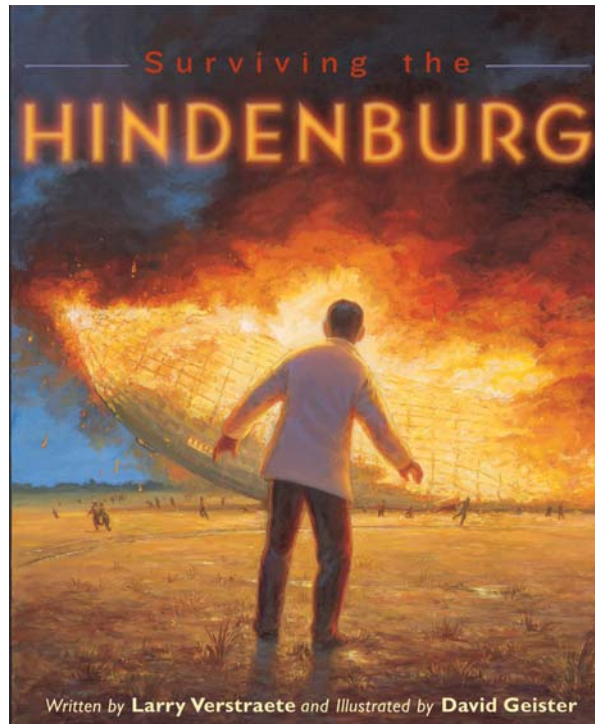


# Teacher's Guide



## **Surviving the *Hindenburg***

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Published by

**Sleeping Bear Press  
315 E. Eisenhower Parkway, Suite 200  
Ann Arbor, MI 48108  
800-487-2323**

**[www.sleepingbearpress.com](http://www.sleepingbearpress.com)**

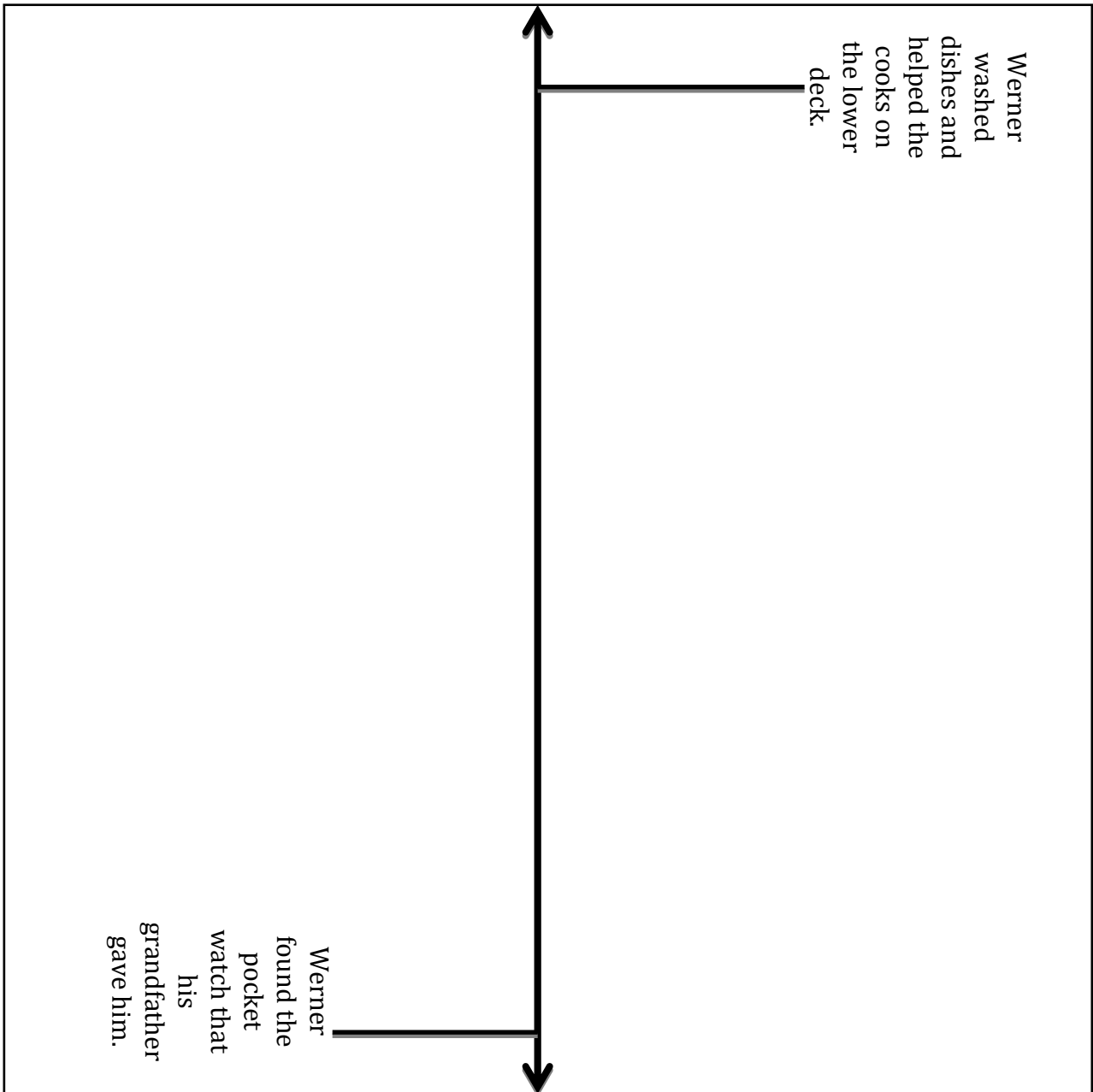


# Surviving the HINDENBURG



## Timeline

While reading *Surviving the Hindenburg* create a timeline of events that occurred over the duration of the story. Transfer your notes to a piece of poster board or construction paper. Add drawings and details as if your timeline were going to be displayed in a museum.



# Surviving the **HINDENBURG**



## World Map

While reading *Surviving the Hindenburg*, take note of the places that the *Hindenburg* was during its lifetime. Then, using an atlas, label the places on the map below. Use a dotted line to display the path that it took. Be sure to label the ocean that the *Hindenburg* flew over to get to the United States.

1. *Hindenburg* was built in Friedrichshafen, Germany.
2. Werner saw the seashore of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. By midafternoon the *Hindenburg* was over \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The *Hindenburg* was due to land at \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The *Hindenburg* flew southeast and then turned north, skirting along the beaches of New Jersey.
6. The *Hindenburg* returned to \_\_\_\_\_ for landing.



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**Suffixes**

Below are words used in the story *Surviving the Hindenburg*. They all contain suffixes. A suffix is a group of letters added at the end of a root word or base word to form a new word. It also changes the meaning of the root or base word. Complete the chart below to better understand suffixes.

Root Word	Meaning of Root Word	Suffix	New Word Root + Suffix	Meaning of New Word
watch	to observe	-ful	watchful	
	to make easier		helpful	able to make easier
excite		-ment		
honk		-ed		
			dreamed	
			pointed	
announce		-ment		
serious		-ly		
			badly	
			barely	

What does the suffix –ful mean?

What does the suffix –ed mean?

What does the suffix –ment mean?

What does the suffix –ly mean?





### **Design a Zeppelin**

Using the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Design Process, create a scale model of the *Hindenburg*. Record your work on the page below or on another sheet of paper.

**Ask:** Using recyclable materials, how could you create a scale model zeppelin to resemble the *Hindenburg*?

**Imagine:** What do you already know? What materials could you use? Do any research that you may need to do to complete the problem. What are the possibilities? What needs to be determined before you start building?

**Plan:** Draw a design. Gather materials. Assign team member roles.

**Create:** Using your materials and assigned roles, create your zeppelin. Although it is a scale model of the *Hindenburg*, you may want to name it something else. It could represent your school, group of students, etc.

**Test:** Test your product. Check measurements.

**Improve:** How could you improve your scale model? Was there any research that you wish you had done before creating your model?

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**Newspaper Article**

The disaster of the *Hindenburg* was news around the world. Using the template below, create the front page of a newspaper that might have been seen on newsstands days after the tragic accident. Include the date, title of the newspaper, heading, subheadings, pictures, and captions.

A large, rounded rectangular template for a newspaper front page. It contains several empty shapes for text and images: a wide banner at the top, a large octagonal shape on the left, a large circle in the center, a vertical rectangle on the right, and a large rounded rectangle at the bottom.





### Math Word Problems

After reading *Surviving the Hindenburg*, solve the following word problems about the *Hindenburg* below. Be sure to show your work.

1. The cruising speed of the *Hindenburg* was about 76 miles per hour. How far did the *Hindenburg* travel in 5 hours?
2. There are 70 calories in 4 of the cookies that Werner served to the guests. How many calories were in one cookie?
3. The first flight of the *Hindenburg* was March 4, 1936. The last flight, when it crashed, was May 6, 1937. About how many months was the *Hindenburg* in operation?
4. The *Hindenburg* was 804 feet long. The Eiffel Tower is 984 feet high. If the *Hindenburg* was tipped on its tail, how much taller is the Eiffel Tower?
5. The *Hindenburg* commander, Max Pruss, was born September 29, 1891. How old was he when the *Hindenburg* crashed on May 6, 1937? Hint: It crashed before his birthday in 1937.
6. Fifty passengers could enjoy a meal in the dining room at one time. If there are 97 passengers on the *Hindenburg*, about what percentage could fit in the dining room?

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**Parts of *Hindenburg***

Use the quote below to draw a picture of what the *Hindenburg* looked like from the ground. Label the stern, midsection, and the bow of the *Hindenburg*. Then, color the picture as if someone wanted to use it in a newspaper or book about the *Hindenburg*.

“Werner ran from the officer’s mess into the corridor that led to the keel gangway. It was empty.

He seemed to be the only member of the crew in that part of the zeppelin.

The *Hindenburg* lurched, the stern dropped, the bow rose. From behind, Werner heard a hiss.

A giant fireball tore down the keel gangway. Immediately, Werner felt its searing heat. The stern of the *Hindenburg* was on fire. There was no time to lose.”

Stern: rear of the zeppelin  
Midsection: middle of the zeppelin  
Bow: front of the zeppelin





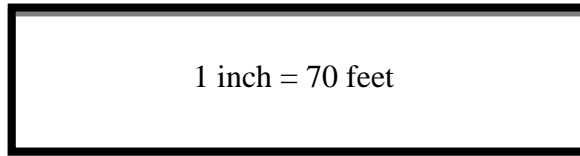
# Surviving the HINDENBURG



## Proportions

Using a ruler, a 12”x18” piece of construction paper, and the scale below, draw lines to represent the lengths of the 6 well-known objects and landmarks from around the world. Be sure to label each line. When you have finished, answer the questions at the bottom of this sheet.

Boeing 747	232 feet
<i>Hindenburg</i>	804 feet
Eiffel Tower	984 feet
Blue Whale	80 feet
<i>Titanic</i>	883 feet
School Bus	40 feet



The Boeing 747 airplane below has been solved.

Object	Actual Length/Height in feet	Actual Length ÷ 70 = Scale drawing in inches
Boeing 747 Airplane	232 feet	$232 \div 70 = 3.3 \text{ inches}$ $3.3 \text{ inches} = \text{about } 3.5 \text{ inches}$
<i>Hindenburg</i>	804 feet	
Eiffel Tower	984 feet	
Blue Whale	80 feet	
<i>Titanic</i>	883 feet	
School Bus	40 feet	

- List the objects in order from shortest to longest.
- The *Hindenburg* was about 20 school buses long. About how many feet longer was the *Hindenburg* than a school bus?
- About how many blue whales would you have to line up for them to equal the length of the *Hindenburg*?
- How many more feet long was the *Titanic* than the *Hindenburg*?
- About how many school buses long is a Boeing 747 airplane?

# Surviving the HINDENBURG



## Plot Structure

A plot structure is the sequence of events within a story. Below are the definitions to each part of the plot structure. After reading *Surviving the Hindenburg*, label the plot structure diagram.

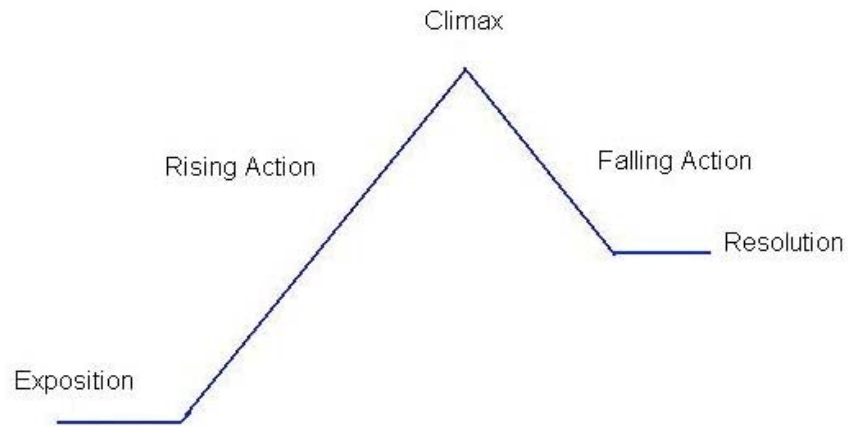
**Exposition**: introduction of the main characters and setting.

**Rising Action**: one or more characters in crisis.

**Climax**: point of the highest emotion, also the turning point of the story.

**Falling Action**: events that follow the climax, but not yet to the end/resolution of the story. Problem is in the process of being solved/completed.

**Resolution**: problem of the story is resolved or worked out.



Exposition:

Rising Action:

Climax:

Falling Action:

Resolution:

# Surviving the HINDENBURG



## Cause and Effect

While reading *Surviving the Hindenburg*, look for examples of cause-and-effect. Fill in the chart as you read. Then, in the last row, give an example of cause-and-effect from your life.

**Cause:** the reason something happens; source; root of the problem  
**Effect:** the result; consequence of an action; outcome

Cause	Effect
A storm was brewing	The <i>Hindenburg</i> couldn't land as planned.
Werner visited the site of the <i>Hindenburg</i> wreckage.	Werner found the pocket watch that his grandfather gave him.
Your life:	Your life:

# Surviving the HINDENBURG



## Questions about the Text

During or after reading *Surviving the Hindenburg*, answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What is a zeppelin?
2. What could be seen from the *Hindenburg* of New York City?
3. Where did the *Hindenburg* attempt to land?
4. How many passengers were aboard the *Hindenburg* the day that it exploded? How many crew members?
5. In what city was the *Hindenburg* built?
6. How many main living areas did the *Hindenburg* have?
7. What did Werner find at the very end of the story?
8. As the *Hindenburg* attempted to land, the stern was heavier than the bow, so an announcement was made for men to move forward. How many men were ordered to move forward on the *Hindenburg*?
9. What did Werner have in his hand when he heard the first muffled thud?
10. Werner tried to tell people on the ground who he was, but they didn't understand him. Why didn't they understand him?





