

Home School Day Review

The Pioneer

- 1. What was used to “dig out” the inside of the Native American Dugout Canoe?**
Fire was used to burn the log on the inside and rocks, sea shells, and sticks were used to dig out the inside.
- 2. Where did most settlers using Conestoga Wagons travel from to get to North Carolina?** *Pennsylvania and the New England states.*
- 3. What was the name of the road that the settlers would have traveled on?**
The Great Philadelphia Wagon Road.
- 4. As the settlers traveled, why didn't they ride inside their wagons?**
Because they had packed all of their belongings inside the wagon and there wasn't room for them to ride.
- 5. Where did the settlers sleep at night? Why?**
They would have slept under their wagons. This was done to keep dry if it rained and to scare off robbers that tried to steal their belongings.

Reference Websites:

http://www.electricscotland.com/history/america/wagon_road.htm

<http://philnorf.tripod.com/mapofthe.htm>

<http://www.ncmuseumofhistory.org/collateral/articles/S06.great.wagon.road.pdf>

The Pilot

- 6. What are the names of the 2 Brothers that were the first to fly?** *Orville and Wilbur Wright*
- 7. Where did they fly for the first time?** *Kill Devil Hills, NC*
- 8. What makes the COOT Experimental Airplane an amphibian?** *The Airplane was built to land and take off on land and on water.*
- 9. Where did the first engine that powered the COOT come from?** *The first engine came from a Mazda RX-3 automobile.*
- 10. What is the “basket” in Wagons Wheels and Wings used with?** *The basket is attached to a hot air balloon.*

Reference Websites:

<http://wrightbrothers.info/>

http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/bl_wright_brothers.htm

<http://carolinaballoonfest.com/index.html>

The Mechanic

- 1. The 1918 Rauch and Lang automobile did not use gasoline. What was used to power this car?** *This is the first automobile that you see when you enter the Bumper to Bumper Exhibit. This car was powered by electricity from a series of batteries stored in the car. The Rauch and Lang was steered by a handle and could be operated from the front or backseat, hence the phrase, "Backseat Driver."*
- 2. The 1901 White Stanhope also did not use gasoline. What was used to power this automobile?** *This is the second automobile in the Bumper to Bumper exhibit and looks like a carriage. This car was powered by steam. A small engine located under the seat generated power from steam to propel the car down the street. This auto didn't have a steering as well and was steered by a handlebar.*
- 3. Name 4 different automobiles companies that are represented in the Bumper to Bumper exhibit:**
 - a. Ford
 - b. Dodge
 - c. Chevrolet
 - d. Studebaker
- 4. What were the first automobiles called?**
Horseless Carriages, because they looked like wagons without the horse.
- 5. Where were criminals transported to jail in the 1935 Highway Patrol car?**
They were transported in the trunk because there was no other place to put them. The car carried a stretcher in the trunk for use in emergency situations and the criminals were placed on the stretcher and handcuffed, then taken to jail.
- 6. Why is the windshield on the 1935 Highway Patrol Car so thick?**
The car is equipped with bullet proof glass to protect the police officer inside.

Reference Websites:

http://americanhistory.si.edu/onthemove/collection/object_1280.html

<http://www.conceptcarz.com/vehicle/chassisNum.aspx?carID=13392&iDNumID=1101>

<http://www.stanleysteameronline.com/Literature,%20White%20Steamers,%20.htm>

The Turntable and Video

The Turntable

The turntable is a bridge with a set of rails that rotates 360 degrees, a full circle. The museum's turntable was constructed in 1924 by American Bridge Company, and is powered by 2 direct current or DC electric motors. The table is 100 feet in length. A rail rests in the inside perimeter of the pit. The wheels on each end of the table ride on this rail, and the entire table turns on a bearing shaft located in the center of the pit.

The table is used for several purposes. The first of these is Roundhouse access. Each track from the 37 bays ends at the table pit. For a locomotive to enter or leave the Roundhouse, the table would first be aligned to a certain track, the locomotive driven onto the table, and then turned. The second purpose for the table is to turn locomotives around. Steam and diesel locomotives are designed quite differently. Diesels are Bi-directional, meaning there is no standard front or rear, so they may run at top speed in either direction. Steam locomotives, although they can be run backwards, are designed to be run with the smoke box facing forward. When a steam engine comes into the Roundhouse area and needs to return to its point of origination, the table can rotate the locomotive so it is headed in the proper direction.

The turntable must be aligned to the proper track for locomotive movement. If it is not, disaster can result. There have been several instances of locomotives winding up in the pit and not on the table.

Video and Train Ride Summary

The N.C. Transportation Museum is located on the site of what was once Southern Railway Company's largest steam locomotive servicing facility. J.P. Morgan, Southern's owner, chose the site because of its location midway between the railroad's major terminal points of Washington, D.C., and Atlanta. Construction of the Shops began in 1896, and they were named in honor of the first president of Southern Railway, Samuel Spencer. During its peak, Spencer Shops employed nearly 3,000 people, which directly and indirectly provided most of the jobs for the towns of Spencer, East Spencer and other surrounding communities. With the advent of the diesel locomotive, Spencer Shops went into decline. The repair facility closed in 1960, but the classification (freight) yard remained open until the late 1970s. In September 1977, Southern Railway donated four acres of the site, including three buildings, to the state of North Carolina. A second donation in 1979 included several additional historic structures. The entire site was eventually placed under the administration of the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. The first exhibit area opened in 1983. Numerous restoration and exhibit improvements have occurred over the years, resulting in the museum's growth in size and popularity. The museum broke its annual visitation record in 2001 with 129,597 visitors, surpassing the old mark—set in 1999—by nearly 15,000 visitors. The N.C. Transportation Museum Foundation, a support group for the museum, was created in 1977 and is a key factor in its success. More than \$2 million in transportation artifacts have been acquired through the group's efforts. Foundation members and volunteers assist in the restoration and operation of these artifacts, which include trains, airplanes, trolley cars, wagons and automobiles. The museum and the Foundation achieved restoration success with the completion of the Roundhouse, exhibits, Barber Junction Depot, turntable, parking lots and overhead bridge in 1996. The total cost of the restoration projects was \$8.2 million. The site's largest restoration project, the repair and renovation of the massive Back Shop, will be a major enhancement to the museum. More than \$9 million has been raised, and restoration will begin when the remaining funds can be obtained.

Reference Website:

<http://www.nctrans.org>

The Conductor

- 1. At what building would you “catch” a train for a trip?** *A Depot. Barber Junction Depot is where you caught your train during your visit to the museum.*
- 2. What is the title of the person that would check your ticket on a train?** *The Conductor. The Conductor is in charge of the train. The Engineer, who operates the train, can not move the train unless given permission by the Conductor.*
- 3. In what type of car would you ride in during a train trip?** *A passenger car. This is where you would have ridden during your trip. These cars usually had nice seats as well as bathrooms.*
- 4. In what type of car would your luggage be stored in during a train trip?** *During a long train trip your personal luggage would have been tagged and placed in a baggage car until you reach your destination.*

Reference Websites:

<http://library.duke.edu/digitalcollections/adaccess/rails-history.html>

<http://www.bytrain.org/>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baggage_car

<http://www.ci.salisbury.nc.us/lm&d/historic/sd001.htm>

The 1920's Flapper

- 5. What were some of the names given to the 1920's?** *The Roaring Twenties, the Jazz Age, the Dry Decade, and the Flapper generation. It was the birth of modern America.*
- 6. In the 1920's how many daily trains did Southern Railway operate throughout North Carolina?** *Southern Operated 100 daily trains and more than 1500 towns in North Carolina had train stations.*
- 7. What was the name of the Private Rail Car that our Flapper was standing on?** *The Loretto was purchased by Charles Schwab in 1902. Schwab was the first president of the US Steel Company and later the Bethlehem Steel Company.*
- 8. What was the most popular automobile during the 1920's?** *North Carolinians owned 136,000 automobiles and The Ford Motor Company Model-T.*
- 9. What year was the North Carolina Highway Patrol formed?** *The North Carolina State Highway Patrol was formed in 1929 with 10 officers and 27 troopers that rode motorcycles.*

Reference Websites:

<http://local.aaca.org/bntc/slang/slang.htm>

<http://history1900s.about.com/od/1920s/a/flappers.htm>