



AMERICA

The Story of Us

Dear Educator,

From the earliest days of European settlement in the New World, Americans from all backgrounds have recorded their stories and attempted to make sense of their place in history. *America The Story of Us* – airing on April 25, 2010 on HISTORY™ – is a landmark television endeavor that combines CGI technology and film images to provide a fascinating look at the stories of the people, events, and innovations that forged our nation. It will provide you with an unprecedented opportunity to bring our nation's history to life for your students.

A 12-part series airing over 5 weeks, *America The Story of Us* is designed to initiate a national conversation about the American past – a conversation that can involve you, your students, and their families.

HISTORY has partnered with Young Minds Inspired (YMI) to bring you this valuable instructional program, which builds on important themes from the series to help your students connect with and envision our country's past, and consider their place in that ever-evolving story.

Although these materials are protected by copyright, you may make as many copies as you need for use in your classroom. We encourage you to share them with other teachers in your school. In addition to a teacher's guide and four reproducible student activity masters, there is a special take-home Family Viewing Guide that will enrich the viewing experience for your students and their families, as well as an announcement of a contest that could earn the winning educator a cash prize for developing your own innovative American history lesson plan. We invite and encourage you to enter! To learn more about this contest and access a wealth of curriculum resources, visit us online at www.history.com/classroom.

We hope you will find these materials as engaging as the amazing story of America that will come to life this April on HISTORY.

Sincerely,



Dr. Libby O'Connell
Chief Historian and SVP, Corporate Outreach
HISTORY





Program Objectives

- To engage students in learning about the amazing stories and remarkable people who populate the history of our country.
- To introduce students to the innovations – in communications, technology, and the environment – that have shaped our history.
- To encourage students to delve deeper into their own explorations of American history to engage them in helping to shape its future.

Target Audience

This program has been designed for students in middle school and high school history and social studies classes.

Program Components

- This teacher's resource guide.
- Four reproducible student activity masters.
- A colorful timeline wall poster for your classroom.
- An 8-page Family Viewing Guide for each student in your class.

How to Use This Guide

Review the activities in conjunction with the teacher's guide, then schedule them into your classroom lessons. Encourage students to share the experience of viewing *America The Story of Us* with their families as you distribute the Family Viewing Guide for them to take home. Photocopy and distribute the four activity masters, and display the timeline poster prominently.

National Standards for History and Social Studies

The activities in this teaching kit address the following Standards in Historical Thinking in the National Standards for History:

Standard 2: Historical Comprehension

- 2I. Draw upon visual, literary, and musical sources including:
- (a) photographs, paintings, cartoons, and architectural drawings;
 - (b) novels, poetry, and plays; and
 - (c) folk and popular classical music, to clarify, illustrate, or elaborate upon information presented in historical narrative.

Standard 3: Historical Analysis and Interpretation

- 3C. Analyze cause-and-effect relationships, bearing in mind multiple causation including:
- (a) the importance of the individual in history;
 - (b) the influence of ideas, human interests, and beliefs; and
 - (c) the role of chance, the accidental and the irrational.
- 3J. Hypothesize the influence of the past, including both the limitations and the opportunities made possible by past decisions.

Standard 4: Historical Research Capabilities

- 4B. Obtain historical data from a variety of sources, including: library and museum collections, historic sites, historical photos, journals, diaries, eyewitness accounts, newspapers, and the like.

The activities in this teaching kit address the following National Standards for Social Studies:

Standard II: Time, Continuity, and Change

- **Middle Grades.** Identify and use key concepts such as chronology, causality, change, conflict, and complexity to explain, analyze, and show connections among patterns of historical change and continuity.
- **High School.** Apply key concepts such as time, chronology, causality, change, conflict, and complexity to explain, analyze, and show connections among patterns of historical change and continuity.

Standard VIII: Science, Technology, and Society

- **Middle Grades.** Examine and describe the influence of culture on scientific and technological choices and advancement, such as transportation, medicine, and warfare.
- **High School.** Make judgments about how science and technology have transformed the physical world and human society and our understanding of time, space, place, and human-environment interactions.



Resources

- HISTORY – www.history.com and www.history.com/classroom
- Smithsonian National Museum of American History – <http://americanhistory.si.edu>
- National History Day – www.nhd.org
- National Council for History Education – www.nche.net
- National History Education Clearinghouse – <http://teachinghistory.org>
- Young Minds Inspired – www.ymiclassroom.com



A Word About Primary Sources

Where possible, the activities in this guide direct students to review primary sources as part of their research. Primary sources are original records created at the time historical events occurred or well after events in the form of memoirs and oral histories.

They include such objects as letters, manuscripts, journals, newspapers, photographs, and audio and video recordings. Here are three major online collections of primary sources that relate to American history:

- Library of Congress American Memory Collection – www.memory.loc.gov
- National Archives 100 Milestone Documents in American History – www.ourdocuments.gov
- University of Michigan Making of America Library – <http://moa.umdl.umich.edu>



Activity 1

A Story of Innovation

This activity is designed to introduce *America The Story of Us* to your students and to highlight its emphasis on innovation. Before starting this activity, ask students to discuss the concepts of innovation and invention and to note the differences between these terms. Can someone be an innovator and not an inventor? Are inventors always innovators? This discussion can help frame this activity and sharpen students' critical thinking skills as they watch this series. Also, discuss the value of using primary sources when doing historical or any other kind of research. As an example, encourage students to visit www.constitution.org/primarysources/electric.html and review *Observations and Suppositions Towards Forming a New Hypothesis for Explaining the Several Phenomena of Thunder Gusts (1749)*. These are the insights that led to Benjamin Franklin's famous kite experimentation.

Once your students have completed the matching quiz, review their answers and discuss the significance of each "new idea" to the evolution of our country. Encourage your students to challenge their parents and other family members to complete the matching quiz, to view the series together, and to look for the stories of many of these people as they view the series. You may also wish them to choose one of the individuals on the sheet for further research.

Answer Key:

1-D, 2-F, 3-G, 4-I, 5-H, 6-B, 7-C, 8-J, 9-E, 10-A



Activity 2

Communications Innovations

In preparation for introducing your students to Paul Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre, you may want to review the analysis of the image at www.bostonmassacre.net/gravure.htm. After your students consider the differences between the scene as shown by the engraving and the testimony of eye witnesses, you may want to introduce a discussion about how today's mass media can shape the message it sends by how it manages the information it provides. For example, you might want to ask your students to find contrasting examples of political perspective as heard on major news networks such as Fox News and CNN or found in major newspapers such as the *Wall Street Journal* or the *Washington Post*.

The second part of this activity provides an opportunity for students to follow their interests as they do some historical research. Encourage them to use primary sources when possible, and provide time for them to share what they learn.



Activity 3

Technological Innovations

Depending on your students' level of knowledge, you may wish to provide some background on Henry David Thoreau and his experiment at Walden Pond as part of the introduction to this activity. You might want to point out that, while the railroad was a symbol of the wonders and advantages of technological progress, Thoreau appeared to be annoyed by its encroachment upon the peace and solitude he found at Walden Pond and that, while we might find such technology reflective of the pace at which we live today, to Thoreau it represented a complete breach of his quality of life. He wrote: "The whistle of the locomotive penetrates my woods summer and winter, sounding like the scream of a hawk sailing over some farmer's yard..." In Thoreau's view, rather than giving people more freedom, trains – like other advances in technology – restricted their freedom by binding them to fixed train schedules and routes.

The second part of this activity provides an opportunity for students to follow their interests as they do some historical research. Encourage them to use primary sources when possible, and provide time for them to share what they learn.



Activity 4

Environmental Transformations

To enhance your students' experience, you might want to play recordings of several of Woody Guthrie's songs as they review the written lyrics. You can access some of them, along with the lyrics, on the Woody Guthrie website at www.woodyguthrie.org/livewirepressrelease.htm#track. The site also contains a recording of Guthrie talking about himself and his background and additional information that your students might find of interest.

The second part of this activity provides an opportunity for students to follow their interests as they do some historical research. Encourage them to use primary sources when possible, and provide time for them to share what they learn.



A Story of Innovation



America *The Story of Us*, airing on HISTORY™ this April, tells the extraordinary story of how America was invented. In each episode we revisit moments where ingenious Americans used new ideas and new innovations to overcome challenges and forge ahead – from the communications mediums that united us as a people, to the technology that made our lives easier and our nation more prosperous, to the ways in which we interacted with our environment.

From the earliest days when Europeans settled the new world, to the events that led to rebellion and American independence, to the westward expansion, to the great internal conflict that was the Civil War, to the rise of our great cities, to the defining moments of our post-World War II nation, *America The Story of Us* shows us where we started, how we evolved, what has endured, and what has changed during the past 400 years.

How much do you know about the people whose new ideas helped our country grow and change into the vibrant and diverse nation that exists today? Write the letter of each innovation in the space in front of the person who was responsible for it. (Note: While some matches may seem easy, a little research may be needed to match some of the others!)

Innovator	Innovation
1. ___ Robert Oppenheimer	A. Flash photography
2. ___ Thomas Edison	B. Bessemer steel converter
3. ___ Eli Whitney	C. Steamboat
4. ___ Mary Dixon Kies	D. Manhattan Project
5. ___ Paul Revere	E. Noise reduction system for elevated railroads
6. ___ Andrew Carnegie	F. Electric light bulb
7. ___ Robert Fulton	G. Cotton gin
8. ___ DeWitt Clinton	H. Copperplate engraving
9. ___ Mary Walton	I. Patented process to improve hat making
10. ___ Jacob Riis	J. Erie Canal

★ As you watch *America The Story of Us* with your family, look for the stories of some of these people and others whose ideas and innovations helped our country to grow and change and consider how they have helped to shape the lives we live today.

The Primary Source...

Benjamin Franklin was a man of many talents. He was, among other things, a politician, a philosopher, a printer and publisher, a scientist, and an inventor. You have probably read about how he experimented with the electrical nature of lightning by flying a kite with a metal key attached during a thunderstorm. You can read some of the notes that Franklin made as he thought about this phenomenon – *Observations and Suppositions Towards Forming a New Hypothesis for Explaining the Several Phenomena of Thunder Gusts* (1749) – at www.constitution.org/primarysources/electric.html. (Be sure to read what he said in Notes 43 and 44!)



National Portrait Gallery, London

What comes next? Which innovators and innovations of today do you think will have the greatest influence on the American story in the years to come?

Communications Innovations

Throughout the history of our country, innovations in the way people communicated and shared the news of the day played a significant role in shaping popular opinion – and in changing the course of our history.

In Episode 1 of *America The Story of Us*, we watch as 4,000 British troops move into Boston – a daunting presence in a city with a total population of only 16,000. We hear the shot ring out that will move America one step closer to war with England. We see the panic – and the violence – that ensues. We see the body of Crispus Attucks – a runaway slave and the first casualty of the American Revolution who was immortalized as “the first to defy, the first to die” – lying lifeless in the street.



Deemed the Boston Massacre by a local printer, political radical, and skilled practitioner of the new technology of engraving by the name of Paul Revere, this terrible event may never have risen to the level of importance it did except for one thing: Revere’s engraving of the event, titled “The Bloody Massacre perpetrated

in King-Street, Boston, on March 5th, 1770, by a party of the 29th Regt.,” which was published in the *Boston Gazette*. Within days it was spread by the news media, and it became the topic of conversation throughout most of America.

Take a look at that famous engraving. You can find it at www.masshist.org/online/query3.cfm?queryID=2.

What do you see in the image, and how would you describe the event that it depicts?

The Primary Source...

The trials of the British captain and the eight enlisted men who were involved in this episode proved to be two of the longest in Colonial history, and they became landmarks in American legal history. To learn more about the Boston Massacre Trial and to read copies of the depositions of the witnesses to the event, go to www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/bostonmassacre/bostonmassacre.html.

How does Paul Revere’s image compare with the testimony of the witnesses? Having viewed the engraving and read the depositions, how would you describe what happened that day in Boston? Use the back of this paper to organize your thoughts in preparation for a class discussion.

 **As you view the episodes of *America The Story of Us* with your family, look for other examples of innovations in communications. Keep a list of them and, when you have seen all 12 episodes, choose one innovation that you would like to learn more about. We’ve listed a few below to help you get started.**

Innovations in Communications

- **Episode 5:** The *telegraph* is used to spread the news of Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation.
- **Episode 7:** Jacob Riis uses *flash photography* to take the first photos of a New York tenement.
- **Episode 9:** *Radio* broadcasts accounts of the Louis-Schmeling boxing matches.

Of all the communications innovations that exist today – text messaging and Twitter, for example – which do you think is the most effective? Why?

What do you think will be the next great innovation in communications, and what effect do you think it will have on this country?

Technological Innovations

As Episode 6 of *America The Story of Us* opens, we see the faces of Chinese laborers, fugitives from poverty and hunger at home, lured to our shores by news of the California gold rush, but driven by prejudice and discrimination out of the mines and into the brutal and backbreaking work of building a railroad through the Sierra Nevada mountains.



We meet Theodore Judah, a railroad engineer from Connecticut who has come to California to build the Sacramento Valley Railroad, the first railroad line west of the Missouri River. We watch as Scottish chemist James Howden develops the formula for nitroglycerin, the powerful explosive that will allow workers to blast through the hard rock of the mountains and complete the Transcontinental Railroad, making it possible to travel from New York to San Francisco in the unprecedented time of just seven days.

What do you think were the most important impacts of the railroad on our developing country? Why? Do you, like Thoreau, think there were drawbacks as well? If so, what were they? Use the back of this paper to make notes in preparation for a class discussion.

★ As you view the episodes of *America The Story of Us*, with your family, look for other examples of technological innovations and the people who made them possible. Keep a list of them and, when you have seen all 12 episodes, choose one innovation that you would like to learn more about. We've listed a few below to help you get started.



The Primary Source...

While most people praised the coming of the railroad as an incredible advancement in transportation technology, American philosopher Henry David Thoreau expressed mixed feelings about the consequences of railroad transportation. He wrote at length about the railroad in Chapter 4 of his book, *Walden*. (You can read the text of that chapter at <http://thoreau.eserver.org/walden04.html>.) Despite his hesitations, Thoreau did acknowledge that railroads had some remarkable benefits.

In that chapter, Thoreau wrote: "Have not men improved somewhat in punctuality since the railroad was invented? Do they not talk and think faster in the depot than they did in the stage-office?"

What do you think Thoreau meant when he linked punctuality and speed to the railroad?

Innovations in Technology

- **Episode 8:** The Hamill Brothers' *rotary drill* transforms the Texas oil fields.
- **Episode 9:** Civil engineer Frank Crowe builds the Hoover Dam, bringing *hydroelectric power* to the West.
- **Episode 10:** The versatile workhorse known as the *jeep* helps make the U.S. infantry more mobile.

What do you think will be the next great innovation in technology, and what effect do you think it will have on this country?

Environmental Transformations

Throughout our history, the interactions between Americans and the environment have had a significant impact on our country. As *America The Story of Us* begins, we see the starving colonists and broken-down huts of the failed Jamestown settlement. The colonists, who were unprepared for the challenges they would face and who failed to grow food or trade with their Native American neighbors, suffered terrible hardships in Jamestown's early years. As the series unfolds, we see the young nation expand when brave individuals such as Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explore and chart the wilderness to the west. We see steamboats transform the Mississippi River into a major artery for trade throughout the Midwest. We watch as Americans endure the Great Depression and nature once again gains the upper hand as the rains dry up and the once-fertile plains turn into a giant Dust Bowl.



The hardships endured by Americans who experienced life in the Dust Bowl were immortalized by an Oklahoma-born folk singer by the name of Woodrow Wilson (Woodie) Guthrie. His songs – which reflected his desire to give voice to those who had suffered so much – attracted widespread public attention. Take a look at the lyrics of one of Woody Guthrie's songs – “Dust Storm Disaster,” also known as “The Great Dust Storm.” You will find them at www.woodyguthrie.org/Lyrics/Dust_Storm_Disaster.htm.

In your own words, describe the picture that Woody Guthrie paints with the lyrics to that song.

The Primary Source...

Dorothea Lange was a photographer who is best known for her chronicles of the Great Depression and for her photographs of migratory farm workers. Her most famous photograph is known as “Migrant Mother.” You can view some of her photographs at www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/lange/index.html. Which of Lange's images do you find to be the most moving? What story does it tell? Can you relate the images in Lange's photographs to the images Woody Guthrie invoked in his songs? You can use the back of this paper to make some notes.



★ As you view the episodes of *America The Story of Us* with your family, look for other examples of ways in which Americans' transformations of the environment helped to shape our history. Keep a list of them and, when you have seen all 12 episodes, choose one example that you would like to learn more about. We've listed a few below to help you get started.

Transforming the Environment

- Episode 3: Pioneers build cabins and *stake claims* on land in Indiana.
- Episode 4: Workers dig out more than 11 million cubic yards of earth and rock to construct the *Erie Canal*.
- Episode 6: *Barbed wire fences* parcel up homesteads in Kansas and Nebraska, breaking up the open range.

Throughout U.S. history, many notable innovations have had the goal of controlling or conquering nature. Today, Americans have become more focused on finding ways to live harmoniously with the natural world. What do you think the future holds for our environment? Can you think of examples of environmental innovations or “green” technology?

Six nights that will change the way you see America

A FAMILY VIEWING GUIDE TO
AMERICA
The Story of Us

A landmark series that captures the people and events that forged the American nation...



THE ADVENTURE BEGINS
SUNDAY APRIL 25 9/8c



HISTORY™ IS PROUD TO BRING *AMERICA THE STORY OF US* to the airwaves this April, telling the story of the connections and continuities that have shaped the course of U.S. history. Each hour-long episode moves through a vital chapter in the American past. We encourage you to view this series as a family, discuss its meaning, and connect the stories to your own local and family history – because this truly is the story of all of us.

Episode 1: Rise of the Patriots

The founding of Jamestown and Plymouth, the hardships of the early colonies, the arrival of Africans and the spread of slavery, interactions with Native Americans, and rising tensions with the British...

Key Events

- John Rolfe arrives in Jamestown in the spring of 1609 with something that will change the world – tobacco seeds.

★ **The Plymouth pilgrims have not come to America to make a profit. They have come to escape persecution and build a new society according to their religious principles.**



- In 1621, the Plymouth colonists and Wampanoag Indians share an autumn harvest feast. Today, this gathering is remembered as the first Thanksgiving.
- Some 250,000 captives from west and central Africa are transported to America. Tragically, slavery based on race becomes one of the primary forms of labor in the colonies.
- Tensions develop between the colonists and the British government over rising taxes and lack of political representation.
- In early March, 1770, the event that came to be known as the Boston Massacre moves America one step closer to war with England.

★ **The Jamestown settlers hope to make their fortune plundering the abundant resources of America. But in Virginia, they've found none of the treasures they hoped for: no silk, no spices, no valuable medicinal plants – and no gold.**

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

On September 5, 1774, 56 delegates from 12 of the 13 colonies meet in Philadelphia to debate their response to British coercion. The birth of American democracy, this is the _____

(Answer on page 8)

Episode 2: Revolution

The sparks of rebellion, the Declaration of Independence, and the drama of the American Revolution. George Washington and his troops pave the way for a new nation...

Key Events

- Frontiersman Daniel Morgan and his Pennsylvania rifles help to turn the tide of the Revolution; guerilla warfare challenges British military tradition.
- The winter encampment at Valley Forge tests the strength and courage of Washington's troops.
- On October 14, 1781, after 6 years and some 30,000 American lives lost, the British surrender at Yorktown.

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

Robert Townsend was one of George Washington's most important espionage agents. One of the ways he protected the information he was passing on was by using _____.

(Answer on page 8)

Episode 3: Westward

The Westward migration; confrontations with Native Americans, the Spanish, and the French; the discovery of gold; and the battle to dominate the American landscape...



**In March
1775, Daniel**

**Boone, a hunter from
Pennsylvania, leads a
band of frontiersmen
through the
Appalachian forest
on a mission that
will change America
forever.**

Key Events

- In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase adds the former French and Spanish lands between the Mississippi and the Rockies to the young nation.
- Steamboats transform the Midwest, revolutionizing trade and settlement.
- The battle of the Alamo is avenged and, in May 1836, the Republic of Texas is born.
- President Jackson's Indian removal policy forces the Cherokee Nation to relinquish its lands east of the Mississippi and migrate to Oklahoma. Their devastating journey is known as the Trail of Tears.

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

_____ is the rallying cry for Texas independence.

(Answer on page 8)



Episode 4: Seeds of War

A revolution in commerce and industry, rising discord between the North and the South because of slavery, and the Civil War looms...

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

New York Governor DeWitt Clinton champions what becomes the most profitable venture in American history. It is the _____.

(Answer on page 8)

★ **In the South, the cotton boom carries a heavy burden...every 100 acres of the crop needs 10 to 20 slaves to plant and pick it.**

Key Events

- The American Industrial Revolution is born.
- In the 1840s and 1850s, Frederick Douglass becomes an important leader of the anti-slavery movement.
- America descends into Civil War in 1861; this conflict would become the costliest in U.S. history in terms of damage and lives lost.



Episode 5: Civil War

President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, former slaves join the Union army in droves, the Union prevails by 1865, and America is poised for unprecedented growth.

★ **"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal"...**

– *The Gettysburg Address, 1863*

Key Events

- The telegraph provides the Union forces with a commanding communications advantage.
- Robert E. Lee is defeated by General Meade's Army of the Potomac at the Battle of Gettysburg.
- Newspapers and the new technology of photography help sway public support for the Union forces.
- After the Civil War, slavery officially comes to an end throughout the U.S. and more than four million slaves are freed.

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

_____, a former slave and the founder and guiding force behind Alabama's Tuskegee Institute, becomes recognized as the nation's foremost black educator.

(Answer on page 8)

Emancipation

Episode 6: Conquering the Plains

Railroads connect the coasts, land speculators and industrialists remake the country's vast Plains, and the West is transformed...

Key Events

- The Homestead Act of 1862 offers heads of households 160 acres of prairie land free, provided they build a house and stay for five years.
- The railroad brings hunters to the Plains. In just one year, 1873, they kill more than five million bison; with the destruction of bison herds, Native Americans in the West face starvation.
- On June 25, 1876, General George Custer and 210 of his cavalymen are killed by Cheyenne and Sioux warriors at Little Bighorn.
- In 1890, the American Census Bureau declares the frontier closed; all available settlement land is taken.

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

Nebraska farmer Joseph Gliddens becomes one of the richest men in America with his invention of _____, an inexpensive and easy way to fence the land.

(Answer on page 8)

★ **The railroad linking this vast nation is the greatest engineering project since the Great Wall of China.**

Episode 7: City

A new city of steel arises from the ashes of the 1871 Chicago fire, and new arrivals pass through the immigration center on Ellis Island...

Key Events

- Newspaperman Joseph Pulitzer launches a campaign to fund building the base for the Statue of Liberty.
- The photographs of Jacob Riis draw attention to the deplorable conditions in New York City slums.
- Thomas Edison perfects the electric light bulb.
- On March 25, 1911, 146 workers die in the Triangle Factory fire, the deadliest workplace disaster in New York history up to that date.

★ **Skyscrapers are the great American invention.**



Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

This Scottish immigrant organizes the company that launches the steel industry. His name is _____

(Answer on page 8)

Episode 8: Boom

World War I comes to an end in 1918, African Americans migrate north, and prohibition creates a thriving market for bootleg liquor...

Key Events

- The Hamill brothers transform the face of the Texas oilfields with their rotary drill.
- William Mulholland builds the 233-mile aqueduct that brings water from the eastern Sierras to Los Angeles.
- Henry Ford introduces the Model T in 1908.
- Tensions between African Americans and whites culminate in the Chicago race riot of 1919.

★ **The evangelical cries against the moral evils of alcohol are joined by calls from social improvers concerned about the plight of the poor.**

Episode 9: Bust

The stock market crashes, the Great Depression ensues, and Roosevelt introduces The New Deal...



Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

Rising 726 feet above the raging waters of the _____,

the dam that bears his name is called by Herbert Hoover “the greatest engineering work of its character ever attempted by the hand of man.” (Answer on page 8)

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

By 1917 America had become the largest producer of _____ in the world.

(Answer on page 8)

Key Events

- Civil engineer Frank Crowe leads the crew that builds the Hoover Dam.
- In 1927, driller Ernest “Bill” Reynolds begins sculpting the faces of four presidents onto South Dakota’s Mount Rushmore.
- By 1935, despite the Depression, there are more than 20 million radio sets in America.
- On June 22, 1938, 70 million people tune in to the radio broadcast of the historic rematch between boxers Joe Louis, the grandson of slaves, and German champion Max Schmeling.

★ **In 1932, 273,000 American families lose their homes through foreclosure. Shantytowns of the homeless are called “Hoovervilles,” ironically referencing President Herbert Hoover, who was blamed by many Americans for not doing enough to solve the problems unleashed by the Great Depression.**

Episode 10: America at War

World War II reignites the engines of the U.S. economy and changes American society forever...

★ **With Pearl Harbor as a catalyst, the U.S. enters World War II in December of 1941. America must mobilize both men and machines.**



Key Events

- On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor leaves 2,403 dead, 188 destroyed planes, and a crippled Pacific Fleet that includes eight damaged or destroyed battleships.
- Boeing increases production of the B-17 bomber, known as the Flying Fortress.
- D-Day – June 6, 1944 – is the biggest single military operation the world has ever seen.
- On July 16, 1945, the first explosion of the atomic bomb ushers in the Atomic Age.

Family Challenge:

Do You Know?

Robert Oppenheimer was the scientific director for the _____, which developed the atomic bomb.

(Answer on page 8)

Episodes 11 & 12: Then and Now

In the final two episodes of this epic series, some of our nation's most prominent leaders and personalities reflect on the defining moments of post-World War II America – including the Cold War, the space race, the Civil Rights movement, the Vietnam War, Watergate, and September 11. A fitting culmination is the swearing in of Barack Obama as the first African American president.



Then and Now provides a look at what has endured, and what has changed, during 400 years of American history. After watching this program, make your own list of the most important people and events in U.S. history. Who is on your list, and why?



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Answer Key to Family Challenge: Do You Know?

Episode 1: First Continental Congress, Episode 2: invisible ink, Episode 3:
"Remember the Alamo!", Episode 4: Erie Canal, Episode 5: Booker T. Washington,
Episode 6: barbed wire, Episode 7: Andrew Carnegie, Episode 8: oil, Episode 9:
Colorado River, Episode 10: Manhattan Project

AMERICA

The Story of Us

Six nights that will change the way you see America



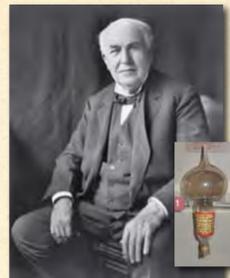
THE ADVENTURE BEGINS
SUNDAY APRIL 25 9/8c



1803
The Louisiana Purchase expands our young nation.



1844
The Lowell Female Labor Reform Association becomes one of the first American labor groups organized by and for women.



1879
Thomas Edison's electric light bulb revolutionizes America.



1899
Scottish immigrant Andrew Carnegie forms Carnegie Steel.



1916
The great migration of African Americans from the South to the North begins.



1929
The Wall Street Crash wipes out \$30 billion of the value of shares on the Stock Exchange.



1957
The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. helps found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.



1972
Five men are arrested trying to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate Hotel.

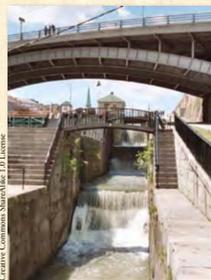


2009
Barack Obama becomes the first African American president of the United States.

1609
English colonists settle in Jamestown.



1825
The Erie Canal links Lake Erie and the Hudson River.



1861
The Civil War begins.



1890
Some 300 Lakota men, women, and children are massacred at Wounded Knee.



1914
World War I begins.

1932
Hoover Dam is completed.



1944
The D-Day Invasion; 160,000 Allied troops land on the beaches of Normandy.



1965
The first American combat troops arrive in Vietnam.



2001
The terrorist attacks of September 11 change America.



1775
The Revolutionary War begins.



1886
The Statue of Liberty is dedicated.



THE ADVENTURE BEGINS
SUNDAY APRIL 25 9/8c

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