

## JOE BIDEN EARLY LIFE



Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr., was born on November 20, 1942, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the only U.S. president born between the Great Depression of the 1930s and the end of World War II in 1945. He was the oldest of four children in a family that had fallen on hard times. His father cleaned furnaces and was a used car salesman; his mother was a homemaker. When Biden was in third grade, the family moved from Pennsylvania to Delaware, where Biden would live for most of the rest of his life.

### Choose True or false

- Joe Biden was born in Delaware, Pennsylvania.

True

False

- Joe Biden's Dad sold cars

True

False

- Joe Biden had 3 brothers

True

False

- Joe Biden lived in Delaware when he was a baby

True

False

# 11 Innovations That Changed History

## 1. THE PRINTING PRESS

Developed around 1440 in Mainz, Germany, Gutenberg's machine improved on already existing presses through the use of a mould that allowed for the rapid production of lead alloy type pieces.

## 2. THE COMPASS

Originally invented in China, by the 14th century compasses had widely replaced astronomical means as the primary navigational instrument for mariners.

## 3. PAPER CURRENCY

Paper currency was widely used in China in the ninth century, but did not appear in Europe until the late 1600s. Spurred on by frequent shortages of coins, banks issued paper notes as a promise against future payments of precious metals.

## 4. STEEL

The alloy was not mass-produced until the invention of the Bessemer Process, a technique for creating steel using molten pig iron, in the 1850s.

## 5. THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

Pioneered in the early 19th century by Humphry Davy and his carbon arc lamp, electric lights developed throughout the 1800s thanks to the efforts of inventors like Warren de la Rue, Joseph Wilson Swan and Thomas Alva Edison.

## 6. TRANSISTORS

A criminally under-appreciated innovation, the transistor is an essential component in nearly every modern electronic gadget. First developed in late 1947 by Bell Laboratories.

**Organize the inventions according to the Date they were invented**

THE PRINTING PRESS	<input type="checkbox"/>
THE COMPASS	<input type="checkbox"/>
PAPER CURRENCY	<input type="checkbox"/>
STEEL	<input type="checkbox"/>
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT	<input type="checkbox"/>
TRANSISTORS	<input type="checkbox"/>

Japan, Italy, and Germany all committed warlike acts in the 1930s. In 1931 Japan began an invasion of China. Italy, led by Benito Mussolini's Fascist Party, conquered the East African country of Ethiopia in 1935.

Germany was the biggest threat to world peace. Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist, or Nazi, Party wanted Germans to rule over everyone else. In March 1938 German troops marched into Austria.

Hitler next wanted a part of Czechoslovakia where German-speaking people lived. Great Britain and France agreed to let him have it. They hoped to satisfy Hitler so that he would make no more demands. Their plan—called appeasement—was a failure. Within six months Germany took control of all of Czechoslovakia.

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. This began World War II. The Germans used a new kind of attack. They called it blitzkrieg, or "lightning war." Blitzkrieg relied on fast-moving tanks and warplanes to shock the enemy into surrendering.

### Answer the following questions

When did the war start?

1940

1931

1935

1939

What country did start the war?

Polonia

Czechoslovakia

Germany

Japan

What countries agreed to give Hitler all Czechoslovakia?

Britain

France

Anyone

Italy

What of the following countries invented the appeasement?

Germany

Britain

Anyone

Czechoslovakia

What was the lightning war

A plan created to keep peace with Germany

A military strategy

A plan to take Poland