

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
July	4
August	36
September	68
October	99
November	131
December	162
Answer Key	194

Summary of Standards for Language Arts

Writing

- Uses the general skills and strategies of the writing process
- Uses stylistic and rhetorical techniques in written compositions
- Uses grammatical and mechanical conventions in written compositions
- Gathers and uses information for research purposes

Reading

- Uses the general skills and strategies of the reading process
- Uses reading skills and strategies to understand and interpret a variety of literary works
- Uses reading skills and strategies to understand and interpret a variety of informational texts

Listening and Speaking

- Uses listening and speaking skills and strategies for a variety of purposes
- Uses viewing skills and strategies to understand and interpret visual media
- Understands the characteristics and components of the media

*Used with permission by McRel (Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning) www.mcrel.org

Introduction

Celebrate the day with a page from the past! Each daily page in this publication contains a high-interest, short account of a historical event, fun celebration, festival, or birthday of some important person (some of whom you may never have heard). A response designed around Bloom's Taxonomy actively engages the reader's attention. In addition, each daily page includes:

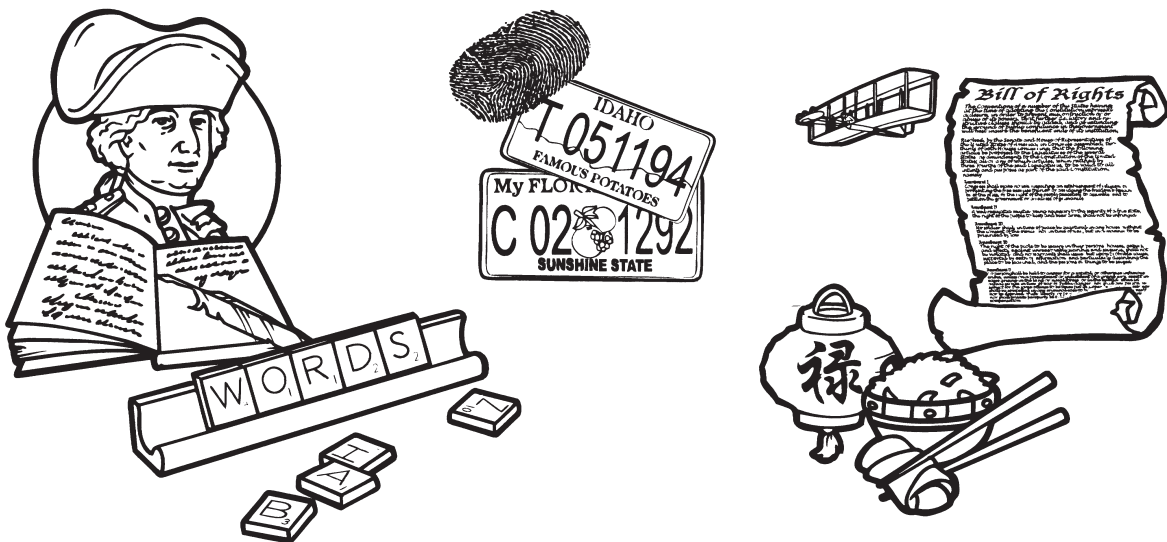
- A story-related **independent Activity**
- A **Word Play** exercise related to the featured story
- **Other Events** occurring on that same day in history
- A **Fascinating Factoid** not covered in the story

The dates and facts of the events covered are as authentic as possible. In cases where discrepancies were noted during research, the most frequently used date and data for the event were used in this publication.

There are endless possibilities for ways to use the daily pages. Some ideas are:

- Incorporate the pages into your opening exercise. (Have the page duplicated and ready for students when they arrive. You may choose to read and discuss the story, and then complete the other activities throughout the day as time permits.)
- Use the pages as a source of information if you start your day with a morning message for your students. (Your message might be, "Good morning, students! Did you know that today is the day that the largest banana split was made? We're going to read about it later in the day.")
- Assign the daily page as an alternative to regular homework.
- Conduct a reading mini-lesson in the history/social studies content area with the daily pages.
- Offer the daily pages for extra credit work.
- Provide enrichment with the daily pages.

You will surely find even more ways to use these pages to enhance learning opportunities for your students. Whether you use every page or just pick and choose, this publication can help you make learning in your classroom an awesome experience!



August 10

Aspirin Formulated

Other Events This Day

- Missouri became the 24th U.S. state (1821)
- The Smithsonian Institute was established in Washington DC from funds left by British scientist James Smithson (1846)

It is estimated that one *trillion* _____ have been consumed worldwide in the last 100 years. *First clue:* Its history dates back to around 400 BCE. *Next clue:* Its basic ingredient comes from willow bark. *Final Clue:* It is used to relieve pain, reduce fevers, fight inflammation, and fight against heart disease and even some cancers.

If you said *aspirin*, you are right! The history of this drug goes back to Hippocrates—considered the father of modern medicine—who lived sometime between 460 and 377 BCE. Hippocrates left records of treatments for headaches, pains, and fevers, which included the use of powder made from the leaves and bark of willow trees. By 1829, scientists had figured out the powder was an ingredient called *salicin*. The problem with salicin was that it upset the stomach, so an ingredient was needed to “buffer” the salicin. The first person to create a product that would work, but not be so irritating to the stomach, was Charles Gerhardt.

Over 40 years later, Felix Hoffman stumbled across Mr. Gerhardt’s work in his desperate search to relieve his father’s arthritis pain. Mr. Hoffman conducted further experiments, and, on this day in 1897, he produced a pain reliever that didn’t upset the stomach! Bayer marketed the drug, which was named Aspirin. The *A* came from acetyl chloride, the *spir* in spiraea ulmaria (the plant the salicylic acid comes from), and the *in* was a familiar ending for medicines. In 1900, Bayer introduced water-soluble tablets—the first ever medication to be sold in this form. Today, it is the most popular drug in the world.

Response

How do you think the old saying, “Take two aspirin and call me in the morning” came about?

Fascinating Factoid: Mr. Hoffmann did not receive a patent or subsequent royalties for his discovery because his medicine was not original enough.

Word Play

Aspirin is a much-used treatment for all sorts of pains. What did people do before aspirin? A lot of people used home remedies. Unscramble each ailment suggested by the given remedy.

1. RESO TOTRAH __ O R __ _ _ _ _ O A __
(a dirty sock worn around your neck at nighttime)
2. YBAB ETHNTIGE __ A __ _ _ _ E E __ _ I __ G
(molasses)
3. OTHOCHAET __ O O __ _ A __ _ E
(tooth of a dead horse rubbed over your jaw)
4. ADEHCHAE __ E A __ A __ _ E
(buckwheat cakes on the forehead)
5. MOTCHASEHCA __ _ O __ A __ _ A __ _ E
(root of rhubarb on a string worn around your neck)
6. OLDC __ O __ _
(big red onion tied to the bedpost)
7. HSRMIEUTAM __ _ E U __ A __ I __ _
(buckeye carried in the pocket)



Activities

- Research folk remedies such as those mentioned in the Word Play. Also locate a modern-day treatment for the ailment. Make a chart showing the folk remedy and the modern medicine remedy.
- Write your own remedy for the cure for the common cold or some other common childhood ailment.

August 24

Potato Chips Invented

Other Events This Day

- Mt. Vesuvius erupted and buried Pompeii (79 CE)
- Waffle iron invented (1869)



Potato chips are one of America’s favorite snacks. It is interesting to note that they were not the product of someone’s creative genius in the kitchen, but rather someone’s revenge. It is believed that in 1853, a railroad executive by the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt was dining at a restaurant in Saratoga Springs, New York. French-fried potatoes were on the menu. Mr.Vanderbilt ordered them, but he was not happy because they were too thick. He returned them to the chef.

The chef that evening was George Crum. He didn’t appreciate the complaint. The story goes that he cut and fried a thinner batch. Those, too, were not satisfactory. Irritated, Mr. Crum sliced the next batch of potatoes paper-thin, fried them crisp in boiling oil, and salted them. It is reported that Mr.Vanderbilt loved the “crunch potato slices” and from that day on, these Saratoga Chips became a restaurant favorite.

When you eat to the bottom of your chip bag and nothing is left but the crumbs, pause to thank Mr. George Crum, who is credited with inventing one of our favorite snacks.

Response

How did an unhappy, complaining customer turn out to be the best thing that ever happened to Mr. Crum?

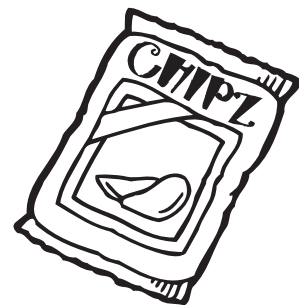
Fascinating Factoid: Americans consume more potato chips than any other people in the world.

Word Play

Seek and find your favorite chips in the word search puzzle.

S T E S F R U B M S N I U N
 E O R I G I N A L A Y S T O
 L L S I R T L R M L N G O S
 G D A H A B O B U T J V R O
 N F L T D O W E R A A C F U
 I A T X D D F C U N E D D R
 R S A U E O A U F D E L L C
 P H N L H U T E F V P E E R
 C I D R C A N D L I N N S E
 O O N I O N B J E N O O L A
 H N H I V L M O S E V C R M
 C E G R O O V Y C G Z A F D
 R D F B A K E D L A N B V C
 L D O S A L T A N R R B O M

- BAKED
- ORIGINAL
- BARBECUE
- ONION
- BACON
- CHEDDAR
- SOUR CREAM
- SALT & VINEGAR
- OLD FASHIONED



Activity

- What do you find at the bottom of a package of potato chips? Crumbs, of course—because George Crum invented potato chips! Think of other food items and make up a funny or interesting name for its inventor or creator (e.g., peanut butter—Ima Nutt).