

### The Story of Oceania

A. Make sure you have a Timeline and a Globe and Map available for this story as well as the printed photos from the story.

Stories should be memorized and presented with enthusiasm; however if they are read, they should be printed in a small pamphlet format and read like a book.

Make certain to pause and point out geographical locations, time locations and the Timeline, and new words to write out. Typically, we do not stop for questions until after the story is finished. You can have a brief discussion but then we'll want to get to work.

B. LEARNER WORK OF NECESSITY: Select an ANIMAL from Living Things from Oceania. Draw the living thing and write a one-page description of where it exists, what it does and what it contributes. Make sure to define its Domain, its Kingdom and Species.

Remember this can be any living thing that exists in Oceania: marine animal, fungi, bacteria, kind of human, plant, etc.

### Presentation of America in the 1920's-1940's

Presentations differ from Stories and Lessons. Lessons are typically smaller or one to one and are highly specific to the child or group of children. For instance, a lesson on addition or cursive. Stories are broad as you have seen throughout the first week or two.

Presentations are in between the two usually given to the whole group. They always feature a prepared area of the room with objects and pictures that are relevant.

Learners are always asked to bring their journals for note taking. Again, always have a Timeline, Map and Globe available when sharing Presentations and Stories.

A. The Great Depression:

1. Using a Timeline: Remember we started here in the 1600's, when many from Europe began establishing Colonies in the United States. What can you tell each other about the Colonial Period?

We then fought in the American Revolution in the 1770s for our freedom from Britain – many of you learned this last year. We wrote a beautiful U.S. Constitution that established our Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of Government. We'll be studying our Legislative this year. What do you remember from the American Revolution?

Educators: If you feel that there is not enough remembered, ask the Learners to research about a moment during the Colonial or Revolutionary period and share it.

Then, in the early 1800s we bought a huge swath of land in the Louisiana Purchase and we moved Westward – laying train tracks, homesteading and mapping out the Oregon Trail.

We – along with Britain – built the largest Industrial Revolution known to humanity as we neared the 1900s. The United States was walking on air and we became the largest *economy* in the world.

2. To understand what happened next, we must understand something called the Stock Market which you remember we just covered doing some math work. Remember, Americans were living in something called the Roaring 20s meaning the 1920s were full of buying a lot of things that they could not afford- something called debt – and celebrating the end of war.

Here is what happened on this date October 24, 1929 (show on Timeline).

- What if you wanted to buy a new bike and it cost \$100. However you only have \$50. You will then need to borrow money. But if the bank lends you this money they are not a friend, they are going to

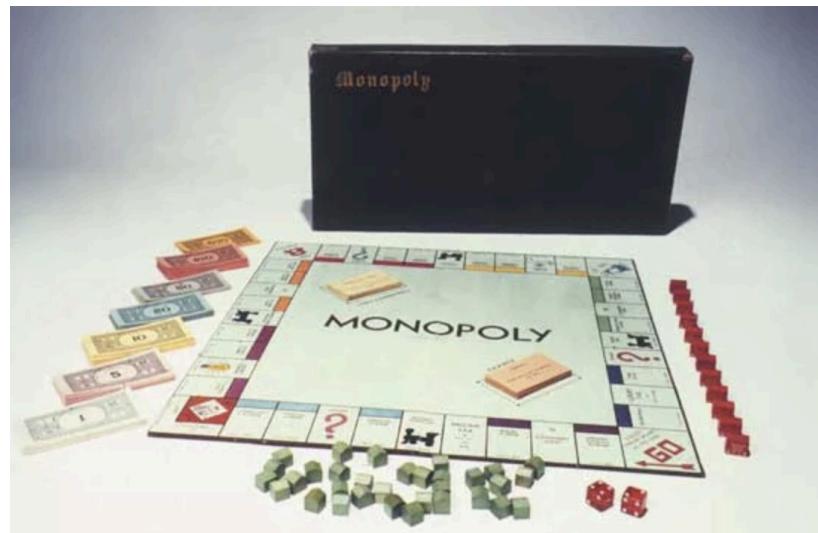
charge you \$20 for lending you \$50. This means you have to pay them back more than you borrowed. A total of \$70.

Americans at this time started to borrow money to pay for things they could not afford. They owed banks a lot of money.

- Remember the Stock Market – well it was a kind of a new thing in the 1920s. People thought they would just put money in any company without doing research on it. With all this money, companies expanded quickly.
- At the same time all of this was happening, America was not making as much as it used to years prior. We had stopped making things to support war and so there were less jobs.
- Suddenly people wanted their money from stocks and companies didn't have it to give. People had debt they could not pay. And in all the panic, the country shut down. Shares in companies that were once worth millions were worth nothing, companies closed and everyone stopped spending.
- Here's what happened in pictures:







- Millions of people lost their homes, had to stand in bread lines to eat and slept outdoors.
- The game Monopoly was invented to cheer people up.
- At this same time, a horrific dust storm pounded middle America leaving no crops and nowhere to live. This was a hard time to live in America.

3. Here is how we eventually climbed out of the Depression:

*"President Franklin Roosevelt known as FDR projected a calm energy and optimism, famously declaring "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself. Roosevelt took immediate action to address the country's economic woes, first announcing a four-day "bank holiday" during which all banks would close so that Congress could pass reform legislation and reopen those banks determined to be sound. He also began addressing the public directly over the radio in a series of talks, and these so-called "[fireside chats](#)" went a long way toward restoring public confidence. During Roosevelt's first 100 days in office, his administration passed legislation that aimed to stabilize industrial and agricultural production, create jobs and stimulate recovery. In addition, Roosevelt sought to reform the financial system, creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ([FDIC](#)) to protect depositors' accounts and the [Securities and Exchange Commission \(SEC\)](#) to regulate the stock market and prevent abuses of the kind that led to the 1929 crash.*

4. LEARNER WORK OF CHOICE. Choose ONE from the below:

- Choose a STATE where the Depression hit. Write a page about the history of that state, what happened during the Depression. Use mathematical terms: how much did the average person make before the Depression in that state? What did they do for a living? What happened afterwards? Were there any millionaires in the state that lost everything?

- What did FDR build after the Depression? There were many projects like the Hoover Dam that put people back to work. Working is the key to a good economy. Write a page about this endeavor, draw it and let us know how much it cost to build and how much each person made while working on it.

B. Living Simply.

1. Today we rely on what we call CONVENiences. Everything is done for us. Let's examine how this is a positive and negative thing. First, here are chores done just after the Depression in the 1950s.
  - Saturday mornings clean the house. I vacuumed, my sister dusted, my brother emptied the garbage and goofed off. NO CARTOONS. This really meant that the moment Mom went grocery shopping, we turned on the TV. Dad never told. My sister and I posted our brother at the window to watch for Mom's car so we could turn it off in time to stay out of trouble. We cleaned AND watched cartoons.
  - Set the table before a meal.
  - Often we cooked the meal.
  - Wash and dry dishes after each meal.
  - Light dad's pipe when requested. Knock the old ashes out, clean it with a pipe cleaner, refill. Do not pack too hard or it won't light easily, then the match will burn your finger.
  - Make dad's coffee in an old-fashioned stove top drip coffeemaker which loaded the grounds in the bottom of the upper part. We had to pour boiling hot water from the bottom carafe into the upper part which fed the hot water through the grounds back into the bottom carafe. I learned to do this at age 9. Pour the coffee. Put Dad's straw in it and place it where he could drink it.

- When my diabetic Grandpa lived with us, it was my job to watch him for symptoms of insulin shock. If he showed symptoms, I ran to the refrigerator, poured a glass of orange juice and assisted him in getting it down his throat. (I was 9 years old at the time)
- Get dad his urinal, run it to the bathroom, empty it, rinse it, and flush.
- Gather food scraps and take them to the compost pile.
- Operate ringer and hang clothes to dry. Fold clothes. "Sprinkle" clothes which would need ironing, then iron them.







- Every piece of clothing you owned you were able to carry with you.
- 2. What are the negatives of this work? You may say that it was a lot to take on and it made less time for play and goofing off.
- 3. However, when you do these things, you also learn HOW to take care of yourself, how to be kind to others, you have time to think and time to enjoy the process of things.
- 4. Here is your CHALLENGE: For the next WEEK - Learners, I'd like you to do something at home that takes effort. You do not need to tell anyone you are doing it. Sometimes these days, well-meaning grown-ups will say "oh, don't worry I'll take care of that". But no, you are in charge of this one thing. It could be ironing shirts, making butter from scratch, mowing the lawn, scrubbing every dish without the dish washer.

Take a moment now to write a paragraph about how you are feeling about this challenge and what you think you might commit to doing. Make sure to talk about obstacles and what you are giving up to do it.

One WEEK from today, we are going to write about it again. Educators make sure you keep track and set aside time for this. What did you feel? What did you learn? What did you contribute?

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