

Central Washington Agricultural Museum



**A Reading and Activity Book for
Older Children**

THEY TILLED, SOWED AND REAPED YESTERDAY'S HARVEST

Traveling through Central Washington one soon observes from the surroundings that this part of the state is quilted with an abundant pattern of farm lands. This rich environment filled with a bountiful variety of crops has come a long way since the first pioneer planted seed in the fertile volcanic soil. Central Washington has grown to be recognized as one of the most productive agricultural areas in the nation. From the early use of the horse drawn plow to the highly technical machinery of today, a visual history has been created in the form of farming equipment scattered across the area.

In an effort to preserve the agricultural heritage of the Yakima Valley and Central Washington, the late Ted Falk first introduced the idea of a farm equipment museum to a small group of interested people in November of 1978. The next year the Central Washington Agricultural Museum was founded on March 15, 1979, as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization governed by a Board of Directors with a volunteer staff. Since the formation of the Central Washington Agricultural Museum, the city of Union Gap, Washington generously leased 15 acres of Fulbright Park, which is just south of the city. Here, the museum is constructing semi-open buildings to house displays and exhibits of the numerous items donated by farm families in the Yakima Valley and Central Washington.

Agriculture – Growing Plants and Raising Animals for Food and Other uses; Farming

Welcome to the Central Washington Agricultural Museum.

At the Museum you can explore and discover how the early settlers of Central Washington lived and worked the land to produce food and earn a living. The museum tells its story through numerous covered buildings and more than seventeen acres of displays.

You can visit a 1908 farm home and see how a whole family lived in a one-room cabin without electricity or running water. You will see farm machinery that was used 100 years ago and the toys that children played with before television, xBoxes, Play Stations, Wiis, and iPods. You will get to do things that early pioneer children did on their family farms. You may make your own butter, shell and grind corn, or play with toys and games that children did in the past.

In the following pages there are some puzzles and games and some interesting facts about farming in the Yakima Valley and Washington. You will learn how farming started and how it grew from small family farms into the most important business in Yakima Valley. We hope you have a lot of fun during your visit at the Museum.

Could there be life without agriculture? It is not possible! It gives us the food we eat, much of the clothes and shoes we wear. It provides for our houses and furniture. It provides the material to make tires, soap, medicines, books, fuels and thousands of other things. Agriculture is the largest industry in the United States.



Did you know that Christmas trees are an agricultural product? Most of our Christmas trees come from tree farms, not from a forest.



Farming in Washington State and Yakima County

Of the 50 states in the United States:

Washington is the Number #1 producer of:		Washington is the Number #2 producer of:	
Red Raspberries	92%	Processing Sweet Corn	30%
Hops	77%	Niagara Grapes	28%
Spearmint Oil	75%	Asparagus	27%
Apples	57%	All Potatoes	25%
Sweet Cherries	46%	Processing Green Peas	24%
Concord Grapes	46%	Apricots	8%
Peppermint Oil	41%	All Grapes	5%
Prunes/Plums	39%		
Processing Carrots	37%		

Washington apples are sold in all 50 states and in more than 50 countries.

Washington produces more than 250 agricultural products. Of the other 49 states only California produces more

Yakima County is the #1 county in Washington in farming sales and the 12th largest farm production area in the United States. It is #1 in production of milk and other dairy products in the state.

Yakima County produces 70% of the hops grown in the United States (There are 2,079 counties in the country)

Yakima Valley produces over 1.2 billion dollars' worth of agricultural products every year on 3,540 farms.

Yakima County has more cattle, bee colonies, and sheep than any other county in the state.

Yakima Valley

How a Desert Became One of the Most Productive Agricultural Regions in the Country

Scientists sometimes define a desert as an area of land that gets less than 10 inches of rain yearly. I don't know about you but when I picture a desert, I see cactus, some scraggly bushes, and tumbleweeds blowing across sand or dry dirt. I don't see acres of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees or hillsides covered in grape vines or fields of hops, grains, or berries. But that is what you see in much of Yakima Valley and it only gets about 8 inches of rain each year. It is the most productive agricultural region in Washington. Farming is big business here and a lot of people earn a living in farming jobs. With so little rain you have to wonder why early settlers said, "Hey! This would be a great place to grow fruit!" The Yakima Valley gets lots of sunshine but 8 inches of rain isn't enough to grow much of anything. Take fruit trees for example. They need about an inch of rain a week through the growing season – more than 20 inches, but Yakima only gets about 2 ½ inches of rain from April through August when most fruit grows.

Early settlers in the 1800s noticed that the Yakima Valley had rich, fertile soil and sunny, warm summer days followed by cool nights...great conditions for growing many crops. And, although there was little rain, there was lots of water from snow melting in the Cascade Mountains. Some settlers noticed that apple trees planted along the streams and rivers in the Valley were healthy and vigorous, and the dry climate meant that there were fewer insect and disease problems. Pioneers began to develop **irrigation** systems and

Irrigation – a way to water crops using ditches, pipes, or streams moving water to where farmers plant crops

by 1889 some **commercial** orchards were established. When the railroad came to the Yakima Valley, it played a very important role in the growth of farming. We'll talk about the importance of irrigation and the railroad later. First let's learn about the beginning of farming in the Valley.

Commercial means to sell something to make money

Cattle ranchers in the 1850s and 1860s were the first to use the land in the Yakima Valley. There was plenty of water near rivers and streams to grow grasses to feed their cattle in the winter months. Some settlers knew the soil and climate were good for growing fruits, vegetables, hay, alfalfa and other crops. They just needed water, and there was plenty in rivers and streams. So they dug some ditches to send some of the water to places where there was no water – the beginning of irrigation. By 1870 there was a small village with two stores called Yakima City. It was the business center for the early ranchers and farmers. It was where the city of Union Gap is today. Around 1880 there were about 2,000 people living there. Most farming was still cattle, sheep, and horse ranching. Many settlers still thought that was all the land was good for.¹

¹ Harvests of Plenty: A History of the Yakima Irrigation Project, Washington. U.S. Dept of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, June 2002

Irrigation made it possible for early settlers to grow crops in the Yakima Valley. Early attempts at irrigation were by individual farmers for grasses, vegetable gardens and orchards for home use. Farmers began to work together to build larger irrigation projects. In 1872 the first hops were grown using irrigation and in 1881 Yakima's first alfalfa crop using irrigation was grown.² Some farmers saw the possibility of turning the Yakima Valley into a farming powerhouse if there was widespread irrigation. In 1902 a group western Congressman wrote a law (the Federal Reclamation Act) that authorized the Federal government to build large irrigation systems.³ This led to dam and irrigation construction across the western United States, including the Yakima Valley.⁴ It made the growth and success of agriculture in the Valley possible. The Yakima Project, one of the first and largest projects of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, has irrigated the Yakima Valley since 1910. Water from reservoirs feed the Yakima, Naches and Tieton Rivers supplying the Yakima Valley's nearly 2,100 miles of irrigation canals.⁵

The development of irrigation was one thing that helped farming become big in the Yakima Valley. Another important development was the arrival of the railroad.

The Arrival of the Railroad

In the early 1880s the Northern Pacific Railroad was laying down railroad tracks in the Yakima Valley on its way to Puget Sound. When the railroad got close to Yakima City the railroad thought that the land around the city was not good for development. The railroad needed development so that it would have a steady source of income. So, in 1884 the Northern Pacific Railroad moved over 100 buildings with rollers and horse teams several miles from Yakima City to where Yakima is now. Then it was called North Yakima.⁶

In 1918 North Yakima changed its name to Yakima and the original Yakima City became Union Gap.

The first train arrived at North Yakima in December 1884 and soon there was regular service. Railroads built new routes partly because the Federal Government gave the railroads large areas of land next to the railroad tracks which they could then sell to settlers to make money. Railroads could also make money from freight and passenger services that they could help develop. Railroads could sell irrigated land for \$40-\$50 per acre while dry land sold for \$2.60 an acre. Therefore, the railroads promoted irrigation. And when there were crops grown on those lands, the railroad was there to ship them across the country as well as bring in supplies to the newly developed lands. The Northern Pacific Railroad hired an irrigation engineer in 1889 to develop irrigation systems and decide where towns

An acre of land is about the size of a football field.

² A History of Yakima and the Valley, Yakima Chamber of Commerce
<http://www.wagenweb.org/yakima/history.html>

³ Yakima County Development Association <http://liveyakimavalley.com/category/home-page/>

⁴ Paula Becker "Yakima County – Thumbnail History" HisotryLink.org The online encyclopedia of Washington State History <http://www.historylink.org/index>

⁵ Paula Becker "Yakima County – Thumbnail History" HisotryLink.org The online encyclopedia of Washington State History <http://www.historylink.org/index>

⁶ <http://liveyakimavalley.com/about-our-valley/history/>

should be built along the railroad's tracks through the Yakima Valley. He named and decided where the towns of Zillah, Granger, and Sunnyside should be. But it was after 1902 that large irrigation projects were developed. With enough water and transportation to markets agriculture grew and with it the Yakima Valley prospered. By 1910 Yakima County had more fruit trees than any county in the United States.

Planting and Growing

The first commercial fruit orchard in the Yakima Valley was planted in 1889. Hops and grapes and other crops were planted about the same time. They all become major parts of Yakima County's primary industry – agriculture. Once the land was pegged for commercial fruit production, the change from desert sagebrush to farm lands covered with fruits and vegetables was done quickly. In the Selah Valley, for example, 36,000 fruit trees were reportedly planted in one year alone. The Northern Pacific Railroad provided a ready way for farmers to ship their crops to market and to processing plants. Facilities for storing fruit soon flourished near railroad stations. The stage was set to turn the Yakima Valley into a national farming center.

During a visit to the Central Washington Agricultural Museum students will have a chance to not only see farming equipment and other tools that have been used over the years, but they will also have the chance to do things that were done in the early pioneer days. The following are some things that they may get a chance to see and use to get a sample of pioneer life.

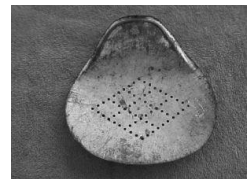
Making Butter



Today we buy our butter at the grocery store neatly packaged and wrapped in sticks or cubes. But in pioneer days people had to make their own butter, and although the equipment used was fairly simple, it was hard work that took time and a lot of energy. It was often done by young girls, and they would make up rhymes or songs to help pass the time as they made the butter.

How did the pioneers make butter? You need cream to make butter, so first they had to skim the cream off of the milk. In pioneer days the cows were milked by hand. Then the milk was allowed to sit so the cream would rise to the top. The cream could then be skimmed off the top and used to make butter.

A cream-skimmer



Then the really hard work would begin with the butter churn. To make butter from cream you need to move the cream constantly to separate the yellow fat from the butter milk. This is called churning. There are different kinds of churns – plunge or dash churns, paddle churns, or barrel churns. If you get the chance to make your own butter while at the museum, you will use a paddle churn like the one on the left.

Shelling Corn

Shelling corn is removing or stripping the kernels of corn from the cob. By the way, we are talking about field corn, not the sweet corn that we eat off the cob or out of a can. 99% of the corn grown in the U.S. is field corn. In very early shelling machines after the kernels were stripped from the cob, the cobs and kernels would fall together, and they would have to be separated later. By the 1840's a machine was designed that would shoot the cob out the side of the machine while the kernels dropped out of the bottom. Today farmers use a big machine called a combine that takes the ears of corn off the stalk, takes the husks off the ears, and shells and cleans the corn.



Washing and Ironing Clothes

We know that the pioneers in the 1800s did not have electricity. That means they did not have washing machines and dryers to do their laundry. They had to do their laundry by hand, and on your visit to the museum you may get a chance to experience how the early pioneers did their laundry. If they didn't have electric washers and dryers what did they use to clean their clothes?

One of the main pieces of early equipment used for washing clothes was the washboard. After heating



water over a fire, some clothes would be placed in the hot water, homemade soap would be rubbed over the washboard, a piece of laundry would be placed on the washboard, soap rubbed on the piece of laundry, and then it would be rubbed up and down the washboard. It would then be put in a tub of rinse water, wrung out, and then put



in a second tub of rinse water, wrung out by hand, and hung out to dry. This had to be done for each piece of laundry. If lucky, they might have a wringer to squeeze water out of the wet clothes. If the weather was nice the clothes would be hung outside over bushes or on clothes lines.

Life in a Pioneer Cabin

Can you imagine your family living in a house that was no bigger – and maybe smaller – than the living room in your house? With no running water? And no electricity? That's right: no television, no computer, no xBox, no PS3, no telephone or radio. Not even electric lights – they used oil lamps or candles. The heating and cooking were from a stove that burned wood - wood that was chopped by hand with an ax. Young boys would collect firewood. They might also feed the animals and help with plowing, planting, or harvesting. Young girls might feed the chickens; help with cleaning the house, washing dishes, making clothes, cooking, or making candles. Take a look at the 1908 Keys Homestead and the Amos Cabin. Imagine living there with your family.



Baking Bread

Maybe you're lucky and someone in your family bakes bread at home sometimes. But we know that we can always buy bread at the grocery store and there are a lot of choices when you buy bread. But at one time bread was almost always baked at home – with no gas or electric ovens to do the baking. So how did they do it? Some bread was baked in iron pots set over hot coals from a fire. Hot coals were also placed on the lid of the iron pot. Some pioneer homes had fire places that had ovens on the side where bread could be baked.

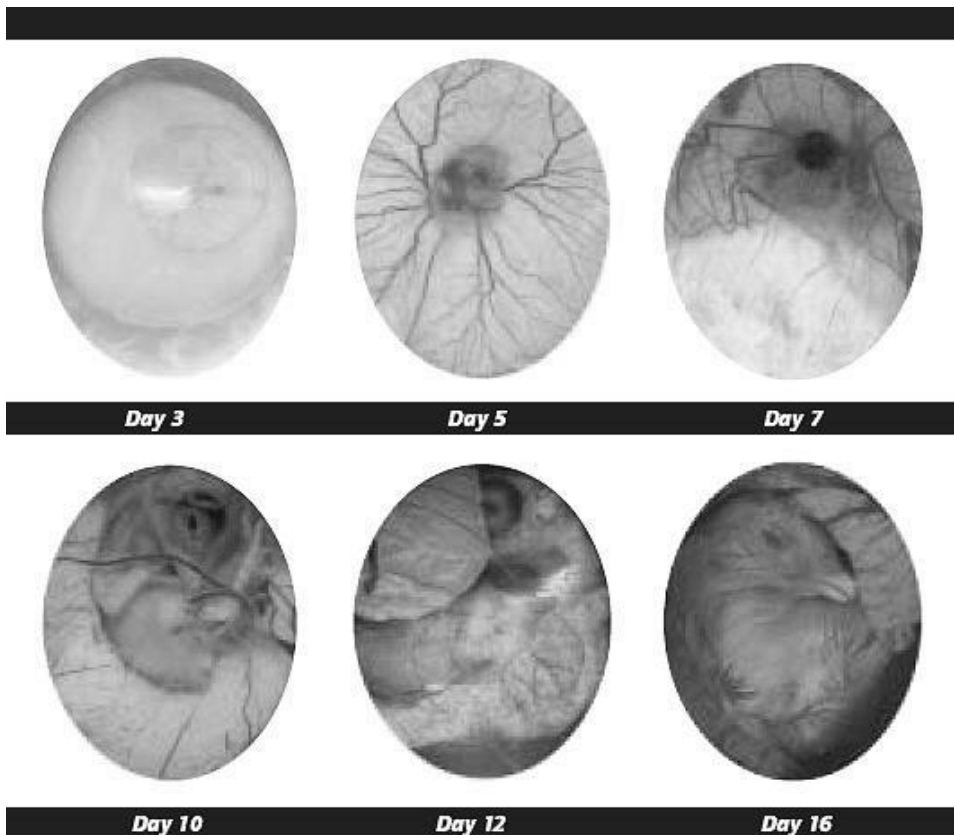
The Blacksmith

The local blacksmith had one of more important trades in pioneer days. A blacksmith is a person who makes things, including farm tools, from iron or steel by heating the metal until it is super-hot and then pounding and bending it into the needed shape. When metal is heated it first glows red, and then orange, yellow, and finally white as it gets hotter and hotter. The best heat for pounding the metal into the desired shape is yellow. Besides farm tools a blacksmith would make horse shoes, knives, axes, kitchen utensils, nails, and hooks.



Egg Candling

If you want to raise baby chicks, you need eggs from someone who breeds chickens. The eggs you get in the grocery store will not work. You need to incubate the eggs. This means getting and keeping the eggs at the right temperature and keeping it there so the young chicks can develop. For chickens you need to have the temperature at 102 degrees for about 21 days. Candling is using light to look inside the egg to see if there is a baby chick starting to grow inside and to observe the development and growth of the baby chick from an embryo. An embryo is a baby animal at the very earliest stage of development.



Here are some tools students might get to use during a visit to the museum. Can you guess for what they are used? The answers are at the bottom of the page.



A



B



C



D



E



F

A- Wet wheel sharpener for sharpening knives, axes B – Apple peeler will peel, core, and slice apples quickly C – Corn grinder grinds corn into meal or flour D – Drill Press for drilling holes into wood E – Sausage and Meat Grinder for making ground meat that can be made into sausages F – Hand Mixers for mixing ingredients to make cookies or cakes

The History of Aprons



Do you know what an apron is? Does your mother or grandmother wear one?

The principal use of Grandma's apron was to protect the dress underneath. Because she only had a few it was easier to wash aprons than dresses and they used less material. An apron served as a potholder for removing hot pans from the oven.

It was wonderful for drying children's tears, and on occasion was even used for cleaning out dirty ears. From the hen house, the apron was used for carrying eggs, fussy chicks, and sometimes half-hatched eggs to be finished in the warming oven. When company came, those aprons were ideal hiding places for shy kids. And when the weather was cold, grandma wrapped it around her arms.

Those big old aprons wiped many a perspiring brow, bent over the hot wood stove. Chips and kindling wood were brought into the kitchen in that apron. From the garden, it carried all sorts of vegetables. After the peas had been shelled, it carried out the hulls. In the fall, the apron was used to bring in apples that had fallen from the trees.

When unexpected company came up the road, it was surprising how much furniture that old apron could dust in a matter of seconds. When dinner was ready, Grandma walked out onto the porch, waved her apron, and the men knew it was time to come in from the fields to dinner.

It will be a long time before someone invents something that will replace that 'old-time apron' that served so many purposes.

Grandma used to set her hot baked apple pies on the window sill to cool. Her granddaughters set theirs on the window sill to thaw.

They would go crazy now trying to figure out how many germs were on that apron. I don't think I ever caught anything from an apron, but:

Love!!

Yakima County Grows

Can you find the crops hidden in the puzzle?
They go across, up and down, in a diagonal, backwards and forwards.

K	S	I	U	N	E	B	P	L	E	O	F	S	K	C
S	G	E	S	R	O	L	L	S	N	A	E	B	H	Q
D	P	T	H	O	K	U	U	L	I	P	N	E	W	F
L	U	O	G	C	F	E	M	Y	A	V	R	H	L	R
N	S	L	H	I	A	B	S	R	G	R	E	T	K	D
P	H	K	W	A	O	E	G	D	I	A	V	B	A	B
L	E	A	D	S	Y	R	P	E	T	F	E	J	H	J
E	H	G	S	E	M	R	S	G	S	H	Z	K	T	C
L	W	G	E	L	L	I	K	E	A	J	N	J	C	P
P	A	S	D	P	G	E	O	N	I	O	N	S	N	Z
A	J	N	E	P	E	S	W	B	G	Z	M	I	N	T
T	V	U	C	A	O	A	F	J	I	D	U	D	W	K
S	K	G	X	O	E	B	R	F	M	X	N	C	L	O
A	S	P	A	R	A	G	U	S	F	M	S	F	V	T
V	K	Y	N	L	C	S	E	O	T	A	T	O	P	K

APPLES
ASPARAGUS
BEANS
BLUEBERRIES
CHERRIES
CORN
GRAPES
HAY
HOPS
MINT
NUTS
ONIONS
PEACHES
PEARS
PLUMS
POTATOES
WHEAT

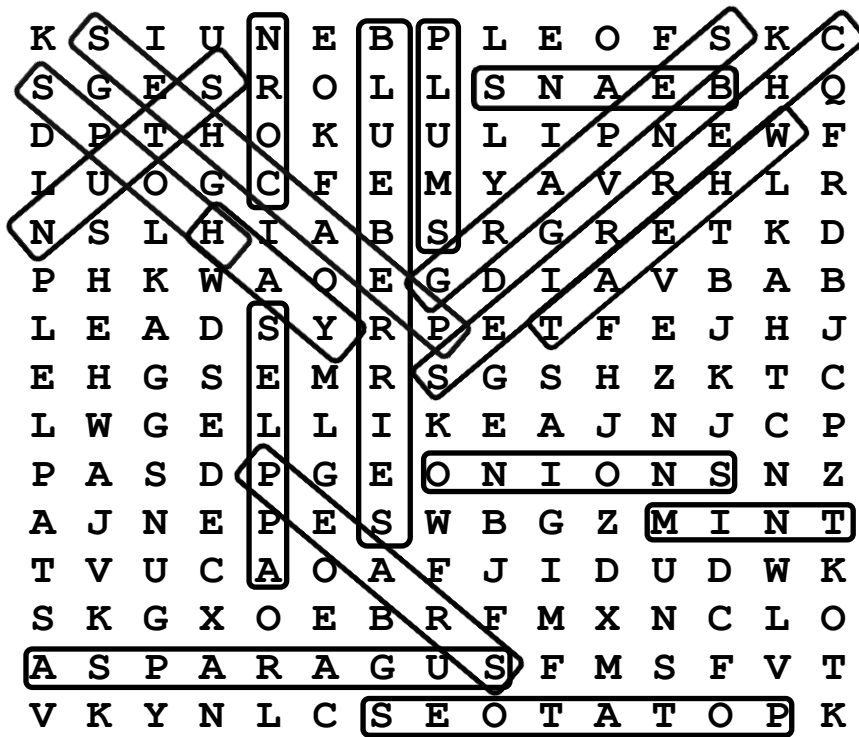
“An apple a day keeps the doctor away”. Not exactly true, but it’s a step in the right direction. There are at least five reasons to eat an apple a day. They are good for your 1) Diet 2) Heart 3) Digestion 4) Lungs 5) Bones.

Washington State produces more than 11 billion (11,000,000,000) apples each year. If you were to eat one of those apples each day, you would be more than 30 million years old before you ate them all. Yakima County is the number #1 producer of apples in the state. There are about 7,500 varieties of apple worldwide.



These are hops growing in Yakima County. 70% of the hops grown in the United States and 20% of the world’s supply are grown here.

Solution to "Yakima County Grows" Word Search



Central Washington Agricultural Museum

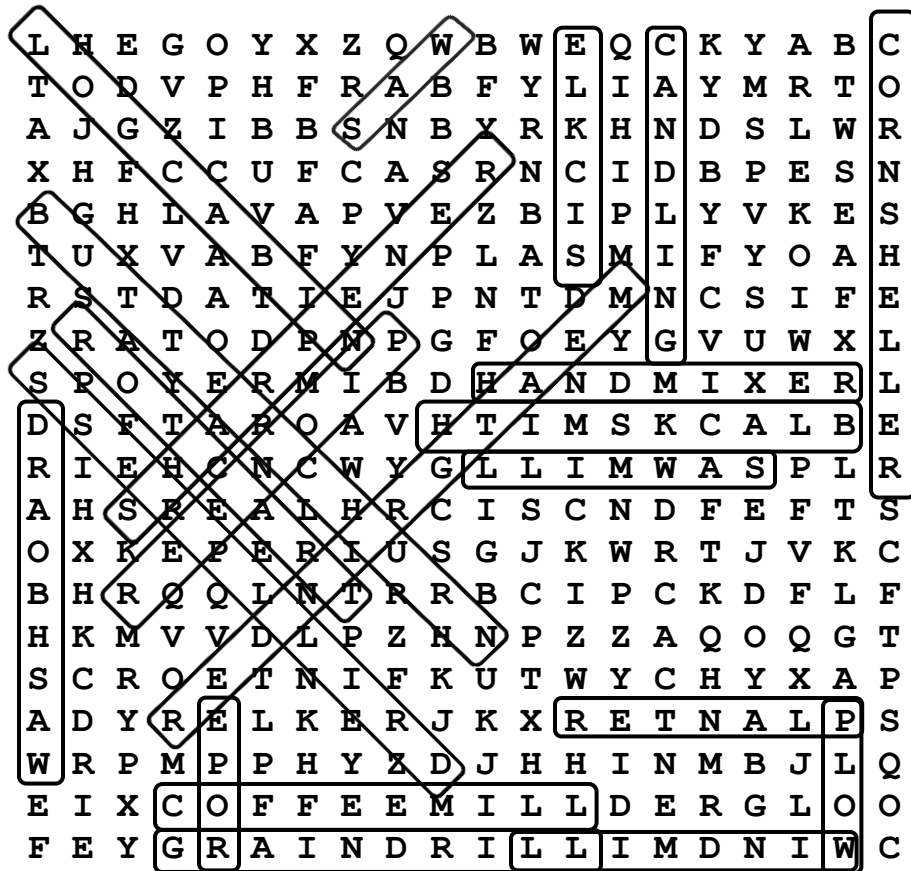
Word Search

Can you find the things you might see
or do during a visit to the museum?

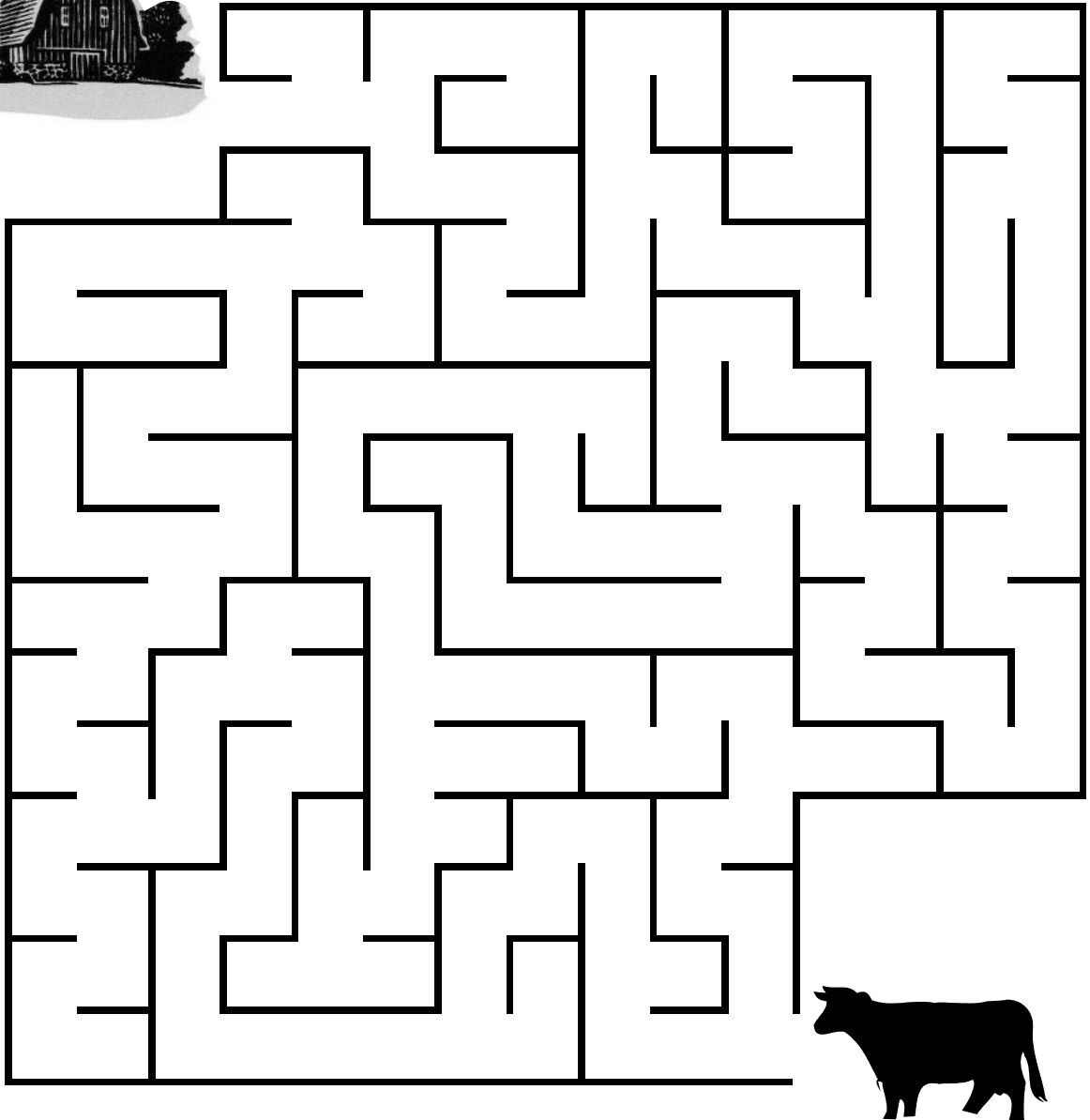
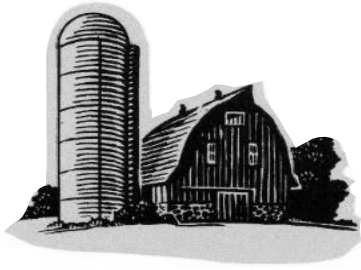
L H E G O Y X Z Q W B W E Q C K Y A B C
T O D V P H F R A B F Y L I A Y M R T O
A J G Z I B B S N B Y R K H N D S L W R
X H F C C U F C A S R N C I D B P E S N
B G H L A V A P V E Z B I P L Y V K E S
T U X V A B F Y N P L A S M I F Y O A H
R S T D A T I E J P N T D M N C S I F E
Z R A T O D P N P G F O E Y G V U W X L
S P O Y E R M I B D H A N D M I X E R L
D S F T A R O A V H T I M S K C A L B E
R I E H C N C W Y G L L I M W A S P L R
A H S R E A L H R C I S C N D F E F T S
O X K E P E R I U S G J K W R T J V K C
B H R Q Q L N T R R B C I P C K D F L F
H K M V V D L P Z H N P Z Z A Q O Q G T
S C R O E T N I F K U T W Y C H Y X A P
A D Y R E L K E R J K X R E T N A L P S
W R P M P P H Y Z D J H H I N M B J L Q
E I X C O F F E E M I L L D E R G L O O
F E Y G R A I N D R I L L I M D N I W C

BLACKSMITH
BUTTER CHURN
CANDLING
COFFEE MILL
CORN SHELLER
DRILL PRESS
GRAIN DRILL
HAND MIXER
LOG CABIN
MEAT GRINDER
PIONEER
PLANTER
PLOW
ROPE
SAW
SAWMILL
SHARPENER
SICKLE
TRACTOR
WASHBOARD
WINDMILL

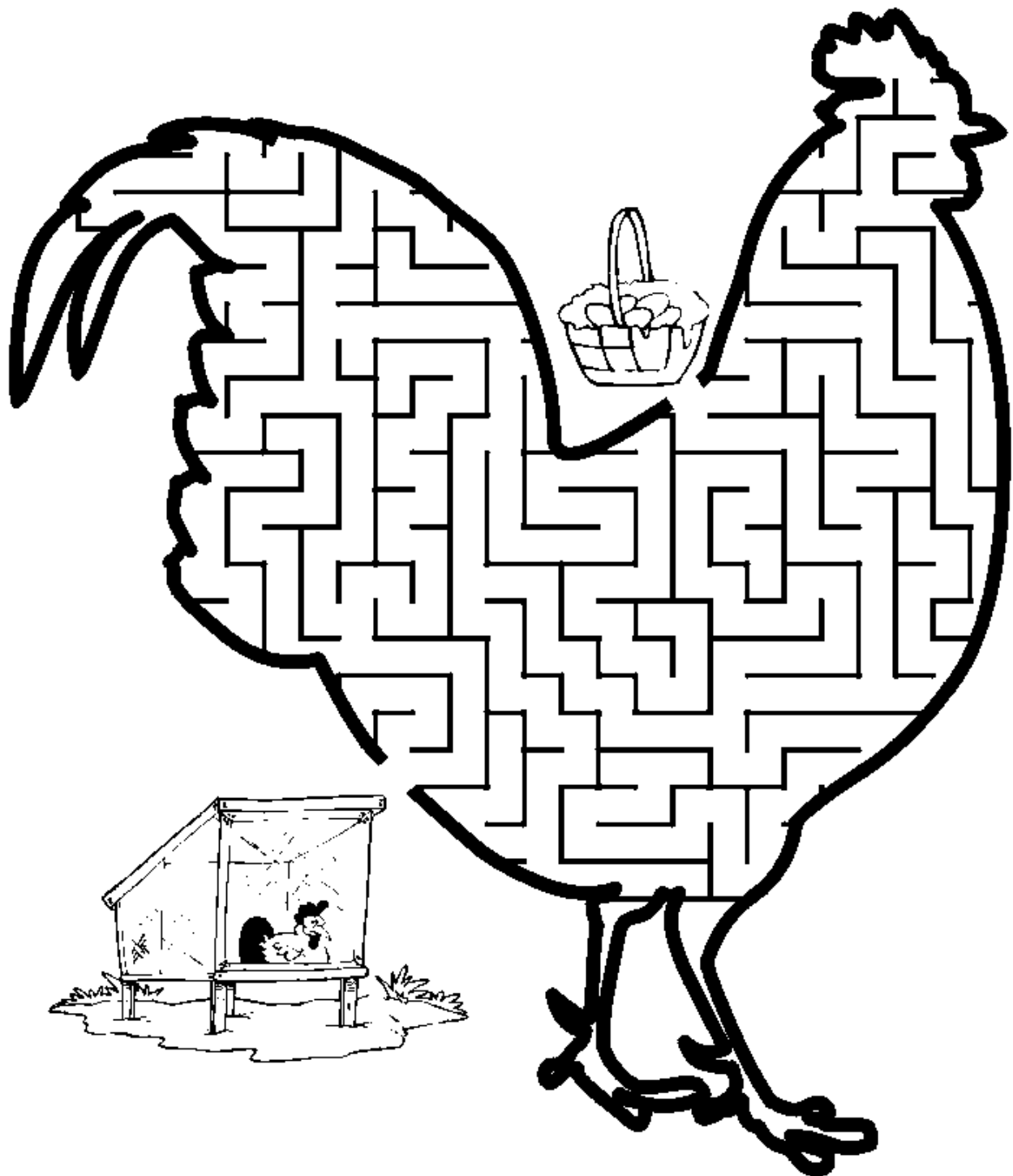
Answer key for Central Washington Agricultural Museum Word Search



**Can you help the cow find her way to the barn
in time for milking?**

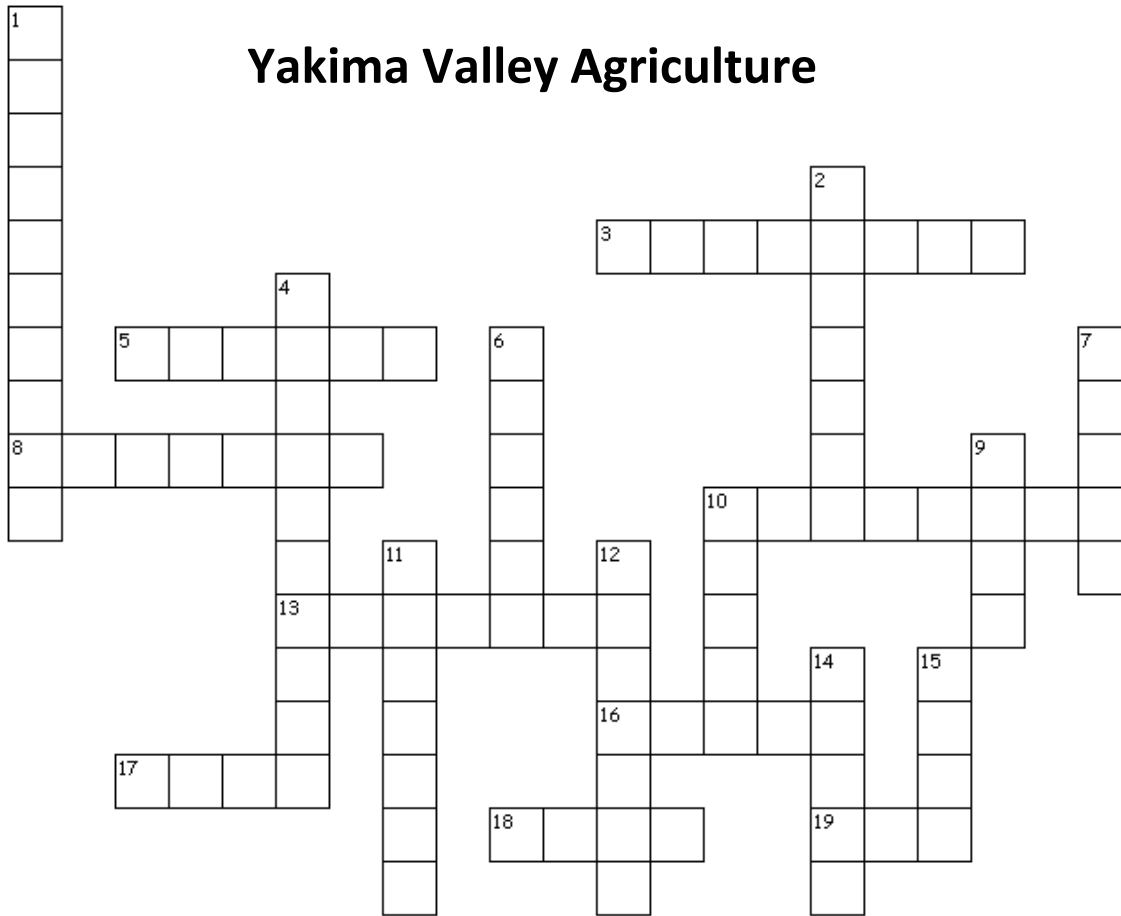


Take the egg basket through the chicken shaped maze to get the eggs from the hen house.



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Yakima Valley Agriculture



Across

- 3. Yakima has 300 days of this each year that is needed by plants
- 5. Tieton, Bing, Rainier are types of this small fruit
- 8. Farming that doesn't use chemicals
- 10. The wind turns this around to give us electricity
- 13. The modern workhorse of a farm
- 16. Animal that pulled equipment before tractors
- 17. Big building for animals, machines
- 18. Place where crops are grown or animals raised
- 19. Animal that gives us milk

Down

- 1. The evergreen state
- 2. Animal that gives us eggs
- 4. System that brings water to the Valley
- 6. Animal that hops around
- 7. Red, green, or gold tree fruit
- 9. Tall round building for storing grain
- 10. No plants will grow without this
- 11. Tallest mountain in Washington
- 12. Land where fruit trees grow
- 14. Soft, juicy fruit with a large pit
- 15. Equipment that turns up ground for planting

Answers to Yakima Valley Agriculture crossword puzzle

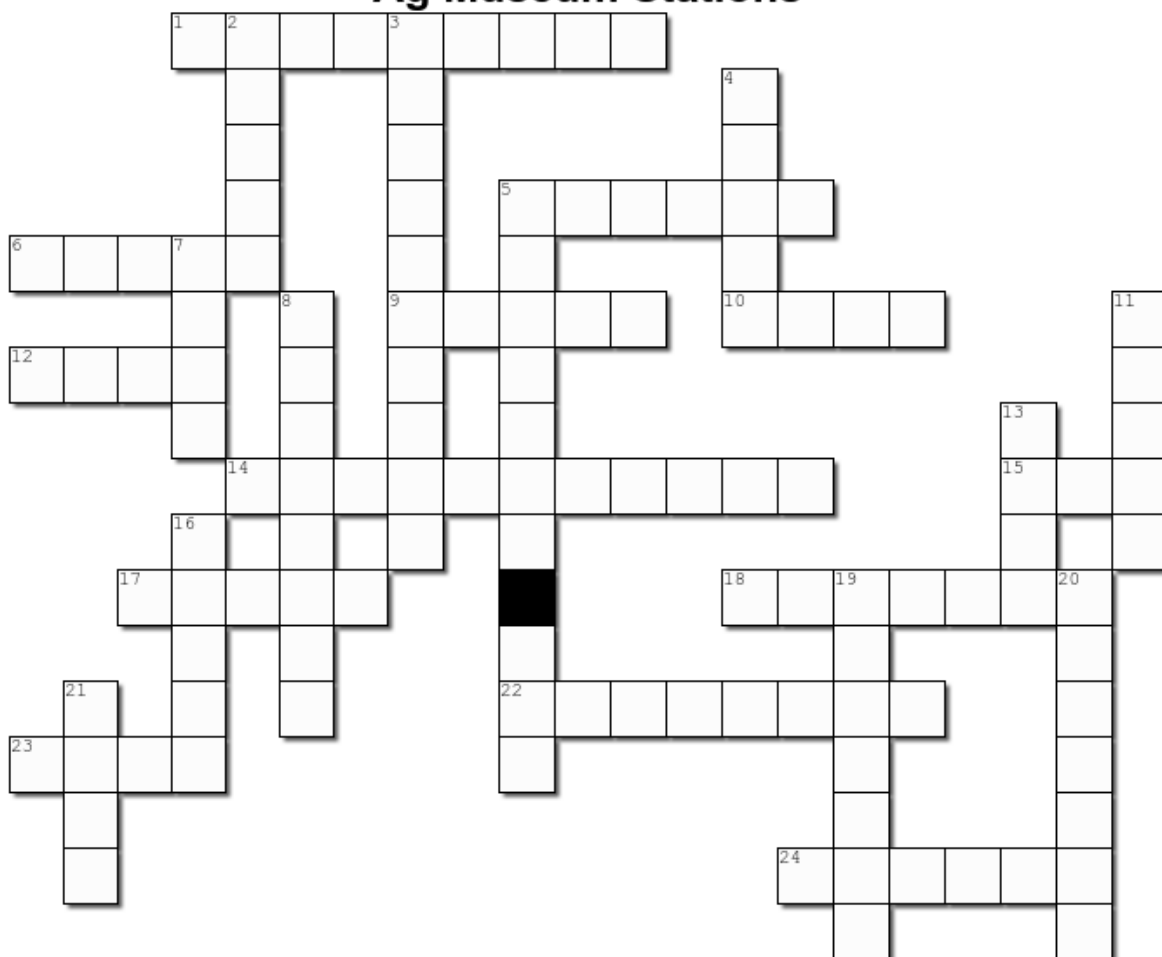
Across

- 3. Sunshine
- 5. Cherry
- 8. Organic
- 10. Windmill
- 13. Tractor
- 16. Horse
- 17. Barn
- 18. Farm
- 19. Cow

Down

- 1. Washington
- 2. Chicken
- 4. Irrigation.
- 6. Rabbit
- 7. Apple
- 9. Silo
- 10. Water
- 11. Rainier
- 12. Orchard
- 14. Peach
- 15. Plow

Ag Museum Stations



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

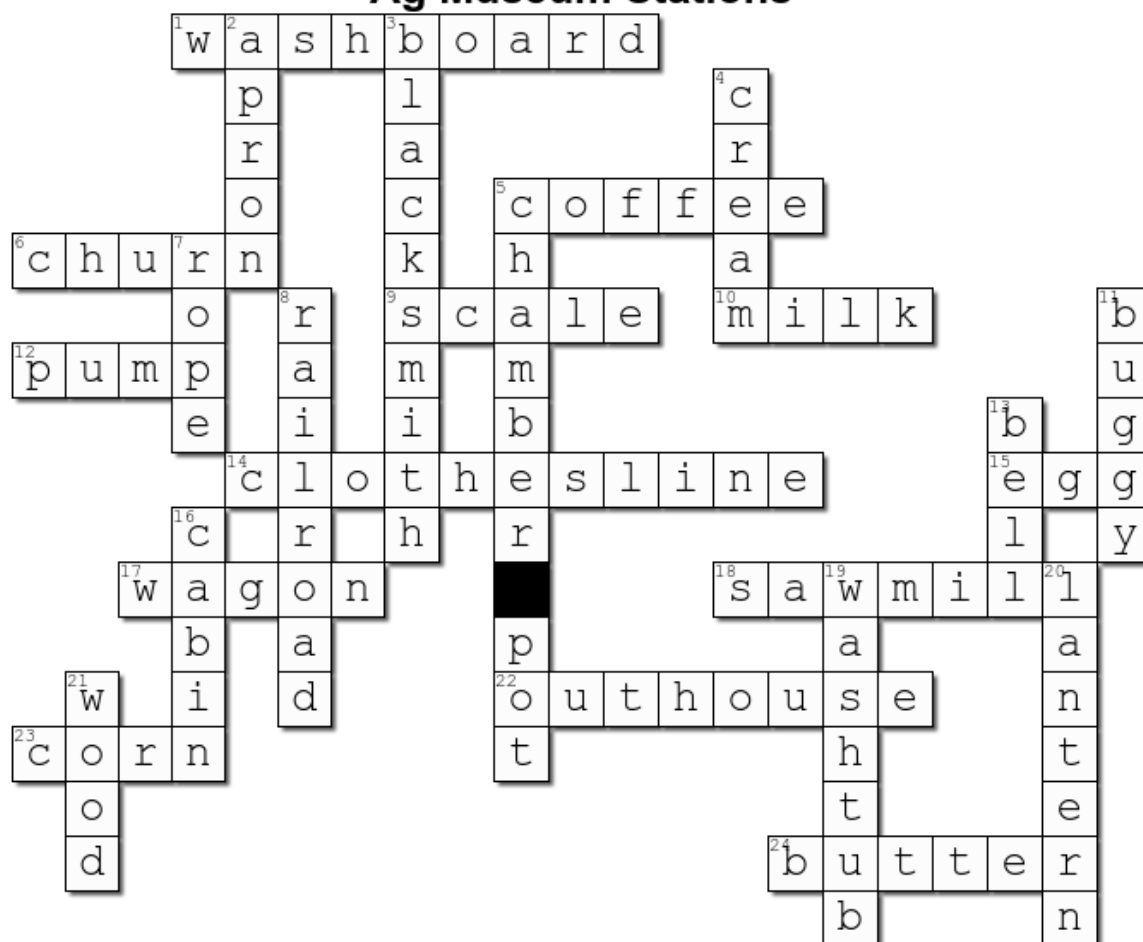
Across

1. A device used to wash clothes
5. A _____ mill is used to grind the beans of this. It is then made into a drink.
6. Cream is mixed very fast in this in order to make butter
9. A device used to find out how heavy something is
10. A _____ can is a metal container with a lid used to store and transport this
12. A hand _____ is used to pull water from the ground
14. A rope or wire on which clean washing is hung to dry in the air
15. An oval object laid by a female bird; humans eat them; chicks hatch from them
17. A vehicle used to carry crops or things usually pulled by more than one horse
18. A place where logs are made into boards
22. A small building that is used as a toilet
23. A _____ sheller removes the kernels of this from the cob
24. A yellow food made by churning cream

Down

2. A covering worn over a dress in order to protect it
3. A man who makes things from hot iron; horseshoes for example
4. A _____ separator divides fresh cow's milk into milk and this
5. A bucket with a lid that is kept under the bed and is used at night when one needs to use the toilet
7. When the handle is turned on a _____ maker it twists multiple strands of twine together to make this
8. The _____ moved the farmers crops to market
11. A vehicle used to carry people usually pulled by one horse
13. Used to summon children to school
16. A small house often with only one or two rooms
19. A metal pan used for cleaning clothes
20. Used to give light for reading or working before electricity
21. Before electricity meals were cooked on a _____ stove

Ag Museum Stations



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

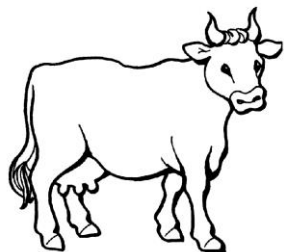
Across

1. A device used to wash clothes (**washboard**)
5. A _____ mill is used to grind the beans of this. It is then made into a drink. (**coffee**)
6. Cream is mixed very fast in this in order to make butter (**churn**)
9. A device used to find out how heavy something is (**scale**)
10. A _____ can is a metal container with a lid used to store and transport this (**milk**)
12. A hand _____ is used to pull water from the ground (**pump**)
14. A rope or wire on which clean washing is hung to dry in the air (**clothesline**)
15. An oval object laid by a female bird; humans eat them; chicks hatch from them (**egg**)
17. A vehicle used to carry crops or things usually pulled by more than one horse (**wagon**)
18. A place where logs are made into boards (**sawmill**)
22. A small building that is used as a toilet (**outhouse**)
23. A _____ sheller removes the kernels of this from the cob (**corn**)
24. A yellow food made by churning cream (**butter**)

Down

2. A covering worn over a dress in order to protect it (**apron**)
3. A man who makes things from hot iron; horseshoes for example (**blacksmith**)
4. A _____ separator divides fresh cow's milk into milk and this (**cream**)
5. A bucket with a lid that is kept under the bed and is used at night when one needs to use the toilet (**chamber pot**)
7. When the handle is turned on a _____ maker it twists multiple strands of twine together to make this (**rope**)
8. The _____ moved the farmers crops to market (**railroad**)
11. A vehicle used to carry people usually pulled by one horse (**buggy**)
13. Used to summon children to school (**bell**)
16. A small house often with only one or two rooms (**cabin**)
19. A metal pan used for cleaning clothes (**washtub**)
20. Used to give light for reading or working before electricity (**lantern**)
21. Before electricity meals were cooked on a _____ stove (**wood**)

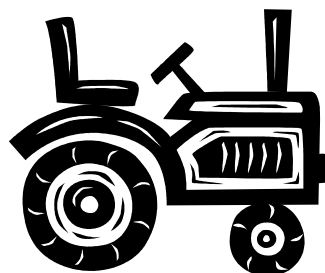
Can you identify the following farm products, animals, equipment, and buildings?



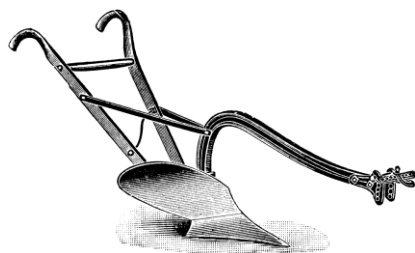
C _ _ _



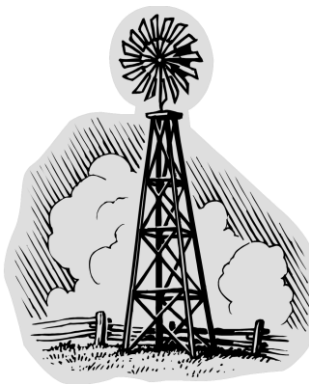
B _ _ _ _



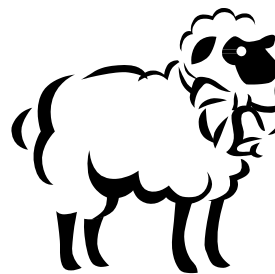
T _ _ _ _ _ R



P _ _ _ _



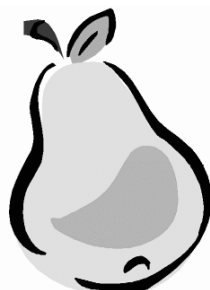
W _ _ _ _ M _ _ _ _



_ _ _ E E _



C _ _ _ _ _



P _ _ _ _



H _ _ P _

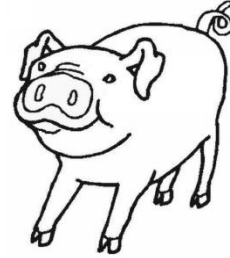
Fill in the Missing Letters to Identify the Pictures



H _ _ R _ _ _



CH _ _ R _ _ Y



_ _ I _ _



AP _ _ _ E



S _ _ _ O



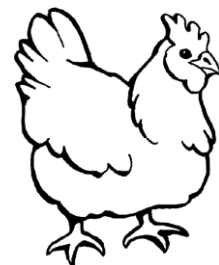
C _ _ R _ _



GR _ _ P _ _ S



PO _ _ AT _ _

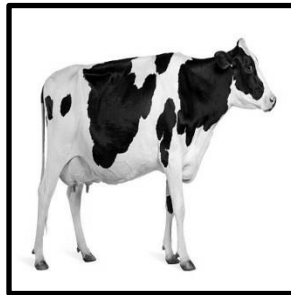


CH _ _ CK _ _ N

Put the Activities in their proper order

Cow to Butter

Wash (rinse) butter _____
Milk _____
Press _____
Feed and tend cow _____
Herd Cattle _____
Churn _____
Separate cream _____



Wheat to Loaf

Mix _____
Shape loaf _____
Grind wheat _____
Bake _____
Knead _____
Sift _____
Rise _____



Seed to Salad

Plant _____
Prepare soil beds _____
Till soil _____
Water _____
Weed _____
Prepare salad _____
Harvest _____



Tomato to Ketchup

Separate juice from skin & seeds _____
Cool & put on labels _____
Pick & take to factory _____
Put in bottles & heat to seal them _____
Chop & boil the tomatoes _____
Wash & sort out bad fruit _____
Add vinegar, sugar, spices & cook _____



Answers in sequence	Answers as written
Cow to Butter Herd Cattle __1__ Feed and tend cow __2__ Milk __3__ Separate cream __4__ Churn __5__ Wash (rinse) butter __6__ Press __7__ Wheat to Loaf Grind wheat __1__ Sift __2__ Mix __3__ Knead __4__ Rise __5__ Shape loaf __6__ Bake __7__ Seed to Salad Till soil __1__ Prepare soil beds __2__ Plant __3__ Weed __4__ Water __5__ Harvest __6__ Prepare salad __7__ Tomato to Ketchup Pick & take to factory __1__ Wash & sort out bad fruit __2__ Chop & boil the tomatoes __3__ Separate juice from skin & seeds __4__ Add vinegar, sugar, spices & cook __5__ Put in bottles & heat to seal them __6__ Cool & put on labels __7__	Cow to Butter Wash (rinse) butter __6__ Milk __3__ Press __7__ Feed and tend cow __2__ Herd Cattle __1__ Churn __5__ Separate cream __4__ Wheat to Loaf Mix __3__ Shape loaf __6__ Grind wheat __1__ Bake __7__ Knead __4__ Sift __2__ Rise __5__ Seed to Salad Plant __3__ Prepare soil beds __2__ Till soil __1__ Water __5__ Weed __4__ Prepare salad __7__ Harvest __6__ Tomato to Ketchup Separate juice from skin & seeds __4__ Cool & put on labels __7__ Pick & take to factory __1__ Put in bottles & heat to seal them __6__ Chop & boil the tomatoes __3__ Wash & sort out bad fruit __2__ Add vinegar, sugar, spices & cook __5__

What was life like before electricity?

During a visit to the Central Washington Agricultural Museum students will see many things and maybe do some things that do not require electricity. Early farmers did not have electricity, often long after people living in cities did.

Write the letter of each item that uses electricity next to the item that does the same thing without electricity. The first one is done for you.

With Electricity		Without Electricity	
A	microwave oven		by hand in a pan
B	electric stove/range		scrub board, gas powered washer
C	lights		jacks, marbles, board games
D	dishwasher	A	none
E	clothes dryer		kerosene lamps, candles
F	vacuum cleaner		none
G	dust buster		heat from wood stove
H	refrigerator		wood stove/fireplace
I	washing machine		pencil and paper
J	television		flat iron
K	radio/stereo		wood cook stove
L	hair dryer		carpet beater
M	video games/electronic games		heated by lantern
N	furnace		none
O	curling iron		broom
P	computer		clothes line, indoor racks
Q	electric iron		open windows, sit outside
R	cell phone		down the well, cooling window
S	air conditioner		none

Answer key for electricity matching activity

Answers in sequence		Answers as written	
A	none	D	by hand in a pan
B	wood cook stove	I	scrub board, gas powered washer
C	kerosene lamps, candles	M	jacks, marbles, board games
D	by hand in a pan	A,J,K,R	none
E	clothes line, indoor racks	C	kerosene lamps, candles
F	carpet beater	A,J,K,R	none
G	broom	L	heat from wood stove
H	down the well, cooling window	N	wood stove/fireplace
I	scrub board, gas powered washer	P	pencil and paper
J	none	Q	flat iron
K	none	B	wood cook stove
L	heat from wood stove	F	carpet beater
M	jacks, marbles, board games	O	heated by lantern
N	wood stove/fireplace	A,J,K,R	none
O	heated by lantern	G	broom
P	pencil and paper	E	clothes line, indoor racks
Q	flat iron	S	open windows, sit outside
R	none	H	down the well, cooling window
S	open windows, sit outside	A,J,K,R	none

Match the Tools

Draw a line from the tool used in the past to the tool we use today

Used in the past

horse and buggy
foot-powered sewing machine
buck saw
hand drill
scrub board
horse drawn mower
corn and wheat grinders
rug beater
butter churns
grind stone
hand mixer
carding and spinning wool
water pump
sauerkraut slicer
straight-edged razor

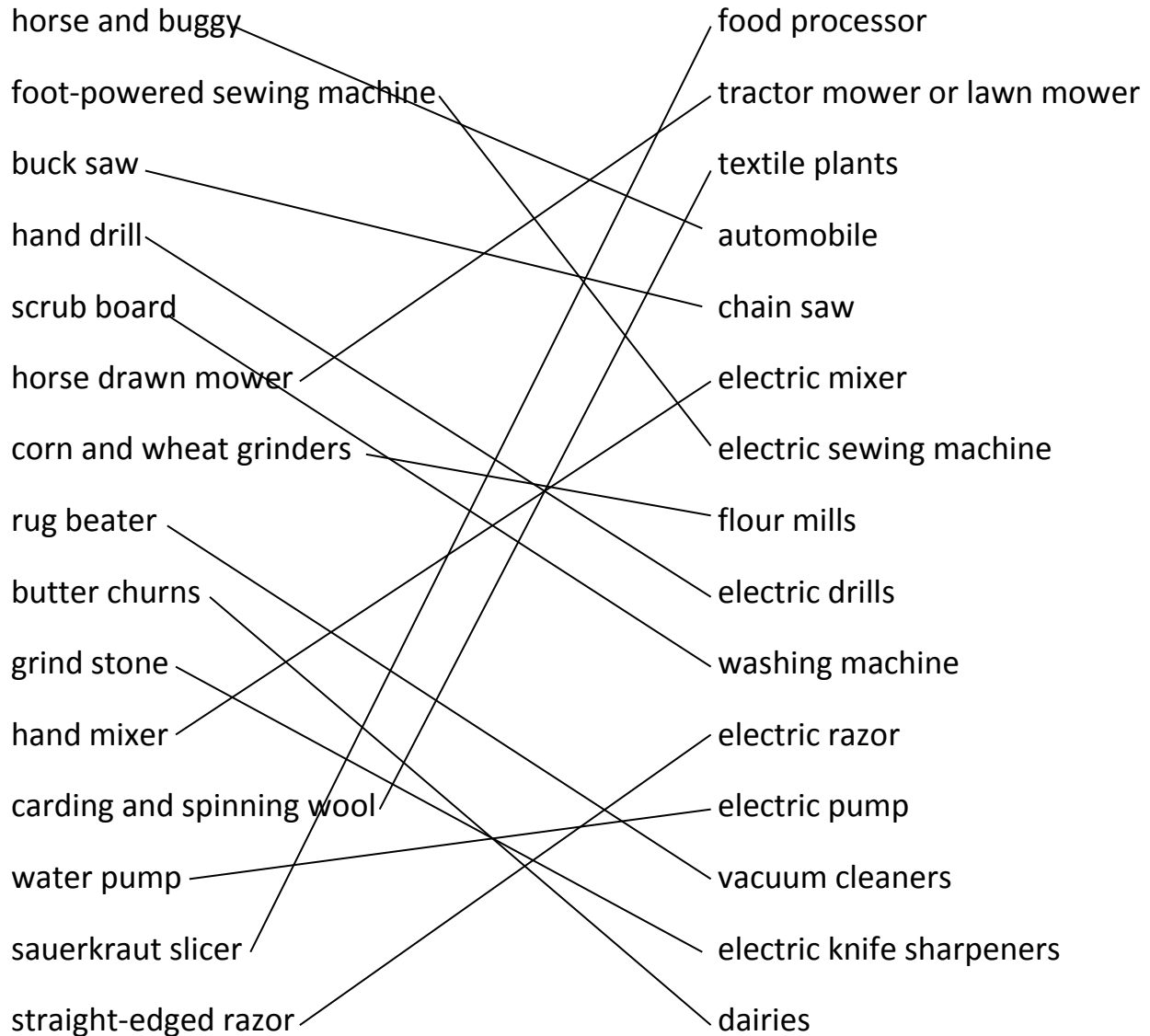
Used today

food processor
tractor mower or lawn mower
textile plants
automobile
chain saw
electric mixer
electric sewing machine
flour mills
electric drills
washing machine
electric razor
electric pump
vacuum cleaners
electric knife sharpeners
dairies

Answer key for Match the Tools

Used in the past

Used today



Unscramble the letters to find the words in our

Farm Animals Anagram

Hidden Word

(solve the circled letters):



s e r o h

a c t

t o s r e o r

k o n d e y

u d c k

o g d

n e k c c i h

o a f l

c l a f

b l a m

l u l b

n e h

Unscramble the letters to find the words in our

Farm Animals Anagram

Hidden Word

(solve the circled letters):

Old MacDonald



s e r o h

horse

a c t

cat

t o s r e o r

rooster

k o n d e y

donkey

u d c k

duck

o g d

dog

n e k c c i h

chicken

o a f l

foal

c l a f

calf

b l a m

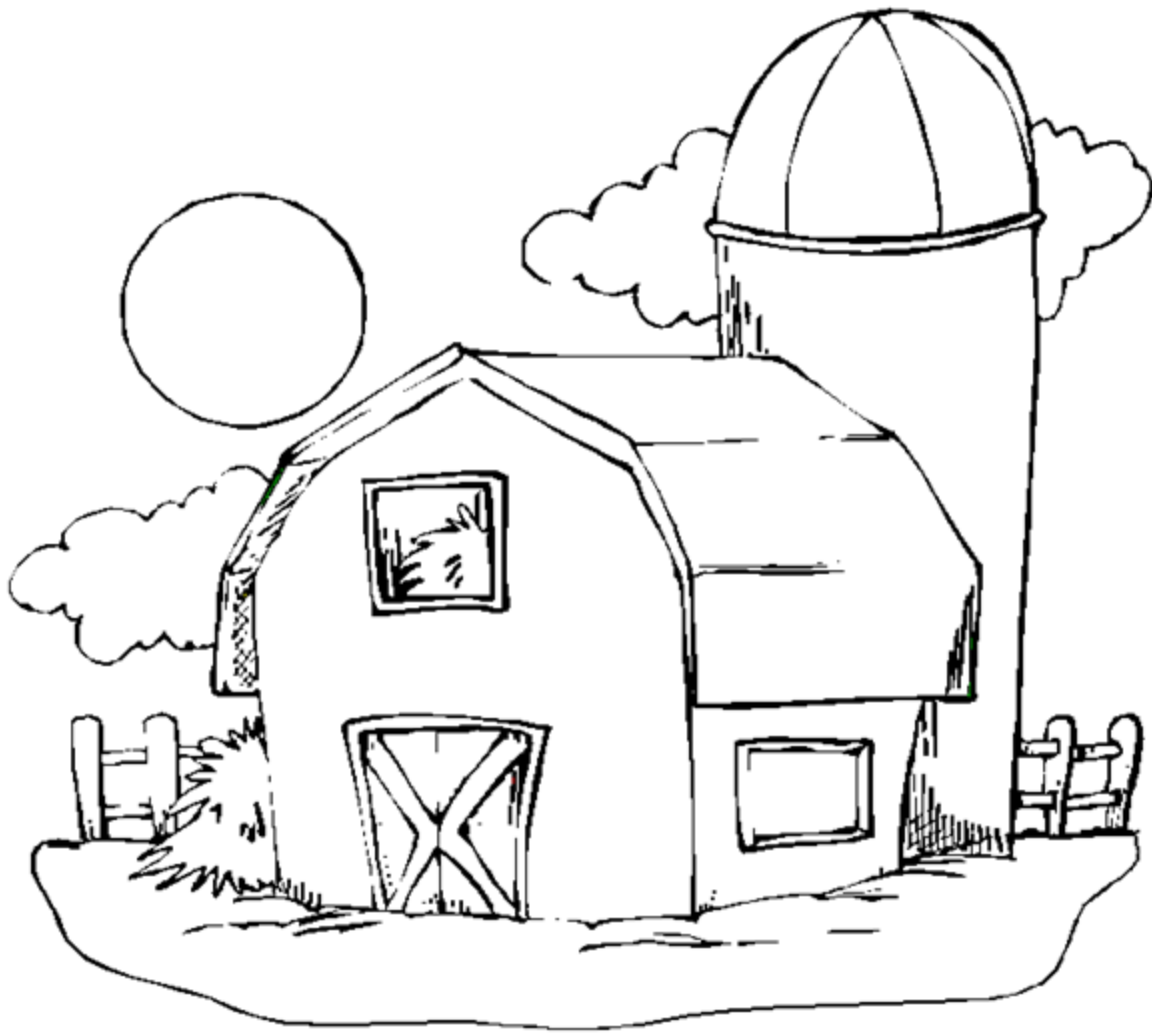
lamb

l u l b

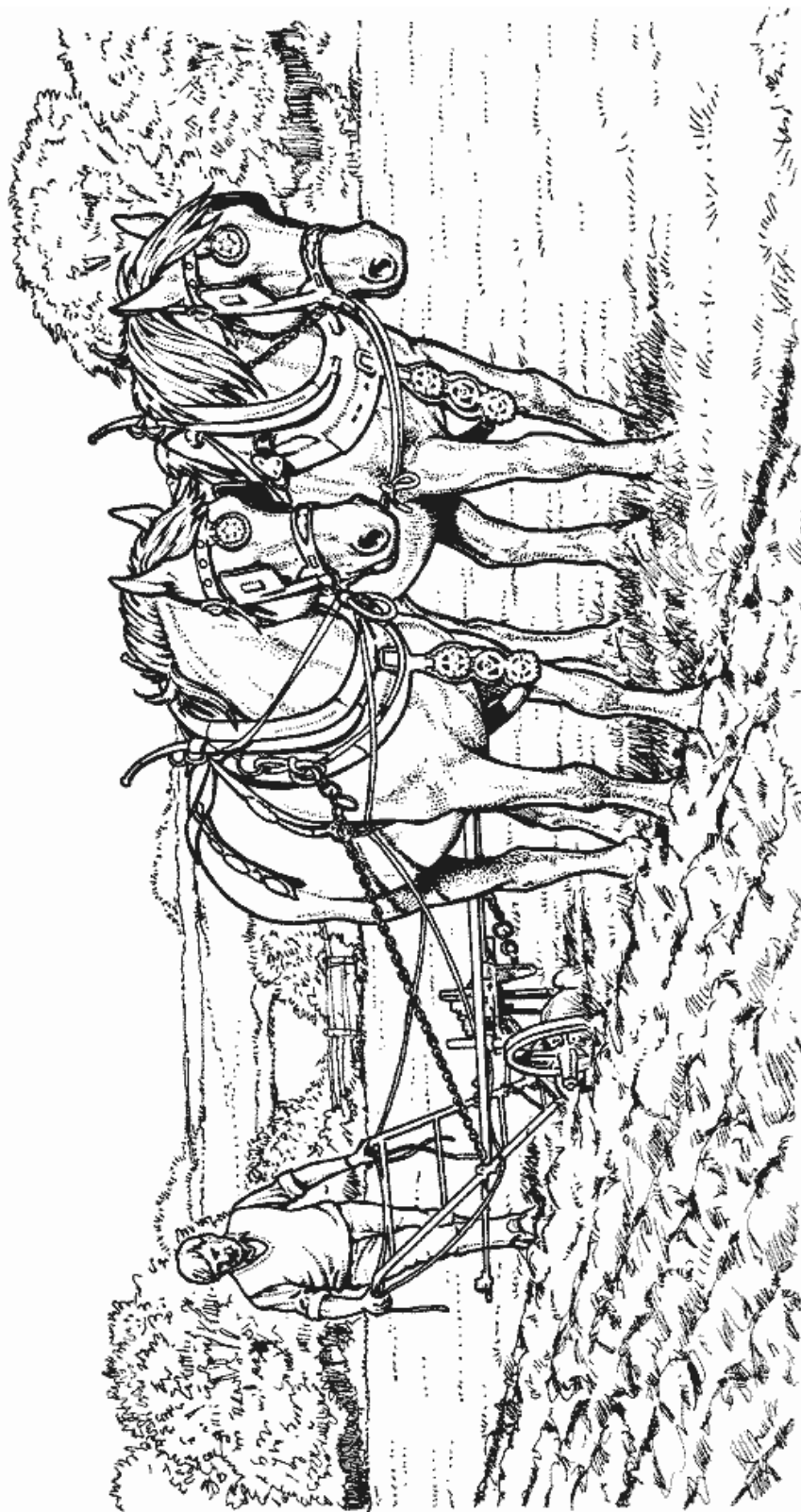
bull

n e h

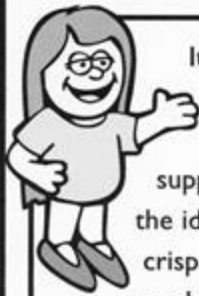
hen



What do you see in this picture?

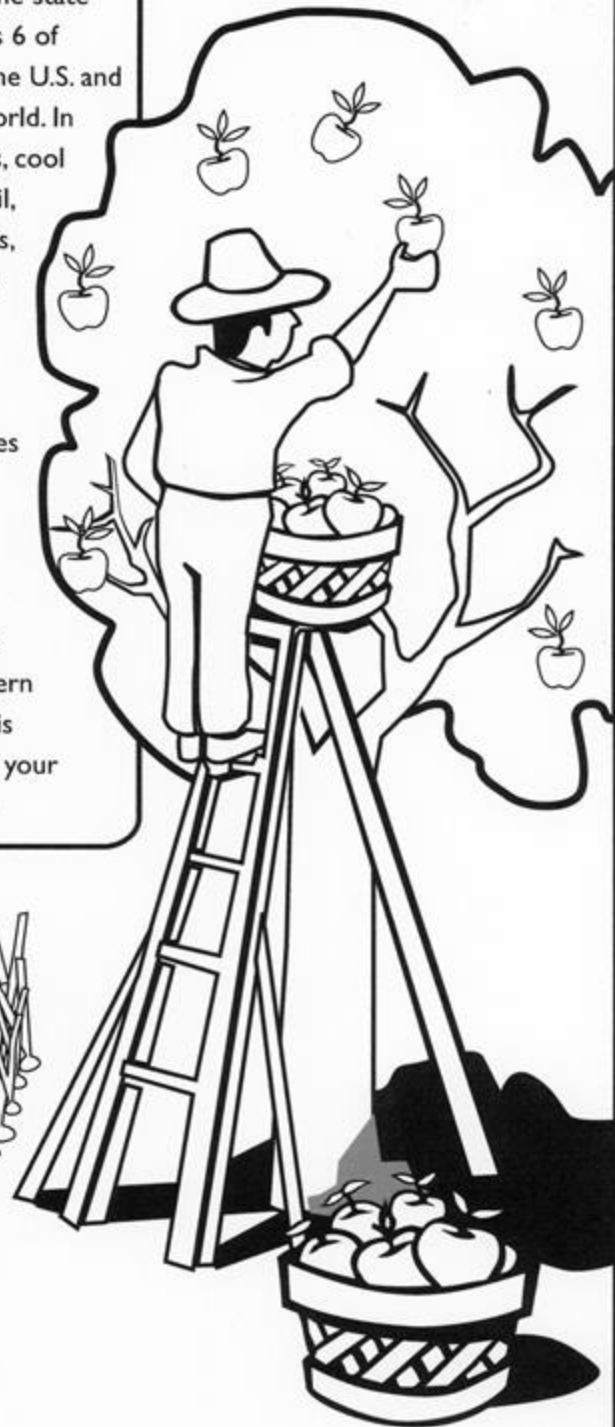


What is the man doing? _____



It's no wonder the apple is the state fruit. Washington produces 6 of every 10 apples eaten in the U.S. and supplies markets around the world. In the ideal mix of warm sunny days, cool crisp nights, and nutrient-rich soil, apples, cherries, apricots, peaches, nectarines, prunes and plums thrive. The long, moist days in the Puget Sound region are perfect for strawberries, raspberries and blueberries, and cranberries flourish in the coastal breezes of our marine environment.

The Walla Walla sweet onion is the official vegetable of the state of Washington. This sweet onion is well-suited for the climate of the Walla Walla valley in southeastern Washington. It is delicious with your favorite meal.



"Agriculture is the world's oldest, largest, and most essential industry. Yet, in America's urban society, 90% of the population has little contact with the systems that determine our general welfare and standard of living."

Note to Teachers

This document contains a short history of the development of agriculture in Central Washington that you could use to prepare your students for a visit to the Central Washington Agricultural Museum. Please feel free to use whatever you want that is appropriate for your students and time available in your schedule. It is our goal to give students a better understanding of their heritage and an appreciation of the importance of agriculture to their community and to Washington State. Agriculture has been and continues to be a major feature of the economic life in Central Washington. These activities will help students appreciate how early settlers turned the dry scrublands of the Yakima Valley into "The Fruit Bowl of the Nation." Agriculture is growing in Yakima County. In the first decade of the 21st century the percentage of jobs in agriculture grew to where almost one of every four jobs in the county is in the agricultural industry.⁷ A visit to the museum will give your students a deeper appreciation of the value of farming as well as an understanding of how farming has changed from its early days. The material in this booklet relates to several Washington State Learning Standards including:

- Social Studies: Civics, Economics, Geography, History
- Science: Systems, Earth and Space Science, Life Science (Ecosystems, Food Webs)
- Environment and Sustainability: Ecological, Social, and Economic Systems, Natural and Built Environment

Thank You for visiting.

Central Washington Agricultural Museum

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⁷ Don Meseck, regional economist for the state Employment Security Department, Yakima Herald Republic, 18 July 2010