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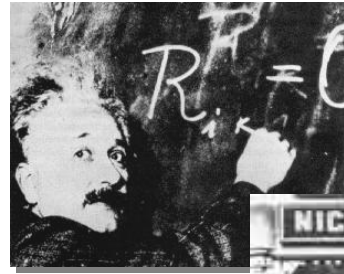
WITNESS TO HISTORY: DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD (1900-1909)

AMBROSE VIDEO PUBLISHING

1999

Grade Levels: 10-13+

52 minutes



DESCRIPTION

Vintage film clips highlight twelve historic events during the first decade of the 20th century. Covers political turmoil, wars, scientific advances, inventions, and entertainment.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Subject Area: Historical Understanding

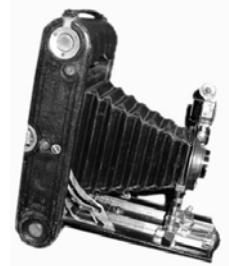
- Standard: Understands the historical perspective
 - Benchmark: Analyzes the effects specific decisions had on history and studies how things might have been different in the absence of those decisions
 - Benchmark: Understands how the past affects our private lives and society in general

Subject Area: World History

- Standard: Understands reform, revolution, and social change in the world economy of the early 20th century
 - Benchmark: Understands elements of the South African (Anglo-Boer) War (e.g., the causes, course, and consequences of the war for Boers, British, and African populations; the degree to which it was an example of "total war;" the attitude of the British toward non-British people and colonial troops at the same time of the Boer War)
 - Benchmark: Understands how the past affects our private lives and society in general

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

1. To recapture events from 1900 to 1909.
2. To observe the effects certain milestones had on society as a whole.
3. To study the political turmoil and military conflicts in America and abroad during the 1900s.
4. To review technological advances of the decade.
5. To present people and events that were newsworthy during the 1900s.



VOCABULARY

1. Albert Einstein
2. the Boer War
3. the Boxer Rebellion
4. Brownie camera
5. cinematograph
6. daguerreotype
7. George Eastman
8. Guglielmo Marconi
9. Henry Ford
10. imperialism
11. Kodak camera
12. Leon Czolgosz
13. Manchu Dynasty
14. nickelodeon
15. Orville Wright
16. Queen Victoria
17. the Russo-Japanese War
18. theory of relativity
19. tintype
20. Wilbur Wright
21. William McKinley



AFTER SHOWING

Discussion Items and Questions

1. Who was George Eastman and what was his invention that changed the world? What were the names of the first two cameras he invented? Which one was designed to be "easy and inexpensive"?
2. What was the first major war to erupt in the new century? Why was it called The Boxer Rebellion? What did the "Boxers" believe was happening in China? From what happening were they trying to prevent? What religious group was targeted? What was the name of the last Chinese dynasty to rule before China became a republic?
3. Who was the longest reigning monarch in British history? Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. This marriage resulted in nine children. How did their children's foreign marriages benefit Britain? What was meant by "the sun never sets on the British empire"?
4. Who was the 25th president of the United States? Explain the circumstances surrounding his death. What was the name of his assassin? What Republican president assumed the presidency after McKinley was shot, was reelected to a second term and later ran for an unsuccessful third term as a third-party candidate?
5. For what was Guglielmo Marconi known? Discuss how his obsession with sending radio signals across the Atlantic changed the world and brought about the dawn of the radio age as we know it today. Discuss how this achievement influenced the saving of over 700 passengers aboard the Titanic.
6. What is the name of the war in which there was an armed conflict between Britain and the two Boer republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State in South Africa? How were the military forces of the Boers different from those of the British?
7. Horse-drawn carriages were replaced by what invention? Who was the automobile producer that made this happen? Did the majority of people own cars as they do today? How did Ford's innovative production techniques improve the standard of living for the workers?
8. What were the names of the famous brothers who powered the first airplane flight at Kittyhawk, N.C.? Why did they choose Kittyhawk? What part of the design of the airplane did they discover was the most important in the balancing of the aircraft?



9. Where did the first movie theater open in America? What were nickel theaters called back then? Discuss what types of films were shown when theaters first opened. In what ways did going to the movies influence our culture?
10. Einstein was best known for the theory of relativity. What is his *theory of relativity*? What is Einstein's mass-energy relation of $E=mc^2$? How did both of these relate to the atomic bomb?
11. Where did one of the most destructive earthquakes in history occur in 1906? Not only was the earthquake disastrous, but it caused what other catastrophe to occur? What resource was depleted that caused more destruction?



Applications and Activities

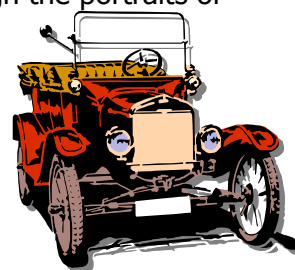
1. Have students experiment making a camera from a recycled potato chip can. The following are items you will need: empty potato chip can with plastic lid (which the inside has been cleaned), marker, ruler, utility knife, thumbtack or pushpin, masking tape, aluminum foil, scissors, and a bright sunny day. Then follow these steps:
 - a. Draw a line with the marker all the way around the can, about 2 inches up from the bottom. Using the utility knife, cut along the line so the tube is in two pieces.
 - b. Put the plastic lid onto the shorter piece. Put the longer piece back on top. Tape all the pieces together.
 - c. To keep light out of the tube, use a piece of aluminum foil that is about 1 foot long. Tape one end of the foil to the tube. Wrap the foil all the way around the tube twice, then tape the loose edge of the foil closed. If you have extra foil at the top, just tuck it neatly inside the tube.
 - d. The shorter bottom piece has a metal end. With a thumbtack, make a hole in the center of the metal.
 - e. Go outside on a sunny day. Close one eye and hold the tube up to your other eye. You want the inside of the tube to be as dark as possible—so cup your hands around the opening of the tube if you need to. Look around the schoolyard or your backyard. The lid makes a screen that shows you upside-down color pictures.
 - f. Hold your hand below the tube and move it very slowly upward. Your hand is moving up, but you will see its shadow move down the screen.

Discuss how the camera you made works. Try pointing your camera at a brightly lit bouquet of flowers. What happens? Why?
2. How much time do you spend at your computer or watching TV? When was the last time you used a microwave oven? Try to imagine going through a day without these items. The uses of all of these are made possible because of technologies developed in the 20th century. This activity lets you go back through the century to find out when everyday items such as these first appeared in homes.
3. Divide the class into two groups. One group lists ways people lived before the automobile and the other group lists ways people lived after the automobile. Compare the two lists to determine ways in which the automobile had life-changing effects. Discuss how it changed cities and family life.
4. Have students create a letter from Wilbur and Orville Wright to a possible manufacturer of their planes explaining what their flyer is and what it can do.

5. Ask the students the following questions:
 - a. Have you ever flown in an airplane? Allow students to share some of their experiences.
 - b. How does flying help people?
 - c. What do you think travel would be like without airplanes? Explain.
6. Have the deaf or hard of hearing students discuss how captioning has improved their movie-going experiences. Have students list some of their favorite movies and tell why they are their favorites.
7. Research the life and background of Einstein. Have students create a poster which reviews Einstein's scientific theories which revolutionized the world's understanding of the laws of nature.
8. The great San Francisco earthquake of 1906 surprisingly led to unexpected benefits in political ethics and building standards. Have students discuss what were these benefits. Discuss the state of current political ethics and building standards.

SUMMARY

Documents the political turmoil, horrors of war, medical breakthroughs, scientific advancements and social upheaval that made this century a critical and turbulent period in human history. The program traces the global milestones of this era through the portraits of the events that shook our world and changed our lives forever.



RELATED RESOURCES



Captioned Media Program

- Albert Einstein #2249
- Heroes of Science #8756
- Witness to History: Days That Shook the World (1930-1939) #9483
- The Wright Stuff #3684



World Wide Web

The following Web sites complement the contents of this guide; they were selected by professionals who have experience in teaching deaf and hard of hearing students. Every effort was made to select accurate, educationally relevant, and "kid safe" sites. However, teachers should preview them before use. The U.S. Department of Education, the National Association of the Deaf, and the Captioned Media Program do not endorse the sites and are not responsible for their content.

- **THE GREAT 1906 EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE**

<http://www.sfmuseum.org/1906/06.html>

From the Museum of the City of San Francisco, read accounts of the earthquake from newspaper clippings, eyewitnesses' stories, reports from the fire and police departments; view photographs; and more about this 1906 earthquake.

- **GEORGE EASTMAN HOUSE**

<http://www.eastman.org/home.htm>

This International Museum of Photography and Film presents a biography of George Eastman as well as photographs of his house and gardens.



- **AMERICA'S FIRST LOOK INTO THE CAMERA**

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/daghtml/daghome.html>

From the Library of Congress, its daguerreotype collection consists of more than 725 photographs dating from 1839 to 1864. Presents a time line of the Daguerreian era, glossary of terms, and other information.

- **EINSTEIN—IMAGE AND IMPACT**

<http://www.aip.org/history/einstein/>

Click on one of the images to tour Einstein's life, which start with his formative years to his essay on how he sees the world.

- **U.S. MARCONI MUSEUM**

<http://www.marconiusa.org/index.html>

From "Spark to Space," read who was Guglielmo Marconi, the father of radio.

- **QUEEN VICTORIA'S EMPIRE**

<http://www.pbs.org/empires/victoria/>

Read the history of her reign, how the empire has changed, play "Secrets of the Empire." A PBS site.

- **THE WRIGHT BROTHERS**

<http://www.hfmqv.org/exhibits/wright/>

Read about the Wright Brothers' childhood, their cycle shop, how they developed the world's first airplane, the chronology, and more information.