

Famous Thinkers: Einstein and Carver

Crack the easy-level codes and explore their lives

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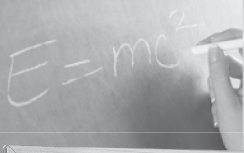
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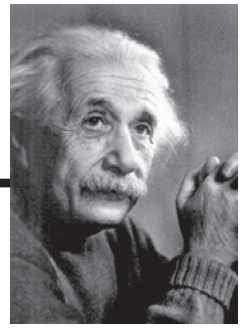
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Albert Einstein



Eureka!

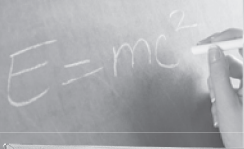
Need a little help cracking this code? Pay special attention to the math symbols found throughout the article. Your answers will be found in their correct order.

“Imagination is more important than knowledge.” This quote by Albert Einstein seems to be the opposite of what you’d think a scientist would say. But in reality, some of the greatest discoveries in history have been the result of a creative imagination (and sometimes even a bit of good luck).

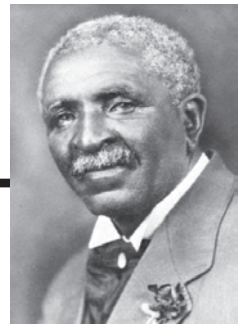
Albert Einstein was born March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany. At the age of 5 he was given a compass as a gift, and he became very interested in the forces that made it work. As a young man, he attended several schools in Germany and Switzerland to study these forces in the field of science called physics. However, Albert wasn’t very good in school—he preferred to study the subjects he liked on his own time. He even had a teacher once tell him that he would never amount to anything in life.

After he graduated, Albert wrote many papers on physics and mathematics. He created ideas, called theories, about the movement of objects so small that they could not even be seen under normal microscopes. Albert’s theories caused many arguments at first, but once other scientists started testing these theories, Albert was proven to be correct. One of the most famous theories involving the speed of light is Einstein’s Theory of Relativity, which includes the well-known equation, $E=mc^2$. In 1916, he published a paper about gravity, which was once again proven to be true by other scientists. Albert Einstein became world-famous nearly overnight. In 1921, he won a Nobel Prize in physics for his hard work.

All of Albert’s research was done using mathematical equations. He did not run tests in a laboratory or perform experiments. Albert was a *theoretical physicist*, or a scientist that uses math to explain nature. However, scientists that followed in Albert’s shoes ran many different kinds of tests and experiments to prove his work.



George Washington Carver



Eureka!

The number lines after each question will help you find the answers in the puzzle. Order is very important when cracking this code!

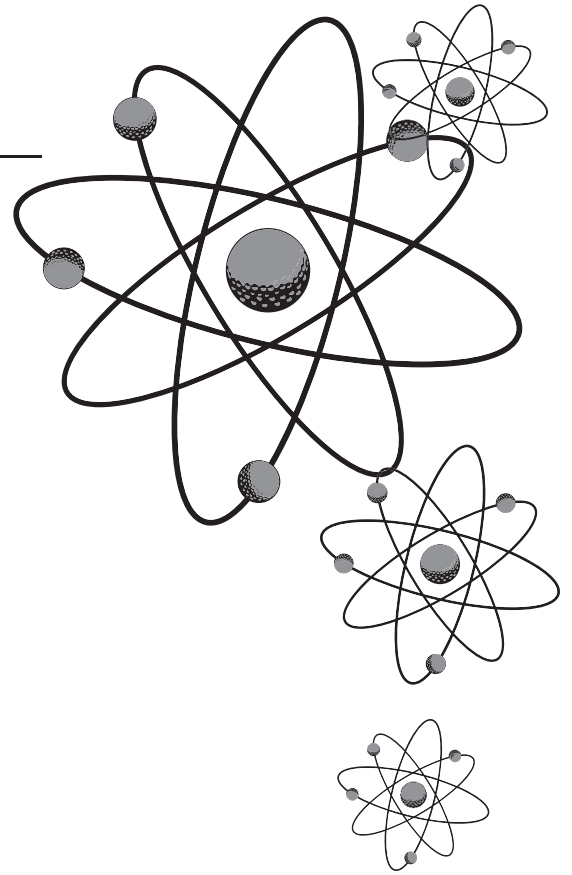
|How many uses can you think of for the peanut? Peanut butter? Cookies? Cooking oil? George Washington Carver discovered over 300 different uses for the peanut, including ink, hand lotion, shampoo, soap, chili sauce, caramel, insecticides, glue, axle grease, and even mayonnaise!

|Born around 1864, George grew up on a farm in Missouri where his mother was a slave. When he was a very young child, George's mother was kidnapped and never returned home. George was raised by Moses and Susan Carver, the owners of the farm. Throughout his childhood, George proved to be very successful at growing plants and he was nicknamed "The Plant Doctor" by his neighbors. He was a curious boy who wanted to learn about anything and everything. When he was 12 years old, George left the farm to move to a nearby town and began attending school.

|After graduating from high school, George was the first African American to be accepted at Simpson College in Iowa. He later transferred to Iowa Agricultural College, where he received degrees in botany and agriculture. In 1897, Booker T. Washington, a teacher at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, convinced George to be the Director of Agriculture at this new school. It was here, in Alabama, that George Washington Carver changed farming forever.

|Around this time, the Civil War had ravaged much of the farmland in the southern United States. In addition, cotton, a very important crop in the south, was stripping the soil of all its nutrients. George began to teach about the benefits of crop rotation, where farmers take turns planting different crops on the same field. If cotton were planted in a field one season, the next season a different crop would be planted in that same field.

Questions:



1. For which crop did George discover more than 300 uses?

2. In what state did George grow up?

3. What did George use to make paint?

4. How much did it cost for George to attend Simpson College? (2 words)

5. What instrument did George play?

6. What was George's rank in the National Guard?

7. What was the name of George's newspaper column? (3 words)
