

# Mapping the Big Idea

Connect these oral history statements to their place on the map of Route 66.

1. Lucille Hamons on her gas station in Provine, Oklahoma: "Many times I would have people stop that were completely broke, and I would feed them and give them gas in exchange for some ... articles of value." *Find Provine and label it #1.*
2. Dorothea Lange's photograph of hitchhikers near Weatherford, Oklahoma, was taken as part of her job with one of the New Deal programs to document America. In a report to her boss, Lange wrote this about migrants traveling to California looking for work on farms: "The people continue to pour in and there is no way to stop them and no work when they get there." *Find Weatherford and label it #2.*
3. While traveling on Route 66, Pete Koltnow mailed postcards to his girlfriend. "Tucumcari, New Mexico, Dear—Across another state line and a time zone too. This is the start of the desert country and when I wasn't dozing, I was enjoying the view. I start hitchhiking now. Wish me luck ... Pete." *Label his stop in Tucumcari #3.*
4. Ethel May Krockenberger's trip had a delay near Flagstaff, Arizona: "... when my two front tires blew ... we had to spend an extra day for repairs." *Find Flagstaff and label it #4.*
5. Flossie Haggard wrote: "We got to Bakersfield [, California, and] ... found a lot with a ... [railroad] refrigerator car on it. The owner gave us nine months free rent if we would cut windows and doors in it and do the plumbing ... it was a cozy little home." *Find the Haggards' final destination and label it #5.*



Make a list of reasons why people traveled on Route 66.

Describe how Route 66 was used differently in the 1930s during the Dust Bowl and in the 1940s after World War II. Explain why.

Why did Cyrus Avery, the chief supporter of Route 66, promote the nickname "Main Street of America" for the highway? What does a main street in a small town have that this road provided for the nation?