

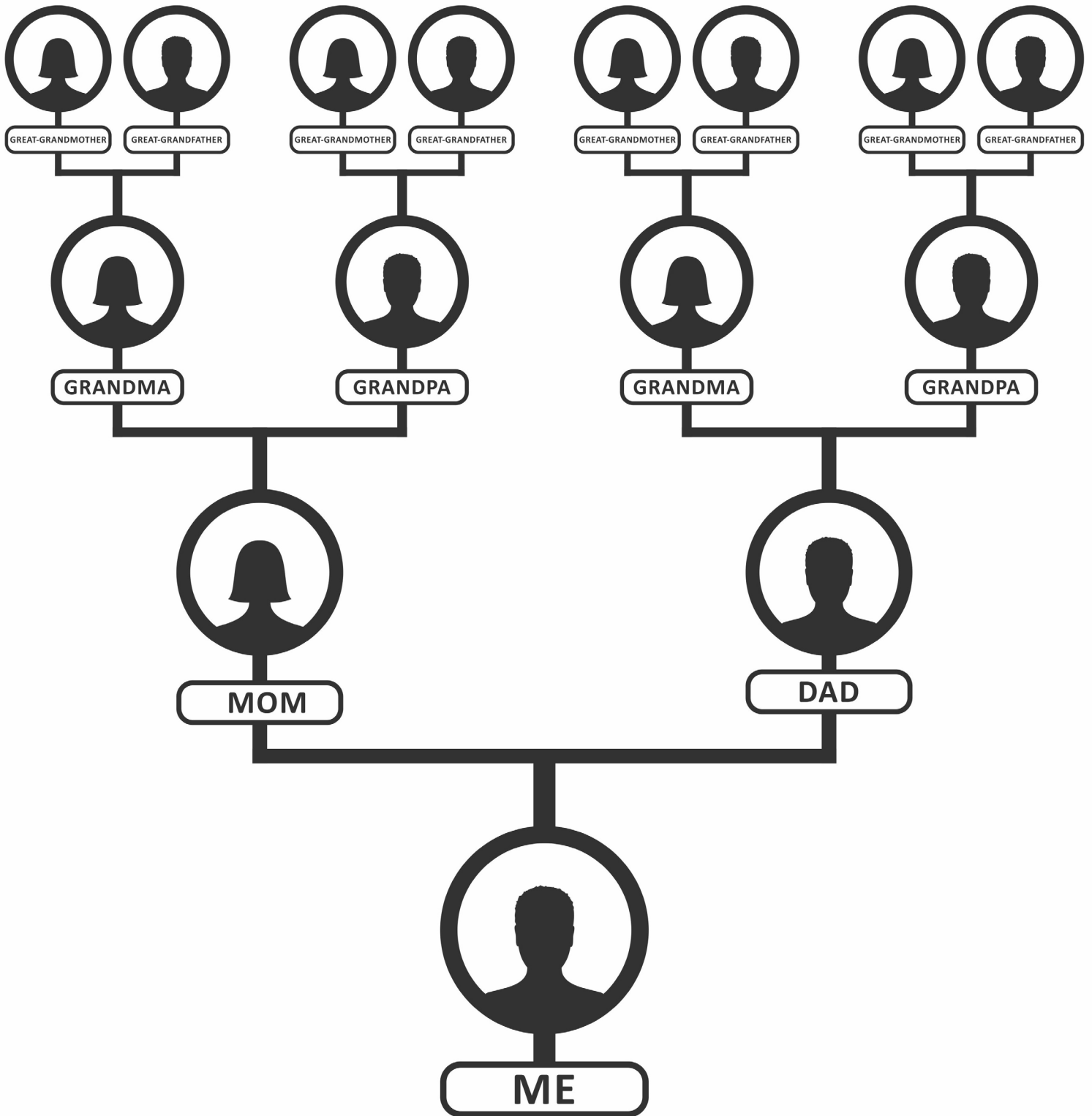


Family Tree

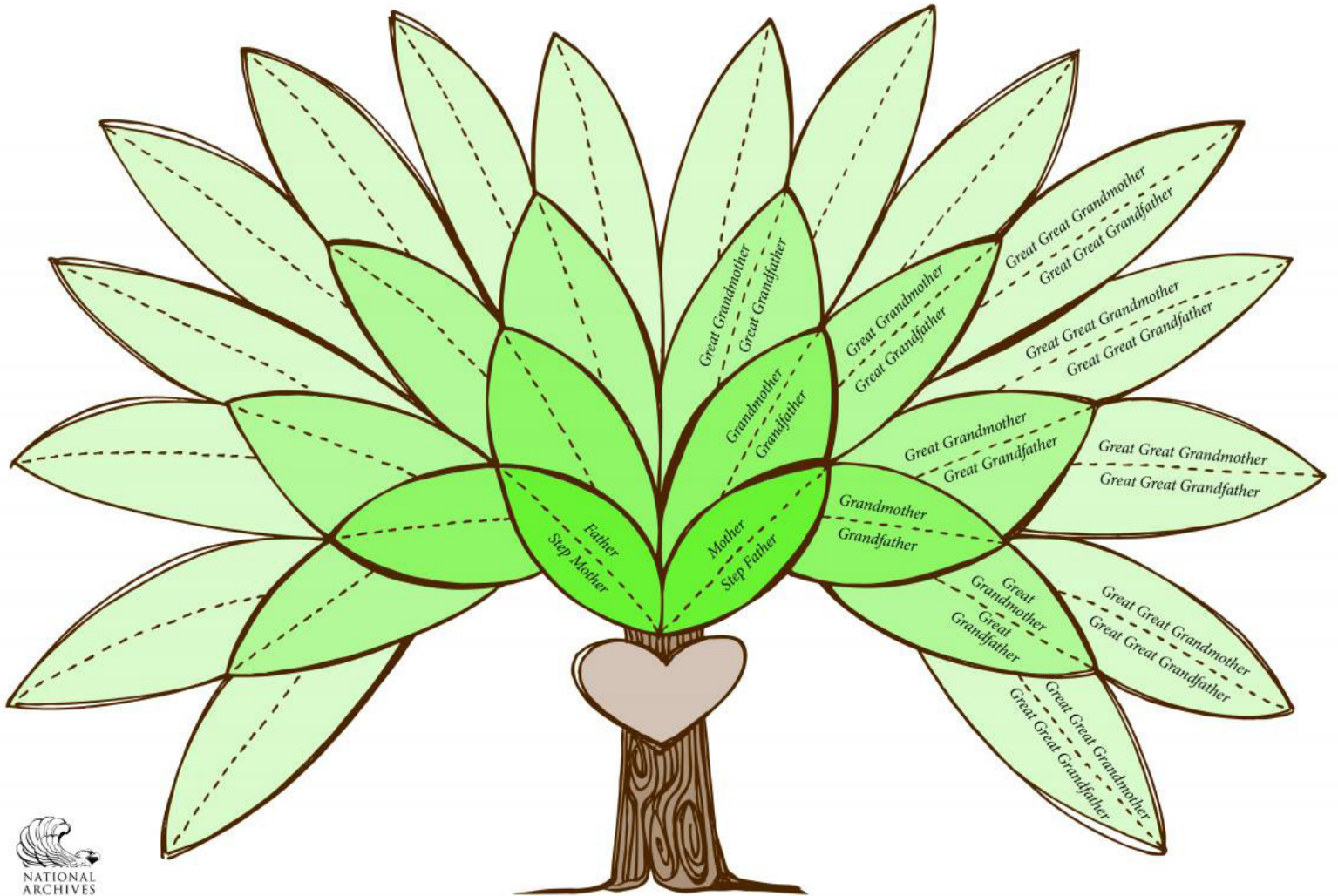
Activity Pack

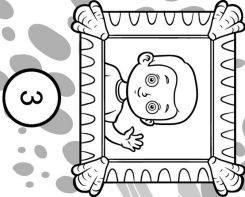
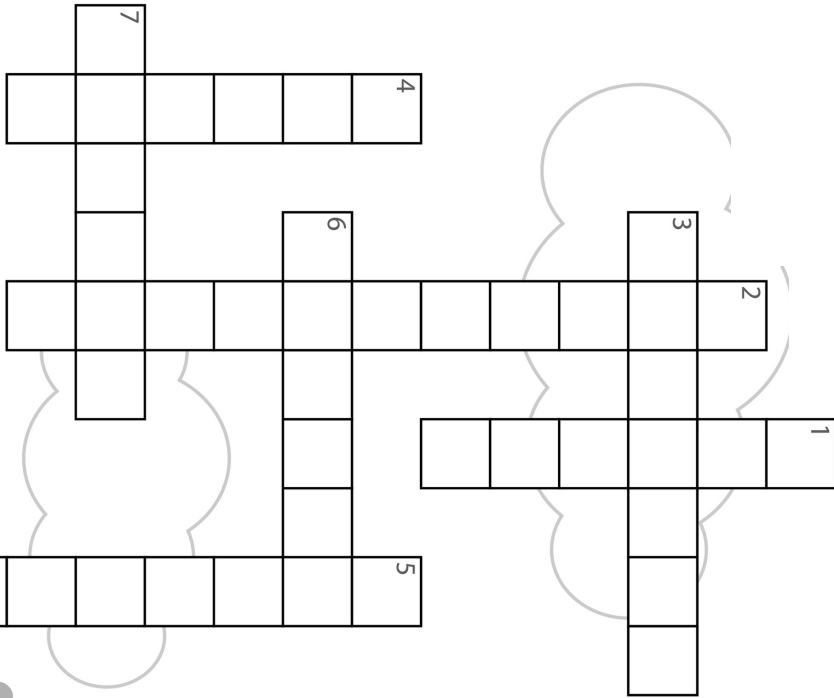
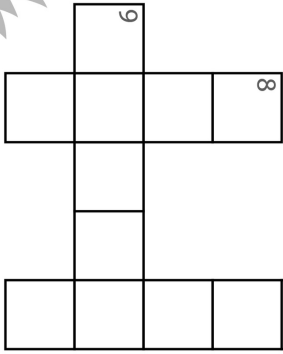
Picture My Family

Attach pictures of each family member to complete the pedigree page.

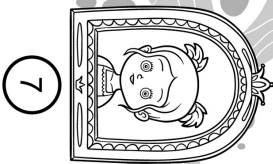
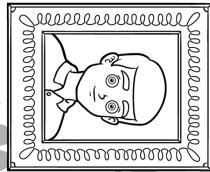


My Blended Family Tree

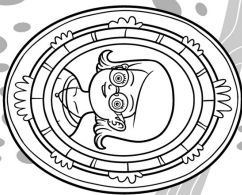




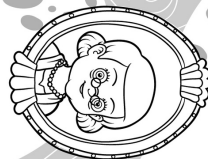
1



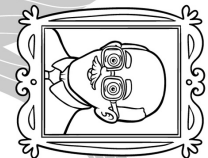
6



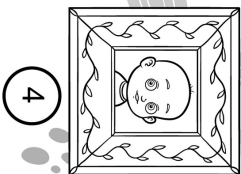
2



5



9



8



FAMILY TREE

Answer
ACROSS: 3. Brother 6. Mother 7. Sister 9. Uncle
DOWN: 1. Father 2. Grandmother 4. Cousin 5. Grandfather 8. Aunt

How to Trace Your Family History

Step 1: Start with you. You are the first person on the tree or pedigree chart.

Step 2: Add your father.

Step 3: Add your mother.

Step 4: Add your Grandparents. If you don't know your grandparents, ask your parents, aunts, uncles or other relatives. Remember you will need 4 names: Your father's father; your father's mother; your mother's father; and your mother's mother. Make sure each grandparent connects to the correct parent – whether by branch or by pedigree level.

Step 5: Add your great grandparents. Talk to your parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins to learn about your great grandparents. If they are gone, try to talk to those who were alive and might remember each person.

Step 6: Listen to their stories and write them down. In addition to your family tree, create a memories book so others can enjoy your research and loved ones after you. The more people you talk to, the more you will learn because everyone has different memories.

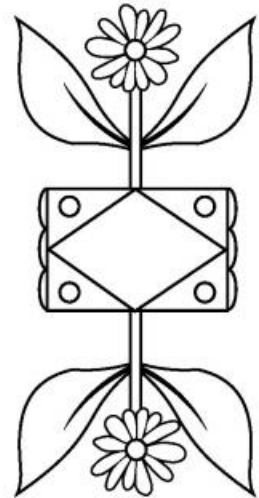
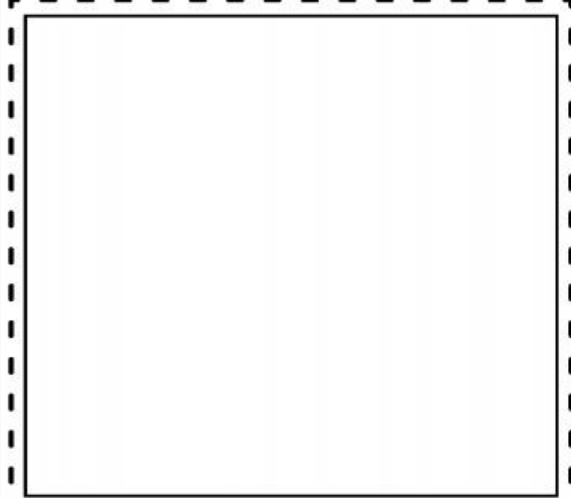
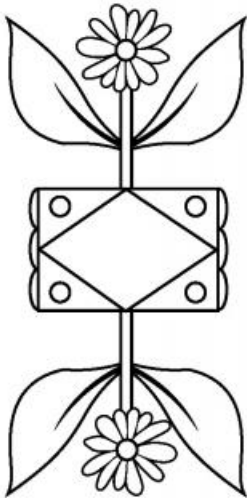
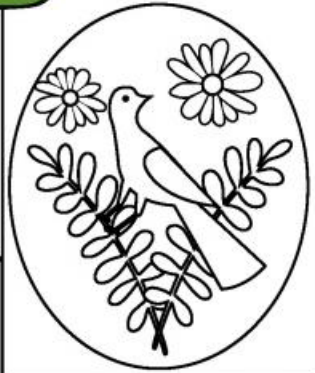
Step 7: Look for vital records to find new names. If you have a birth certificate, marriage license, divorce certificate, or death certificate for one person, you can learn other family member names from them. For example, a birth certificate contain the parents' names, including the mother's maiden name. When talking to family members, ask about any documents they may have.

Step 8: Consult public records. If you have exhausted your search with people you know, it may be time to consult public records.

- Visit the county, or state's Bureau of Vital Records or Vital Statistics of where you think your ancestor is from. Births and deaths are typically held by the state. Marriages and divorces are typically held by the county. But each state may be different.
- Local historical societies and genealogical societies are also great places to ask about where to find records in their specific county or state.
- As you work your way down your family tree, the records become more difficult to find. There are so many different sources available from military records to local newspapers. There's no right or wrong answers and you may need to get creative. How far can you go?

The FAMILY RECORD

for



NAMES



BIRTHS



MARRIAGES



IMPORTANT EVENTS

Explore family records in the holdings of the National Archives at www.docsteach.org.
Go to "Explore Primary Source Documents," enter the term "fraktur," and search.