bag

(1 point)

The first tea bag / The Wrights invented the plane / Booth invented the vacuum cleaner /
The first Grand Prix / Binney and Smith invented crayons

Total = / 16

Name:

1 Why are the Wright brothers famous? (What did they do? When? And Where?)
..... (3 points)

2 When did Binney and Smith invent crayons?
..... (1 point)

3 Why were the crayons so successful?
..... (1 point)

4 What was the problem with the first vacuum cleaner?
..... (1 point)

5 Who won the first Grand Prix and why?
..... (2 points)

6 Why was the first Grand Prix dangerous?
..... (2 points)

7 What did people do in the evenings from 1900–1910?
.....
.....
.....
.....
(2 points – 0.5 for each correct answer)

8 Nobel wanted the Nobel Prizes to start in 1896 but they only started in 1901. Why?
..... (1 point)

9 How did Sullivan “invent” tea bags? What happened?
.....(2 points)

10 What was the Arms Race?
.....(1 points)

- 11 Why are these important?
- teddy bear (1)
 - Westminster Abbey (1)
 - Dreadnought (1)
 - Bosnia (1)

12 Write the events in order

Year

Event

1901

The first Nobel Prizes

(1 point)

The first tea bag / The Wrights invented the plane / Booth invented the vacuum cleaner / the first Grand Prix / Binney and Smith invented crayons / the Russo-Japanese war / the Boer War / Bosnia

Total /28

11 Why are these important?

- teddy bear *This was a toy* (1)
- Westminster Abbey *The vacuum cleaner's first job was to clean Westminster Abbey for the coronation of Edward VII* (1)

- Dreadnought *Britain built the most powerful ship in the world in 1906* (1)
- Bosnia *The Austrian Hungarian Empire took Bosnia for the Ottoman Empire in 1908* (1)

12 Write the events in order

Year Event

- | | | |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1901 | The first Nobel Prizes | |
| 1901 | <i>Booth invented the vacuum</i> | (1 point) |
| 1902 | <i>Boer War</i> | (1 point) |
| 1903 | <i>Crayons.</i> | (1 point) |
| 1903 | <i>First flight</i> | (1 point) |
| 1904 | <i>Russo-Japanese War</i> | (1 point) |
| 1906 | <i>First Grand Prix</i> | (1 point) |
| 1908 | <i>First tea bag</i> | (1 point) |
| 1908 | <i>Bosnia</i> | (1 point) |

The first tea bag / The Wrights invented the plane / Booth invented the vacuum cleaner / The first Grand Prix / Binney and Smith invented crayons / the Russo-Japanese war / the Boer War / Bosnia

Total /28

1.4 PLANNING OUR PROJECT FORM

Project group Date

What do we want on our time line?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Who does what and when?

Who?	What?	Where from?	When?	Done?

2.3 QUESTION PRACTICE SHEET A

■ Please make questions

1 When / the Titanic / sink?

.....

2 Who / win / the first Grand Prix?

.....

3 How many Nobel prizes / (be) / there / in 1901?

.....

4 How many kilometres / (be) / the first Grand Prix?

.....

What is the question?

5 Where?

The first flight was at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina.

6 How fast?

A Grand Prix car went 170 km an hour in the first Grand Prix.

7?

The first world cup was in 1930.

2.3 QUESTION PRACTICE SHEET B

■ Please make questions

1 When / Thomas Sullivan / invent tea bags?

.....

2 Who / write / "Call of the Wild?"

.....

3 Where / (be) / the first world cup?

.....

4 How many cars / finish / the first Grand Prix race?

.....

What is the question?

5 How many kilometres?

The first Grand Prix was 103 kilometres.

6 Who?

Herbert Booth invented the first vacuum cleaner.

7?

The first man stepped on the moon in 1969.

2.3 QUESTION PRACTICE SHEET C

■ Please make questions

1 When / the Titanic / sink?

.....

2 When / (be) / the first world cup?

.....

3 What car / Ferenc Szisz / drive / in the first Grand Prix

.....?

4 How many Nobel prizes / (be) / there in 1901?

.....

5 What / (be) / "The Flyer"?

.....

What is the question?

6 Where.....?

The first flight was at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina.

7?

The British and the Boers fought the 1902 war.

Make your own questions

8?

9?

10?

2.3 QUESTION PRACTICE SHEET D

■ Please make questions

1 When / Thomas Sullivan / invent tea bags?

.....

2 When / the first man / step on the moon?

.....

3 Where / (be) / the first world cup?

.....

4 How many cars / finish / the first Grand Prix race?

.....

5 Who / write / "Call of the Wild?"

.....

What is the question?

6 Who?

Herbert Booth invented the first vacuum cleaner

7 What?

A Dreadnought was the biggest ship in the world in 1906. The British built it.

Make your own questions

8?

9?

10?

4.4 OUR QUESTIONS SHEET

Project group

Years 19..... –

Date

Reading questions

1 Question
(Answer)

2 Question
(Answer)

3 Question
(Answer)

4 Question
(Answer)

5 Question
(Answer)

Quiz questions

1

2

3

4

5

6

5.2 TIME LINE ASSESSMENT SHEET

Name of group

Criteria	Rating					Comments
Presentation of materials						
Colourful & varied	5	4	3	2	1	
Clearly organised	5	4	3	2	1	
Pictures/models clearly explained	5	4	3	2	1	
Neat written work	5	4	3	2	1	
Content						
Interesting	5	4	3	2	1	
Informative	5	4	3	2	1	
Varied	5	4	3	2	1	
Researched the materials	5	4	3	2	1	

5.4 SELF-ASSESSMENT FORM

Project diary	
Name:	Date:
<i>In this project I learned...</i>	
1	
2	
<i>I liked</i>	
1	
2	
<i>I didn't like</i>	
1	
2	

Web sites

<http://history1900s.about.com/library/time/bltime1900.thm>

<http://enchantedlearning.com>