

Klondike Kate p. 696

1. Kate _____ was a _____ foot tall, 28 year old nurse who decided to travel to Klondike because of reports of gold there.
2. Kate took the “All Canada Route” to Klondike, which was cheaper, but more _____ than taking the coastal route.
3. Kate couldn’t find horses able to take heavy loads through the deep snow, so she bought a team of _____ and a sled for \$100.
4. With a noisy, smelly ride on a ship called the _____, Kate was too seasick to notice the many disappointed gold seekers headed back south.
5. The baker on Wrangell Island taught Kate how to use a _____ “starter” to make bread.
6. She used the \$5 given to her by a friend to open the Glenora _____ and Restaurant where she sold stews and sourdough bread and biscuits.
7. The word “sourdough” came to be used as the name for an outsider who had survived a northern _____.
8. Kate had mushed a team of _____ up a river, opened restaurants, panned for gold, performed minor surgery, and become a policewoman—all without much training.

Amelia Earhart: Pilot and Adventurer (blue book)

1. A _____ is a person who is among the first to explore something for others.
2. Amelie Earhart was born in Kansas in _____ and had her first flying lesson in _____.
3. Earhart made a new world record when she was the first woman to fly to an _____ of 14,000 feet, but few people seemed to care.
4. In 1928, Earhart set another world record by flying across the _____ Ocean.
5. There were two other people on Earhart’s mission across the ocean: her copilot, Wilmer “Bill” Stultz, and another pilot and mechanic, Louis _____ Gordon.
6. They completed the journey on a plane called the _____ in 20 hours and 40 minutes.
7. Amelia Earhart also broke the _____ for fastest speed in an airplane.
8. She became the first woman to ever fly _____ across the Atlantic Ocean.
9. When Earhart was 40, she decided to fly a plane around the _____, but on this journey she disappeared and no one ever heard from her or found her again.

A Poppy in the Tundra (green book)

1. During the _____ Era, women were expected to learn needle crafting, gardening, drawing, painting, and how to play musical instruments, but they were not encouraged to go to college or hold jobs.
2. Isobel Wylie _____ grew up in Scotland and loved botany, the scientific study of plants.
3. After attending Studley College and a university in London, Isobel decided to travel and study plants in _____, which 7 years earlier had been a Danish colony.
4. After completing her 280 mile journey in Iceland and collecting plants, Isobel decided to travel in Greenland, the _____ island in the world.

5. In 1927, Greenland had a “_____ door policy” in order to protect the Inuit people who lived there from outsiders, but they allowed Isobel to come because she was a botanist.
6. After two visits to Greenland, where she collected almost 200 different plants, learned the Greenlandic language, and joined in the ways of native villagers, Isobel went to the state of _____.
7. By the time she died at the age of _____, Isobel had collected thousands of plants, took photographs, made films, painted the northern landscapes, and wrote poetry, novels, travel books, and magazine articles.

Writing – In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the role of women in society was changing. How did women at this time help to change their traditional roles?