

Roald Amundsen Reaches the South Pole in 1911

In 1911, the first person reached the South Pole. Roald Amundsen and his team arrived on December 17, 1911. Find each letter in the graph and then write the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about Roald Amundsen reaching the South Pole in 1911.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

Roald Amundsen was making plans to travel to the _____ Pole when
A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D4 A3-D4

Robert E. _____ reached the pole in April 1909. Amundsen appeared to
A5-D2 A4-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A4-D2

continue his plans to go there and left _____ in June 1910. When
A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4 A4-D1 A2-D5 A4-D2

he left, his brother was the only one who knew that he was actually headed for the

_____. His ship, the _____,
A5-D5 A3-D3 A1-D2 A1-D4 A3-D4 A5-D2 A3-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3 A3-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A5-D3

carried his expedition to the _____
A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D5 A5-D5 A3-D1 A4-D4 A4-D3

_____, where they set up camp in _____
A5-D5 A3-D4 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D5 A1-D1 A2-D5 A3-D2 A1-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A4-D2

1911. They spent the _____ there, taking supplies a short distance
A4-D1 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4

_____ so they would be ready when they decided to continue to
A3-D1 A3-D2 A2-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2 A2-D1

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

the South Pole. Finally, on _____ 19, 1911, the weather was
A3-D3 A4-D4 A1-D4 A3-D3 A4-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4

nice enough to continue the _____. He left the base at the
A1-D1 A3-D3 A1-D2 A5-D4 A3-D2 A4-D3 A4-D2

Ross Ice Shelf with four other men, four sleds, and _____
A3-D5 A3-D1 A3-D5 A1-D4 A4-D2 A1-D4 A4-D1 A3-D3

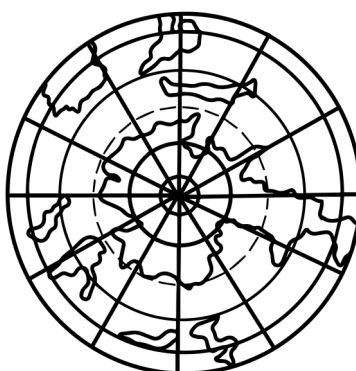
sled dogs. With the good weather they found during their travels, they reached the South

Pole on _____ 17, 1911. They did scientific experiments
A2-D1 A4-D3 A4-D4 A4-D3 A5-D3 A4-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4

and _____ their findings. They left behind a tent and a
A5-D4 A4-D3 A4-D4 A3-D3 A5-D4 A2-D1 A4-D3 A2-D1

_____ flag and returned to their base on the Ross
A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4 A4-D1 A4-D3 A1-D5 A3-D1 A2-D5 A3-D2

Ice Shelf, reaching it on January 25, 1912.



When and where was Roald Amundsen born?

When and where did Roald Amundsen die?

What expedition did he go on in 1897, as a first mate, that was the first to spend the winter in the Antarctic?

When did Amundsen begin his trip to sail through the Northwest Passage?

What was the name of the ship he used for his journey through the Northwest Passage?

In three to five sentences, summarize his journey through the Northwest Passage.

<p>Who was the English explorer that "raced" Amundsen to the South Pole?</p>	<p>When did the English explorer arrive there?</p>
<p>What happened to the English explorer and his expedition?</p>	
<p>How did Amundsen try to reach the North Pole in 1925?</p>	<p>In what year did Amundsen finally fly over the North Pole? What type of airship did he use?</p>
<p>Who accompanied Amundsen on his flight over the North Pole?</p>	<p>How did Roald Amundsen die?</p>

The *Titanic* Sinks in 1912

The year 1912 saw a disastrous shipwreck when the RMS *Titanic* sank and many people died. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box on the next page to learn more about the sinking of the RMS *Titanic* in 1912.

The RMS *Titanic* was a _____ luxury liner that left on its _____ voyage from Southampton, _____, on April 10, 1912. It had _____ compartments that could close so that water could not get past them if the _____ were to fail and allow water into the ship. This, along with other safety _____, caused many people to believe the *Titanic* was _____. The *Titanic* was nicknamed the “_____ Special” because it was so _____ built and outfitted and was very popular with the wealthy. On its maiden voyage, some of its passengers included _____ Guggenheim, William Thomas Stead, John _____ Astor and his wife, and _____ Straus and his wife. Also on board were two of the people connected with the _____ and ownership of the ship. After stops in _____, the ship set sail for _____, New York, on April 11, 1912. On April 14, the *Titanic* was approaching areas known to have _____.

a bit, but the _____ was kept the same. Other _____

of ice problems were _____ in, but not all of them reached the bridge.

Later that evening, at a location south of _____, Canada, an iceberg was spotted, but the *Titanic* was too close to avoid it. When the crew determined that the _____ was very severe, they sent _____ signals. The ship *Carpathia* received one of them. It took the *Carpathia* more than _____ hours to reach the *Titanic*, and other ships that received the message were too far away to help. Other ships in the area that could have helped _____ did not _____ the messages. _____ were lowered, but there were _____ that _____ in them not being fully used. About 1,500 _____ of the approximate 2,200 on board _____.

sixteen	faster	Newfoundland	Jacob	British
resulted	damage	features	icebergs	problems
Isidor	warnings	Europe	maiden	Millionaire's
receive	England	lifeboats	three	radioed
unsinkable	New York City	died	design	hull
speed	richly	Benjamin	people	distress

<p>How much did the <i>Titanic</i> weigh when fully loaded?</p>	<p>Approximately how long and how wide (at its widest point) was the <i>Titanic</i>?</p>
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What company built the *Titanic*? Where was it built?

<p>Who was the captain of the <i>Titanic</i>?</p>	<p>How fast was the <i>Titanic</i> traveling when it hit the iceberg?</p>
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Why were the lifeboats not filled to capacity when they were lowered?

About how many of the passengers and crew did the lifeboats on board have room for?

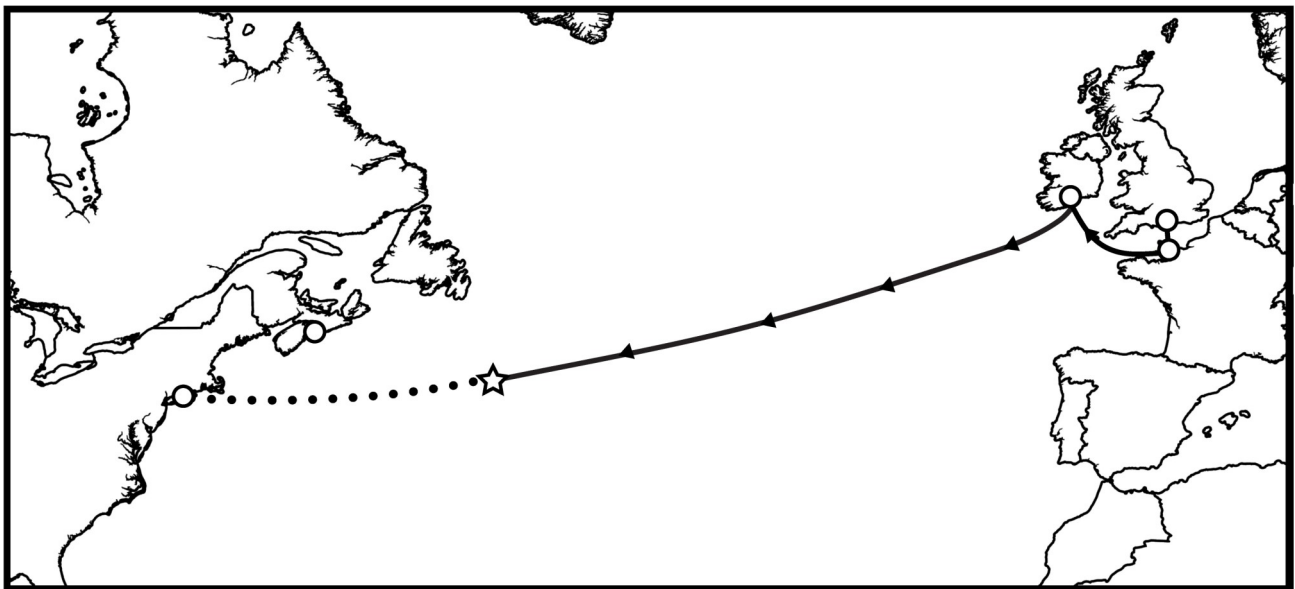
At what time on April 15, 1912, did the *Titanic* disappear under the water?

At what time did the *Carpathia* arrive in the area where the *Titanic* sank?

About how many survivors was the *Carpathia* able to rescue?

What was the final fate of the *Carpathia*?

On the map below, label the starting point of the voyage. Also label the stops the *Titanic* made in Europe. Label the destination of the *Titanic*. Draw a circle around the point where the *Titanic* sank.



Sixteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution Adopted in 1913

The United States ratified the Sixteenth Amendment, which allowed for an individual income tax, in 1913. Find each letter in the graph and then write the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1913.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	z	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

Governments often _____ to generate
A2-D2 A4-D3 A2-D4 A4-D2 A1-D4 A2-D5 A5-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5

income. When the _____ needed money to pay for the
A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

_____, they levied an _____
A4-D4 A3-D1 A2-D4 A3-D1 A2-D2 A4-D1 A2-D5 A5-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A4-D4 A3-D3 A5-D3 A4-D3

tax, which was ended in 1872. In 1894, _____ wanted
A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A5-D5

to start levying a certain type of income tax, but the _____
A5-D5 A1-D2 A5-D2 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D3 A4-D3

_____ said it was unconstitutional. The
A4-D4 A3-D3 A1-D2 A5-D4 A1-D4

_____ had a provision that said any
A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A1-D2 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

time a _____ was levied on individual _____
A1-D4 A2-D5 A5-D1 A4-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A3-D1 A2-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5

it had to be _____ to the
A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	z	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

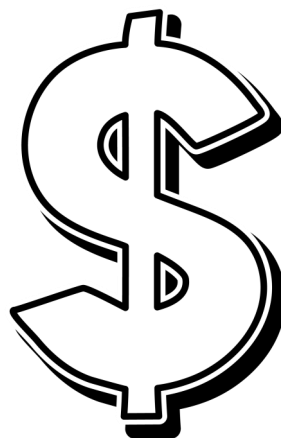
_____ of the _____
 A5-D2 A3-D3 A5-D2 A1-D2 A2-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3

where the person lived. On July 12, 1909, the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution

was _____. It removed the requirement about taxes
 A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D2 A3-D3 A5-D5 A4-D3 A2-D1

being proportionate to a state's population. The amendment was

_____ on February 3, 1913.
 A5-D4 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D5 A3-D1 A4-D3 A2-D1



Which part of the Constitution gives Congress the power to tax?

The Sixteenth Amendment allowed Congress to levy an income tax, but what was the name of the act passed by Congress after the amendment that enacted the first income tax?

What is the process used to pass amendments to the Constitution?

What is income tax?

What is the difference between progressive income tax and proportional income tax?

What is the definition of “deductions” or “allowances” concerning income tax?

When the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was passed, there were 14 different income tax rates ranging from 11 percent to 50 percent. What was the number of rates and the range of rates in the new 1986 law?

National Park Service (NPS) Established in 1916

In 1916, the United States established the National Park Service. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

The first _____ park to be established in the United
A3-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A2-D2

States was _____ National Park.
A4-D2 A4-D3 A2-D2 A2-D2 A3-D3 A4-D1 A5-D5 A1-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3

Established in 1872, it was _____ by civilian
A3-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D5 A4-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2

superintendents until 1886, when the _____ took over in order to protect
A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D3 A4-D2

the _____. There was not a single agency with the
A4-D1 A3-D1 A2-D2 A2-D1 A2-D2 A3-D1 A3-D5 A4-D3

_____ of overseeing
A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A5-D2 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5 A3-D1 A4-D5 A3-D1 A2-D2 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D2

all the National Parks then existing or that would exist in the future. On

_____ 25, 1916, the National _____ Service
A2-D5 A1-D2 A1-D5 A1-D2 A5-D5 A1-D4 A5-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A1-D3

_____ Act was signed by President Woodrow
A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D5 A2-D5 A3-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ . It created the National Park Service as part of the
A4-D1 A3-D1 A2-D2 A5-D5 A3-D3 A3-D2

Department of the _____ . The National Park Service's
A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A5-D4

job is to protect the parks, _____, and other
A5-D3 A3-D3 A3-D2 A1-D2 A5-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4 A5-D5

_____ lands it is responsible for and to conserve the
A3-D5 A4-D3 A2-D1 A4-D3 A5-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2

_____, the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife
A5-D5 A4-D4 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A4-D2

therein. It is also to "provide for the _____ of the
A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D1 A3-D3 A4-D2 A5-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

same in such _____ and by such means as will leave them
A5-D3 A2-D5 A3-D2 A3-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4

_____ for the enjoyment of future
A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A5-D3 A5-D2 A2-D5 A3-D1 A5-D4 A4-D3 A2-D1

_____." (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 1., from
A1-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5

the Act to Establish a National Park Service (Organic Act))



<p>How many areas were part of the U.S. park system when the National Park Service was created in 1916?</p>	<p>Who played a large part in convincing Congress to make Yosemite a national park in 1890 through lobbying in favor of it?</p>
<p>Who was the President of the United States that signed the act establishing the National Park Service?</p>	<p>Who was made the first director of the National Park Service?</p>
<p>In what year did an Executive Order move fifty-six national monuments and military sites to the oversight of the National Park Service? Who was President of the United States when it was signed?</p>	
<p>What was the first national scenic trail added to the National Park Service? When was it added?</p>	
<p>What was the first national river added to the National Park Service? When was it added?</p>	

The Russian Revolution of 1917

The year 1917 brought about a revolution in Russia with far-reaching consequences that impacted the entire world for years to come. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box on the next page to learn more about the Russian Revolution of 1917.

As _____ mounted in _____ in the late 1800s, there were four main growing _____ groups that the government tried to stop. They were the _____, the Nationalists, the Peasant socialists, and the Marxists. The _____ formed the Russian _____ Democratic _____ Party which ended up splitting and forming two _____ groups. These groups were the Bolsheviks and the _____. The leader of the _____ was V.I. _____. There were several rebellions before World War I, but not much changed. During the war, the _____ in the Russian government began to show with strains on the _____, food _____, and even discontent within the army. In March 1917 (_____ by the old Russian calendar), the people in Russia _____ against the government of Czar _____. He stepped down from the _____ of

Russia, and a _____ government was put in place. Lenin had left Russia but returned in April 1917. Leon _____, another revolutionary who had escaped Russia earlier, returned in _____ 1917. At Lenin's urging, the Bolshevik party took control in what came to be called the _____ Revolution because of the old calendar in use at the time. When this happened, Russia became a _____ country and signed a _____ treaty with _____. In order to protect itself from _____, it gave up a _____ of its _____ in the peace treaty, losing many _____ and much of its land used to grow _____ for the people.

Labor	weaknesses	Germany	Mensheviks	discontent
October	temporary	political	factories	Communist
Russia	Bolsheviks	Trotsky	revolted	economy
invasion	peace	shortages	May	Social
throne	Liberals	food	Lenin	Nicholas II
distinct	territory	February	Marxists	quarter

When thousands of peaceful demonstrators marched to the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg on January 22, 1905, to give Czar Nicholas a petition asking for better working conditions, the soldiers fired on the people, killing or wounding many. What was this incident called?

Czar Nicholas agreed to set up a type of parliament elected by the people to make the laws and advise him. What was this lawmaking group called?

During World War I, Czar Nicholas and his wife were very much influenced in their decisions by a monk who became their advisor. What was the monk's name?

What happened to Czar Nicholas and his family after he stepped down as czar of Russia?

Where did Lenin live between 1914 and 1917?

After returning to Russia in 1917, Lenin had to escape again. Where did he go this time?

What was the secret police force called that was established in November 1917?

Where did the Bolsheviks move the capital of Russia to?

Show the old and new capitals of Russia on the modern-day map below.



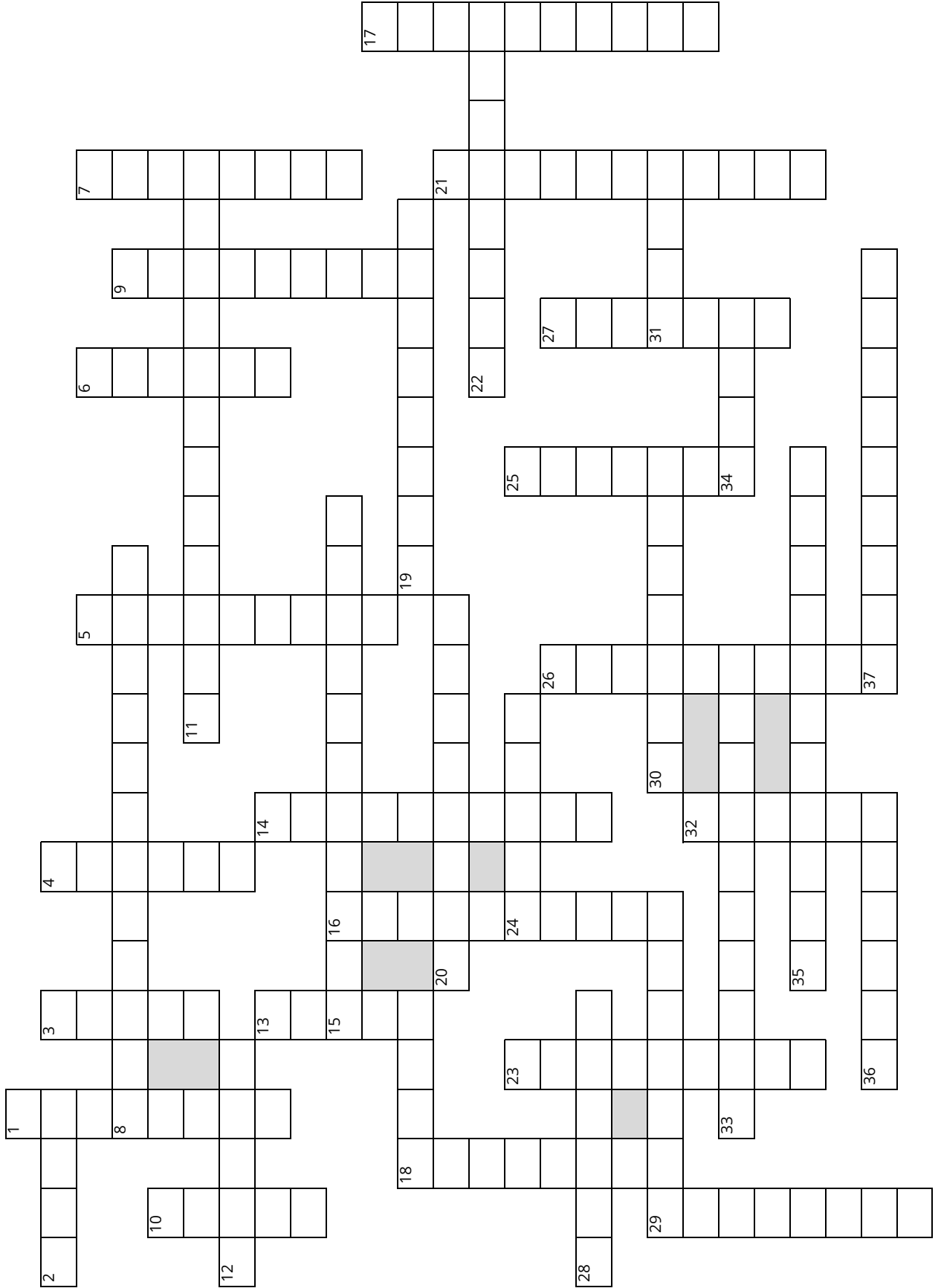
In the civil war that came about only about a month after the October Revolution between the Red Russians and the White Russians, who did Canada, France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States support? Who won?

How long did V.I. Lenin serve as leader of the government of Communist Russia?

Who took control after Lenin's death?

Crossword

Using the clues on the next page, complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

2. name of the Russian Parliament
8. two types of income tax are progressive and _____
11. declared 1894 income tax unconstitutional (2 words)
12. person who tried to get the Bolsheviks to take power in Russia was V.I. _____
15. first national scenic trail under the National Park Service
18. entity that oversaw the national parks beginning in 1886
19. last name of explorer who first made it to the South Pole
20. month first successful expedition reached the South Pole
22. last czar of Russia was _____ II
24. last name of the captain of the *Titanic*
28. last name of the first director of the National Park Service
29. the *Titanic* was damaged by an _____
30. dynasty that came to an end in Russia when the last czar abdicated
31. name of ship carrying first expedition to reach the South Pole
33. name of Irish port that was the last stop before the *Titanic* left Europe
34. the Marxists were deeply influenced by the ideas of _____ Marx
35. first United States National Park
36. United States President who signed the act establishing the National Park Service
37. amendment dealing with income tax

Down

1. monk who greatly influenced the czar and his wife
3. last name of explorer who was second to reach the South Pole
4. country of birth of explorer who first made it to the South Pole
5. ship that first arrived to help in the rescue of the *Titanic*
6. new capital of Russia under the Bolsheviks
7. number of sled dogs taken on first expedition to reach South Pole
9. opposite of North Pole (2 words)
10. secret police force set up after the revolution
13. last name of explorer who first made it to the North Pole
14. group who took control in Russia after the October Revolution in 1917
16. capital of Russia under the czars was St. _____
17. party formed by the Marxists split into the Bolsheviks and _____
18. name of ocean the *Titanic* sank in
21. English port of departure for the *Titanic's* maiden voyage
23. name of the French port the *Titanic* stopped at after leaving England
25. Treaty of Brest-_____ removed Russia from World War I
26. new name of the Bolsheviks
27. first national river under the National Park Service
29. Department the National Park Service is part of
32. leader of Russia after death of Lenin

Answer Key

1911

Roald Amundsen was making plans to travel to the North Pole when Robert E. Peary reached the pole in April 1909. Amundsen appeared to continue his plans to go there and left Norway in June 1910. When he left, his brother was the only one who knew that he was actually headed for the South Pole. His ship, the Fram, carried his expedition to the Ross Ice Shelf, where they set up camp in January 1911. They spent the winter there, taking supplies a short distance inland so they would be ready when they decided to continue to the South Pole. Finally, on October 19, 1911, the weather was nice enough to continue the journey. He left the base at the Ross Ice Shelf with four other men, four sleds, and fifty-two sled dogs. With the good weather they found during their travels, they reached the South Pole on December 17, 1911. They did scientific experiments and recorded their findings. They left behind a tent and a Norwegian flag and returned to their base on the Ross Ice Shelf, reaching it on January 25, 1912.

1912

The RMS *Titanic* was a British luxury liner that left on its maiden voyage from Southampton, England, on April 10, 1912. It had sixteen compartments that could close so that water could not get past them if the hull were to fail and allow water into the ship. This, along with other safety features, caused many people to believe the *Titanic* was unsinkable. The *Titanic* was nicknamed the “Millionaire’s Special” because it was so richly built and outfitted and was very popular with the wealthy. On its maiden voyage, some of its passengers included Benjamin Guggenheim, William Thomas Stead, John Jacob Astor and his wife, and Isidor Straus and his wife. Also on board were two of the people connected with the design and ownership of the ship. After stops in Europe, the ship set sail for New York City, New York, on April 11, 1912. On April 14, the *Titanic* was approaching areas known to have icebergs. The ship’s course was altered a bit, but the speed was kept the same. Other warnings of ice problems were radioed in, but not all of them reached the bridge. Later that evening, at a location south of Newfoundland, Canada, an iceberg was spotted, but the *Titanic* was too close to avoid it. When the crew determined that the damage was very severe, they sent distress signals. The ship *Carpathia* received one of them. It took the *Carpathia* more than three hours to reach the *Titanic*, and other ships that received the message were too far away to help. Other ships in the area that could have helped faster did not receive the messages. Lifeboats were lowered, but there were problems that resulted in them not being fully used. About 1,500 people of the approximate 2,200 on board died.

1913

Governments often levy taxes to generate income. When the Union needed money to pay for the Civil War, they levied an income tax, which was ended in 1872. In 1894, Congress wanted to start levying a certain type of income tax, but the Supreme Court said it was unconstitutional. The Constitution had a provision that said any time a tax was levied on individual citizens it had to be proportionate to the population of the state where the person lived. On July 12, 1909, the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was proposed. It removed the requirement about taxes being proportionate to a state's population. The amendment was ratified on February 3, 1913.

1916

The first national park to be established in the United States was Yellowstone National Park. Established in 1872, it was overseen by civilian superintendents until 1886, when the Army took over in order to protect the wildlife. There was not a single agency with the responsibility of overseeing all the National Parks then existing or that would exist in the future. On August 25, 1916, the National Park Service Organic Act was signed by President Woodrow Wilson. It created the National Park Service as part of the Department of the Interior. The National Park Service's job is to protect the parks, monuments, and other federal lands it is responsible for and to conserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife therein. It is also to "provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 1., from the Act to Establish a National Park Service (Organic Act))

1917

As discontent mounted in Russia in the late 1800s, there were four main growing political groups that the government tried to stop. They were the Liberals, the Nationalists, the Peasant socialists, and the Marxists. The Marxists formed the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party which ended up splitting and forming two distinct groups. These groups were the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks. The leader of the Bolsheviks was V.I. Lenin. There were several rebellions before World War I, but not much changed. During the war, the weaknesses in the Russian government began to show with strains on the economy, food shortages, and even discontent within the army. In March 1917 (February by the old Russian calendar), the people in Russia revolted against the government of Czar Nicholas II. He stepped down from the throne of Russia, and a temporary government was put in place. Lenin had left Russia but returned in April 1917. Leon Trotsky, another revolutionary who had escaped Russia earlier, returned in May 1917. At Lenin's urging, the Bolshevik party took control in what came to be called the October Revolution because of the old calendar in use at the time. When this happened, Russia became a Communist country and signed a peace treaty with Germany. In order to protect itself from invasion, it gave up a quarter of its territory in the peace treaty, losing many factories and much of its land used to grow food for the people.

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