

7th Grade History and Civics Tabloid Questions and Answers

Civics and History Tab Questions and Answers

Government

Page 4

Check:

Why was the U.S. Constitution written?

It established our form of government, a republic. (page 4)

Short Answer:

Why is it important to have freedom of the press?

Before You Read:

Discuss the meaning of the word “independence.”

Independence: an independent state, which exercises self-government and sovereignty over a territory. Does not necessarily mean freedom. STUDENT ANSWERS MAY VARY.

Analyze It:

Analyze the relationship between natural rights and the role of government.

Reading Check:

A. Identify the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

Under the Articles of Confederation, the central government was too weak, and this caused many problems. Congress had no power to tax, to regulate trade or to enforce its laws. The federal government lacked a national court system (judicial branch), central leadership (executive branch), and changes to the articles required unanimous consent of the 13 states. (page 4)

B. What new, stronger document replaced the Articles of Confederation?

The U.S. Constitution. (page 4)

Think About It:

Why was the Bill of Rights necessary?

The Bill of Rights includes the first 10 amendments of the Constitution. These amendments give rights to the people and states, thus putting limits on the power of government. Some of these rights include freedom of religion, speech, press, and the right to assemble and petition. (page 4)

Do You Know?

A. What document contains the Bill of Rights?

The U.S. Constitution. (page 4)

B. What are the freedoms protected by the First Amendment?

Guarantees freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, the right to assemble peacefully, and the right to petition the government. (page 4)

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Answer:

Where can a description of U.S. citizen’s civil liberties be found?

- a. Declaration of Independence.
- b. Preamble of the Constitution.

c. Pledge of Allegiance.

d. Bill of Rights.

You Make the Call:

Choose two of the ten Bill of Rights that you feel are most important. Then write a paragraph explaining your choice.

Student answers will vary.

Talk About It:

Why is a system of checks and balances necessary?

A system of checks and balances was created so that one branch of government does not become more powerful than the other two branches. (page 5)

Research:

Find out the names of the people who hold the following offices: governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, and secretary of education.

Governor: Rick Scott

Lt. Governor: Carlos Lopez-Cantera

Attorney General” Pam Bondi

Secretary of Education: Commissioner Pam Stewart

Activity:

Find out who the representative(s) and senator(s) are from your district. Then write a letter to them about an issue that concerns you, or ask some questions concerning governmental issues.

Representatives

Kevin Rader, District 1

MaryLynn Magar, District 82

Pat Rooney, District 85

Mark Pafford, District 86

Dave Kerner, District 87

Bobby Powel Jr., District 88

Bill Hager, District 89

Lori Berman, District 90

Irv Slosberg, District 91

Senators

Jeff Clemens, District 27

Joseph Abruzzo, District 25

Joe Negron, District 32

Maria Lorts Sachs, District 34

Reading Check:

What are the 3 branches of government?

Executive, Legislative and Judicial (page 5)

What are their responsibilities?

The executive branch is responsible for enforcing the laws of the United States. The legislative branch is responsible for lawmaking. The judicial branch is the court system.

Bill of Rights Activity

Read the two scenarios and decide which amendment of the Bill of Rights is being violated. In

the space provided fill in which right was violated and which amendment protects that right. (The following are based on scenarios by Hollie Simmons, Teacher at Lutheran High School of Orange County.)

Scenario 1

George, a restaurant manager with twenty employees, is arrested for stealing a set of pots and pans and selling them at a flea market. When George is arrested, the officers read him his rights and he tells them that he wants a lawyer but they ignore him. When he is arraigned, he tells the judge he would like a lawyer. The judge tells George that if he can manage a restaurant with twenty employees he can defend himself.

Right violated **The right to an attorney**
Amendment that protects the right **Sixth Amendment**
(page 5)

Scenario 2

Federal agents confront Mark Smith, an amateur gardener and owner of a small pest control business, at his house and place of business. The senior agent explains that they are here to seize his storage shed full of chemicals because a federal law allows them to confiscate chemicals that could be used to manufacture homemade bombs to carry out terrorist attacks in the U.S. Mark is allowed to have the chemicals because of his pest control business. The agents do not have any evidence that he is involved with terrorist activities.

Right violated **Unlawful search and seizure**
Amendment that protects the right **Fourth Amendment**
(page 5)

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Content Focus Terms:

Jury Duty: **Juries are an important element in the American legal system. Juries are randomly selected from the residents under the court's jurisdiction. They are summoned and sworn to hear and decide the facts of a trial. Jurors listen to the evidence presented during a trial, decide what facts the evidence has established, and then, forms its decision of guilt or innocence of a defendant in a criminal trial or liable or not liable in civil cases.**
(page 7)

County Courts: **County courts have jurisdiction over small civil cases under \$15,000, some misdemeanor cases, and violations of all county and municipal ordinances. County courts also rule in divorce cases.** (page 7)

Circuit Courts: **The Circuit Courts have the most general jurisdiction in the state. Circuit Courts have jurisdiction over appeals from county courts. They also hear all felony cases, civil cases involving more than \$15,000, and other cases not handled by county courts.** (page 7)

District Courts of Appeal: **The District Courts of Appeal have jurisdiction over appeals from trial courts and over some rulings by county courts that are of great public importance. This court also can review actions taken by state agencies. The state Constitution gives the appellate courts the authority to issue writs. The court's decision is the final judgment for litigated cases appealed to this court, although those not satisfied may appeal to the state or federal Supreme Court.** (page 6)

Supreme Court: **Highest court o the US or a state.** (page 5)

Checks and Balances: **Our form of government created a system of checks and balances so that one branch does not become more powerful than the other two. (page 5)**

Executive Branch: **Responsible for enforcing the laws. (page 5)**

Legislative Branch: **Responsible for lawmaking. This branch consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate, which together form Congress. (page 5)**

Judicial Branch: **Court systems. (page 5)**

Articles of Confederation: **Established first government after the American Revolution. (page 4)**

Compare:

Compare the United State Constitution and Florida's Constitution. How are they similar and how are they different.

Both have a Preamble, which introduces the Constitution and explains its purpose.

Both state the rules of how the government will run and describes its branches, executive, legislative, and judicial.

US Senators are elected for a six-year term while state senators hold four-year term.

US Representatives are elected every second year and state representatives are chosen for terms of two years.

Bills for raising revenue originate in the US House of Representatives and at the state level, any bill can originate in either house.

US Constitution does not mention a minimum wage but the Florida Constitution does.

US Constitution does not discuss fishing nets however, the Florida Constitution does.

Florida's Constitution mentions schools and education, the US constitution does not.

There are many other differences and similarities.

Student Answers may vary.

As You Read:

Compare Florida's court system to that of the Federal government.

The US federal court system includes the judiciary branch of federal government. There are three federal courts levels: US district courts, US courts of appeals, and the US Supreme Court. State courts, such as Florida have jurisdiction over disputes in their respective states. The Florida court system includes county courts (67 courts), circuit courts (20 courts), District courts of appeal (5 district courts), and the Supreme Court (1).

State courts are not subordinate to federal courts. Federal courts and state courts are two parallel sets of court with different and sometimes overlapping jurisdiction.

Figure it Out:

Name which court would hear the following cases:

- Divorce: **County Courts (page 7)**
- An appeal involving the death penalty: **Supreme Court**
- Grand theft: **Circuit Court (page 7)**
- An appeal case involving unfair business practices: **County Court**

Talk About It:

What kinds of taxes do you pay? Your family members?

Federal income taxes, state taxes, and local taxes related to where you live: municipalities or unincorporated county land (county government has jurisdiction in these areas).

Student answers may vary. (page 7)

Test Your Knowledge:

Does Florida have a state income tax?

No.

Page 7

Reading Check:

How many counties are there in Florida?

Sixty-seven. (page 7)

After You Read:

Compare and contrast the federal and state government structures to that of Palm Beach County.

Federal level:

Executive

Legislative: House of Representatives and Senate

Judicial: US Supreme Court and federal courts system

State level:

Executive: Governor, Lt. governor, cabinet

Legislative: House of Representatives and Senate

Judicial: State Supreme Court, state court system

Palm Beach County:

Legislative: seven-member Board of County Commissioners

Administrative: County Commission appoints the county administrator, who is part of the administrative branch. This person is given the responsibility to carry out the policies of the County Commission. The county administrator oversees about 30 departments that provide services to county residents. Other county officers elected by the voters are the clerk of the circuit court, property appraiser, sheriff, supervisor of elections, public defender, state attorney, and tax collector. They are elected every four years.

Judicial: consists of the County Court system. Depending on the size of the county, there are one or more judges. County judges are elected by county residents and serve a term of four years. County Courts have jurisdiction over small civil cases, misdemeanor cases not heard by the Circuit Court, and violations of county and municipal ordinances. The County Courts also rule in divorce cases.

(pages 7-8)

Page 8

Define and Make Inferences:

What is “home rule,” and why is it important?

The state government recognizes that cities have rights, such as self-government. Home rule is the most important of these. This means that cities can pass their own laws and ordinances, as long as they do not conflict with state or federal laws. Home rule was recognized in the state constitution in 1968, but it was not ratified until the 1970s. (page 8)

Page 9

Activity:

Go to www.cityofwonders.com/cities.asp. *Link has changed. Have students go to <http://www.pbcgov.com/publicaffairs/municipalities/links.htm> to research online.*

Visit each city’s page to find out which type of government is the most common type in Palm Beach County.

Atlantis: Council-Manager
Belle Glade: Council-Manager
Boca Raton: Council-Manager
Briny Breezes: Mayor-Council
Boynton Beach: Commission-Manager
Cloud Lake:
Delray Beach: Council-Manager
Glen Ridge:
Golf: Council-Manager
Greenacres: Council-Manager
Gulf Stream: Commission-Manager
Haverhill: Council-Manager
Highland Beach: Commission-Manager
Hypoluxo: Mayor-Council
Juno Beach: Council-Manager
Jupiter: Council-Manager
Jupiter Inlet Colony: Mayor-Commission
Lake Clarke Shores: Council-Manager
Lake Park: Commission-Manager
Lake Worth: Commission-Manager
Lantana: Council-Manager
Manalapan: Mayor-Commission
Loxahatchee Groves: Council-Manager
North Palm Beach: Council-Manager
Ocean Ridge: Commission-Manager
Mangonia Park: Council-Manager
Palm Beach: Council-Manager
Palm Beach Gardens: Council-Manager
Palm Beach Shores:
Pahokee: Commission-Manager
Palm Springs: Council-Manager
Riviera Beach: Mayor-Council-Manager
Royal Palm Beach: Mayor-Council
South Bay: Commission
South Palm Beach: Council-Manager
Wellington: Council-Manager
West Palm Beach: Council-Strong Mayor
Tequesta: Council-Manager

Forming an Opinion:

Evaluate what type of municipal government is the best form of government and why.

Student answers will vary.

Page 11

Evaluate:

Evaluate the obligations and responsibilities of citizens as they relate to active participation in society and government.

Student answers may vary.

Form an Opinion, Talk About It and Write:

1. What do you think is the most important responsibility of a citizen? Explain your point of

view.

Student answers will vary.

2. Is there a rule at your school that you would like to change? Explain the rule and why you feel it needs to be changed.

Student answers will vary.

Real-Life Experience:

Write about a time that you experienced, witnessed, or read about an act of discrimination. Be sure to include the event, the people involved and the outcome.

Student answers will vary.

Page 14

Talk About It:

Why is it important to study history?

Student answers will vary.

We study history to learn about past human behavior, to gain an understanding of how we and the world came to be, and the causes and effects of past events so that we might not repeat past negative events. We can see a connection between the past and the present. (page 14)

Reading Check:

What factors have influenced change?

Geography, weather, natural resources, and people. (page 14)

Short Answer:

List three ways you communicate with people. Briefly describe which is your favorite, and why.

Talking, texting, email, writing. Student answers will vary.

Page 15

Activity:

Choose one of the landforms mentioned in this section, draw a picture of the landform you chose, and write a brief explanation describing the landform.

Student answers will vary.

Reading Check:

1. Why does Florida have a mild climate?

Florida's southern tip is near the equator, which explains its warm temperatures. (page 15)

2. Palm Beach County is larger than which two U.S. states?

Delaware and Rhode Island. (page 15)

Map Skills:

While you read, use a map to locate and identify the areas discussed in this section.

Student answers will vary.

Test your Knowledge:

1. Do you live east or west of Interstate 95?

Student answers will vary.

2. When people go to the beach on the east coast of Florida, what ocean are they swimming in?

Atlantic Ocean.

Page 16

Activity:

Get a tropical storm/ hurricane-tracking map and begin tracking storms. **Can do this exercise only if there are storms reported by the media or NOAA.**

Making Inferences:

Briefly explain why Florida is hit with more hurricanes and tropical storms than non-coastal states.

The storms that create hurricanes form over the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean as they head west from Africa. These tropical waves, or disturbances, gain strength as they move westward toward the Caribbean Sea. (page 16)

Short Answer:

Why are some people asked to evacuate their homes when a hurricane is about to hit?

Student answers will vary but should include residents who live in coastal areas are told to evacuate because of storm surge. People who live in mobile homes are told to leave because mobile homes could be serious damaged or destroyed during hurricanes.

Reading Check:

What were some contributing factors that led to the land bust in Florida in the late 1920s?

Hurricanes affected the growth of Florida. In the early 1920s, there was a period of prosperity for many people in Florida. Many thought they could get rich buying land in the state. However, after the 1926 hurricane destroyed property in South Florida, people were afraid to purchase land. Consequently, land developers and investors lost their money as land sales dropped. Many of the millionaires created by the land boom went broke. This was followed two years later by an even worse hurricane. (page 16)

Page 17

As You Read:

Note the benefits and the problems associated with the Lake Okeechobee dike.

Water flow from the southern shore of the lake once provided the Everglades with fresh water. It flowed south to Florida Bay and southwest to the Gulf of Mexico. In the 1920s, however, humans changed the natural flow of water.

The dike now protects the land from flooding. It has proven beneficial for flood protection and agricultural production. But it also has created environmental problems. The nutrient-rich muck – the soil that has been called “black gold” – is becoming depleted of its natural nutrients, because the dike has prevented the normal flow of water that once deposited nutrients that created and sustained this organic soil. Due to this soil loss, farmers have had to use fertilizers to replace nature’s natural process. As a result, water runoff from the fields has contaminated the Everglades, upsetting nature’s balance. Other problems include abnormal algae growth, competition between cattail and sawgrass growth, and the growth of exotic vegetation.

These and other environmental problems have been recognized. The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) is an ecosystem-restoration project aimed at restoring the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee. This includes stormwater treatment, restoration of wetlands, and environmental education. Restoration of the lake will provide continued eco-

tourism, recreational use, and fishing. Therefore, the restoration will benefit humans as well as nature. (page 17)

Short Answer:

List and explain the positive and negative consequences of having a dike that surrounds Lake Okeechobee.

SEE ABOVE

Page 18

Reading Check:

Make a chart or another visual representation that identifies the name and location of the various Native American groups.

Student answers will vary.

Activity:

Draw a picture depicting the clothes, shelter, weapons, and/or food. Include a brief description of the picture.

Student answers will vary.

Talk About It:

What do you think life was like for Jonathan Dickinson and the English travelers during their journey to St. Augustine?

The Englishmen would have had a hard journey to St. Augustine. They had to travel 230 miles on foot and by canoe. The shipwrecked group were not treated well by the Native Americans they encountered and there would have been little food and water.

As you Read:

What effect did European exploration have on the Native Americans?

Contact with Europeans proved deadly to the native population of Florida. Many Native Americans died from smallpox and measles. Some were hunted down, kidnapped, and sold as slaves. Thousands of others were killed from constant warfare with other tribes, the Spanish and British. (page 19)

Page 19

Reading Check:

1. Why did runaway slaves come to Florida?

Runaway slaves seeking freedom also entered and hid in many parts of Florida. Looking for a safe place to live, runaway slaves often joined with Seminoles. (page 19)

2. What two tribes emerged as the dominant groups?

Seminoles and Miccosukees. (page 19)

Summing it up:

Briefly describe the Seminole Wars. Be sure to include who fought, why they fought, and the outcome.

The wars were fought over slaves, land, and Indian removal. The Seminoles, Miccosukees, and Black Seminoles fought against the US over forced removal to the Indian Territory during the Second and Third Seminole Wars. After the Third Seminole War, the remaining Indians in Florida withdrew deep into the Everglades. The fighting just ended. No peace treaty was ever signed between the US government and the Seminoles and Miccosukees. (page 19)

Extended Response:

Write an essay that supports one of the following statements: “The U.S. government had the right to remove the Seminoles from their land.”

-or-

“The U.S. government did not have the right to remove the Seminoles from their land.”

Student answers will vary.

Page 20

Reading Check:

1. Why was the lighthouse built?

The lighthouse was built as a navigational aid for ships and help to prevent shipwrecks.

(page 20)

2. Why did the Confederate and Union armies want control of the lighting mechanism?

The Confederates wanted to remove the lighting mechanism to assist blockade runners. If the lighthouse was in working order, it would have made it easier for blockade runners to be spotted by Union gunboats. (page 21)

Activity:

Make a scale drawing or model of the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse.

Drawings or models will vary.

Page 21

Reading Check:

1. Why did people choose to settle in the Lake Worth area?

Between 1873 and 1893, settlers came to the Lake Worth area to establish new homes. They had the opportunity to own land and to escape the harsh, cold winters up north. For some, their doctors had recommended they move far south, to warmer climates, because of illnesses. Many did live long lives because of the warm weather. Others came here to build a better life for their families. This is not to say that it was an easy venture, though, for they had to overcome a variety of hardships. (page 21)

2. How did the water play an important role in their lives?

Water was important for fish but more importantly shipwrecks, which provided needed material to make their lives better. Lake Worth was also their highway since there were no road, the pioneers traveled by boat on the lake. (page 21)

Activity:

Write a story about a pioneer girl or boy living in Lake Worth in the late 1800s. Make sure to include details from the passage titled “The Pioneers.”

Student answers will vary.

Page 22

Reading Check:

How did Palm Beach get its name?

A visitor suggested Palm Beach because of the beaches and palm trees. (page 22)

Map Skills:

Trace the route that a letter sent from Lake Worth had to travel before reaching its destination in Miami.

Student maps may vary but should include Lake Worth area, Jacksonville, Havana, or Key West, and Miami. (page 22)

Page 23

Reading Check:

How many miles did the average mailman walk per year?

7,000 mile a year. (page 23)

Research:

Using a map or atlas, begin at Lake Worth and trace, going in any direction, the distance that the average mailman traveled each year. Make a list of some of the places.

Student answers will vary.

Test your Knowledge:

How do the people of a community provide financial support to public schools?

Through taxes, grants, and sponsorships to name a few.

Research Challenge:

For the following colleges listed below, find out the following information: location, nickname, type of mascot, and mascot's name.

- Florida State University: **Tallahassee, The Seminoles, man and horse, Osceola and his horse Renegade.**
- University of Florida: **Gainesville, The Gators, alligators, Albert and Alberta.**
- University of Miami: **Miami, The Canes (Hurricanes), ibis, Sebastian the Ibis.**
- Florida Atlantic University: **Boca Raton, The Owls, burrowing owl, Owlesly**
- Florida International University: **Miami, The Panthers, Florida panther, Roary the Panther.**

Activity:

Make a chart to display this information.

Student charts will vary.

Page 24

Reading Check:

What benefits did the railroad provide to Palm Beach County?

The railroad served two purposes: It brought wealthy visitors and new residents to the region, and it allowed for quick shipment of agricultural products to Northern cities. (page 24)

Making Inferences:

Why do you think that Flagler named his first hotel the Ponce de Leon?

He may have named his hotel after Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer who claimed Florida for Spain in 1513.

Page 25

Activity:

Make a timeline, with illustrations, chronicling Warren Frazee's life.

Student answers will vary.

Short Answer:

Write a paragraph persuading a tourist coming to Palm Beach in 1903 to visit Alligator Joe's alligator farm.

Student answers will vary.

Test Your Knowledge:

What are the differences between an alligator and a crocodile?

Crocodiles have a longer, more V-shaped head, better adapted to living in seawater, more aggressive than alligators.

Alligators have shorter, wider heads that are more U-shaped, strongly favor freshwater, and less aggressive than crocodiles.

As you read:

1. Why did Edward Bradley first come to Florida?

Bradley first visited Florida in the hope that mild winter weather would improve his health. (page 25)

2. What lasting contributions did Bradley make to Palm Beach County?

After Bradley died, his club was demolished and the land donated to Palm Beach for a park. (page 25)

Short Answer:

Explain the dilemma that Edward Bradley noticed and how he solved this dilemma?

Disappointed in the club's first season, Bradley agreed to the request that women be allowed to participate in the gambling games. This wise move proved successful to the Beach Club. (page 25)

Page 26

Reading Check:

What was the contributing factor that led to the land bust in Florida in the late 1920s?

The boom stopped almost as suddenly as it had started. A series of natural disasters (freezes and the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes) sent Florida into an economic tailspin. (page 26)

As You Read:

Why are Mizner's architectural designs considered groundbreaking?

Mizner's groundbreaking architectural designs used the land and climate, especially the prevailing trade winds, to take advantage of Palm Beach's subtropical environment. (page 26)

Page 27

As you Read:

Using a graphic organizer, list and explain the various ways the people and places of Palm Beach County contributed to the war effort.

Students answers may vary but they should at least list the following on the graphic organizers: Morrison Field became the departure point for men and war materials for the war in Africa and Europe. Later in the war, soldiers and supplies flew from here toward the Pacific Ocean. Residents were supporting the war effort. Women filled many jobs left vacant by men who had joined the military. Women went to work on farms and factories in record numbers. The Civil Air Patrol was an organization of non-military pilots and support personnel. They flew their own planes along the Florida coast, looking for German submarines. The Army Air Corps operated the only airborne radar school in the military at the Boca Raton Army Air Field. The Breakers hotel in Palm Beach became Ream General Hospital. The Coast Guard operated a SPARs training school at the Biltmore Hotel in Palm Beach and a radio tower at Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse. (page 27)

As you Read:

Make a list, timeline, or map of the important places, dates, and figures that highlight Palm Beach County's growth.

Student answers will vary.

West Palm Beach (est. 1894) was the only incorporated city in the region. Miami would not incorporate for another two years, and Fort Lauderdale not until 1911.

West Palm Beach now covers more than fifty-two square miles.

From the 1950s to the 1980s, major industries such as IBM, Pratt-Whitney, and RCA also attracted many people looking for jobs.

Golfview, went out of existence in 1998.

From 1947 to 1996, twenty-one new cities, towns, and villages were established.

The 1950s saw sixteen new municipalities.

University Park (est. 1959) was annexed and absorbed by the City of Boca Raton.

The last municipality to incorporate was Loxahatchee Groves, in 2006.

(page 29)

The above are just some of the information students can list. There are more.

Reading Check:

What types of benefits and problems are associated with urban growth?

A larger population creates the need for more food. In turn, this places pressure on available farmland. In the past, draining water from the Everglades provided more farmland. However, efforts are under way to restore the land to its once pristine condition. There has also been erosion of the muck in the agricultural area. This will present problems for future generations. Additionally, as the land is drained of vital nutrients, there is a greater chance that it will be sold to developers for new projects.

A greater demand for fresh water will deplete the already limited supply. Greater numbers of automobiles on the already crowded roads will mean more road construction and air pollution. New, innovative ways will have to be explored to solve the growing traffic problems. Emergency services (police and fire) and health-care systems will need to expand to serve the greater populations. Local governments will need to develop and use sound fiscal policies, ordinances, and laws. (page 28)

Extended Response:

Write a persuasive essay using one of the following statements:

“Urbanization is bad for Palm Beach County and must be controlled.

-or-

“Urbanization is good for Palm Beach County and should not be restricted.

Student answers will vary.

As you Read:

1. Make a “Then and Now” chart to track the history of transportation in Palm Beach County.

Student answers may vary but should at least include:

Old foot and wagon trails and sailboats to modern-day air transport and automobiles.

The old foot and wagon trails are today's concrete and asphalt roadways and sidewalks.

Shipping has changed from sail and steam to fuel-powered commercial and pleasure craft.

The railway system has changed from steam to diesel power. The local rail system

transports commuters between West Palm Beach and Miami.

Buses transport people all over the county.

Automobiles, once thought of as a luxury for the wealthy, are now owned by most people and are the most common form of transportation. In fact, many families own two cars.

Military Trail first cut in 1838. Now it is a paved multi-lane road.

Celestial Railroad

Connor's Toll Road, now Southern Blvd and State Roads 80 and 98

Florida's Turnpike

I-95

1911 first airplane to fly over Palm Beach County

Morrison Field, 1936

Lantana Airport, 1942

Palm Beach International, 1948

US 441

State Road A1A

(pages 29-31)

2. Use a map to trace the path of the various railways.

Student maps may vary.

Page 30

Reading Check:

1. Why were stage lines, trails, and roadways needed?

To provide better transportation arteries.

2. What was the original name of Palm Beach International Airport?

Morrison Field. (page 30)

3. Who was it named after, and why?

Named for Grace Morrison. Named in her honor because she led the way to getting the airport established. (page 30)

4. What were the different uses for the airport over the years?

Commercial, private aircraft, military airbase.

Page 31

Reading Check:

1. Why is efficient transportation necessary for Palm Beach County?

Business and tourism cannot grow without a good network of roads, railways, and airports. (page 31)

2. What services does Tri-Rail and Palm Tran provide?

The county's mass-transit vehicles include about 130 buses operated by Palm Tran. The bus system runs seven days a week and has 34 established bus routes with 3,600 bus stops countywide. Currently, about 26,000 daily commuters use the bus system.

Tri-Rail, which began service in the 1990s, is a commuter train that runs 72 miles through Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade counties. It stops at 18 stations and handles about 10,000 daily riders. Three decades from now, it is expected that there will be about 75,000 daily transit riders using Tri-Rail and Palm Tran. (page 31)

3. What factors helped the agriculture industry?

The sub-tropical climate, which allows several growing seasons, the rich muck soil, the sugar embargo which allowed farmers here to increase or switch to growing sugarcane, and a good transportation system. (pages 31-32)

4. What type of agricultural products are grown out in Belle Glade?

Sod, bell peppers, cucumbers, radishes, rice, lettuce, celery, herbs, eggplant. (page 32)

5. Why is there a depletion of usable farmland, and what can be done to counteract the problem?
Erosion has caused loss of muck; the production of sod might also be a factor in its loss. About 11,000 acres are devoted to sod production. When the sod is cut, a certain amount of muck goes with it.

Since the early 1990s, there has been a slow decline in the amount of usable farmland. Over 76,000 acres have been lost since 1992. This is because of the loss of nutrients in the soil, erosion, and westward urban expansion. If farmland is continually eroded, Palm Beach County, years from now, will have no agricultural land left. High-tech agricultural methods such as hydroponic farming will have to be developed or expanded by the next generation to make up for the loss of farmland. (page 32)

Recalling Details:

Name five roadways that are mentioned in this passage.

Interstate 95, Florida's Turnpike, U.S. 1, U.S. 441, and scenic State Road A1A. (page 31)

Page 32

Talk About It:

What are the consequences for the people of Palm Beach County as usable farmland is depleted?

Loss or decline of a billion dollar industry. High-tech agricultural methods such as hydroponic farming will have to be developed or expanded by the next generation to make up for the loss of farmland. (pages 17, 32)

Activity:

Make a three-column chart labeled, "Food I like to eat," "Food I do not like to eat," and "Food I have never tried." Fill in the sections using the foods mentioned in the "Agriculture" passage.

Student answers will vary.

Then and Now:

Compare/contrast tourism and recreation in Palm Beach County back in the late 1800s and early 1900s, and today.

Student answers will vary.

Reading Check:

What effect does tourism have on our economy?

Since the late 1940s, tourism has become a multibillion-dollar industry in the county. More visitors come to south Florida to enjoy the warm winter months, stay longer, and spend more money. (page 32)

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Test Your Knowledge:

Do you know the differences and/or similarities of the word(s) migrate to, migrate from, emigrate, and immigrate?

To migrate is to make such a move either once or repeatedly. To emigrate is to leave a country, usually one's own (and take up residence in another. To immigrate is to enter and

settle in a country not one's own. Migrate is applied both to people or to animals that move from one region to another, especially periodically; the other terms are generally applied to movements of people. (Dictionary.com)

Reading Check:

1. Regarding states with the greatest population, what is Florida's rank?

The fourth most populated state in the United States. (page 34)

2. Make a list documenting the names and occupations of African Americans mentioned in this section.

Haley Mickens, who ran a wheelchair business in Palm Beach. Mickens was also an important member in founding the Payne Chapel A.M.E. (page 34)

Will Melton and the Gildersleeve family settled in the 1880s and 1890s. (page 34)

Hazel Augustus, West Palm Beach's first African American architect (page 35)

Dr. Thomas LeRoy Jefferson was the first African American medical doctor to come to West Palm Beach. (page 35)

Dr. Warren Hale Collie, a World War I veteran, was one of the first African American dentists to practice in the county. (page 35)

Dr. Joseph Wiley Jenkins moved to West Palm Beach. He and his wife, Roberta, opened the Economical Drug Store at the corner of Fourth Street and Rosemary Avenue. (page 35)

Millie Gildersleeve, one of the early African American pioneers in Palm Beach County. (page 35)

Venus and Serena Williams, professional tennis players. (page 35)

F. Malcolm Cunningham, Sr., attorney and the first African American elected to the Riviera Beach City Council. (page 35)

Alfred Straghn, founder of Straghn and Sons Funeral Home in Delray Beach. (page 35)

As you read:

1. Highlight the various groups who are part of Palm Beach County's diverse population?

African Americans, Japanese Americans, Hispanics, Haitian Americans, Jewish Americans. (pages 34-37)

2. Using a map, identify the different areas that African Americans lived in during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Lake Worth area, Palm Beach/The Styx, Northwest District, Pleasant City, Freshwater District, Riviera Beach, Boynton Beach, Delray Beach/ Green's Corner, Hannah Town, and Davis Town. (pages 34-35)

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Reading Check:

1. What was the Yamato colony's contribution to Palm Beach County?

The colony was a Japanese agricultural community. Yamato Road in Boca Raton is named after the community. (page 36)

2. Where is the largest Haitian population located?

Delray Beach. (page 36)

Map Skills:

Using a world map, identify the countries that the various Hispanic groups are emigrating from.

Cuba, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, and other Central and South American Countries, and the Caribbean. (page 36)

Reading Check:

What types of contributions have people of Jewish heritage made in Palm Beach County?

Jews have made other contributions to the county besides establishing businesses. In 1923, West Palm Beach elected Joseph Mendel as the city's first Jewish mayor. Women from Temple Israel trained people to transcribe books into Braille for the blind. In 1932, Samuel Schitzer established Our Voice, a Jewish tabloid. He was founder, publisher, and editor of the paper. In 1975, it merged with the Jewish Federation. Others have served, and continue to serve, in various leadership roles, such as mayors and city and county commissioners. County Commissioner Burt Aaronson has been in office since 1992. For many years, Jews have been involved in philanthropy throughout the county, donating millions of dollars to support many different cultural arts organizations, educational institutions, and agencies providing help to the less fortunate. (page 37)

Add It Up:

1. What is the difference between the number of Jews in Palm Beach County in 1950 and in 1980?

89,000-3,000= 86,000. (page 37)

2. What is the increase, in percentage, in the number of Jews living in Palm Beach County from 1980 to 2000 (2012)?

255,000-89,000= 166,000. $166,000 \div 255,000 = 0.65098039 \times 100 = 65.09\%$

Imagine That:

Write a fictional story with either Lillie Pierce Voss or Susan DuBois as one of the central characters.

Student answers will vary.

Think about, discuss, and/or write about the following:

1. How will the residents of Palm Beach County cope with continued growth?

Student answers will vary.

2. What changes do you think will take place in Palm Beach County in the next twenty years, with regard to population growth, economy and the environment?

Student answers will vary.

3. What will your role be in the preservation of the environment and in the history of Palm Beach County?

Student answers will vary.

Reading Check:

1. Who was Jo Sakai?

Jo Sakai was the leader of the Japanese colony, Yamato. He was a descendant of the Samurai class in Japan. (pages 36, 38)

2. What was his first name?

Joseph; his Japanese name was Kamosu. (pages 36, 38)

3. What type of colony did Sakai establish in Palm Beach County and why?

Sakai brought experienced Japanese farmers to Florida to establish a farming community. the colony concentrated on growing pineapples because the farmers could get high prices for the fruit. But they also grew citrus and vegetables. (pages 36, 38)