Source Paragraphs for Great Extrapolations

Characteristics (Easier)

The U.S.S. *Constitution* was built in 1794 and is the oldest commissioned ship in the world. It is 304 feet long and weighs over fifteen hundred tons. Along with crewmembers and weapons, it also carries a number of smaller boats that can be used for going ashore. The ship is no longer actively used in wars, but it is docked near Boston, Massachusetts, and is a historical site that people can go and visit.

Colorado's state animal is the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. Bighorn sheep horns can weigh up to thirty pounds! Male bighorn sheep are called rams, and the females are called ewes. They eat grass and other small plants and are hunted by mountain predators like coyotes, mountain lions, and bears.

The National Aquarium opened on August 8, 1981 and is located in Baltimore, Maryland, which is very close to Washington, DC. The angular concrete and glass structure holds seventeen thousand specimens representing seven hundred and fifty species. These specimens are divided between the different exhibits, which are supposed to represent different geographical locations. The aquarium contains so many different types of fish, reptiles, and amphibians because it has made a goal to conserve aquatic life that is threatened.

Woodpeckers are found throughout the world from the United States to Africa to Australia. They are a family of birds that use their beaks to carve holes into wood. Oftentimes, the holes they make become their homes. However, they have to be careful because other birds will often try to steal the newly carved holes as soon as they're habitable. Because of how competitive other birds are, the woodpecker will often start over, even if it takes a long time, to find the perfect spot that is protected from other birds.

Acorn squash has a sweet, yellow-orange meat inside. The outside is often dark green in color with a splotch of orange somewhere on its main body. It also has ridges that run from its base to its stem. Squash can be baked, sautéed, or steamed, and its seeds are traditionally toasted and eaten as a snack.

The English Channel is part of the Atlantic Ocean that separates England from the main continent of Europe (or more specifically, from France). Though it varies in width, its narrowest point is the Strait of Dover, which is just over twenty miles across, and its widest point is one hundred fifty miles across. The Channel Tunnel is an underwater tunnel that runs across the Strait of Dover and connects Great Britain with France via train.

Yellowstone National Park is a national park located in Wyoming, though parts of the park extend into Montana and Idaho. It was established in 1872 by Ulysses S. Grant, the president at the time. It was one of the first national parks in the world and attracts many tourists throughout the seasons. The park is made up of a little less than 3,500 square miles and encompasses lakes, canyons, rivers, geysers, and mountains.

Mia Hamm is a retired American soccer player who played for the national women's soccer team and was named FIFA World Player of the Year in 2001 and 2002. She has played in many international games and is a founding member of the Washington Freedom soccer team. Before she retired, she was often considered one of the best female soccer players in the world. She started the Mia Hamm Foundation, a nonprofit dedicated to raising funds for families in need of bone marrow or blood transplants.

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Construction takes many steps including planning, designing, financing, and working until the structure is complete and ready for use. A supervisor called a *project manager* oversees the various steps and coordinates with different teams to successfully build a building. The most successful projects have a doable plan, so they start off on the right foot from the beginning. From there, the project manager ensures that teams stick with the plan in a timely fashion.

A hailstorm is when balls of ice—ranging in size from a BB gun pellet to bigger than a tennis ball—fall from the sky. Although it is made of ice, larger hail occurs in warmer weather. In fact, hailstone growth is slowed by cold temperatures. Hail also generally occurs toward the interior of continents or at high altitudes because it requires specific wind movement that infrequently occurs on the coast.

Cacti are plants with spines covering their body. The spines help the cactus by defending against predators and reducing water loss. Cacti are native to the Americas and have been found from the tip of South America to northwest Canada. They have also been found in parts of Africa and Sri Lanka. Most of the time, cacti live in very dry environments like the desert.

Ball pythons are a popular pet reptile because of their easygoing temperament. They are covered in smooth scales that are typically black or dark brown with a light-colored belly. They are called ball pythons because of their tendency to curl into a ball when stressed or frightened. Adults rarely grow past six feet, with the females being slightly larger than the males. Often when a ball python starts to get too big, careless owners release it into the wild, which causes disturbances in the local ecosystem.

Harley-Davidson is an American motorcycle company that has been around since 1903. Their motorcycles are generally very heavy models that are designed for highway cruising, rather than smaller standard bikes or dirt bikes. One way that Harley-Davidson keeps ahead of the competition is through a close-knit community explicitly affiliated with the brand. In fact, the brand is so famous that it made $40 million dollars in profit from other people using their logo in 2010.

Andy Warhol was a contemporary American artist who led the pop art movement that flourished in the 1960s. His art was considered a commentary on the relationship between art, Hollywood, and advertising. He used many different mediums like drawing, painting, photography, sculpture, and film to explore these areas. Perhaps his most famous work of art is the painting *Campbell's Soup Cans*, which features portraits of thirty-two soup cans (one of each variety offered by Campbell's in 1962).

A chef is a professional cook who is very good at all aspects of making food. Chefs often design the menus of restaurants, which involves a lot of experimentation to create the perfect dishes. Working with food requires both the creativity of art and the precision of science. Often you can tell who the chefs are by their long white coats and their floppy white hats that help keep their hair out of the food.

A croissant is a pastry that gets its name from its crescent-moon shape. In particular, the French are famous for making perfectly flaky and buttery croissants. Sometimes bakers will fill their croissants with chocolate, ham, cheese, or spinach to add their own touch into the baking process. However, making these breakfast treats is not easy. It can take hours to roll out the dough and butter into the right consistency. However, it's worth it! Even if you're not baking them from scratch, they're a great grab-and-go option for breakfast when you're in a rush.

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is the head of the king or queen's government in a parliamentary system. He or she takes responsibility for the political decisions made during his or her time in office. In the United Kingdom, citizens do not vote for the prime minister; rather the king or queen will ask someone to serve as prime minister depending on which parties have the majority after a parliamentary election.

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Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system and the fifth planet from the sun. It is called a gas giant because of its large mass and its gaseous composition. It has at least sixty-seven moons, though it is possible that more exist and we haven't discovered them yet. Jupiter itself was discovered in ancient times and was named after the Roman king of the gods.

Irises are a type of plant with uniquely shaped and recognizable flowers. The iris is the state flower of Tennessee. Its name reflects the flower's diversity of colors because it stems from the Greek word for rainbow. It is popular as a garden flower and also as the subject of many paintings. One of the most famous paintings of irises is by Vincent van Gogh.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was the president of the United States from 1877 to 1881. Following Ulysses S. Grant, he was responsible for the end of the Reconstruction period after the Civil War. This was not an easy job, as it was his responsibility to find areas of compromise between the North and the South. His election was highly debated, as he lost the popular vote and barely won the Electoral College vote. He held office for one term before retiring to work as an education and social reform advocate.

The Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race is a long-distance dog sled race that takes place in Alaska every March. Each participant and his or her team of sixteen dogs typically run the race over the course of nine to fifteen days. The race began in 1973 in honor of mushers (sled dog drivers) and dogs who brought emergency medicine to Nome, Alaska in the winter of 1925, and it has become a popular competitive sporting event. The teams race through very difficult conditions, including below-zero temperatures, high winds, and blizzards.

Martin Luther King Jr. was an American pastor, activist, and leader in the civil rights movement. He advanced the civil rights of African Americans by practicing nonviolent civil disobedience. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He also worked to combat poverty and protested the Vietnam War. Sadly, he was assassinated on April 4, 1968. The United States honored him by establishing a national holiday that occurs every year in January.

Archaeopteryx was a type of small dinosaur that lived in the late Jurassic time period in what would now be considered southern Germany. These dinosaurs could grow to be slightly more than a foot in length and had sharp teeth, claws, and a long bony tail. After examining fossils of *Archaeopteryx*, scientists believe that the dinosaur was covered in feathers and probably one of the first dinosaurs capable of gliding or flight.

A *cryptid* is a creature or a plant that is described in folklore or myth but whose existence has not been confirmed or documented. Examples of cryptids include the Loch Ness Monster, Bigfoot, unicorns, yetis, and El Chupacabra. The evidence for cryptids is anecdotal, and scientists are reluctant to believe it. Whether real or not, they are fun to talk about, which is probably why they are the subject of so many television shows!

Cricket is a bat-and-ball game that was first played in England, but has become particularly popular in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India. Two teams of eleven play on a long pitch and try to score runs. To score a run, a player must hit the ball after it is pitched into the air or on the ground by the bowler. Because there are very detailed and specific rules about how to end a game, cricket games have been known to go on for over five days!

Tea is a beverage that is prepared by pouring hot water over the dried leaves of the tea plant. Besides water, tea is the most commonly drunk beverage in the entire world! It was first introduced as medicine in China. People still drink it today for its positive effects, such as wellness and weight control; caffeinated tea also helps people to stay alert. Many people enjoy the slightly bitter taste, while others prefer blends of tea that include herbs (like chamomile and mint) or fruit (like peaches or black cherries).

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A smoke detector is a device that emits loud sounds when it senses smoke; those sounds alert people to the possibility of a fire. Sensitive smoke detectors can be used to deter smoking in places where it is banned, like schools or airplanes. Because two-thirds of deaths from home fires occur in households without working smoke alarms, most fire departments and insurance companies recommend that every house has at least one.

A barcode is a visual representation of data usually used to store information about products for sale in stores. The width and spacing of the lines represent numbers, which can be decoded using a barcode scanner to give computers information about a product. Barcodes are an important part of daily life and can be found everywhere: on the back of books, on concert tickets, and even on the packaging of your favorite cereal.

Frankenstein is a gothic horror novel written by Mary Shelley about a scientist who creates a monster by using science to bring a dead body back to life. It was first written when Shelley got into a competition with her husband and other writers about who could write the best horror story. Since the book's publication in 1818, the monster of Frankenstein (often just called Frankenstein) has become a familiar character in many movies, stories, and plays.

The Etch A Sketch™ is a famous toy developed in the 1960s by André Cassagnes and manufactured by the Ohio Art Company. It has a very iconic appearance, with a red frame surrounding a gray screen. Two white knobs at the bottom manipulate the direction of a line on the screen so that whoever is playing with it can use the knobs to draw pictures. Once a picture is complete, the user can shake the toy and the image disappears. Today, the Etch A Sketch is still produced and is included on a list of the one hundred most memorable toys from the twentieth century.

Patterns (Harder)

The Chernobyl disaster was a meltdown at a nuclear power plant in Ukraine that occurred on April 26, 1986 when workers ignored warning signs and continued with a test of the reactor under dangerous conditions. The meltdown released massive amounts of radiation into the atmosphere, which spread to many of the surrounding countries. The disaster was made worse by the fact that the Soviet Union did not tell anyone about it until two days later.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius was one of the most catastrophic events in European history. It was particularly devastating because the citizens living near the volcano did not anticipate its eruption. In 79 AD, Mount Vesuvius spat out a deadly cloud of gas and ash while spewing molten rock and pumice at the rate of 1.5 million tons per second. The thermal energy released was thousands of times more than the release of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and completely destroyed the city of Pompeii. There were only two surviving eyewitness testimonies to the eruption, though it is understood that a small evacuation and rescue by sea occurred after the initial explosion. Even with this rescue mission, historians believe over sixteen thousand people died from the event.

The Football War (also called the Soccer War or the 100 Hour War) was a brief war between El Salvador and Honduras in 1969. Although it is called the Football War, soccer didn't explicitly start the conflict. Economic disparity and immigration issues between the two countries had already caused tensions to mount. During the North American qualifying rounds for the 1970 FIFA World Cup, riots occurred in both countries every time El Salvador and Honduras played each other. On the day that El Salvador won the decisive third game against Honduras in Mexico City, the El Salvadorian government dissolved diplomatic ties with Honduras. Riots in both countries continued through July, when the Salvadoran military launched an attack on Honduras.

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The Spanish Civil War was fought from 1936 to 1939 throughout the country of Spain. The war pitted Republicans (that is, citizens supporting the new democratically elected Republic) against the Nationalists (that is, fascists and conservatives led by General Francisco Franco). The left-leaning Republicans were supported by anarchists, communists, the Soviet Union, and Mexico, while the right-leaning Nationalists were supported by the conservative religious right, traditionalists, fascists, Italy, and Nazi Germany. Both France and the United Kingdom chose to take a conflict-avoidance stance, which severely crippled the Republicans. The Nationalists eventually won the war and put Franco in power. He disregarded and hid human rights violations that occurred during the war and his subsequent tenure.

Robert E. Lee commanded the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the American Civil War. When Virginia seceded from the Union, Lee supported his home state rather than staying with the Union, despite the offer of a high-ranking position in the Union army and his personal wishes that the country would remain intact. General Lee proved to be a shrewd tactician, and despite being on the losing side of the Civil War, he was a well-respected general who gained popularity in the North while maintaining popularity in the South.

Easter Island—or Rapa Nui to early inhabitants—is a small island off the coast of Chile. The most notable features of the island are the hundreds of huge carved stone figures. Anthropologists believe that in order to move these giant statues around the island, the former inhabitants used tree trunks to roll them across the island landscape. It seems that the people of Rapa Nui built these statues zealously, hoping to appease the gods. However, without forethought, they quickly destroyed all the trees on the island, making it uninhabitable and causing their culture to disappear, save for the remaining statues.

In *Hamlet*, a play by William Shakespeare, the king—Hamlet's father—has died. Claudius, who is the dead king's brother and Hamlet's uncle, marries Hamlet's mother and takes over the throne. Hamlet sees his father's ghost, who tells him that Claudius is the person who killed him and instructs Hamlet to seek revenge. In the end, Hamlet takes revenge on Claudius but loses his life in the process.

The brown tree snake was originally native to Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea. However, it is best known for the devastating effects it has had on the bird population of the island of Guam. The brown tree snake was brought into Guam by accident, but thrived there because of the abundance of prey and lack of predators. Brown tree snakes quickly decimated the bird population while multiplying rapidly due to the lack of predators to threaten them. Because the snakes were new to the island, the bird population had no defense against these reptiles.

The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression that occurred immediately before World War II. Economists believe that there were many causes for the downturn, including the Federal Reserve printing less money, increased taxes and tariffs for the U.S., and the post–World War I Treaty of Versailles. At the time, however, the most obvious cause was the U.S. stock market crash of 1929, which was blamed on President Herbert Hoover. Approximately 25 to 30 percent of Americans lost their jobs; many of them also lost their homes. When Franklin D. Roosevelt took office, he passed a set of laws called the New Deal to provide jobs for U.S. citizens and help turn the economy around.

Some people interpreted the end date of a 5,126-year-long cycle in the Long Count calendar of the Mayans to signal the end of the world entirely. Some predicted that the end date would mark a worldwide physical or spiritual transformation, while others thought that the end of the world or a humanity-altering catastrophe would occur. However, many scholars pointed to the fact that these speculations were not grounded in research, but rather alarmist conclusions. In the end, the day came and went without a hitch.

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The eight-track tape was popular from the late 1960s through the 1970s. Eight-track tapes were a type of magnetic sound-recording technology that existed before cassette tapes were invented in the late 1980s. Cassette tapes ultimately became the dominant music-playing format because they could be rewound, were half the size of eight-track tapes, and were less likely to jam or skip. Today, however, cassettes are also obsolete, as most people listen to music on MP3 players or CDs.

Napoleon invaded Russia on June 24, 1812, hoping to stop Czar Alexander I from trading with the British Empire. Napoleon's plan did not succeed. Rather than fighting with Napoleon's large army, the Russian army continued to retreat further and further into Russia. As he pursued them, Napoleon and his army eventually ended up in the center of Russia in the middle of winter without necessary winter clothing or adequate food. After deciding to retreat, Napoleon's army suffered large casualties due to exposure and hunger. By the time they retreated across the Berezina River, Napoleon's army had lost three hundred eighty thousand men and the Russian army had captured one hundred thousand men. Napoleon's army never fully recovered from this failed campaign.

The Industrial Revolution started at the turn of the eighteenth century, but major changes in the standard of living for a majority of the population did not occur until the turn of the twentieth century (which is sometimes labeled the Second Industrial Revolution). The Industrial Revolution mechanized processes that had previously been done by hand (like chemical and iron manufacturing) through the use of steam and coal power. These important technological innovations facilitated further progress and innovation.

Prohibition began in 1920 when the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution went into effect. The amendment ceased the legal sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States, but it had many unintended consequences. First, the justice system was flooded with cases involving illegal alcohol, but didn't have enough time or resources to process all the cases. Second, organized crime increased, leading to gang violence and corruption in the police force. Eventually, prohibition ended with the passage of the Twenty-first Amendment, which repealed laws against selling alcohol.

The Migration Period occurred from about 400 to 800 AD. During this time, human migration around Europe intensified. During the first phase of the Migration Period, Germanic tribes moved out of Germany and Scandinavia and entered the territory of the Roman Empire. Anthropologists believe the migration was caused by several factors, including poor weather, low crop yields, overpopulation, and displacement by other nomadic tribes. While French and Italian scholars often view the migration as the invasion and destruction of the Roman Empire, German and English historians generally consider the migration to have spurred the necessary replacement of an extravagant Mediterranean civilization with a martial Nordic one.

Disney's *Pocahontas* shows a fictionalized and idealized love story that takes place in the New World after the discovery of North America. European John Smith meets Pocahontas, a beautiful Powhatan woman, and the two fall in love after spending time together. Unfortunately, Pocahontas is already betrothed to another man, and John Smith's crew has plans to attack the native people for their gold. Pocahontas and John Smith survive the ensuing battle and some members of the two cultures find a way to exist together peacefully, while the intolerant Europeans are sent home.

The Cold War was a time of military and political tension primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union from around 1947 to 1991. After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were left as the two major superpowers in the world. However, the two countries had differing beliefs about government: the United States encouraged capitalist democracies, and the USSR encouraged totalitarian communism. The conflict is called the Cold War because there was no large-scale direct confrontation between the two countries (though in regional wars in Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan, each country supported opposing sides). Nevertheless, each country increased its military during the Cold War, and there was a constant threat of nuclear warfare.

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Madonna has been a prominent American singer and cultural icon since the early 1980s. She gained popularity by trying to push boundaries in music and music videos. However, she has never stopped at just music. Madonna has also explored acting and art, as well as entering the world of business. Her ability to repeatedly reinvent her music and her image, becoming more provocative each time, separates her from other celebrities and contributes greatly to her high level of fame.

In the 1950s, Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin led an initiative to identify, arrest, and try for treason communists and communist sympathizers in the United States. He claimed to have a list of names of all the known communists and communist sympathizers working for the U.S. State Department. These accusations were often made with little to no evidence, a practice which came to be known as *McCarthyism*. The number of arrests quickly increased as those under scrutiny or on trial often made further accusations to win favor. Under McCarthyism, hundreds of U.S. citizens were imprisoned, and somewhere between ten and twelve thousand individuals lost their jobs.

Hurricane Katrina was a deadly and destructive tropical cyclone that occurred in 2005. Katrina was considered to be the most costly natural disaster in the history of the United States. The hurricane is most associated with the damage it inflicted on the metropolitan area of New Orleans, Louisiana. Hours after it hit New Orleans, the system of levees surrounding the city failed, allowing water to flood almost 80 percent of the city. Afterwards, critics suggested that the city's location in a valley prone to flooding was not a good idea, especially in a coastal area known for its large storms. Despite these drawbacks, members of the community still returned to rebuild the city after the water levels receded.

In the Winter Olympic Games of 1988, Jamaica sent a team to Alberta, Canada, to compete in the international bobsledding competition. The Jamaican team quickly became fan favorites in the competition because of their underdog status; they came from a country without snow or bobsled tracks. In one of their four runs, they lost control and crashed, keeping them from placing. However, they continued to train and competed in subsequent Olympic Games, even placing ahead of the United States, Russia, Australia, and France in 1994.

In *Romeo and Juliet*, a play by William Shakespeare, the two protagonists engage in a love affair destined for tragedy. Juliet and Romeo fall in love, despite coming from feuding families who wish to stop their involvement. Romeo and Juliet get married in secret, but their hope for eventual acceptance is ruined once Romeo accidentally kills Juliet's cousin and Romeo is banished from the city where they all live. In the end, Romeo and Juliet take their own lives, thinking that life is not worth living without each other.

Billy Mitchell was a United States Army general who served as a pilot in World War I. After World War I, he illustrated that well-timed aerial attacks could decimate naval units. In a report issued in 1924, he predicted a future war with Japan. Within that prediction, he noted the exposure and vulnerability of Pearl Harbor and brought attention to the fact it could be a viable target. However, the report was ignored, and on December 7, 1941, the Japanese used aerial attacks to bomb Pearl Harbor.

The Swine Flu outbreak of 2009 was considered a pandemic because there were cases of the virus in almost every country in a relatively short amount of time. The strain of influenza moved quickly because it was a combination of three existing viruses (including traditional human flu, pig flu, and avian flu). By June of 2009, the World Health Organization (WHO) raised the alert level to indicate the danger caused by the speed at which the virus was transmitted. During this time, uncertainties about the virus and lack of vaccinations caused some people to panic. By 2010, the disease had run its course and the WHO considered the pandemic over.

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The Indian Removal Act of 1830 displaced over forty-six thousand First Nations peoples (including sixteen thousand Cherokees). The law led to the Trail of Tears, during which Native Americans who were forced to leave their homelands to move west risked death due to the harsh conditions of the long journey. Native people who chose not to move were forced to assimilate into the dominant culture and give up their cultural and religious traditions.

The 1979 oil crisis occurred because of decreased oil exportation after the Iranian Revolution. Even though the decrease in oil supply was minimal, people panicked, thinking that supplies were dwindling. Thus, the price of oil became much higher than what should have been caused by the reduction in supply. Oil prices spiked to $39.50 a barrel, and long lines formed at gas stations. Eventually, prices fell as other countries began or expanded oil production.

The Watergate scandal occurred while Richard Nixon was president, and ultimately resulted in his resignation from office in 1974. Investigators discovered a conspiracy in 1972 in which the Nixon administration planted recording devices in the offices of his political opponents and other people they suspected of doing things that might be detrimental to Nixon's re-election. After Nixon's resignation, forty-three other individuals associated with the Nixon administration were sent to jail.

The women's suffrage movement in the United States began in 1848. *Suffrage* is the right to vote and hold political office. In 1848, the Liberty Party made women's suffrage a point in their presidential campaign and the Seneca Falls Convention issued a formal demand by U.S. women for the right to vote. However, women didn't gain these rights until 1920 when the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was one of the first exploratory journeys across the western section of the United States. The expedition was commissioned by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the land on the west side of the Mississippi River. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, volunteers from the military, led the party. The expedition's goals were to establish an American presence across the continent before other world powers tried to claim it and to study the new territory's biology and geography.

The French Revolution was a time of profound social and political upheaval in France from 1789 to 1799. The lower class resented the privileges given to members of the church and the aristocracy during a financial crisis caused by war and poor harvests. The lower class sought equality by removing their oppressors from power, executing many of them by guillotine.

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