2011 – 2012 Distance Learning Opportunities

PRIMARY GRADES (K – 1): Hairy History (Puppet) Series:

Length: 30 minutes

STORY OF "NATIONAL SYMBOLS"

This puppet show will introduce young students to symbols and the National Archive documents which illustrate them. The students will then have the opportunity to make their own Great Seal with symbols that tell about themselves.

National History Standard: Topic 3:4

STORY OF "TEDDY BEAR"

This puppet show will tell the students the story of how the Teddy Bear got its start with President Teddy Roosevelt and a hunting trip. Students will study the National Archives documents that first portrayed the popular bear. Session will end with the song, *Teddy Bears' Picnic*.

National History Standard: Topic 3:6

STORY OF "SMOKEY THE BEAR"

Smokey Bear, the American icon, was created in 1944. The Smokey Bear Wildfire Prevention campaign happens to be the longest running public service campaign in America. This puppet show highlights National Archives photos of Smokey and discusses fire safety.

National History Standard: Topic 3:6

MIDDLE ELEMENTARY (2nd – 3rd):

STORY OF "PRESIDENTIAL PETS"

Some very interesting pets have lived at the White House. This puppet show informs students about the pets, and introduces the owners. This is a fun way for students to learn about some of the presidents! Photos and other documents from the National Archives help relate the stories.

National History Standard: Topic 3:4

CHARTERS OF FREEDOM FOR 2nd and 3rd GRADERS

Students are asked to analyze age appropriate primary source documents and then decide upon the document's constitutional relevance.

National History Standard: Topic 3:4; Era 3:3

INTERMEDIATE GRADES (4th – 6th):

Length: 45 minutes

CHARTERS OF FREEDOM

Students are asked to analyze primary source documents and then decide upon the document's constitutional relevance.

National History Standard: Topic 3:4; Era 3:3

THE INVENTION THAT CHANGED HISTORY: THE COTTON GIN

Students will discover how Eli Whitney's cotton gin impacted a whole nation's history. Economic vocabulary including supply, demand, and the law of unintended consequences is illustrated in this lesson.

National History Standard: Topic 4:8; Era 4:2

THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

Interesting primary sources demonstrate the Expedition's anticipated challenges. How would you plan a journey without having knowledge of the terrain, native population, or length of trip? Students analyze decisions made by expedition leaders based on this lack of information.

National History Standard: Topic 1:2, Topic 2:3; Era 4:1

DOCUMENTED RIGHTS (Elementary)

From the Amistad case to Brown v Board of Education, amendments and court battles have defined our civil rights. This lesson, which looks at a sampling of some of the most interesting or pivotal, will help students see our progress across multiple eras.

National History Standard: Across Multiple Eras

WESTWARD EXPANSION: THE INVENTIONS THAT WON THE WEST

There were significant inventions and innovations that made Westward Expansion a possibility. This lesson shows the patents and uses the economic Law of Unintended Consequences of each discovery to practice historical analysis and interpretation.

National History Standard: Topic 3:5 and 4:8; Era 4:1 and 4:2

INCREASED TENSIONS WITH THE INDIANS

The Sioux Treaty of 1868 is the basis for this lesson. Even though this treaty was to keep the Sioux on the Black Hills reservation, students find out what happens when gold is discovered in the Black Hills and the miners demand protection from the United States Army.

National History Standard: Topic 4:7; Era 6:7

AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

By the end of the Civil War, ten percent of the Union soldiers were black men. From different pay scales to different prisoner of war treatment, the documents will show a fight for equal rights.

National History Standard: Era 5:2

TELLING THE STORY OF THE CIVIL WAR THROUGH PHOTOGRAPHY

Photography was just in its infancy when the Civil War came along. Luckily photographs caught scenes of camp life, routines, before, and after battles. Questions can be answered and raised based on these photos. Students will analyze interesting photos that will uncover a mystery.

National History Standard: Era 5:2

MIDDLE and HIGH SCHOOL (6 - 12):

Length: 45 minutes

CHILD LABOR

Students will analyze photos by Lewis Hine, a photographer for the National Child Labor Committee. These photos helped raise awareness and were instrumental for the fight for tougher child labor laws.

National History Standard: Era 6:1

WOMEN SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR

From Harriet Tubman to women who hid their gender, women were on the battlefield fighting for their respective governments. Primary source documents tell the story of a few of these women from a time where women were thought to be frail, subordinate, and passive.

National History Standard: Era 5:2

JACKIE ROBINSON: THE GAME CHANGER

Before Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in baseball's major league, he championed against Jim Crow laws in the military. Second Lieutenant Jack Roosevelt Robinson's general court-martial for refusing to move to the back of the bus at a military base foreshadows future events in America's racial history. Hands-on documents from the National Archives will let the students discover that a baseball legend was a civil rights leader as well.

National History Standard: Era 9:4

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Primary source documents (including photos) illustrate examples of FDR's War on the Great Depression. The Four Freedoms will be reviewed and compared to Norman Rockwell's artistic version.

National History Standard: Era 8:1

DOCUMENTED RIGHTS, DOCUMENTED WRONGS (MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL)

From the Amistad case to Brown v Board of Education, amendments and court battles have defined our civil rights. This lesson, which looks at a sampling of some of the most interesting or pivotal, will help students see our progress across multiple eras.

National History Standard: Across Multiple Eras

THE HOMEFRONT IN WORLD WAR I: FIGHTING WITH FOOD AND ENEMY ALIEN REGISTRATIONS

In World War I, the women sacrificed the way they fixed dinner as their patriotic duty. This lesson will also have an interactive analysis of documents that shows why almost 6000 Kansans had to register as Enemy Aliens.

BLACK CODES TO JIM CROW

With the 1883 repeal of the Civil Rights Act of 1875, black codes started being written and enforced across the states (not just in the South). This lesson shows the progress and analyzes the legislation of the Reconstruction era.

National History Standards: Era 5:3