

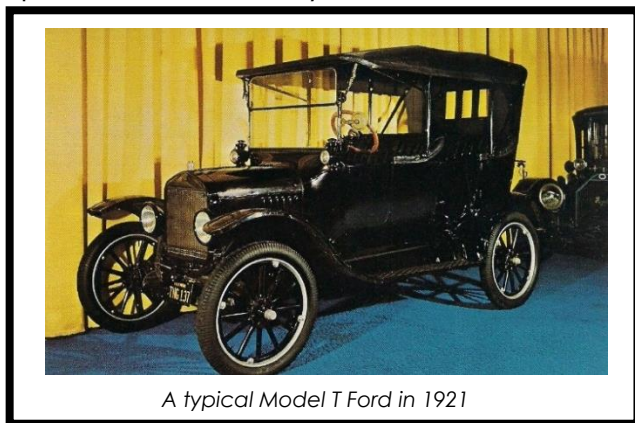
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

100 years ago

# STEP BACK IN TIME

# 2022

In 1922, the popularity of the automobile was greater than ever before. Henry Ford's Model T Ford automobile was at the height of its fame, after being introduced only 11 years earlier. During the first years of production, the Model T Ford was available in a variety of colors such as green, red, blue, and gray. In 1914, Mr. Ford mandated that all Model T's be painted black in order to save money and cut the cost of the purchase price. However, by 1922 Americans began buying more Model T's than ever before, and wealthy Americans even **customized** and designed their own vehicles, changing the colors of the exterior paint and other details of car.



*A typical Model T Ford in 1921*

1922 saw the need for more attention brought to the laws of safety and protection of the roadways, with more vehicles out and about more than ever. The highways and roads became easier and safer to travel on, and less horse-drawn buggies were being made and used. Teenagers also began learning to drive in 1922, to gain more independence on the road.

By 1922, over 971,000 Model T Ford cars were produced in one year, which was 960,000 more cars than the first year of production in 1909. The cost of the first Model T was \$825. By 1922, with the increase of customer demand and the creation of effective car factories, the cost of a Model T was reduced to \$325, which is the equivalent of \$4,659 in 2022.

FUN  
**FACT**  
→→→

In 2011 at a vintage motor cars auction, a Model T Ford from the 1910's was sold for \$18,700.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

100 Years ago

# STEP BACK IN TIME

# 1922

Listening to music has been a favorite past-time of many people for centuries. In 1922, people were able to listen to music through a phonograph. The phonograph was invented in 1877 by Thomas Edison.

By 1922, the improved technological advances of this machine reduced the price from \$200 to around \$20, allowing most families to buy and own a phonograph.



The phonograph projected sound through the horn as a stylus rotated along grooves of a waxed covered cylinder, or thin layer of tin foil. The cylinders only held around 2 minutes of content, whether it was a song or short reenactment of an event. The cost of a new wax cylinder was around .35 a piece.

The life and popularity of the phonograph would soon come to an end. In 1922, the invention of commercial radio was all the buzz. Listening to music on the radio in 1922 was a far cry from the high-quality HD or digital radio we can access from our vehicles, computers, and smart devices in 2022. The original radio was full of static and very few station choices existed. Still, the allure of the radio station was quite strong; why pay .50 a record when you could listen to as many songs or shows as you wanted to for free through the radio? Only time would tell.

FUN → →  
**FACT**

The **Grammy Award** is shaped like the original phonograph.



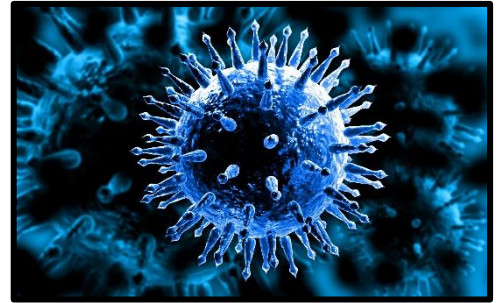
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# VACCINATIONS OVER TIME

YEARS OF  
**PROGRESS**

Vaccinations are critical to humanity in fighting back against deadly viruses and diseases. In 1796, a man by the name of Edward Jenner invented the first vaccine used to treat smallpox. Smallpox, once deadly to millions in the early 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, is now completely eradicated. By 1979, because of the worldwide use of the smallpox vaccine for 2 centuries, smallpox is no longer a threat to our world.

When someone receives a vaccine, they have received an **immunization**. Immunizations help build up a human's immune system to fight back against the diseases. Vaccinations are made in several different ways, depending upon the type of virus or disease. Most vaccines contain inactive, or dead cells or protein of the virus or disease. Some immunizations, like the mumps, measles, and chicken pox vaccines have small traces of weakened virus cells. When a person receives an immunization against a virus or disease, the person receives a shot with a needle, and they are injected with the vaccine. Our amazing bodies immediately start fighting against the foreign bacteria and cells injected into the body. Vaccines help create plans to fight against an infection that could be caused if bacteria or germs of a virus or disease enter our eyes, nose, mouth or open wound. Once our body learns all of the parts of the virus' bacteria and cells, it fights back and learns how to heal our bodies.



*The influenza (flu) virus magnified*

Most vaccines are received just a few days after someone is born.



*Receiving a vaccine*

However, other immunizations such as the flu vaccine, invented in 1940, is given to people that elect to have the immunization since the flu is no longer as deadly as it was in the early 1900s.

## VACCINATIONS OVER TIME

An example of vaccination success was with the invention of the polio vaccine in 1955 by Dr. Albert Sabin. Polio is a virus that affects humans only, and causes people to become fully or partially paralyzed, or result in the loss of control of their leg movement. Many polio survivors wear leg braces and use a cane or walker to move about.

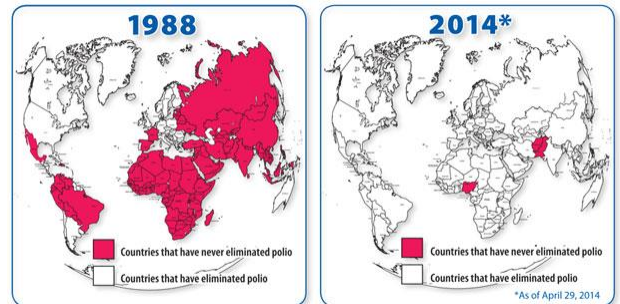
Since its first immunization in 1961, the **transmission** of the polio virus has stopped tremendously. Although polio has been eliminated as a threat for the United States, there are still some

countries around the world today that have people who contract the polio virus. The vaccine is still being used today in those countries, if medical care is available.

With the discovery of the new Coronavirus (COVID-19) in 2019, scientists all over the world have been working diligently to produce a vaccine to release to the world to begin immunizations against this deadly virus. In December 2020, scientists released the COVID-19 vaccination to begin immunization in January 2021. With technology advancements like never seen in the medical and science world, brilliant doctors and scientists were able to create a vaccine that will be used to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

In 1930, the flu vaccine began its initial creation process. With the technology and science of that time, it took 15 years before the first immunization against the flu was given. Extreme medical and technology advances of the 21<sup>st</sup> century allowed the vaccine for COVID-19 to be created, approved, and administered in less than two years.

As science and technology improves, advances, and gains greater knowledge through study and practice, the future looks bright for creation of vaccines and new immunizations if needed.



Source: Center of Disease Control (CDC)

