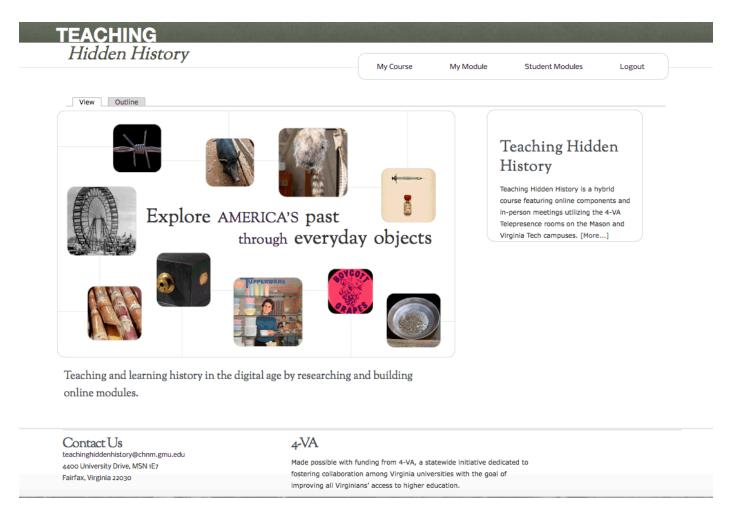
Teaching Hidden History

Course website and samples of student work

Course website



edchnm.gmu.edu/teachinghiddenhistory

Graduate students created online learning modules on a chosen historical topic

TEACHING

Hidden History

My Course

My Module

Student Modules

Logout

Student Modules



The Key to the Civil War



Revealing Nature



Camp Meeting



Virginia Tech and the Great War



Building Cultural Bridges



George Washington's Dream

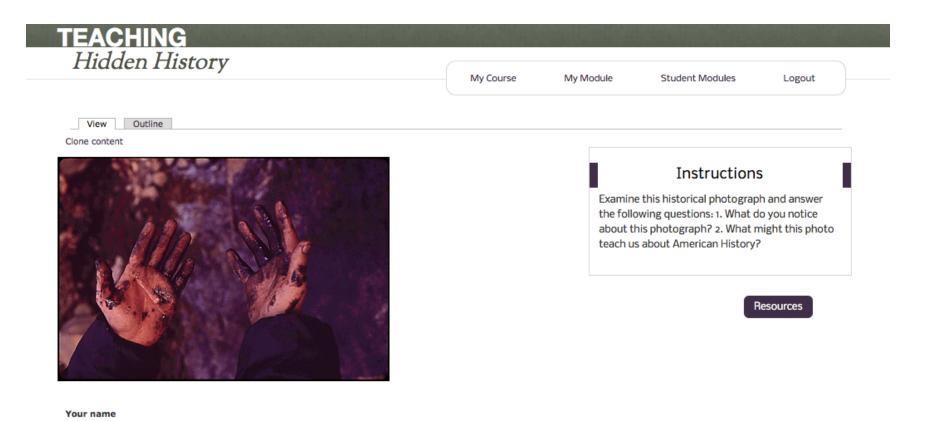


Amos 'n' Andy toy taxi



A New Deal for African Americans

Each module was based on an image or artifact from the past



sleeter1

Students created twelve resources with narrative text to explain the "hidden history" behind their artifact

Oil on Hands



The oil on this man's hands could be a symbol of failed environmental policies. Yet these hands were actually those of an environmental protection worker, cleaning up pollution. Jim Pickerell photographed Preston Sleeger cleaning up a 4,000 gallon oil spill in Stony Run, Maryland during February of 1973. The photograph was not a sensational journalist's coverage of catastrophe, but part of a federal program to document and improve America's environmental landscapes.

America did not always have a concern for protection of the environment. Conservation and proper use of natural resources became important to Progressives between 1890 and the New Deal. But these efforts continued to view nature as a resource to be extracted. How the American public gained an appreciation for landscapes, not just resources, was a story both of and apart from other 1960's protest movements. The social movements built on work to recognize the civil rights of marginalized groups like African Americans, women, Native Americans, and Chicano/as. The movements highlighted America's diversity and the Environmental Movement fit into this effort. Simultaneously, the antiwar protests and counterculture movement rejected some of America's traditional viewpoints on materialism and the Environmental Movement's changing view towards nature embraced these

Finally, scientific advances documenting new dangers influenced the Environmental Movement's policy goals. This dimension separated it from the other social movements based more on a sense of equal justice than scientific evidence. These scientific advances occurred even as scientists invented new chemicals, like DDT and other pesticides described in this module. It is difficult to detect the changed consciousness of Americans toward the environment until in a burst of activity, new protections and agencies realigned national policies.

















