

"Into" Activities



- **Comparing Women of Different Decades**

Using the Woman's Work chronology chart from the Web site: <http://quest.arc.nasa.gov/space/frontiers/activities/womanswork/chart.html> and supplementing with pictures of women's dress from the 1910s and today, have the students complete the comparison chart and discuss their impressions.

- **Female Aviators**

As a class have students list the names and feats of any female aviator they have heard about. Then display the timeline that chronologically displays who some of these female aviators were and what their contributions to aviation were.

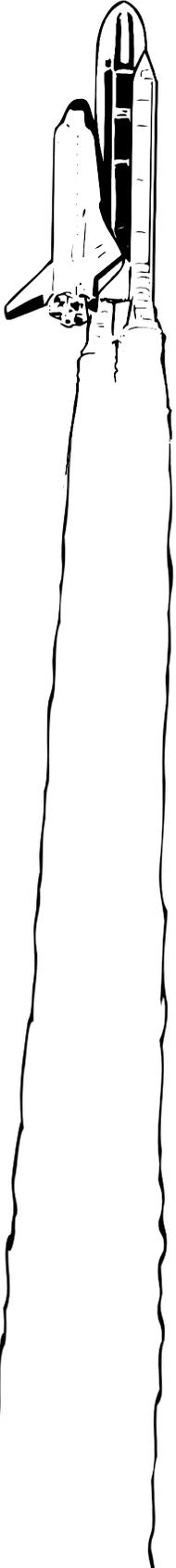
- **Chicago to New York, Now Boarding!**

On a map of the United States, pinpoint Chicago, Illinois, and New York City, New York. Measure the distance (as the crow flies!) and post. Point out that by 1916 no one had flown that distance (that far) non-stop. Discuss the importance with your class.

- **That Daring Woman in Her Flying Machine**

Show students a drawing of the airplane that Ruth Law flew and discuss its structure.

Comparing Women of Different Decades



Women of the 1910s

Women of Today

Name 3 ways they are similar.

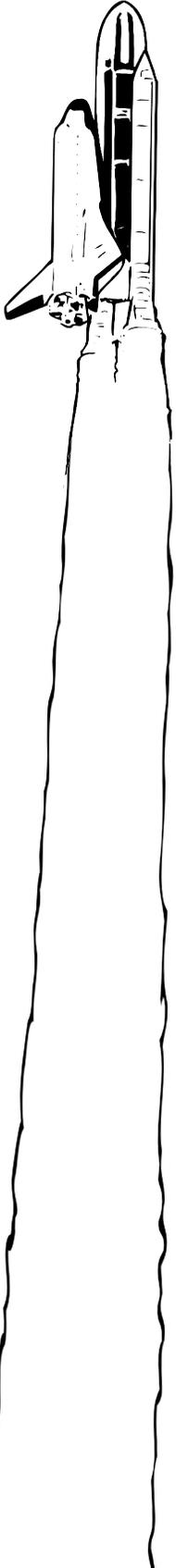
Name 3 ways they are different.

In what way?



Comparing Women of Different Decades

Key of Possible Answers



Women of the 1910s

Women of Today

Name 3 ways they are similar.

Wear dresses.
Still do most of the housework.
Raise families.
Still work as teachers, nurses, and domestics.

Name 3 ways they are different.

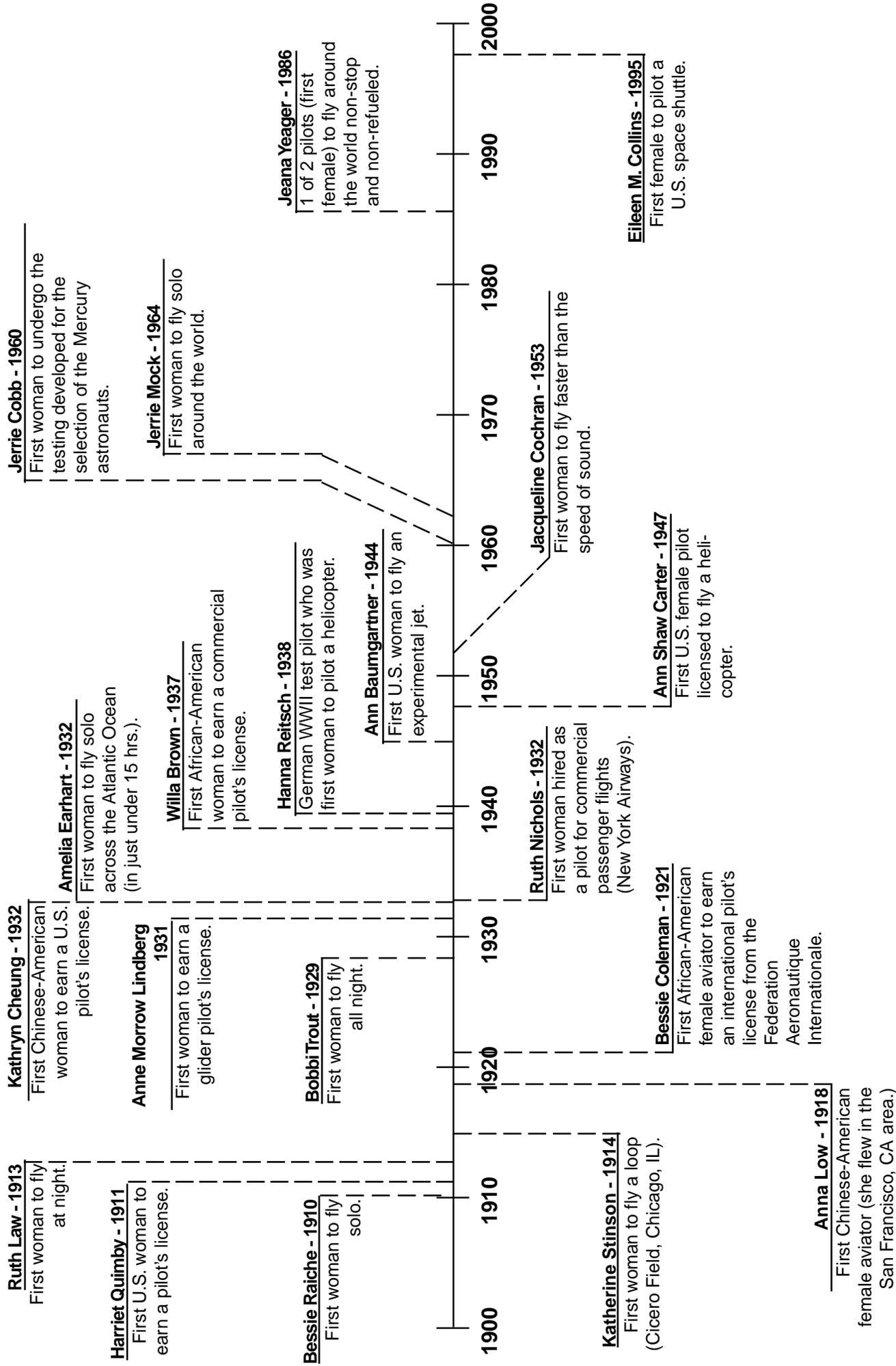
In what way?

Mostly 5th grade schooling.
Always in dresses and hats.
Mainly teachers, nurses, and domestics.

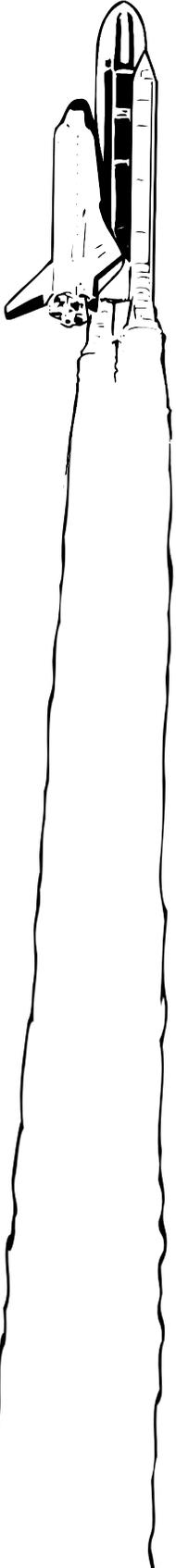
education
clothing
type of work

Mostly high school and some college.
More casual.
More different types like lawyers, doctors, scientists, researchers.

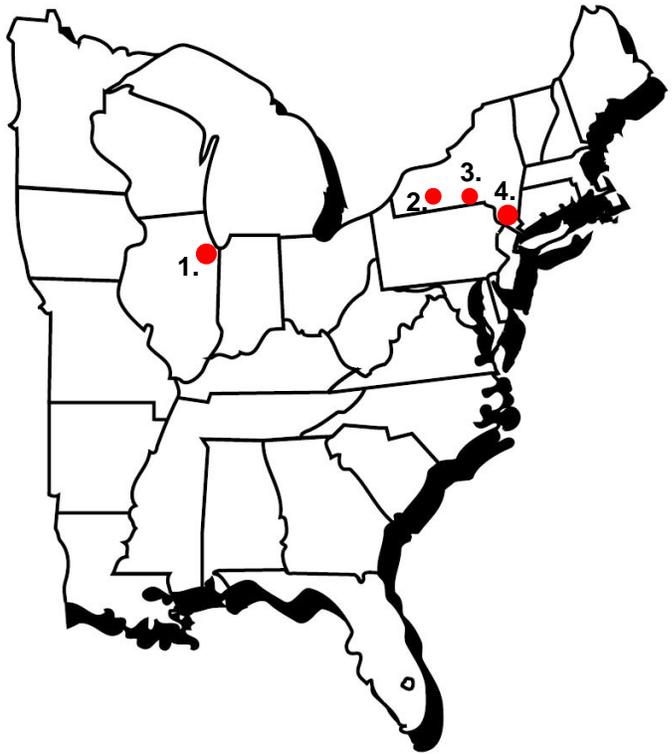
Female Aviation Firsts



Chicago to New York, Now Boarding!



1. Chicago, Illinois
2. Hornell, New York
3. Binghamton, New York
4. New York City, New York



Discussion : Point out the aforementioned cities on the map. Ruth Law begins her flight in Chicago and ends the final leg of her flight in New York City. The first leg of her flight Chicago, Illinois to Hornell, New York, is 590 miles. No pilot had ever flown that far in one flight. Discuss with your students why up until 1916 no pilot had flown that distance (590 miles).

Possible well thought out answers:

- They hadn't made airplanes that had fuel tanks big enough to hold the amount of fuel they needed to fly that far.
- They hadn't made airplanes with reliable enough engines to fly for such a long time without giving out.
- The airplanes they made back then were not as streamlined as they are now so they had too much drag. They did not fly as efficiently because of that extra amount of drag.
- Because airplanes were such a new technology, they were still learning how to make them fly better, faster, farther and more efficiently.

That Daring Woman in Her Flying Machine



Curtiss Pusher Biplane

Length: 33.5 feet (10.3 meters)

Total Weight: 550 pounds (249.5 kg)

Wing Span: 29.75 feet (9.2 meters)

Aileron dimensions: 6 x 2 feet (1.82 x .6 meters)

Motor: 4-cylinder of 30 horsepower

Speed: 45 mph

Propeller: One direct drive pusher propeller 6.5 feet (2 meter) in diameter placed behind the pilot and wings near mid-ship.

Control Surfaces: 2 Ailerons set between the wings on each side control the roll motion.

Teacher's Note: This is a later version of the model Ruth Law flew.