

Community Helpers and Changing Times (K-2)

LEADER'S GUIDE

PURPOSE

In Kindergarten through second grade, social studies focuses on the development of the individual, the roles individuals play, and their contributions to society. This tour is designed to guide students through an identification of tools and occupations from the past and contrast with those same tools and occupations of today.

Exhibits that do not focus the theme for this tour have been eliminated from this program. We invite you to visit the rest of the exhibits *after* your Time Traveler is completed so that you preserve the theme of the tour.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

In each exhibit, the students will be asked to locate objects that are from the 1870s and then circle them in their booklet. There will also be a *modern* item that will remain *uncircled*.

Following these identification items, there will be a question that further connects the occupation with the present. The older students should circle the response that completes the question. There will not always be just one answer. Kindergarten teachers may wish to include them in the explanation of the exhibit.

THE TEACHER'S ROLE

In your booklet you will find the list of objects the students will look for, and the answers to the questions that follow the identification.

1. **1870s Teachers** in one room schools taught several subjects to many different grades at the same time. Which things were common to an 1870s school?

Slates

Coal Stove

Basketball Goal

What chores do students today get to do?

Carry Coal for the Stoves Bring Drinking Water from the Pump

Erase the Blackboard

1. T - Teachers in the 1870s were usually single unmarried, young women. Upon their marriage, they were expected to retire to their homes to keep house and rear their own children. In a one room school teachers taught many grades and acted as custodian, assuring that there was water to drink, and heat in the building.

Modern teachers receive very specific training and education to become teachers. Teachers in the 1870s taught fewer subjects, but in depth. Today teachers teach a wider variety of courses and have many more responsibilities than passing on information.

2. The **Cabinet Maker** built furniture and made moldings for doors and windows.

What tools would he use in building items?

Draw Knife

Foot Powered Saw

Electric Power Saw

Which places can you go to get new furniture?

Department Store

Bookstore

Farmers Market

2. T -- Handmade and factory built furniture were available in the 1870s. It was usually sold through the owner of the Mortuary. Today, furniture can be bought in many more places. Department stores, garage sales, auctions, private sales and furniture stores only begin the list of possible sources.

Most people do not go to a cabinetmaker to have furniture built for them. With the cost of lumber and price for labor, **Cabinetmakers** are used by the few who can afford them.

3. The **Newspaper Printer** made the words in a newspaper by using pieces of metal called type that had a letter carved on it, put them together to make words, and spelled the words backwards. What tools did an 1870s printer use? **Type**

Printing Press

Computer

What device does **not** bring us our news today?

TV

Radio

Telegraph

3. T-- In the 1870s, newspapers were the only real source of information. The telegraph was widely used, but mainly for business information. Telephones were just starting to be used, and. These people passed this information on, often by the newspaper.

The task of setting type was a tedious job that required skill and patience. Young boys were often hired to take the words apart and sort the metal pieces with the letters on them into the divided trays next to the wall. The Phrase “Uppercase Letters” indicates that the capital letters were in the upper divided box. “Lowercase Letters” refers to the letters in the case that lays more flat.

Newspapers of today still provide much of the information as they did in the past, but the competition for attention today is greater. With TV, Radio, Computer, Magazines as competition, newspapers have to changed the way they make a newspaper, as well as how they cover the news. Newspapers no longer use type to assemble the words, but now use computers to create the words. They are then photographed, and printing plates are made from the photographs.

4. The Drugstore is where a **pharmacist** worked. He made medicines by mixing powders and herbs together. What tools were used to make medicines that helped make sick people well?

White Apron

“shot”

Medicine bottles with cork lids

5. The **doctor** in early Wichita delivered babies, fixed broken bones and told a person which medicines to use. What did he use to do his job?

“shots”

Apron

Medicine in Bottles with Cork Lids

What does you doctor use to help you get well?

“Shots”

Bandages

a Saw

5. T -- Medical practice in the 1870s was caught between two worlds. Many doctors relied on their practices of the past. Some doctors were still practicing bloodletting to rid the body of impurities and the use of leeches to draw out bad blood. Some have speculated that President Washington might have lived, had it not been for the bleeding used to rid his body of “bad humors.”

One was the new world that held Listers’ theory of antiseptic treatment of wounds, and Pasteurs work proving the idea of germs causing disease. Basic procedures such as the practice of doctors washing hands between patients was beginning to gain acceptance.

This was also a time when medical standards were just being set. It was possible to buy a book, and put out a sign that the person inside was a doctor, and if more of his patients lived than died, he might last a long time. New medical societies were being established to make sure that all doctors had formal education.

6. The **Dentist** cleaned, filled or removed decayed teeth. What did the 1870s dentist use to help people?

Drill

False Teeth

Electric Dentist Light

. How often do dentists today say we should brush our teeth?

Once a Week

Once a Day

Three Times a Day

6. T -- Originally dentistry had a long held bad reputation as being tooth pullers without an organization to educate or monitor the actions. Many unskilled men went from town to town, pulling teeth, in saloons, on the street, and in fields. It was so bad that many people avoided treatment, leading to worse conditions in which the surgery to correct the condition , or the condition itself, would kill the patient.

Like medicine, dentistry was beginning to progress. In the 1840s anesthetics were discovered, gaining acceptance and giving relief to the dentist and patient. Education and training were leading the use of more sanitary methods, and the association helped to monitor the actions of individual dentists.

7. Before the railroad came, the **Stage Coach Driver** drove the fastest vehicle in which to travel. Which important parts of a stagecoach can you locate?

Drivers Seat **Wooden Wheel** Keys to Start it

Today who steers the modern stage coach?

Bus Driver Airline Pilot Boat Captain

7. T -- Stage coaches acted as primary mass transit, until the railroad arrived. After the railroads arrived stagecoaches went where ever the railroads did not go.

Just like **the Stagecoach Driver**, the **Bus Driver** is responsible to see that passengers get to their next destination safely and on time. Like the Stagecoach, buses serve the mass transit system by taking passengers to places where airplanes do not go.

8. The **Livery Stable owner** rented horses and wagons to others, or stored yours, and gave horses medicine if they got sick. What did the livery stable owner need to take care of horses and wagons?

Barrels of Oats **Pitch Fork** Gas Pump

Today, who “feeds and cares” for our cars?

a Car Wash Attendant **a Gas Station Owner** a Car Salesman

8. T -- If a horse was sick, or the owner did not have a barn, horses could be taken to the livery stable where they would be fed and doctored. It was also a place where one could rent a horse and wagon.

In this way, the livery stable was like a gas station, mechanics shop, and a car rental agency. The horses were like the engine of a car, as engines are rated by their “Horsepower.”

9. The **Depot Agent** sold tickets, announced the trains arrival, and loaded suitcases. What important things did he need to do his job?

Telegraph **Boxes for Shipping** Travel Posters/Airplane Pictures

Today, who would sell tickets for our fastest method of transportation?

Airplane Pilot Worker in the Control Tower **the Airplane Ticket Agent**

9. T -- The depot also played a large role in transferring information that television, radio and computer do today. Telegraph wires were strung along the railroad tracks and connected depot to depot. The Depot Agent received telegraph messages, the news of the day, and sent new messages out. The depot served the major mass transit of the time, the railroad, just as the modern airport serves air travel.

10. The **1880s farmer** and the lady of the house will show you the tools, animals, and many activities done to raise food in the 1880s. (32)

11. The **Blacksmith** repaired wheels that were broken, and repaired plows and tools. What things would you find in his shop?

Big Hammer **Wooden Wheel** Rubber Tire

Today, if we need our car tire repaired, where do we take it?

to a Carpenter **to a Gas Station Attendant** to a Blacksmith

11. T -- The **Blacksmith** was often one of the few occupations that was essential to a town. New settlers were far from large towns, so a trip to buy new parts was costly. Also, new equipment was expensive. The smith repaired those tools and equipment as best as he could. Since steel was so expensive, if an item was not repairable the steel was saved and used to make other repairs. Metal was never thrown away.

12. (K,1,2) What would a **General Store Owner** sell in his store?
Coffee mill **Washboards** Cereal boxes

Today, this store would be similar to which one?
a Mall a Grocery Store **a Department Store**

12.T -- After the blacksmith, the general store was the next most important business. The two often combined to form the nucleus of a town. As towns grew, more specialized shops were created and competed with the general store.

The general store of the 1870s most closely resembles the department store of modern times. Department stores have a wide range products and are expanding to include more food items. Grocery stores are expanding to include more non-food items as well, but they do not have enough of these items to be a “General Store.” Shopping malls have independently owned shops under the same roof, and are not considered one big store.

13. The **City Marshal** keeps people who are rowdy and disturb others in this building. What will help him do this?
Heavy Wood Door **Padlock** Police Car

A modern jail is built with what?
Wood **Concrete** Rock

13.T -- Laws exist to help people get along with each other. The Sheriff made sure the laws were enforced. A building such as this was used by **the Sheriff** as a temporary holding cell for those who disturbed the peace.

Guide your students to consider the important role that preserving order plays in society. What happens to students in their classroom who disturb the peace and order of the classroom? How does it affect the rest of the class?

14. (1,2) The **Harness Maker** made and sold equipment for horses, which were the main means of transportation in the 1870s. What items were used in his business?
Horse collars Steering wheel **Saddle**

Who sells items to repair cars?
A Car Salesman **Parts Store Salesman** Highway Patrolman

14. T -- The **Harness Maker** served the town by providing devices for riding horses and hitching them to wagons, such as stirrups, saddles and reins. Without his work, the transportation system would have stopped.

Today the **car parts store owner** supplies the parts to keep our main mode of transportation, the automobile, in working order.

