

George Washington Carver and Text Elements – What Heading Goes at the Beginning of Each Paragraph? Name _____

Below are the headings. Insert them above the correct paragraphs.

Experiments on Nuts and Beans	Reality for Black Students in the 1950s
Other Innovations	Crop Rotation
Legacy and Dedications	The Struggle for Education

George Washington Carver was born sometime around June 12, 1864, near Diamond, Missouri. Born into slavery, he, his sister, and mother were kidnapped by slave raiders when he was an infant. Although he was eventually returned to his owners, George developed a severe whooping cough during the escapade and could not perform the work expected of slaves. As a result, George would spend his days wandering the fields and meadows, learning about different plants.

After the Civil War and the abolishment of slavery, George's former masters decided to raise him as their own son. They encouraged him to pursue academic goals, and his aunt taught him how to read and write. George went to great lengths to find schools that would allow black students and traveled through much of Missouri and Kansas. He finally earned his high school diploma from Minneapolis High in Minneapolis, Kansas. After high school, he opened a laundry business in Olathe, Kansas. Over the next few years, George tried to enroll in numerous colleges but was continually rejected because of his race. In 1887, he was finally accepted by Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa. He would become the second African-American to enroll. While at Simpson, Carver showed great potential and later transferred to Iowa State University where he earned his master's degree in botany and conducted research on plant pathology and mycology (the study of fungi).

After he completed his master's degree, George was invited to teach at the Tuskegee Institute, a new college for African-Americans run by Booker T. Washington. While at Tuskegee, Carver developed an interest in helping poor African-American farmers. Farmers in the south worked on poor soil, depleted of nitrogen by the annual cotton crops. Carver and his colleagues taught the farmers how to retain nutrients in the soil by using a crop

rotation, a system in which the cotton crop was alternated with other crops such as soybeans, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Carver's crop rotation improved cotton yields and gave farmers additional crops from which they could earn money.

Carver conducted numerous experiments on peanuts, soybeans, cow beans, and pecans, finding hundreds of practical uses for them including dyes, cosmetics, paints, plastics, and even gasoline. Carver quickly became famous and published numerous articles and "bulletins" concerning peanuts and their uses. Carver would later experiment with peanut oil and its possibilities for easing symptoms of polio in infants. Carver's reputation as a botanist and researcher began to grow, and he was named a member in the Royal Society of Arts in England, a famous English society dedicated to improving and challenging scientific practices and theories among other things. In 1922, Carver was instrumental in convincing Congress to place tariffs on peanuts imported from China that were making it impossible for American peanut farmers to make a living.

Carver designed a mobile classroom, pulled by horses, known as a Jesup Wagon which could be transported from place to place. The wagon was used not only as a classroom but as a platform was Carver and the Tuskegee Institute to demonstrate new agricultural techniques.

George Washington Carver died in 1943 after falling down a flight of stairs. In his will, he dedicated his entire life savings to the George Washington Carver Foundation at Tuskegee University, which was established two years earlier. After his death, President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated land in southwestern Missouri for the George Washington Carver National Monument. It was the first national monument for an African-American and for a non-president.

Answers:

Early Life

The Struggle for Education

Crop Rotation

Experiments on Nuts and Beans

Other Innovations

Legacy and Dedications