**Text Evidence** **Resource 1.10D**

**Directions**: Read each question below carefully. Some will ask you to select text evidence—or details in the story—to support a statement. Others will ask you to respond in your own words, supporting your ideas with text evidence.

1. Circle the letter of the piece of text evidence that best explains why ice was rare and expensive before the mid-1800s:
	1. “During hot months, this precious ice could be used to keep foods fresh.”
	2. “Nero kept his ice in special pits dug into the ground, where the blocks would stay frozen for months.”
	3. “They no longer needed to buy ice, because they could make it at home.”
	4. “To get it, you had to do what Emperor Nero did: Find it in nature and haul it back home.”
2. In your own words, describe how the Roman emperor Nero obtained ice. Use details from the text.

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1. The section “Ice for Rich People Only” explains that in the 1700s, not even a millionaire could buy ice in a warm state like South Carolina. Circle the letter of the piece of text evidence that best explains why this was so:
	1. “By the 1700s, many rich people in Europe and America had icehouses on their properties.”
	2. “There was simply no way to make ice in hot weather. And nobody had yet figured out how to transport ice over very long distances.”
	3. “The men trekked into the mountains. They braved avalanches. They faced thieves and wolves.”
	4. “In 1805, Tudor got the idea of using ships to bring ice from chilly New England to sweltering places in America and beyond.”
2. Explain in your own words how Frederic Tudor was able to transport ice over long distances.

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1. In the section “New Invention,” the author describes ice cream-making as “an exhausting chore.” Circle the letter of the piece of text evidence that best supports this description.
	1. “The main ingredients—ice, cream, and white sugar—were expensive and hard to find.”
	2. “It took hours of cranking to make a few scoops.”
	3. “This way his cooks could make his favorite ice cream treats all summer.”
	4. “He packed his product into jars and delivered the ice cream on horse-drawn wagons directly to customers.”
2. Using evidence from the text, explain how new technology affected the popularity of ice cream.

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1. Which of the following describes the most important way Jacob Fussell changed ice cream-making?
	1. “He packed his product into jars and delivered the ice cream on horse-drawn wagons directly to customers.”
	2. “Fussell had a business delivering milk and cream to people around the city.”
	3. “He was the first to make ice cream in large quantities and sell it at a low price.”
	4. “Within the decade, Fussell opened factories in Baltimore and New York.”
2. How did Tudor help make it possible for Fussell’s ice cream business to succeed? Use specific evidence from the text.

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1. Circle the letters of the THREE pieces of text evidence that best demonstrate how new technology affected the ice and ice cream businesses:
	1. “By the 1940s, most Americans had electric refrigerators and freezers. They no longer needed to buy ice, because they could make it at home.”
	2. “Making ice cream got easier . . . when a woman named Nancy Johnson invented the ‘artificial freezer.’”
	3. “Today, ice is so common you barely notice the clinking of ice cubes in your glass of lemonade.”
	4. “Steam-powered ice cream machines replaced those cranked by human hands . . . Meanwhile, ice cream swept across America like a delicious frozen wave.”
	5. “He set up America’s first ice cream factory in Pennsylvania.”
	6. “By 1920, even small towns had ice cream parlors.
2. In your own words, explain why Nancy Johnson’s invention on its own did not make ice cream popular.

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1. You can infer that both Frederic Tudor and Jacob Fussell were smart and talented businessmen. Circle the letters of the THREE pieces of text evidence from “Icy History” and “And Ice Cream for All!” that best support this inference:
	1. “And nobody had yet figured out how to transport ice over very long distances.”
	2. “[Tudor] became a millionaire and was known as America’s ‘Ice King.”
	3. “Hospitals used ice to cool patients with high fevers, saving many lives.”
	4. “Business boomed. Within the decade, Fussell opened factories in Baltimore and New York.”
	5. “And that’s what gave [Fussell] an idea that would change America: to open an ice cream factory.”
	6. “Fussell hated wasting all that cream.”