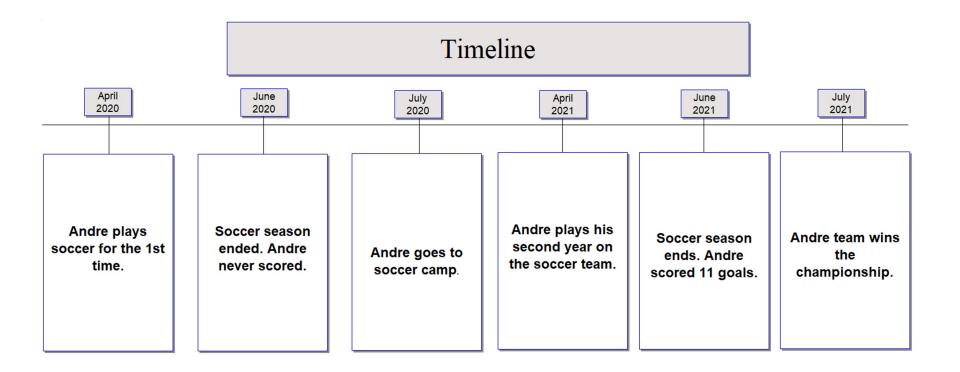
# Lesson 7: Using Chronologies to Explain Change Over Time

Unit 1 Grade 4 We are going to continue practicing the creation and use of chronologies to explain causes, effects, and changes over time.

You will do this working at stations around the room.



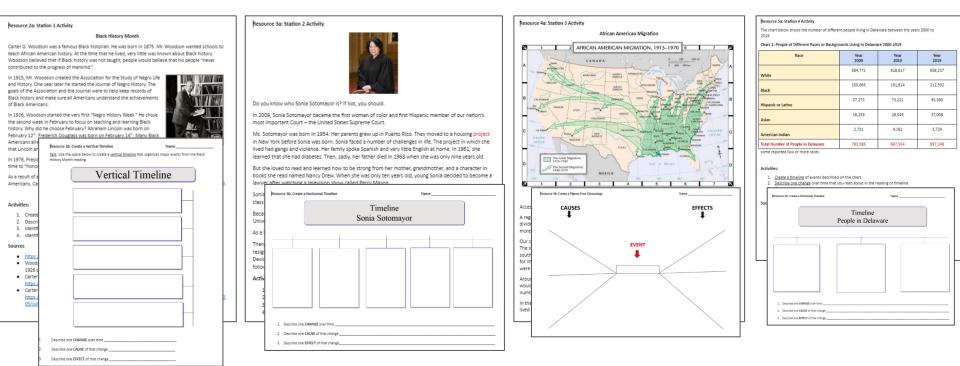
# Use Resource 1 to explain change over time and identify one cause and one effect of that change.



You are going to go to five stations around the room. Each station will have a reading and different type of timeline.

Follow the directions at each station. At each station you will:

- 1. Create a timeline
- 2. Identify one cause
- 3. Identify one effect



# Station 1: Share your work

# Resource 2a: Station 1 Activity

### Black History Month

Carter G. Woodson was a famous Black historian. He was born in 1875. Mr. Woodson wanted schools to teach African American history. At the time that he lived, very little was known about Black history. Woodson believed that if Black history was not taught, people would believe that his people "never contributed to the progress of mankind."

In 1915, Mr. Woodson created the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. One year later he started the Journal of Negro History. The goals of the Association and the Journal were to help keep records of Black history and make sure all Americans understand the achievements of Black Americans.

In 1926, Woodson started the very first "Negro History Week." He chose the second week in February to focus on teaching and learning Black history. Why did he choose February? Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12<sup>th</sup>. Frederick Douglass was born on February 14<sup>th</sup>. Many Black Americans already celebrated those birthdays that week because of all that Lincoln and Douglas did to help Black people.

In 1976, President Gerald Ford turned Negro History <u>Week</u> into Black History <u>Month</u> to dedicate more time to "honor the too-often neglected accomplishments of Black Americans..."

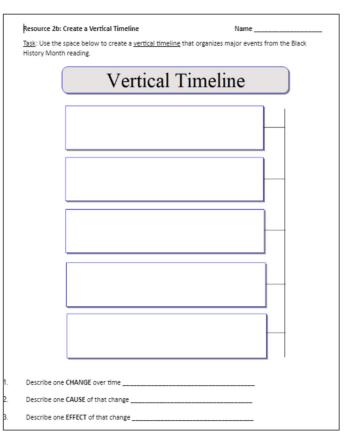
As a result of all he did to make sure that people learned about the history and achievements of Black Americans, Carter G. Woodson is now known as the "Father of Black History." Mr. Woodson died in 1950.

### Activities:

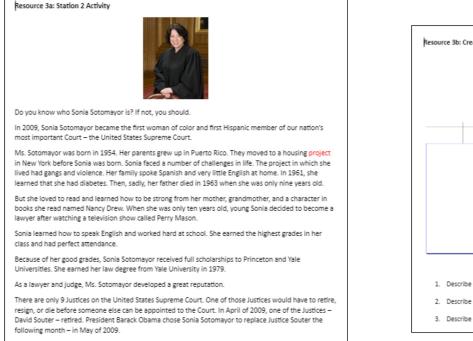
- 1. Create a timeline of events described in the reading.
- 2. Describe one change over time that you read about in the reading or timeline.
- 3. Identify one cause of the change.
- 4. Identify one effect of the change.

### Sources

- https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/black-history-month
- Woodson, Carter G. (1926) Negro History Week. Journal of Negro History. Wol. 11, No. 2. April 1926 pp. 238-242.
- Carter G. Woodson at https://naacp.org/find-resources/history-explained/civil-rights-leaders/carter-g-woodson
- Carter G Woodson: Father of Black History (2006). Access at https://web.archive.org/web/20110401191535/http://www.america.gov/st/diversity-english/20 05/June/20080207153802ilamerusv0.1187708.html

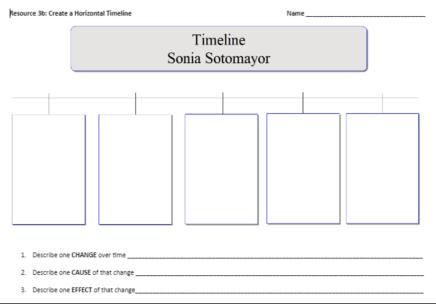


# Station 2: Share your work



# Activities:

- 1. Create a horizontal timeline of events described in the reading
- 2. Describe one change over time that you read about in the reading or timeline
- 3. Identify one cause of the change
- 4. Identify one effect of the change.



# Station 3: Share your work



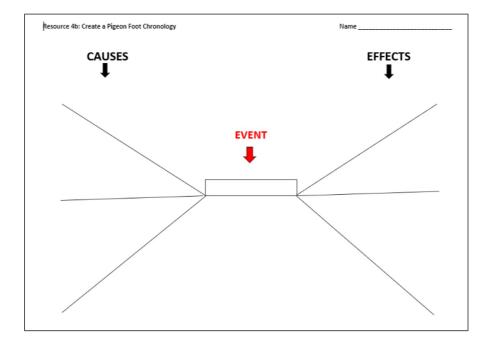
Accessed here or at https://www.communitiescount.org/blog/2019/8/14/the-great-migration

A region can be defined as a part of a state or country that has similar characteristics. Delaware can be divided into urban and rural regions. The northern part of our state has more cities and people. It is more urban. The southern region of our state has more farms and fewer people. It is more rural.

Our country can also be divided into regions. A hundred years ago the north had more people and cities. The southern region of the country had more farms and fewer people. Many Black people lived in the south but many of them were treated very unfairly. They had to work long hours on farms in the hot sun for little money. Many were not able to vote and were mistreated when they tried to protest how they were treated.

Around 15 million Black people began leaving the South. Most went north where they believed that they would be treated more fairly. The number of Black people living in the north increased a lot while the number living in the south decreased.

In the year 1900, nine out of every 10 Black Americans lived in the South, and three out of every four lived on farms.



# Station 4: Share your work

Resource 5a: Station 4 Activity

The chart below shows the number of different people living in Delaware between the years 2000 to 2019.

Chart 1: People of Different Races or Backgrounds Living in Delaware 2000-2019

Race	Year 2000	Year 2010	Year 2019
White	584,771	618,617	658,237
Black	150,665	191,814	212,302
Hispanic or Latino	37,273	73,221	93,390
Asian	16,259	28,549	37,009
American Indian	2,731	4,181	3,729
Total Number of People in Delaware	783,596	897,934	957,248

some reported two or more races

## Activities:

- 1. Create a timeline of events described on the chart
- 2. Describe one change over time that you read about in the reading or timeline
- 3. Guess one cause of the change
- 4. Guess one effect of the change.

### Sources

- http://censusviewer.com/state/DE
- https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/DE#qf-headnote-a
- https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/delaware-population
- https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-d&q=How+many+Hispanics+are+in+Delawar e%3F&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiD27Lq55fyAhWzEFkFHUdZB3EQzmd6BAgLEAU&biw=940&bih=912
- https://data.delawareonline.com/american-community-survey/delaware/population/black/num /04000US10/

