

# INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

## ESCAPE ROOM

A. Transportation  
B. Technology  
C. Communication  
D. All of the above

6 Who brought his knowledge of textile mills to the United States?

A. Samuel Morse  
B. Elias Howe  
C. Robert Fulton  
D. Samuel Slater

How many times you used each letter answer (ABCD) to solve the 4-digit code and record it on your answer sheet.

2103	1203
J	N

first airplane MINUS 1900.

The FIRST number of the lock is the year James Hargreaves invented the "spinning jenny" MINUS 1763.

The THIRD number of the lock is the year Samuel Morse received a patent for his telegraph MINUS 1840.

Once you determine the 4-digit code, decide if the code uses all EVEN #s, all ODD #s or a combination of both.

ALL EVEN	ALL ODD	COMBO
	K	P

Most changes seemed good during the Industrial Revolution because things were done quicker, easier, and cheaper. There were a few sacrifices being made, though. The machines were shift to \_\_\_ areas, cities became overcrowded and polluted. Poor workers often lived in crowded and unsafe buildings. Paychecks for \_\_\_ workers were low even though working conditions were dangerous. Children were also a part of the work force, working long hours cleaning the machinery for just pennies. Children were often paid less to complete tasks that would be challenging for adults. Before child labor laws, children would work 12 to 16 hours a day, \_\_\_ days a week, in textile mills.

Once you determine the 4-digit code, decide if the code uses all EVEN #s, all ODD #s or a combination of both.

ALL EVEN	ALL ODD	COMBO
B		M

**STATION 2: PARAGRAPHS**

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all. Use the directions below to reveal the 4-digit code and letter.

A The cotton gin, created in 1794, made it easier to separate the fibers of cotton from the seeds.

B Once the steam engine made its debut, there were several options for faster travel.

C Samuel Morse received a patent for his telegraph in 1844.

D As a result of the shift to urban areas, cities became overcrowded and polluted.

**STATION 3: TRUE OR FALSE**

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color the coin on YOUR answer sheet that corresponds with that question. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. When you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values to reveal your letter clue. One digit of the code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 would go in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

A 75	A. Elias Howe filed a patent for an electric lamp in 1879.	E 100
B 25	B. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, another breakthrough in communication, in 1876.	F
	C. One of the first major inventions for textiles in England was the "spinning jenny."	
	D. Thomas Edison developed the light bulb.	

**INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

The Industrial Revolution is a period of time during the early 1800s when great advances were made in how people were creating everything by hand, including wood, metal, and cloth. The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived and worked. The "spinning jenny" invented by James Hargreaves made spinning much easier and sewing machines were invented, making their homes working in small factories. In the United States, the Industrial Revolution started with Eli Whitney's knowledge of textile machinery. The cotton gin started with Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin.

**THINK TANK**

STATIONS ACTIVITY

# WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ 5 STATIONS
- ✓ TEACHER GUIDE
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEXT MARKING OPTION
- ✓ PROP SIGNS

## STATION 1: FILL IN THE BLANK

Use your reading passage to determine the missing words in the paragraph below. Each missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code for this station will be the NUMBER for each missing word, in the same order in which they appear in the paragraph. Then, record the clue LETTER on your answer sheet.

## STATION 2: PARAGRAPHS

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than one time or not at all. Follow the directions below to reveal the 4-digit code and letter clue.

## STATION 3: TRUE OR FALSE

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color the coin on YOUR answer sheet that corresponds with that question. If the statement is false, cross out that coin value. When you are finished add the TOTAL of ALL TRUE coin values to reveal your letter clue. One digit of the code has been provided for you. If the total is 625, a 6 would go in the first box, the 2 in the second box and so on.

## STATION 4: COMBINATION

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock for this station. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order. There is room on your answer sheet to do the math.

## STATION 5: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Answer each multiple-choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (ABCD) to reveal your 4-digit code. Letters may be used more than once or not at all. If a letter option is not used, put a zero in that box on your answer sheet.

## ANSWER RECORDING SHEET

Record your answers for each station on this sheet. Then, use the directions below to determine final 4-digit ALPHA code. Ex: HBDR

STATION CODES

LETTER CLUE

STATION 1	→	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	CODE
-----------	---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	------

A	B	C	D	E	F	
---	---	---	---	---	---	--

STATION 2	→	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	CODE
-----------	---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	------

# ENTER

1

2

3

## TEACHER DIRECTION

- 1 Print the reading passage found on [pages 5-6](#) for EACH (front and back).
- 2 Print the answer recording sheet on [page 12](#) for each student group of students.

RECAP: Print pages 5, 6, and 12 for students.

# STATION

# 5

# BLUE

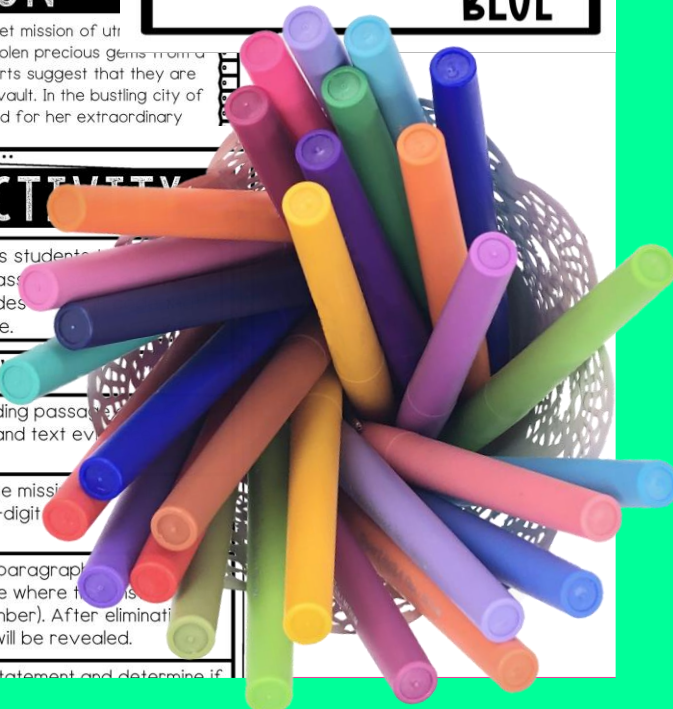
## THE MISSION

You have been assigned a top-secret mission of utmost importance. A notorious thief has stolen precious gems from a prominent lady, and intelligence reports suggest that they are hidden in a heavily guarded secret vault. In the bustling city of Oakville, Lady Victoria was renowned for her extraordinary

## ABOUT THIS ACTIVITY

The reading passage in this packet allows students to practice their comprehension skills after reading the passage. Students will be searching for evidence. Each station includes a question that will reveal a letter clue.

	OVERVIEW
READING PASSAGE	Students will use the reading passage at each station seeking answers and text evidence.
STATION 1	Students will determine the missing word in the paragraph to reveal a 4-digit code.
STATION 2	Students will number the paragraphs in the reading passage to determine where the missing words can be found (paragraph number). After eliminating the incorrect numbers, a 4-digit code will be revealed.
STATION 3	Students will read each statement and determine if it is true or false.



# 5 STATIONS

## STATION 5: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Answer each multiple-choice question below. Then, count the number of times you used each letter answer (ABCD) to reveal the code. Letters may be used more than once or not at all. An option is not used, put an X in that box on your answer sheet.

1. What did Henry Ford invent? (child labor law work how many hours a day?)

A. Model T  
B. Model B  
C. Model H  
D. Model N

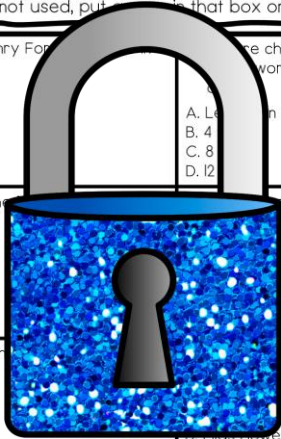
2. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

A. Spain  
B. Britain  
C. France  
D. China

3. What is another name for the Industrial Revolution?

A. Cloth  
B. Wires  
C. Steam  
D. None of the above

Count how many times you used each letter answer to determine the 4-digit code and record it on your answer sheet.



## ANSWER RECORDING SHEET

Record your answers for each station on this sheet. Then, use the directions below to determine final 4-digit ALPHA code. Ex: HBDR

STATION CODES	LETTER
STATION 1: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
STATION 2: A B C D E F	
STATION 3: A 75 B 25 C 50 D 100 E 100 F 75 G 50 H 25	
STATION 4: Do your math in this area: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	
STATION 5: 1 2 3 4 5 6	

Do your math in this area:

Once you determine the 4-digit code, decide if it uses all EVEN #s, all ODD #s or a combination of both.

## STATION 4: COMBINATION

Use your reading passage to determine the combination to the 4-digit lock for this station. You're going to have to use your critical thinking skills and do a tiny bit of math. Pay attention because the "clues" below are NOT in order. There is room on your answer sheet to do the math.

1. The LAST number of the lock is the year Elias Howe invented the sewing machine.

2. The SECOND number of the lock is the year the Wright brothers successfully flew the airplane.

3. The first number of the lock is the year the telephone was invented.

4. The fourth number of the lock is the year the Model T car was invented.

Once you determine the 4-digit code, decide if the code uses all EVEN #s, all ODD #s or a combination of both.

ALL EVEN    ALL ODD    COMBO

## STATION 1: FILL IN THE BLANKS

Use your reading passage to determine the missing word in each paragraph below. Each missing word has a corresponding NUMBER. The 4-digit code for this station will be the NUMBER of each missing word in the order in which they appear in the paragraph. The code will be recorded on your answer sheet.

1. rural    4. factory    7. clerical

2. urban    5. merchant    8. light

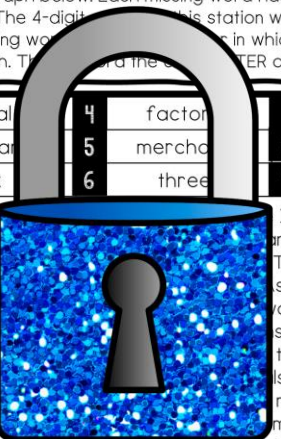
3. six    6. three    9. heavy

Most of the early Industrial Revolution was in rural areas because there were few factories. The machinery was dirty, and the shift to factory work was a result of the need for a larger workforce. Poor working conditions and low paychecks were common, though work was also a part of the machinery revolution. Child labor was a complete task that would be challenging for adults. Before child labor laws, workers would work 12 to 16 hours a day, 6 to 7 days a week, in textile and coal mines.

Once you determine the 4-digit code, decide if it uses all EVEN #s, all ODD #s or a combination of both.

ALL EVEN    ALL ODD    COMBO

B    H    M



## STATION 3: TRUE OR FALSE

Read each statement below and determine if it is true or false. If the statement is true, color the coin on YOUR answer sheet that matches that question. If the statement is false, cross out that coin. Once you are finished coloring the coins, use the TRUE coin values to determine the 4-digit code. One digit of the code will be provided for you: the first digit is 625, a 6 would be the second digit.

A 75    A. Eli Whitney filed a patent for the cotton gin in 1794.

B 25    B. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

C 50    C. The steam engine was invented by James Watt in 1769.

D 100    D. The first passenger train was built in 1825.

E. The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in 1760.

F. The first assembly line was used by Henry Ford in 1908.

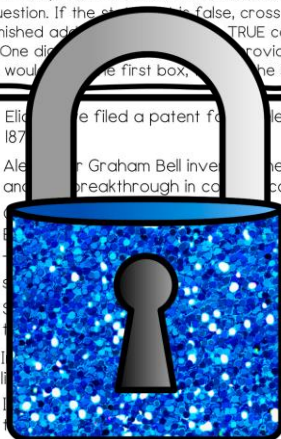
G. The first electric lamp was invented by Thomas Edison in 1879.

H. James Watt invented a new type of steam engine that could power machines.

After shading the coins on your answer sheet, use the TRUE statements to get the final total.

325    350    2

G    D



## STATION 2: PARAGRAPHS

First, number ALL the paragraphs on your reading passage. Then, read each statement below and determine which paragraph NUMBER the statement can be found in. Paragraph numbers MAY be used more than once or not at all. Follow the directions below to determine the 4-digit code and letter clue.

A. The cotton gin, invented in 1794, made it easier to separate the fibers of cotton from the seeds.

B. Once the steam engine made its debut, there were more options for factories.

C. Samuel Morse invented the telegraph in 1849.

D. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, cities became overcrowded.

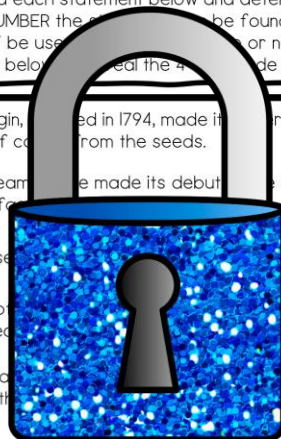
E. The Industrial Revolution led to the spread of water power.

F. Henry Ford introduced the Model T car in 1908.

1. ELIMINATE the highest and lowest used paragraph numbers and record the remaining 4-digit code on your answer sheet. 2. Decide which paragraph number was NOT used as a CODE answer.

NO 2    NO 5    NO 6

L    C    W



# STATIONS

## ABOUT THIS ACTIVITY

The reading passage in this packet allows students to work on comprehension skills after reading the passage several times searching for evidence. Each station includes a 4-digit code that will reveal a letter clue.


### OVERVIEW

READING PASSAGE	Students will use the reading passage at EACH station seeking answers and text evidence.
STATION 1	Students will determine the missing words in the paragraph to reveal a 4-digit code.
STATION 2	Students will number the paragraphs and browse the passage to determine where the answers can be found (paragraph number). After eliminating numbers, a 4-digit code will be revealed.
STATION 3	Students will read each statement and determine if it is true or false. They will then ADD all TRUE values to find the 4-digit code.
STATION 4	Students will do some basic math here, read the passage to find the answers and then determine the 4 digit code.
STATION 5	Students will answer 6 multiple choice questions which lead them to a 4 digit code based on the number of times they used each "ABCD" answer.
TEXT MARKING	OPTIONAL: A color code chart is included in case you want students to mark the text, citing evidence of where they found their answers. (This will increase completion time)

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**STUDENTS WILL  
USE THE SAME  
READING  
PASSAGE AT  
EACH STATION  
SEEKING  
ANSWERS AND  
TEXT EVIDENCE.**

# HOW IT WORKS



## ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

- 1 Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 5 stations, answer questions, decipher a 4-digit code at each station and grab a "letter" clue for the final alpha code.
- 2 Students will answer the questions (found directly in the passage) on their own recording sheet. Students will have to revisit their reading passage several times at EACH station skimming for answers.

**STATION 1: FILL**

Use your reading passage to determine the missing word in each paragraph below. Each missing word has a 4-digit code for this station. Write the 4-digit code for each missing word, in the same order as the word appears in the paragraph. Then, record the clue letter.

1	rural	4	factory
2	urban	5	merchan
3	six	6	three

Most changes seemed good during the early 1900s because things were done quicker, easier, and there were a few sacrifices being made, though the cities were dirty, and needed constant attention. The shift to \_\_\_\_\_ areas, cities became overcrowded. Poor workers often lived in crowded and unsafe conditions. Paychecks for \_\_\_\_\_ workers were low and conditions were dangerous. Children were part of the work force, working long hours cleaning pennies. Children were often paid less than adults and would be challenging for adults. Before the 1900s, workers would work 12 to 16 hours a day, \_\_\_\_\_ day and coal mines.

Once you determine the 4-digit code for each missing word, use all EVEN #s, all ODD #s or a combination of both to determine the clue letter.

ALL EVEN	ALL ODD
B	H

# BENEFITS

- ✓ STATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- ✓ CLOSE READING
- ✓ COMPREHENSION SKILLS
- ✓ SECRET CODES
- ✓ CITING EVIDENCE
- ✓ CRITICAL THINKING
- ✓ PRINT AND GO
- ✓ ACTIVE LEARNING
- ✓ CROSS-CURRICULAR
- ✓ HIGHLY ENGAGING
- ✓ NO LOCKS NEEDED
- ✓ NO SILLY ENVELOPES TO STUFF
- ✓ NO ODD SHAPES TO CUT OUT



**Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!**

# USE FOR:



**ANTICIPATORY SETS**



**UNIT REVIEW**



**EARLY FINISHERS**



**STATIONS**



**REWARD ACTIVITY**



**CENTERS**



**SUB PLANS**



**PARTNER WORK**



**ENRICHMENT**

