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7) *A Call to Arms: Spanish-American War Section - Third Floor*

Fueled by sensational news reports of Spanish violence in Cuba and the sinking of the battleship USS *Maine*, many Americans clamored for war against Spain. On April 20, 1898, the United States Congress declared war, and North Carolina furnished three infantry regiments for the conflict. North Carolina was one of three states with all-African American regiments, consisting of black officers and enlisted soldiers. However, prevailing racial prejudices did not allow the men of the black Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteers to demonstrate their military abilities, and the regiment was disbanded.

*Additional questions: What is an artifact? (ANSWER: An object made, modified, or used by people.) Could your homework be considered an artifact? What else at home or school could be considered an artifact?*

8) *A Call to Arms: World War II Section - Third Floor*

When Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, many Americans favored neutrality and isolationism to protect their nation from the threat of another world war. The Japanese air attack on the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands, on December 7, 1941, put an end to such sentiment. America's declaration of war against Japan was answered with a declaration of war against the United States by Germany. War-related jobs required thousands of workers, and women entered the workforce in unprecedented numbers. Existing military installations expanded greatly, and new ones sprang up across the state. By the end of the war, more people had trained at bases in North Carolina than in any other state. North Carolinians of all races enlisted for service by the thousands and all branches of the military accepted women in noncombat roles for the first time. When the war ended in 1945, around 7,000 Tar Heels had died for their country.

*Additional questions: Did someone in your family serve our country during World War II? If so, how did they serve or support the war effort?*

**North Carolina Museum of History**

5 East Edenton Street, Raleigh, NC

919-807-7900

[ncmuseumofhistory.org](http://ncmuseumofhistory.org)

Monday–Saturday: 9:00 A.M.–5:00 P.M.

Sunday: Noon–5:00 P.M.

Free Admission



# Museum Quest Scavenger Hunt and Self-Guided Tour

## *Adult Group Leader Guide*

### Instructions

**Please remember!**

Adult group leaders are responsible for the conduct of the students in their groups. Parents, teachers, and chaperones also control the students' learning experiences at the museum.

During the self-guided tour, all adult leaders are teachers.

### Instructions

- ➔ Organize your students into groups of eight or less, with at least one adult leader per group. Keep each group of students together at all times.
- ➔ Each group leader should receive one guide and one scavenger hunt.
- ➔ Each student should receive a scavenger hunt. If the students work in pairs or teams, name the teams and use only one scavenger hunt per team.
- ➔ Visit the exhibits and find the scavenger hunt stops along the way.
- ➔ Have fun!

### Stimulate Interest and Active Participation

- ➔ Read exhibit labels aloud to the group.
- ➔ Help students search for exhibits and objects.
- ➔ Ask the additional open-ended questions included in this guide.



### Tips for a Successful Self-Guided Tour

- ➔ Remind students to use an "inside voice" in the museum.
- ➔ Encourage students to take their time in the exhibits. Slow them down with the help of this guide and the scavenger hunt.
- ➔ Give students time to find answers to the scavenger hunt questions.
- ➔ Use the hints included in this guide.
- ➔ Try to spend at least five minutes at each stop.
- ➔ Look for the objects featured in the scavenger hunt, but don't forget the hundreds of other items on display in the museum.

## Exhibit Information and Additional Questions

### 1) Thomas Day Statue - Front Steps of Museum

Thomas Day practiced the art of cabinetmaking as a free African American in Milton, Caswell County, during the first half of the nineteenth century. Although free blacks enjoyed higher status than slaves, laws passed by the North Carolina General Assembly restricted their activities. Day flourished as a craftsman despite these restrictions and became one of the most productive and successful cabinet-makers in the state. In 1850 Thomas Day had \$5,800 in capital investment in his business, and he employed twelve workers. This represents a quarter of all investments and workers in furniture manufacturing for the entire state at that time.

*HINT: The name of the tool is also the name of a type of aircraft (plane).*

*Additional question: How could Thomas Day's race have affected his business?*

### 2) Wright Flyer - Lobby Entrance

Tests of the first plane in 1900 proved that the Wright brothers' basic ideas about flight were correct, but the Wrights encountered many problems. Between 1900 and 1903 the pair traveled back and forth between their hometown of Dayton, Ohio, and Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, redesigning and testing their plane. On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright made the first successful powered flight, lasting 12 seconds and traveling 120 feet. The brothers made four flights that day, the longest lasting for 59 seconds and traveling 852 feet. After the fourth flight, a gust of wind caught the flyer and flipped it over, damaging it beyond repair and ending the brothers' flights for that year.

Today the original plane hangs in the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

*HINT: Look for information about the flyer on the wall next to the third floor elevators.*

*Additional questions: Why did the Wright brothers travel from Ohio to North Carolina to fly their plane? Why did they not test-fly the plane in Ohio?*

### 3) George Washington Statue - First Floor

In 1816 the North Carolina General Assembly commissioned Antonio Canova to create a statue of George Washington to honor the national hero. Its placement in the Capitol rotunda attracted visitors from near and far. In 1831 a devastating fire caused the central dome to collapse and fall, breaking the statue into numerous pieces. A copy of Canova's statue was placed in the Capitol rotunda in 1970 where it remains today. The statue on display at the Museum of History is also a reproduction.

*Additional questions: What articles of clothing would Washington have typically worn during his lifetime? What do you think Washington is writing on his tablet?*

### 4) Museum Sleuths: Whatchamacallits and Thingamajigs - First Floor

Before the invention of the washing machine, people removed dirt from their clothes and linens by pounding them on rocks and washing them in streams. Due to its abrasive qualities, sand was also used to scrub out dirt and stains. The earliest washing machine, the scrub board, was invented in 1797. In 1874 William Blackstone, an Indiana merchant and manufacturer, built a birthday present for his wife. It was a machine that washed dirt from clothes more easily than a scrub board. It consisted of a wooden tub containing a board with six small wooden pegs. The board moved back

and forth due to an arrangement of gears and a hand-powered crank. Other manufacturers soon made similar washing machines, such as the Boss Washing Machine Company that made the washer on display.

*Additional questions: What similarities do you see between the wooden washing machine and today's metal washers? What differences do you see?*

### 5) Model T Car - First Floor

In the 1700s and 1800s, travel through North Carolina was extremely difficult. In 1849 the 210-mile trip from Goldsboro to Charlotte took three and a half days by stagecoach! Railroads constructed in the mid- and late 1800s improved travel in North Carolina tremendously, but trains could not cover all the travel routes people desired. The invention of the automobile highlighted the continuing poor conditions of North Carolina's roads. During the 1920s, the state government finally made substantial investments in roads, and by the end of the decade North Carolina had a national reputation as the Good Roads State. Today, state highways and interstates connect North Carolinians to each other and the rest of the country. The Model T on display was built in 1927 and could reach a top speed of forty-five miles per hour.

*Additional questions: How does the Model T look different in comparison to modern cars?*

### 6) North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame - Third Floor

Walter F. "Buck" Leonard (1907–1997) played seventeen seasons in the 1930–1940s for the Negro National League's Homestead (Pennsylvania) Grays. During the years he was active, segregation barred black players from the major and minor leagues. When baseball finally became integrated through the pioneering efforts of Jackie Robinson and others, Leonard was overlooked by the major leagues because he was considered too old to play. He had an impressive record, leading the Grays to nine consecutive pennants (1937–1945), and was named all-star first baseman twelve times. Leonard was known as the "smooth-fielding, sweet-swinging first baseman" and is also a member of the National Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York.

*Additional questions: Why didn't black and white baseball players compete in the same league? What do you know about segregation in North Carolina?*

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## Answer Key

- 1) Plane; it is used to smooth or shape wood.
- 2) Orville; a bicycle business.
- 3) Antonio Canova; the artist was Italian and honored Washington by depicting him as a powerful Roman general.
- 4) Hand-powered crank on the side of the machine.
- 5) Hand-powered crank inside the cab.
- 6) Baseball; Homestead (Pennsylvania) Grays.
- 7) Racial prejudice and political unrest.
- 8) Adolph Hitler