

Apollo 13 Spaceflight Occurs in 1970

In 1970, *Apollo 13* was launched on a journey to the moon. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box to learn more about the *Apollo 13* spaceflight in 1970.

Apollo 13 _____ for the moon on April 11, 1970, with astronauts Jim

Lovell, Fred Haise, and Jack Swigert on board. It started off _____ well.

They stayed on course so _____ that they didn't even need to make

certain course _____ they had _____. Everything

changed on April 13. Two of them _____ from the command module to

the lunar module to check things out. As they _____ back to the

command module, there was an _____.

The astronauts _____ Earth to find out what to do next. They

discovered that after the explosion, the _____ in one of two special

oxygen tanks had dropped to _____ very quickly. These tanks worked

with other tanks and the fuel cells to generate _____ for the astronauts

to breathe, _____ for the astronauts to drink, and electrical power. With

a _____ of any one of those things, the astronauts would not survive.

The mission became getting these three men back to Earth _____, and

it would take at least _____ days.

The astronauts moved into the lunar module to save as much _____ as

possible in the _____ module. They knew they would have to use the

command module for _____. They determined they would still have

enough oxygen, and by cutting back on water and _____, they could

make it. However, with every breath the astronauts took, they _____

carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide had to be _____ from the air, and

the _____ in the lunar module could not last long enough for the men

to _____ home. There were cartridges in the command module, but

they didn't fit the lunar module. _____ on Earth had to figure out a way

to make the command module cartridges work in the _____ module,

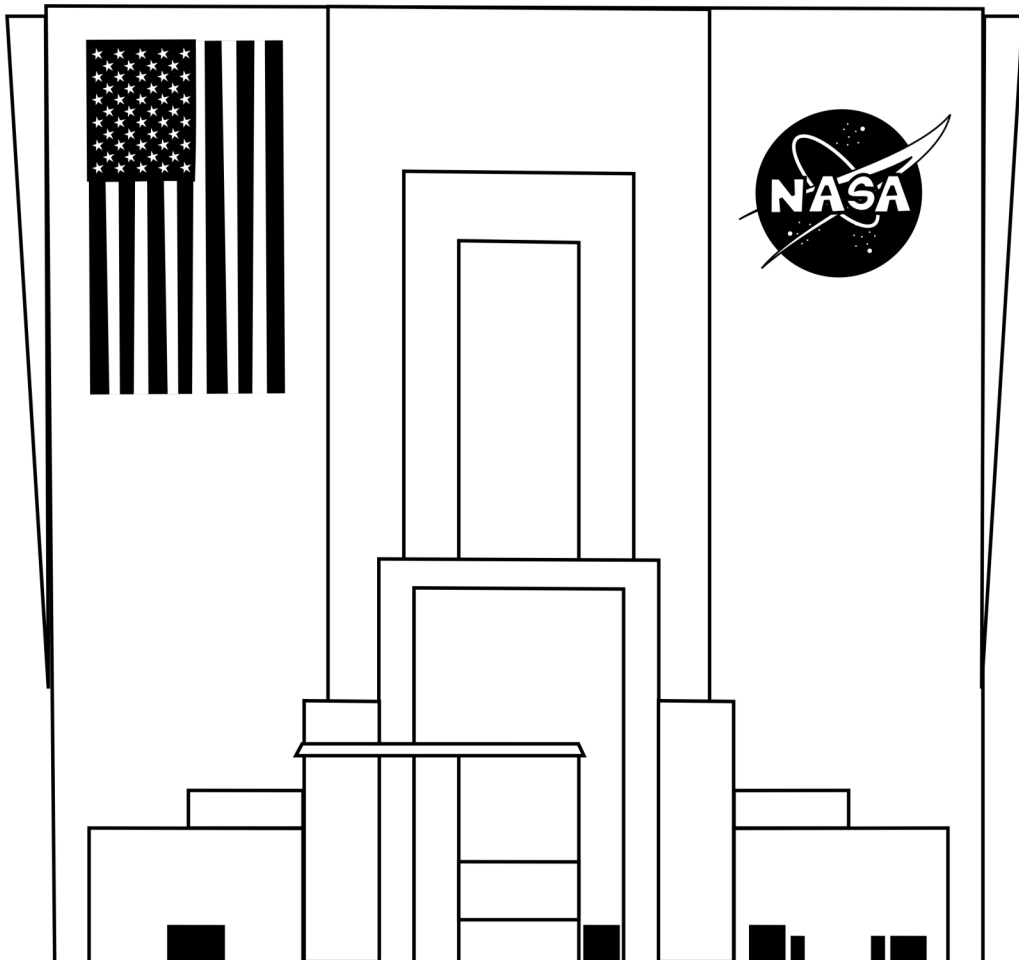
but the solution had to only use _____ the astronauts had with them.

They finally found a _____ and radioed the information to the
astronauts.

As time wore on, the _____ dropped, and _____
covered the walls. The astronauts were cold and _____, but they still
had to prepare for reentry. They _____ the service module and, at a
certain point, moved into the command module and _____ from the
lunar module. Many _____ in the world offered whatever help they
could give, with _____ moving into the area where *Apollo 13* was
expected to _____ down to help with the rescue.

The command module entered the Earth's _____ and splashed down on
April 17, 1970. The astronauts were all alive and _____ after their
ordeal.

lunar	engineers	launched	removed
pressure	reentry	three	power
ships	nations	cartridges	tired
zero	moved	healthy	precisely
electricity	solution	separated	alive
splash	radioed	exhaled	adjustments
expected	exceptionally	return	atmosphere
jettisoned	temperature	water	condensation
explosion	oxygen	crawled	supplies
command	shortage		



Write a short summary of the life of Jim Lovell, including his prior experience with NASA and what he did after *Apollo 13*.

Write a short summary of the life of Fred Haise, including his prior experience with NASA and what he did after *Apollo 13*.

Write a short summary of the life of Jack Swigert, including his prior experience with NASA and what he did after *Apollo 13*.

What type of launch vehicle (three-stage rocket) launched *Apollo 13* into space?

What was the name of the command module on the mission of *Apollo 13*?

What was the name of the lunar module on the mission of *Apollo 13*?

What did Astronaut Lovell say to Houston when contact was made to report the problem?

Who was the Soviet Premier who said the Soviet government would give assistance in the rescue of the astronauts?

When *Apollo 13* went behind the moon, what was its closest altitude above the moon?

Since their altitude above the moon was higher than any other *Apollo* mission, *Apollo 13* set the record for the farthest flight from Earth. How many miles away from Earth did *Apollo 13* go before starting back?

How much water per day did the astronauts allow themselves during the return flight?

The astronauts had to work to make the cartridges that removed carbon dioxide from the air in the command module fit the lunar module. What is the danger to people from a long exposure to high concentrations of carbon dioxide?

How far did the temperature drop in the lunar module while the astronauts were still in it?

At what time did the command module from *Apollo 13* splash down on April 17, 1970?

How long in hours, minutes, and seconds did the flight of *Apollo 13* last?

Munich Massacre at the Olympic Games of 1972

On September 5, 1972, a terrible tragedy occurred at the Olympic Games in Munich, West Germany. Find each letter in the graph and then write the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the Munich massacre at the Olympic Games of 1972.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

The 1972 Olympic _____ were held in Munich, West Germany, from
A1-D5 A2-D5 A5-D3 A4-D3 A5-D5

August 26, 1972, to _____ 11, 1972. Early in the
A5-D5 A4-D3 A5-D2 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D3 A4-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4

morning of September 5, 1972, _____ Palestinian terrorists disguised as
A4-D3 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A1-D4

athletes climbed a fence to get into the Olympic _____. Using
A2-D4 A3-D1 A2-D2 A2-D2 A2-D5 A1-D5 A4-D3

stolen _____, they forced their way into the Israeli team's quarters and killed
A1-D3 A4-D3 A4-D2 A5-D5

_____ Israeli team members. They took another _____ Israelis
A1-D4 A4-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2 A4-D3

_____.
A3-D4 A3-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A1-D5 A4-D3

The terrorists wanted over 200 _____
A5-D2 A2-D5 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A3-D1 A2-D5 A3-D2

prisoners in _____ released and two members of the Red
A3-D1 A5-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A4-D3 A2-D2

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ released from German prisons.
 A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D3 A4-D2 A3-D5 A2-D5 A4-D4 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

They also wanted a plane to take them safely to the _____
 A5-D3 A3-D1 A2-D1 A2-D1 A2-D2 A4-D3

_____. On the evening of September 5, 1972, since they thought an
 A4-D3 A2-D5 A5-D5 A1-D4

_____ had been reached, the terrorists took their
 A2-D5 A1-D5 A5-D4 A4-D3 A4-D3 A5-D3 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

hostages, _____ and blindfolded, to buses that took them to helicopters
 A4-D5 A3-D3 A1-D2 A3-D2 A2-D1

that were waiting for them at Fürstenfeldbruck _____.
 A2-D5 A3-D1 A5-D4 A4-D5 A2-D5 A5-D5 A4-D3

Arriving at the air base, the terrorists waited in the _____ with the
 A4-D5 A1-D2 A5-D5 A4-D3 A5-D5

hostages for the _____ to arrive. At the
 A3-D4 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D3 A5-D2 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A5-D5

time, the terrorists did not know that the _____ were waiting to
 A5-D2 A3-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A4-D3

_____ them. When the helicopters arrived, hostages were put on
 A2-D5 A5-D3 A4-D5 A1-D2 A5-D5 A3-D4

board, and two terrorists went to _____ the plane they were
 A3-D1 A3-D2 A5-D5 A5-D2 A4-D3 A4-D4 A1-D4

to use to escape. At this _____, they became aware of the ambush and
 A5-D2 A3-D3 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D4

yelled to the other terrorists to warn them. A gun _____ occurred,
 A4-D5 A2-D5 A1-D4 A1-D4 A2-D2 A4-D3

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	x	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

and several hostages and a West German police officer were _____.

A1-D3 A3-D1 A2-D2 A2-D2 A4-D3 A2-D1

Then, came a _____.

A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D3 A2-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3

Olympics gave _____ updates. At midnight, a German

A5-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A2-D1 A3-D1 A4-D4

_____ announced that the stalemate had ended with the

A3-D3 A3-D5 A3-D5 A3-D1 A4-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A2-D2

killing of the terrorists and the _____ of the hostages.

A3-D5 A5-D4 A4-D3 A4-D3 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5

However, just after _____, all hostages were killed, along

A5-D3 A3-D1 A2-D1 A3-D2 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A1-D4

with _____ of the terrorists. _____ surviving terrorists

A3-D5 A3-D1 A2-D4 A4-D3

A1-D4 A3-D4 A5-D4 A4-D3 A4-D3

were taken prisoner. The hostage _____ ended at

A5-D5 A3-D1 A1-D4 A1-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

12:30 a.m. September 6. The Olympics were _____

A5-D5 A1-D2 A5-D5 A5-D2 A4-D3 A3-D2 A2-D1 A4-D3 A2-D1

for 24 hours for a _____ service for the athletes.

A5-D3 A4-D3 A5-D3 A3-D3 A5-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A2-D2



What terrorist group were the Palestinian terrorists members of? What group was this an offshoot of?

What did International Olympic Committee Chairman Avery Brundage do about continuing the Olympics while the negotiations were going on?

What experience did Avery Brundage have for his position as International Olympic Committee Chairman?

Approximately how far from the Olympic Village was Fürstfeldbruck Air Base?

Why didn't the West German army assist in the capture of the terrorists?

What were the problems faced by the police as far as their training for this type of mission, their weapons, and their ability to communicate?

How were the hostages in the helicopters killed?

Who had predicted that an attack such as this might happen? What happened to him?

About two months later, what happened to the three surviving terrorists who had been taken prisoner?

Who was Israel's prime minister at the time? What was her background for this position?

How did Israel respond to the situation concerning the surviving terrorists?

What happened in West Germany concerning counterterrorism as a result of this terrible incident?

Secretariat wins the Triple Crown in 1973

The year 1973 saw the first horse win the Triple Crown in many years. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box to learn more about Secretariat winning the Triple Crown in 1973.

The Triple Crown in horse racing is a _____ won by a three-year old

Thoroughbred that wins the Kentucky Derby, the _____, and the Belmont

Stakes all in the same year. In the more than one _____ years since all

three races have existed, there have only been _____ horses to

_____ it.

_____ was born in 1970 at the Meadow Farm in Virginia. His first race was

at the _____ in New York. Instead of tiring, he demonstrated the ability to

become _____ the more distance he covered. He ran nine races as a two-

year-old and won _____ of them.

As a three-year-old, Secretariat's first race was the _____. He won this by

four and a half lengths. His next race was the _____. He won that also,

only the _____ horse to ever win both the Bay Shore and the Gotham

Stakes in the same year. Secretariat lost his next race, much to the _____
of the crowds who were watching him. Secretariat ran in the 1973 _____
against _____ other horses, two of which he had lost to in his previous
race. Secretariat won the Derby by two and a half _____, setting a new
_____ for time. The next race was the Preakness Stakes. There were not
as many _____ in this race, but the two horses who had finished behind
Secretariat in the Derby were _____ in the race. Secretariat again won by
two and a half lengths. It was also the first time in _____ that the same
three horses had _____ the Preakness Stakes in the same three
_____ as they had in the Derby.

The last race of the Triple Crown, the _____, came, and there were only
_____ challengers to Secretariat. One was the horse who had come in
_____ in both the Derby and the Preakness. These two horses ran close
for a time, then Secretariat speeded ahead. When the _____ realized they

may be able to break the record for this race, he _____ Secretariat faster.

Secretariat won the race _____ lengths ahead of the second-place

finisher. He set a _____ record.

Secretariat became a _____ when he became a Triple Crown winner. He

still _____ a few races, to the surprise of his fans, but he often won, and

he continued to set records. At the end of the season, Secretariat was

_____. He won the Horse of the Year _____, as he had

done the year before. He was only the _____ Thoroughbred since 1900 to

win _____ Horse of the Year awards in a row. He was made part of the

National _____ of Racing's Hall of Fame in 1974.

both	amazement	Gotham Stakes	Kentucky Derby
second	Belmont Stakes	urged	jockey
lost	new	four	seven
finished	hundred	Secretariat	third
championship	twelve	Museum	challengers
tenth	retired	record	Bay Shore
Preakness Stakes	positions	two	thirty-one
award	thirteen	stronger	lengths
history	celebrity	Aqueduct Racetrack	accomplish

Who founded Churchill Downs, the racetrack where the Kentucky Derby takes place?

How many horses won the Triple Crown between 1930 and 1948?

How many years was it after 1948 before another horse won the Triple Crown?

How many years passed between the year Affirmed won the Triple Crown and the year American Pharoah won the Triple Crown?

How does a horse qualify to be called a Thoroughbred?

What was Secretariat's nickname?

When Secretariat's owner died before the 1973 season started, his children sold Secretariat to a group of breeders who would own and race him. What was the selling price?

How long was Secretariat's career?

How many times did Secretariat come in first in his short career?

Who was Secretariat's primary jockey?

What was the name of Secretariat's son who won the Preakness Stakes and Belmont Stakes in 1988?

When did Secretariat die?

Resignation of President Richard M. Nixon in 1974

In 1974 a United States President resigned. It was the only time in history it had ever happened. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box to learn more about the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon.

On June 17, 1972, five _____ were arrested at the Democratic National Committee _____ in Washington, D.C. These burglars were tied to what became known as the _____ scandal, which resulted in the resignation of President Richard M. _____ on August 9, 1974.

The five burglars included four who had been part of CIA _____ in Cuba, and the fifth was James W. _____, Jr., security chief of the Committee to Re-elect the President. The burglary was reported in the _____ the next morning. Two of the _____ of the story soon became involved with helping the FBI _____ others who may have been involved with the _____ of the burglary. Two of the people that were identified were E. Howard _____, Jr., and G. Gordon _____. Another burglary that was being planned was to _____ the headquarters of

George S. _____.

The White House stated that the President, his _____, and his reelection _____ had no part in the burglaries. However, during this time, people involved worked to destroy _____. The President, H.R. Haldeman, and Charles _____ spread alibis concerning the situation. President Nixon also told the FBI to cut back on its investigation. _____ Nixon and his administration _____ claimed that the stories being reported were being done by an _____ newspaper that was trying to stop President Nixon from being reelected. A two-part _____ was prepared to be televised that connected the _____ to the White House, but after the first part was shown, the president of the network was _____ by someone from the administration, and the second part was _____. Nixon won the election and began his _____ term.

The trial of the burglars began before Judge John J. _____. He constantly tried to get more _____ concerning who else was involved. When it came time to _____ the people involved, Judge Sirica read a letter in court that had been given to him by _____ W. McCord, Jr. The letter stated that the _____ had been told to plead guilty and perjure themselves in order to protect any of the people in a higher _____ who were involved.

In April 1973, the President announced that he had _____ his own _____ and that no one in his administration had been involved.

Meanwhile, a _____ investigating committee had been established, headed by Senator Samuel J. _____, Jr. This committee began hearings on May 17, 1973, much of which were _____. It was testified to that there were many _____ activities that the administration and/or its reelection committee had been involved in. It was also _____ that many of the

_____ aides who worked with President Nixon _____ a
_____ of the "ends-justifies-the-means."

It was _____ to that President Nixon was the _____
power behind _____ that had been done, which President Nixon denied.

Then, on July 16, 1973, Alexander P. _____ who had previously been on
the staff at the White House, let it be known that all _____ in the offices
of the President had been _____. At first, President Nixon refused to turn
over the _____, but finally on October 23, 1973, he turned over seven of
the _____ tapes that had been requested.

In May 1974, a formal _____ inquiry began, and on August 8, 1974,
President Nixon _____ and left office the next day.

McGovern	information	committee	nine
Ervin	activities	burglars	younger
successfully	second	sentence	involve
questionable	planning	main	everything
scandal	James	identify	reporters
administration	obsessed	shortened	threatened
televised	headquarters	special	professed
Colson	noted	McCord	tapes
completed	Hunt	investigations	Butterfield
Nixon	resigned	morality	impeachment
Sirica	defendants	Liddy	testified
documentary	newspaper	conversations	recorded
evidence	position	Watergate	president



What was the name of the office-apartment-hotel complex where the Democratic National Committee had its headquarters in Washington, D.C.?

What were the names of the two reporters who worked on the report of the burglary and later worked with the FBI to find other conspirators?

How did the newspapers that sided with President Nixon react to the story?

Give a short summary of the life of George S. McGovern, including what his background in politics was, and what he did after the 1972 election.

Give a short summary of the life of E. Howard Hunt, Jr., including what his connection was to President Nixon, how much, if any, time he spent in jail as a result of his involvement, and what he did after this scandal.

Give a short summary of the life of G. Gordon Liddy, including what his connection was to President Nixon, how much, if any, time he spent in jail as a result of his involvement, and what he did after this scandal.

Give a short summary of the life of H.R. Haldeman, including what his connection was to President Nixon, how much, if any, time he spent in jail as a result of his involvement, and what he did after this scandal.

Give a short summary of the life of Charles Colson, including what his connection was to President Nixon, how much, if any, time he spent in jail as a result of his involvement, and what he did after this scandal.

Give a short summary of the life of Judge John J. Sirica, including his background as a judge, his involvement in the Watergate trial, and what he did after this scandal.

Give a short summary of the life of Senator Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., including his background before becoming a senator, his involvement in the Watergate investigation, and what he did after this scandal.

About how long did the Ervin hearings last?

How popular were the Ervin hearings for people to watch on television?

Who was Elliot Richardson? What did President Nixon order him to do? What did he do instead?

Who had been President Nixon's Vice President until October 10, 1973?

What was President Nixon's first Vice President's political background before being chosen as Vice President? Why did he resign?

Who became the new President when President Nixon resigned?

What was his position before being chosen as Vice President?

What happened to President Nixon as a result of the Watergate scandal?

The United States Presidential Election of 1976

In 1976, the United States again held a Presidential election. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the United States Presidential election of 1976.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

In 1976, _____ President Gerald R. Ford, who
A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D2 A1-D2 A4-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2

had replaced _____ President Nixon when he resigned, was being
A3-D5 A3-D3 A5-D4 A5-D3 A4-D3 A5-D4

_____ in the primaries by Ronald Reagan.
A4-D4 A3-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2 A2-D2 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5 A4-D3 A2-D1

Although Ronald Reagan won in _____ states, Gerald Ford was
A5-D5 A4-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2

chosen as the candidate on the first _____. He chose Senator Bob
A4-D5 A2-D5 A2-D2 A2-D2 A3-D3 A1-D4

_____ of Kansas as his running mate.
A2-D1 A3-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3

For the _____, there were many candidates running
A2-D1 A4-D3 A5-D3 A3-D3 A4-D4 A5-D4 A2-D5 A1-D4 A5-D5

in the primaries, including _____ Governor George Wallace,
A2-D5 A2-D2 A2-D5 A4-D5 A2-D5 A5-D3 A2-D5

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ Representative Morris K. _____
 A2-D5 A5-D4 A3-D1 A5-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A1-D2 A2-D1 A2-D5 A2-D2 A2-D2

Senator Henry M. _____ of Washington, and former Georgia
 A1-D1 A2-D5 A4-D4 A1-D3 A5-D5 A3-D3 A3-D2

_____ Jimmy Carter. Although he did not have as much
 A1-D5 A3-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4

_____ experience as other candidates, Jimmy Carter
 A5-D2 A3-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A1-D4 A3-D1 A4-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2

planned his campaign well and competed in _____ of the thirty-one
 A1-D4 A3-D4 A3-D1 A5-D4 A1-D4 A4-D2

primaries held in 1976. Jimmy Carter _____ the nomination on the first ballot. He
 A4-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

chose Senator Walter _____ of Minnesota as his running mate.
 A5-D3 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D1 A2-D5 A2-D2 A4-D3

Both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter were _____ to mistakes during their
 A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3

campaigns, and these _____ were greatly publicized by
 A5-D3 A3-D1 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A1-D3 A4-D3 A5-D5

the press. There were three _____ between Ford and Carter
 A2-D1 A4-D3 A4-D5 A2-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5

and _____ between the vice-presidential candidates. Although Gerald Ford took
 A3-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3

most of the _____ half of the country, Jimmy Carter took much
 A4-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D2

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	z
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

of the _____ and many of the northeastern states. When the election
 A5-D5 A3-D3 A1-D2 A1-D4 A3-D4

_____ came out, Jimmy Carter had won with 297 to 240
 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D2 A2-D2 A1-D4 A5-D5

_____ votes.
 A4-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3 A4-D4 A1-D4 A3-D3 A5-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2



Give a short summary of the life of Gerald Ford, including his political background before becoming Vice President under Richard Nixon.

Give a short summary of the life of Bob Dole, including his political background before becoming the vice-presidential candidate under Gerald Ford.

Give a short summary of the life of Arizona Representative Morris K. Udall, including his political background before becoming a candidate in the Democratic primaries.

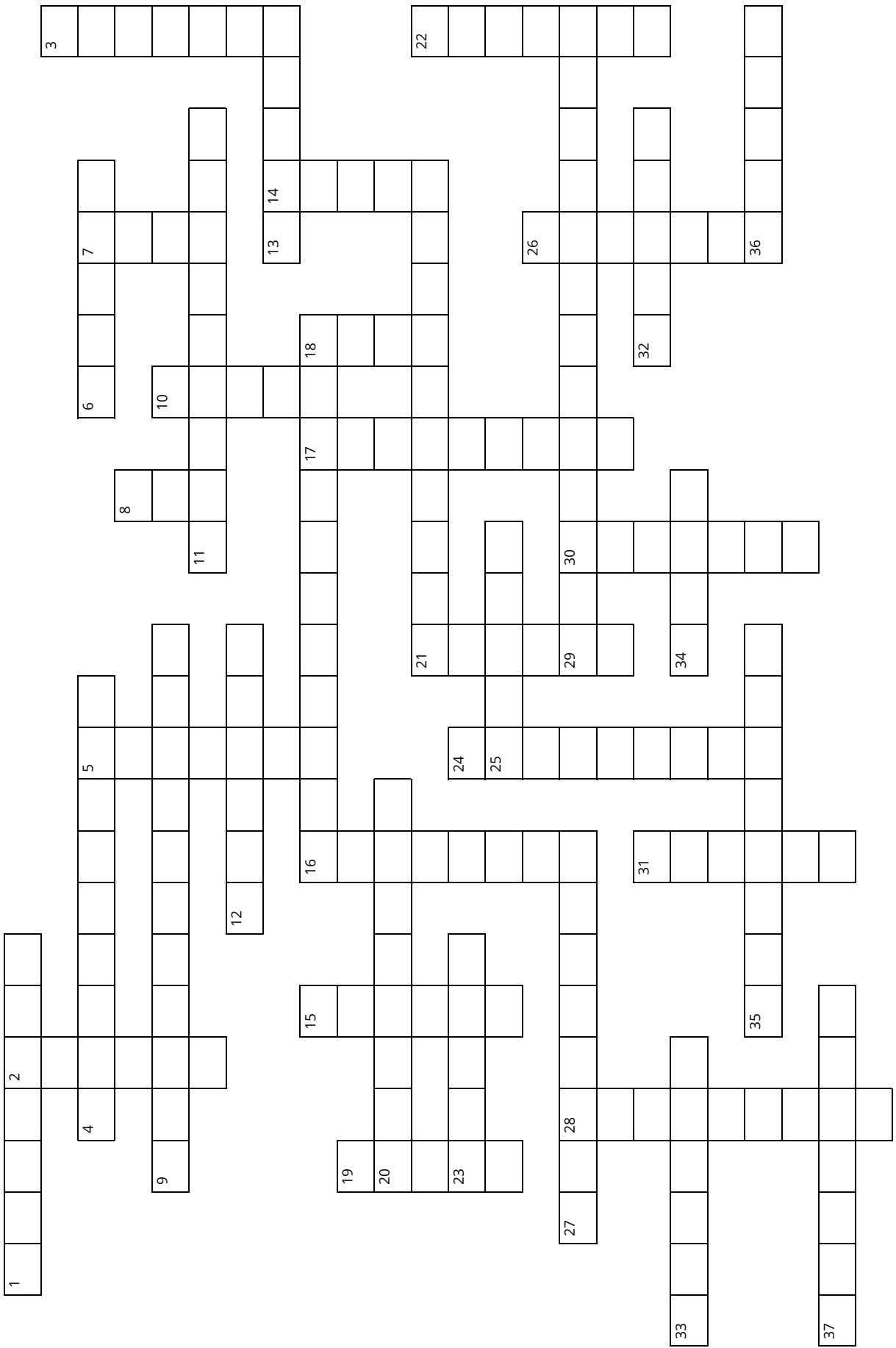
Give a short summary of the life of Alabama Governor George Wallace, including his political background before becoming a candidate in the Democratic primaries.

Give a short summary of the life of Jimmy Carter, including his political background before becoming President.

Give a short summary of the life of Walter Mondale, including his political background before becoming the vice-presidential candidate under Jimmy Carter.

Crossword

Using the clues on the next page, complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

1. 1976 primary candidate from Washington: Henry M. _____
4. race that is part of the Triple Crown: _____
Stakes
6. racetrack where Kentucky Derby takes place: Churchill _____
9. winner of the Triple Crown in 1973
11. Prime Minister of Israel in 1972 (2 words)
12. astronaut on *Apollo 13*: Jim _____
13. race that is part of the Triple Crown: Kentucky _____
16. stated that all conversations in the offices of the President had been recorded: Alexander P. _____
20. name of *Apollo 13* lunar module
21. terrorists in the 1972 Munich massacre wanted a plane to take them to the: _____
(2 words)
23. number of tapes President Nixon turned over
25. President Nixon's first vice president: Spiro T. _____
27. Secretariat's primary jockey: Ron _____
29. cartridges needed to remove _____ from the air in *Apollo 13* flight (2 words)
32. involved in planning burglary at Democratic National Committee Headquarters in 1972: G. Gordon _____
33. 1976 primary candidate from Georgia: Jimmy _____
34. involved in planning burglary at Democratic National Committee Headquarters in 1972: E. Howard _____, Jr.
35. Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency in 1972: George S. _____
36. head of special investigating committee of 1972 Democratic National Committee Headquarters burglary: Senator Samuel J. _____, Jr.
37. 1976 primary candidate from Alabama: George _____

Down

2. judge in trial of burglars from 1972 Democratic National Committee Headquarters burglary: John J. _____
3. name of *Apollo 13* command module
5. astronaut on *Apollo 13*: Jack _____
7. number of Israeli hostages in the 1972 Munich massacre
8. number of Israeli team members killed when hostages were taken in the 1972 Munich massacre
10. 1976 primary candidate from Arizona: Morris K. _____
14. number of terrorists in the 1972 Munich massacre
15. race that is part of the Triple Crown: Belmont _____
16. Chairman of the International Olympic Committee: Avery _____
17. caused damage on *Apollo 13*
18. 1976 Republican candidate for Vice President: Bob _____
19. astronaut on *Apollo 13*: Fred _____
21. city of the 1972 Olympic Games
22. length of Secretariat's career in months
24. name of scandal that resulted in President Nixon's resignation
26. 1976 Democratic candidate for Vice President: Walter _____
28. Secretariat's son who won the 1988 Preakness and Belmont Stakes (2 words)
30. command module of *Apollo 13* needed for: _____
31. arrested for break-in at Democratic National Committee Headquarters in 1972: James W. _____, Jr.

Answer Key

1970

Apollo 13 launched for the moon on April 11, 1970, with astronauts Jim Lovell, Fred Haise, and Jack Swigert on board. It started off exceptionally well. They stayed on course so precisely that they didn't even need to make certain course adjustments they had expected. Everything changed on April 13. Two of them crawled from the command module to the lunar module to check things out. As they moved back to the command module, there was an explosion.

The astronauts radioed Earth to find out what to do next. They discovered that after the explosion, the pressure in one of two special oxygen tanks had dropped to zero very quickly. These tanks worked with other tanks and the fuel cells to generate oxygen for the astronauts to breathe, water for the astronauts to drink, and electrical power. With a shortage of any one of those things, the astronauts would not survive. The mission became getting these three men back to Earth alive, and it would take at least three days.

The astronauts moved into the lunar module to save as much power as possible in the command module. They knew they would have to use the command module for reentry. They determined they would still have enough oxygen, and by cutting back on water and electricity, they could make it. However, with every breath the astronauts took, they exhaled carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide had to be removed from the air, and the cartridges in the lunar module could not last long enough for the men to return home. There were cartridges in the command module, but they didn't fit the lunar module. Engineers on Earth had to figure out a way to make the command module cartridges work in the lunar module, but the solution had to only use supplies the astronauts had with them. They finally found a solution and radioed the information to the astronauts.

As time wore on, the temperature dropped, and condensation covered the walls. The astronauts were cold and tired, but they still had to prepare for reentry. They jettisoned the service module and, at a certain point, moved into the command module and separated from the lunar module. Many nations in the world offered whatever help they could give, with ships moving into the area where *Apollo 13* was expected to splash down to help with the rescue.

The command module entered the Earth's atmosphere and splashed down on April 17, 1970. The astronauts were all alive and healthy after their ordeal.

1972

The 1972 Olympic Games were held in Munich, West Germany, from August 26, 1972, to September 11, 1972. Early in the morning of September 5, 1972, eight Palestinian terrorists disguised as athletes climbed a fence to get into the Olympic Village. Using stolen keys, they forced their way into the Israeli team's quarters and killed two Israeli team members. They took another nine Israelis hostage.

1972 (continued)

The terrorists wanted over 200 Palestinian prisoners in Israel released and two members of the Red Army Faction released from German prisons. They also wanted a plane to take them safely to the Middle East. On the evening of September 5, 1972, since they thought an agreement had been reached, the terrorists took their hostages, bound and blindfolded, to buses that took them to helicopters that were waiting for them at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base.

Arriving at the air base, the terrorists waited in the buses with the hostages for the helicopters to arrive. At the time, the terrorists did not know that the police were waiting to ambush them. When the helicopters arrived, hostages were put on board, and two terrorists went to inspect the plane they were to use to escape. At this point, they became aware of the ambush and yelled to the other terrorists to warn them. A gun battle occurred, and several hostages and a West German police officer were killed. Then, came a stalemate. One announcer for the Olympics gave periodic updates. At midnight, a German official announced that the stalemate had ended with the killing of the terrorists and the freeing of the hostages. However, just after midnight, all hostages were killed, along with five of the terrorists. Three surviving terrorists were taken prisoner. The hostage situation ended at 12:30 a.m. September 6. The Olympics were suspended for 24 hours for a memorial service for the athletes.

1973

The Triple Crown in horse racing is a championship won by a three-year old Thoroughbred that wins the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness Stakes, and the Belmont Stakes all in the same year. In the more than one hundred years since all three races have existed, there have only been thirteen horses to accomplish it.

Secretariat was born in 1970 at the Meadow Farm in Virginia. His first race was at the Aqueduct Racetrack in New York. Instead of tiring, he demonstrated the ability to become stronger the more distance he covered. He ran nine races as a two-year-old and won seven of them.

As a three-year-old, Secretariat's first race was the Bay Shore. He won this by four and a half lengths. His next race was the Gotham Stakes. He won that also, only the third horse to ever win both the Bay Shore and the Gotham Stakes in the same year. Secretariat lost his next race, much to the amazement of the crowds who were watching him. Secretariat ran in the 1973 Kentucky Derby against twelve other horses, two of which he had lost to in his previous race. Secretariat won the Derby by two and a half lengths, setting a new record for time. The next race was the Preakness Stakes. There were not as many challengers in this race, but the two horses who had finished behind Secretariat in the Derby were both in the race. Secretariat again won by two and a half lengths. It was also the first time in history that the same three horses had finished the Preakness Stakes in the same three positions as they had in the Derby.

1973 (continued)

The last race of the Triple Crown, the Belmont Stakes, came, and there were only four challengers to Secretariat. One was the horse who had come in second in both the Derby and the Preakness. These two horses ran close for a time, then Secretariat speeded ahead. When the jockey realized they may be able to break the record for this race, he urged Secretariat faster. Secretariat won the race thirty-one lengths ahead of the second-place finisher. He set a new record.

Secretariat became a celebrity when he became a Triple Crown winner. He still lost a few races, to the surprise of his fans, but he often won, and he continued to set records. At the end of the season, Secretariat was retired. He won the Horse of the Year award, as he had done the year before. He was only the tenth Thoroughbred since 1900 to win two Horse of the Year awards in a row. He was made part of the National Museum of Racing's Hall of Fame in 1974.

1974

On June 17, 1972, five burglars were arrested at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington, D.C. These burglars were tied to what became known as the Watergate scandal, which resulted in the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon on August 9, 1974.

The five burglars included four who had been part of CIA activities in Cuba, and the fifth was James W. McCord, Jr., security chief of the Committee to Re-elect the President. The burglary was reported in the newspaper the next morning. Two of the reporters of the story soon became involved with helping the FBI identify others who may have been involved with the planning of the burglary. Two of the people that were identified were E. Howard Hunt, Jr., and G. Gordon Liddy. Another burglary that was being planned was to involve the headquarters of George S. McGovern.

The White House stated that the President, his administration, and his reelection committee had no part in the burglaries. However, during this time, people involved worked to destroy evidence. The President, H.R. Haldeman, and Charles Colson spread alibis concerning the situation. President Nixon also told the FBI to cut back on its investigation. President Nixon and his administration successfully claimed that the stories being reported were being done by an obsessed newspaper that was trying to stop President Nixon from being reelected. A two-part documentary was prepared to be televised that connected the scandal to the White House, but after the first part was shown, the president of the network was threatened by someone from the administration, and the second part was shortened. Nixon won the election and began his second term.

The trial of the burglars began before Judge John J. Sirica. He constantly tried to get more information concerning who else was involved. When it came time to sentence the people involved, Judge Sirica read a letter in court that had been given to him by James W. McCord, Jr. The letter stated that the defendants had been told to plead guilty and perjure themselves in order to protect any of the people in a higher position who were involved.

1974 (continued)

In April 1973, the President announced that he had completed his own investigations and that no one in his administration had been involved. Meanwhile, a special investigating committee had been established, headed by Senator Samuel J. Ervin, Jr. This committee began hearings on May 17, 1973, much of which were televised. It was testified to that there were many questionable activities that the administration and/or its reelection committee had been involved in. It was also noted that many of the younger aides who worked with President Nixon professed a morality of the "ends-justifies-the-means."

It was testified to that President Nixon was the main power behind everything that had been done, which President Nixon denied. Then, on July 16, 1973, Alexander P. Butterfield, who had previously been on the staff at the White House, let it be known that all conversations in the offices of the President had been recorded. At first, President Nixon refused to turn over the tapes, but finally on October 23, 1973, he turned over seven of the nine tapes that had been requested.

In May 1974, a formal impeachment inquiry began, and on August 8, 1974, President Nixon resigned and left office the next day.

1976

In 1976, Republican President Gerald R. Ford, who had replaced former President Nixon when he resigned, was being challenged in the primaries by Ronald Reagan. Although Ronald Reagan won in several states, Gerald Ford was chosen as the candidate on the first ballot. He chose Senator Bob Dole of Kansas as his running mate.

For the Democrats, there were many candidates running in the primaries, including Alabama Governor George Wallace, Arizona Representative Morris K. Udall, Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, and former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter. Although he did not have as much political experience as other candidates, Jimmy Carter planned his campaign well and competed in thirty of the thirty-one primaries held in 1976. Jimmy Carter won the nomination on the first ballot. He chose Senator Walter Mondale of Minnesota as his running mate.

Both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter were prone to mistakes during their campaigns, and these mistakes were greatly publicized by the press. There were three debates between Ford and Carter and one between the vice-presidential candidates. Although Gerald Ford took most of the western half of the country, Jimmy Carter took much of the South and many of the northeastern states. When the election results came out, Jimmy Carter had won with 297 to 240 electoral votes.

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