

An activity guide from the Smithsonian and USA TODAY Network.







Highlights of significant, game-changing milestones that inspire, excite, and offer moments of reflection over the Smithsonian's 175-year history.

**\*175**Smithsonian



# HISTORY IS ALWAYS PRESENT

For 175 years, the Smithsonian has fostered discovery, using historic collections, cutting-edge research, in-depth scholarship, and innovative programming to help people learn about themselves and the world around them. As we celebrate our anniversary year, we have partnered with the USA TODAY Network on this educational guide that shines a spotlight on the people, places, objects, and events from some of the nation's pivotal moments that align with our own history.



**Lonnie G. Bunch III**Secretary of the Smithsonian

This chronological look at the Smithsonian's work through the years includes stories about the telephone's invention, art funded by the Works Progress Administration, and the Native American code talkers whose use of their languages to disguise communications during World War I and II saved countless lives. Not simply a look to our past, this collection also invites you to look ahead to our shared future with a vibrant work of Afro-futurist art from the upcoming Futures exhibition at the Arts and Industries Building.

Games and puzzles within will test your knowledge of Smithsonian trivia, allow you to create your own art, and invite you to put yourself in the shoes

of our scientists working to conserve species around the world. As families who have been apart for so long begin to reconnect, the activities in this guide provide people of all ages the opportunity to have fun and learn together once again.

The Smithsonian is a gift to the nation. English scientist James Smithson planted the seed when he enumerated in his will that his fortune should go to the United States to create an institution dedicated to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." He could never have dreamed that it would blossom into this amazing collection of museums, research centers, and education centers with global reach and wideranging impact on contemporary issues.

I commend our talented educators who worked so hard to create this compilation that pays tribute to our history and hints at what is to come. I hope you enjoy these activities that illuminate and inspire, goals that will continue to be central to the Smithsonian's mission for the next 175 years.

1846

2021



SMITHSONIAN GARDENS

"The museum of the past must be set aside, reconstructed, transformed... into a nursery of living thoughts...it should be a house full of ideas."

George Brown Goode, ichthyologist and Smithsonian museum administrator, 1889

# Building the Smithsonian, One Milestone at a Time

With 175 years of history to ground us, the Smithsonian embraces the present and will launch several initiatives that seek to spark positive social change and build a more equitable shared future through interdisciplinary scholarship, creative partnerships, dialogue, and engagement.

#### 1846

# James Smithson, the Original Game-changer

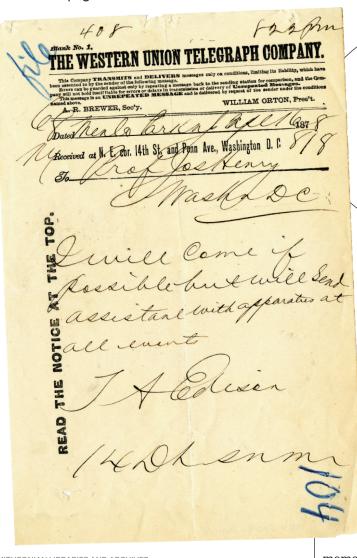
James Smithson was a European scientist and the founding donor of the Smithsonian Institution. With an interest in natural sciences, he was known for his detailed experiments, publications, and collections. Though he never visited the United States during his lifetime, he left his fortune "to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge," enabling the founding of the Smithsonian in 1846.

Today, James Smithson's crypt is open to visitors in the Smithsonian Institution Building, commonly called the Castle, the first of the Smithsonian buildings.

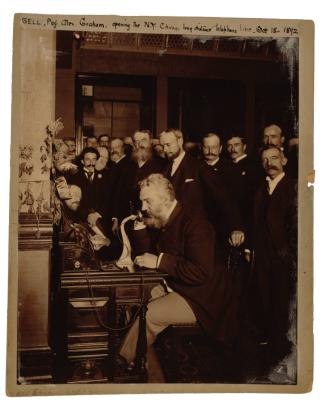


# TEXTING THROUGH TELEGRAMS =

This telegram is part of the Smithsonian's archival collections that helps tell the history of the Institution. As a primary source, it includes layers of clues about its message, purpose, and context. Can you transcribe the message? Solutions on page 11.



SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES



ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

#### 1876

# The Invention of the Telephone

Alexander Graham Bell ensured his place in history with the invention of the telephone. Allowing people to communicate across distances instantly for the first time, the telephone is one of the most significant inventions that led to the modern age. It created greater efficiencies in business as well as improved interpersonal communications. The Smithsonian was an early adopter of the telephone. In June 1878, a system of electronic bells and telephones was installed throughout the Smithsonian Castle. The system connected several workrooms and offices to provide instant communications within the building. Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Smithsonian, was a mentor to Bell and greatly encouraged him in his quest to develop the telephone. Throughout his life, Bell reciprocated this support in many ways, including serving on the Smithsonian's Board of Regents and arranging for the transportation of James Smithson's body from Genoa, Italy to the Institution in 1904.

> If you enjoyed decoding and transcribing this message, consider joining the Smithsonian Transcription Center's group of digital "volun-peers," helping us make historical documents and data more accessible.





Look for QR codes throughout the guide for bonus online features from the Smithsonian. Use the camera app on your smartphone, hover over the QR code, and tap the banner to continue learning more.

#### 1869

# The Completion of the **Transcontinental Railroad**

Almost 2,000 miles long, the Transcontinental Railroad linked the east and the west coasts of the United States together by rail for the first time. It connected the markets between the two sides of the country and led to a production boom, with new access to the vast resources of the middle and western parts of the continent.

A lesser-known impact of the railroad was that it created the largest single work force in the country up to that date. Between 10,000 and 20,000 immigrant Chinese workers, later called "silent spikes" due to their erasure from the railroad's history, were essential to the arduous construction of the section of the line that traversed the Sierra Nevada. Marking the 150th anniversary of the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, the National Museum of American History hosted an exhibition focusing on the forgotten Chinese workers. It also described how the railroad was a catalyst for positive change but displaced Native Americans and caused the near extinction of the American buffalo.



NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM

#### 1876

# **World's Fair Sparks New Museum**

As the first great American World's Fair opened in Philadelphia, the wildly popular exposition (which debuted both ketchup and waffles) had an ingenious double purpose: Congress ordered that a portion of the ticket proceeds fund the construction of a permanent home for the World's Fair exhibits in Washington, D.C. at what is now known as the Arts and Industries Building, the first national museum. Sixty train cars of wonders and curiosities were shipped to the Smithsonian to get ready to go on display.



SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

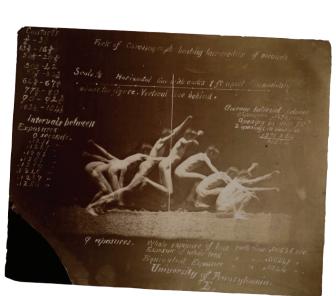
# 1880s

# **Photography Captures Our Attention**

From the invention of photography, or "light writing," after the first successful chemical exposure in the early 1800s, photography has continued to evolve, capturing joy, pain, victories, defeats, and

moments that bring us all together. It would eventually give rise to moving film and later digital cameras in the 1990s, revolutionizing media and how we communicate today.

The Smithsonian's Photographic History Collection currently includes over 200,000 images and 12,000 pieces of equipment. Over the span of 120 years and numerous administrative reorganizations, the Photographic History Collection continues to reflect on all aspects of photography, with representative specimens illustrating an in-depth regard for the breadth of photographic processes, genres, and concepts.



HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN

Congress authorized acceptance of the Smithson bequest	Smithsonian Act of Organization passed by Congress; Joseph Henry elected first Smithsonian Secretary	Smithsonian Castle Building Completed	The Megatherium Club A group of naturalists is formed and tasked with building the Smithsonian's collection	International Exchange Program Begins	Arts and Industries Building Opened	Astrophysical Observatory Established	National Zoological Park Opened
1836	1846	1855	1857	1867	1881	1890	1891

# **Early 1900s**

# **Jazz Music Takes Center Stage**

With strong roots in African musical traditions and a complex blend of other influences, jazz music has held the world's attention since the end of the 19th century. Its constant evolution has resulted in numerous different styles, but jazz is perhaps best exemplified by luminaries such as Louis Armstrong who emerged from the New Orleans music scene. Armstrong dubbed himself "The World's Greatest Trumpet Player," and his lively improvisations, "scat" singing, and pure talent brought the jazz form known as swing to the forefront in the 1920s.

Jazz music still enjoys considerable popularity today and has been called the only true American form of music. The enduring influence of jazz can be found in many modern musical genres, including rock, R&B, rap, and pop. In 1990, Congress authorized the establishment of the Smithsonian Jazz Masterworks Orchestra as the orchestra-inresidence at the National Museum of American History, recognizing the importance of jazz in American culture.



ANACOSTIA COMMUNITY MUSEUM

# 1919

# **Votes for Women**

Passed by Congress on June 4, 1919, the 19th Amendment gave the right to vote to 26 million women, just in time for the 1920 Presidential election. Though it expanded voting rights more than any other single measure in American history, its impact was complicated. Many states increased barriers to voting, such as citizenship and residency requirements, poll taxes, and literacy tests. These burdens were mostly felt by women of color, immigrants, and the poor. Women did not vote as a unified bloc as many Anti-suffragists had feared, further diluting the immediate impact of this landmark legislation. However, the 19th Amendment led to increased participation by women in local and national government, and in the decades that followed, many women held elected office for the first time.

Almost 100 years later, the Smithsonian launched the American Women's History Initiative-Because Of Her Story-in 2018. The initiative is one of the most ambitious undertakings to research, collect, document, display, and share the compelling story of women. On December 27, 2020, Congress enacted legislation to create the Smithsonian American Women's History Mu**seum**, dedicated to the contributions women have made throughout U.S. history.



1903

# First in Flight and the Invention of the Aerial Age

On December 17, 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright made four brief flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina with their first powered aircraft. This put to rest their race with Samuel Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian at the time, to determine who would be the first to engineer and successfully fly an airplane. The Wright brothers were victorious in their aviation and forever changed the course of transportation. The invention of air travel exponentially increased our opportunities for work, defense, leisure, and space exploration. The decades following this achievement witnessed many unprecedented moments in flight that broke societal and technological barriers. One pioneer, Bessie Coleman, became the first African American woman to earn a pilot's license on June 15, 1921. Getting a pilot's license as a Black woman in the United States during this time was impossible, so Coleman moved to France to get her flying certification.

> NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

#### 1905

# **Evolving Bodies of Knowledge**

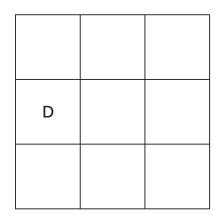
Meet Hatcher, the world's first Triceratops to go on exhibit as the centerpiece of the Smithsonian's Hall of Extinct Monsters. Hatcher was articulated and put on display in 1905 before a complete Triceratops had been found. To achieve this feat, Hatcher was made up of 10 different individuals, including back feet that belonged to a different species and had the wrong number of toes! Originally many of our favorite dinosaurs were mounted or depicted incorrectly, but as experts find additional evidence, museums have been able to update their depictions. Since his original debut over a century ago, Hatcher has been 3D scanned and reconstructed for scientific accuracy, and now resides in the David H. Koch Hall of Fossils - Deep Time at the National Museum of Natural History.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

#### **GEMSTONE LOGIC PUZZLE** =

The lapidarist, who cuts minerals into gems, has dropped their materials except the one they were working on-peridot! It was being cut into a jewel for someone born in August, as it is the month's birthstone. Can you help arrange the remaining gems and minerals in the correct order on the table? Solutions on page 11.



- 1. None of the gems are directly adjacent (up, down, left, or right) to the gems directly before or after them in alphabetical order.
- 2. None of the diamonds (B, C, and G) are directly adjacent to each other.
- 3. The Rosser Reeves Star Ruby (F) is in one of the corners.



A. Allende Meteorite



Diamond



Diamond

B. DeYoung Red C. DeYoung Pink



E. Opal



F. Rosser Reeves Star Ruby



D. Forsterite

(Peridot)

G. Shephard Diamond

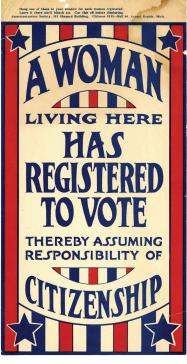


H. Smithsonite



 Star of **Bombay** Sapphire

- 4. The Star of Bombay Sapphire (I) is directly below and adjacent to the DeYoung Pink Diamond (C).
- 5. The Shephard Diamond (G), Opal (E), and
- 6. The Allende Meteorite (A), Smithsonite (H), and Star of Bombay Sapphire (I), in some order, form a diagonal.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

# 1914

# **Opening of the Panama Canal**

The Panama Canal revolutionized international trade by opening up a route between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, while bolstering the geopolitical strength of the U.S. It also provoked intense foreign policy debates over the appropriate role for the U.S. in sovereign nations and set in motion a political polarization process that continues to reverberate strongly throughout the country today. While control of the canal transitioned from the U.S. to Panama in 2000, the Smithsonian has held a continuous presence there since 1910, when the Institution led one of the world's first major environmental impact studies on the flora and fauna in the construction zone. The Tropical Research Institute was founded in the Panama Canal Zone in 1923 and became part of the Smithsonian in 1945. The groundbreaking research on tropical forests and marine ecosystems that has defined the center for almost a century continues to benefit students, scientists, and visitors today, both locally and globally.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

## Building the Smithsonian, One Milestone at a Time

Sec. Walcott discovers the fossils of the Burgess Shale Over half a billion

1909

The Smithsonian-Roosevelt African Expedition begins Led by former President

Theodore Roosevelt. accompanied by his son

1909

**Natural History Building Opened** 

1910

**Employees** organized a Red Cross auxiliary to aid the war effort in Europe

1917

Listen to the Sidedoor episode

"Confronting the Past" here:

#### 1921

## **Tulsa Race Massacre**

The Greenwood District of Tulsa, Oklahoma was a thriving African American community known as "Black Wall Street." On May 31, 1921 a local newspaper ran an unfounded report of a Black man attacking a white woman, calling for his lynching. In response, the most horrific racial massacre on American citizens ensued. Officials deputized scores of white men to police Greenwood, leading to violence, murders, and fiery destruction of the Black community. No one was prosecuted for these criminal acts.

Photographs and the original lynching article were removed from the archives. Only now is the media acknowledging what happened, how it was covered up, and who benefitted from the secrecy. An episode of Sidedoor, the Smithsonian's podcast, includes interviews with historians and researchers confronting the past and helping us better understand the events that took place through recently found documentation.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

# 1926

# I, Too, Am America

"I, too, am America," wrote author and poet Langston Hughes, whose words on the importance of being fully included in American society are inscribed on the wall inside our National Museum of African American History and Culture. One of the most celebrated poets of the Harlem Renaissance, Hughes focused on the lives of working class Africans Americans, dismantling stereotypes and reflecting on the beauty he saw every day. His poem "I, Too" underlines not only his empathy for the Black working class, but their resistance, actively working toward justice not yet realized.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

# 1941

# After Pearl Harbor, a Date Which Will Live in Infamy

Painter, photographer, and printmaker Yasuo Kuniyoshi was an immigrant of Japanese descent to the United States. His works have been featured at the Smithsonian American Art **Museum** and his papers have been digitized by the Archives of American Art. During World War II, he was excluded from citizenship and classified an "enemy alien." Just after the bombing of Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, Kuniyoshi drafted a letter to fellow painter George Biddle: "A few short days has changed my status in this country, although I myself have not changed at all." His unique style reflects this sentiment of an artist navigating the social, cultural, and political challenges of his adopted homeland.

In 2020, the Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center convened a series of online conversations, "We are not a stereotype: Breaking down Asian Pacific American bias," that explores and challenges the complexity surrounding the term, "Asian Pacific American," breaking it down into topics that span multiple timelines, geographies, and identities.



ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

# 1934

# The New Deal and the Public **Works of Art Program**

SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM

At the worst point of the Great Depression (1929-1939), more than fifteen million American workers were unemployed, and many others struggled to earn enough income to support their families. President Franklin Roosevelt sought to put Americans to work in a variety of ways through his signature New Deal programs. In 1934 the Public Works of Art Project employed artists and helped to create a significant body of public art reflective of the historic time. Though only lasting six months, it was the first federal program to support the arts nationally, and was the predecessor to the Federal Art Project (1935-1943) under the Works Progress Administration. That project helped establish over 100 community art centers and employ over 10,000 artists during the Depression. In 2009, the Smithsonian American Art Museum celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Public Works of Art Project with the exhibit "1934: A New Deal for Artists."

# QUILTING CIRCLE =

Across the Smithsonian, there are nearly 1,000 quilts in the collections. Quilting is a special part of American history crossing social, cultural, and economic boundaries. Quilts preserve memories and pass on stories. Create your own by taking

Freer Gallery of

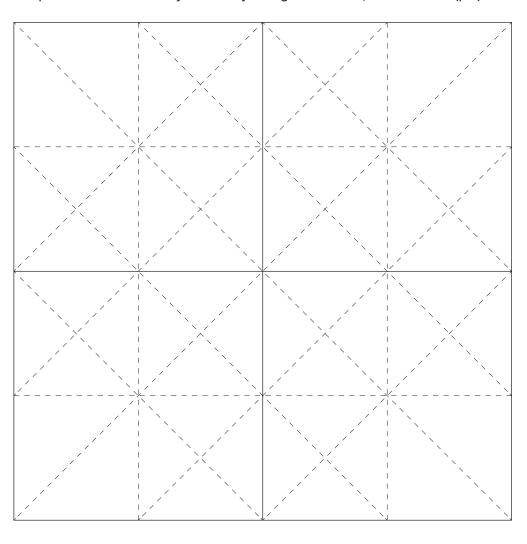
Art, Featuring

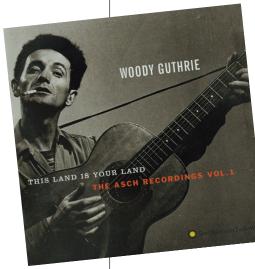
Asian Art

Opened

1923

turns drawing simple shapes, like triangles, squares, diamonds. Draw the shapes symmetrically across both the X and Y axis. Color the shapes in until the patch is complete. See "AIDS Memorial Quilt, National Mall" (p.9) for more on quilts.





# 1944 "This Land Is Your Land" Recorded

Woody Guthrie was a songwriter and folk singer who created the genre of Americana music. He grew up an "Okie" during the Great Depression and wrote a series of Dust Bowl ballads crystallizing that experience. An avowed socialist and laborunion activist, he created the modern

protest song and thought of himself as a voice of the voiceless. He believed songs should be weapons of psychological liberation and scrawled "This Machine Kills Fascists" across his guitar. Guthrie often ended shows by saying, "Take it easy, but take it," recommending a certain cool self-possession in the face of economic oppression. While some Americans consider Guthrie's "This Land Is Your Land" to be a national anthem, many American Indians have questioned the song lyrics' erasure of Native land sovereignty. Over the decades, several artists, including Pete Seeger, have added new verses to the song recognizing this absence.

SMTIHSONIAN FOLKWAYS RECORDINGS

1941

Transported over sixty tons of collections to a warehouse for safekeeping during WWII

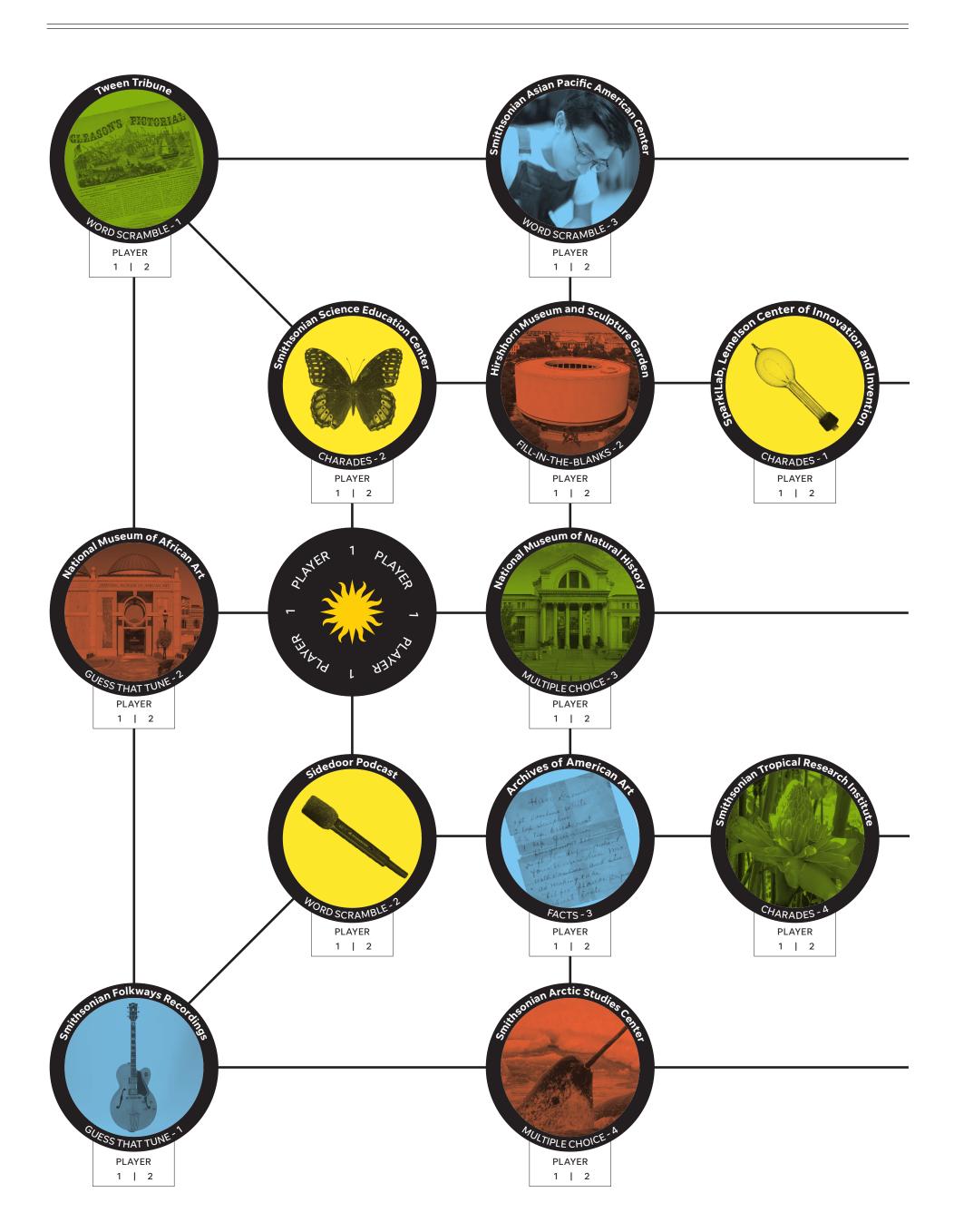
Tropical Research Institute (Panama) Became part of Smithsoniar

1945

Folkways Records Founded 1948

# **SMITHSONIAN FIELD TRIP TRIVIA**

For the last 175 years, the Smithsonian has been the voice of the Nation's collective memory. The Institution has expanded from a single place of collection and research to a museum, education and research complex of 19 museums and the National Zoo, as well as research facilities. In this game, two players, or teams, will take turns "visiting" some of these destinations. Each destination has a related puzzle, question, or challenge to solve, answer, or act out. These challenges are divided into four themes that represent the foundation of the Smithsonian's collections: Art, Culture, History, and Science.



# **GUESS THAT TUNE**

Have the other player read the clue aloud and then hum or whistle the tune without using words or gestures. Find the song name in the answer section on page 11.

- 1 Hint: Civil rights hymn
- 2 Hint: Jamaican jam
- 3 Hint: American anthem
- 4 Hint: Violent vision

# **CHARADES**

Have the other player read the clue aloud and act out the challenge silently using their body and/or props around the house. Find the challenge in the answer section on page 11.

- **1 Hint:** Foolhardy founding father
- 2 Hint: Lunchtime-supporting invention
- 3 Hint: Marvelous manuscription
- 4 Hint: Industrious insect

# **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

Choose the correct answer from the four options.

- **1 —** Which current Smithsonian building housed offices for the Union Army during the Civil War?
  - A. Arts & Industries
    - B. Natural History
    - C. The Renwick Gallery D. The Castle
- 2 The K'iche Maya underworld, known as the "place of fright."
  - A. Huehuetéot l
  - B. Xibalbá
  - C. Quetzalcóatl
  - D. Tapir
- 3 This cross between a cat and teddy bear, is the first carnivorous mammal to be discovered in the American continents in 35 years.
  - A. Olinguito B. Debkeh

  - C. Kipunji D. Jabberwocky
- 4 Iñupiaq word for "dance gloves."
  - A. Úluuraqpak
  - B. Piñiqqak
  - C. Qilaun D. Aqłitik

Solutions on page 11.

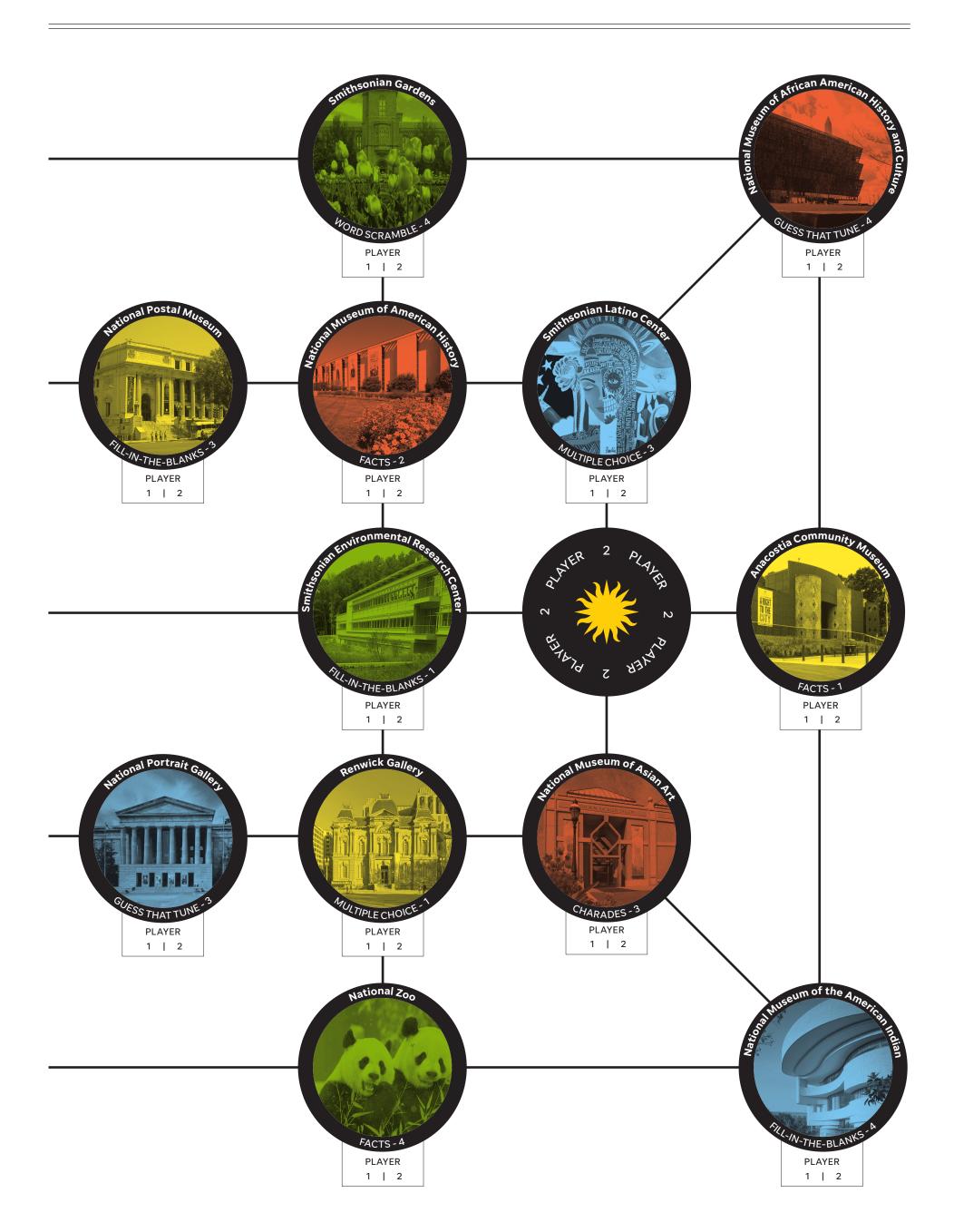
#### Visit the Smithsonian Learning Lab to learn more about each of these clues.



## **HOW TO PLAY**

Player One will place a coin or token on the "Player One" starting location. They can then choose to move to any adjacent destination, and look up the corresponding challenge at the bottom of the page. Using a timer, the player will have two minutes to complete the challenge by filling in the blanks, unscrambling the word, correctly answering the question, or acting out or humming the challenge. If the player succeeds, they'll circle "1" or "2", to reflect which player won the challenge (both players receive credit for challenges with a partner). Play continues with Player Two placing their token on the "Player Two" starting location, moving to an adjacent location, and

completing the corresponding challenge. At the start of Player One's next turn, they'll move their token to an adjacent space (connected by lines) and find and complete the corresponding challenge. Play continues until all destinations have been visited. The player with the most successfully completed challenges wins!



# **WORD SCRAMBLE**

Rearrange the letters correctly.

- 1 Hint: Balancing bird GLANIFOM
- 2 Hint: Extinct "great beast" REMITAMUGEH
- 3 Hint: Asian American activist RIYU YIMOKAHICA
- 4 Hint: Spooky bloom THOGS DIRHOC

# FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS

Fill in the missing letters correctly.

- 1 Hint: Chesapeake crustacean B\_\_E \_R\_\_
- 2 Hint: Immersive infinity installation artist Y\_Y\_\_ \_U\_\_M\_
- 3 Hint: Misprinted postal stamp \_N\_ER\_E\_ \_E\_N\_
- **4 Hint:** Woven walkway \_O\_E \_R\_\_G\_

# **FACTS**

Answer the question correctly.

- **1 —** Which science fiction author donated their 1970s Olivetti 46 typewriter to the Anacostia Community Museum?
- **2** What 1982 Atari 2600 video game flop was unearthed from a landfill in Alamogordo, New Mexico?
- 3 This World War II U.S. Army unit, officially named the "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives (MFAA) Section," were tasked with locating and recovering works of art that had been looted by the Nazis.
- 4 In 1886, this nearly extinct North American species was brought to live on the National Mall in Washington, D.C, which would eventually lead to the founding of the National Zoological Park.

# World War I and World War II **Native American Code Talkers**

During World War I and World War II, hundreds of American Indians joined the United States Armed Forces and used words from their traditional tribal languages as weapons. Some tribes were recruited by the United States military to develop secret battle communications using their languages. Other Native people found one another during the war and informally used their languages to subvert the enemy. "Code Talkers," as they came to be known after World War II, are twentieth-century American Indian warriors who significantly aided the victories of the U.S. and its allies.

Opened to the public on Veterans Day 2020, the National Native American Veterans Memorial recognizes Native heroes for the first time on a national scale. It honors the enduring and distinguished service of Native Americans in every branch of the U.S. military since the Revolutionary War.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

#### 1969

# One Giant Leap for Mankind

In 1961, President Kennedy set a goal in the context of the Space Race that had everyone contributing to the Apollo 11 mission singularly focused—from the astronauts to the seamstresses who ensured their safety in the spacesuits to the engineers and mathematicians. On July 20, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed and became the first to step foot on the lunar surface while astronaut Michael Collins circled the Moon in the Command Module, Columbia. The crew safely splashed down southwest of Hawaii four days later.

Aside from being home to artifacts like the Command Module *Columbia* and the spacesuits of the Apollo 11 crew, the Smithsonian has another connection to this historic mission. In 1971, Michael Collins became director of the National Air and Space Museum in Washington D.C., overseeing the building and opening of the museum downtown. In 1978, he became Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.



"That's one small step for (a) man, one giant leap for mankind."

> U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong, on the Moon, 1969



# 1947

# **Suburban Patio Parties and the Path to Empowerment**

In 1947, Earl Tupper introduced the plastic "wonder bowl" with the two-step seal (press the lid down, then lift it a bit to "burp" out air). He partnered with Brownie Wise, who developed the idea for hosting home Tupperware parties to showcase the benefits of these plastic bowls to store food, keeping it fresh and avoiding spills. The idea took off and led to a thriving direct sales organization empowering mostly suburban women to become amateur businesspeople.

In addition to collecting objects and narratives that capture extraordinary moments in time, the Smithsonian also values the stories that depict ordinary and commonplace experiences of shared American culture.

#### 1967

# **The Original Home Video Game**

"The Brown Box" game console paved the way for video games of today. Capitalizing on the popularity of television sets as they became a standard feature in American homes, inventor Ralph Baer and his team researched how consumers could use their television screens in an interactive format. In 1967, they developed a prototype for the first multiplayer, multiprogram video game system. By 1972, Magnavox had transformed the prototype into the first commercial home video game console. Video games have evolved significantly ever since, and today they are used by millions for both entertainment and education. Video games are strongly represented through collection objects across the Smithsonian. The 2012 exhibition by the Smithsonian American Art Museum, "The Art of Video Games," celebrated the evolution of art within the video game medium over its decades-long history.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

#### 1965

# The Fight for Agricultural Labor

In 1965, Filipino and Mexican American farm workers in Delano, California, began a strike against area grape growers for equal wages for labor workers. This historic strike led by Larry Itliong lasted more than five years and resulted in contracts for more than 10,000 workers. It also launched the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) led by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta. It is recognized as one of the most important social justice and economic movements in American history.

In 2015, the National Portrait Gallery drew attention to Huerta's contributions in its "One Life: Dolores Huerta" exhibition, a first for a national museum. The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service also shares her story nationwide in a bilingual exhibition, "Dolores Huerta: Revolution in the Fields / Revolución en los Campos".

On December 27, 2020, Congress enacted legislation to create the National Museum of the American Latino that will showcase Latino accomplishments to tell a deeper, more nuanced and complete story about who we are as a nation.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

"The great social justice changes in our country have happened when people came together, organized, and took direct action. It is this right that sustains and nurtures our democracy today."

**Dolores Huerta** 

# **GUESS ZOO: SAVING SPECIES FOR TOMORROW**

All of the 12 animals on the gameboard are cared for by the Smithsonian National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute. Notice the different characteristics among the animals. You and a

partner trade turns selecting one of the animals.



Wild Horse







**River Otter** 

Lizard

Ask yes or no questions about characteristics of that animal. As animals are eliminated as possibilities, use a coin or other small object to cover that image. The partner who can guess with the fewest questions wins.



Guinea Pig



Monkey



Porcupine



Snake

Panda

National Museum of

NATIONAL ZOO AND CONSERVATION BIOLOGY INSTITUTE

Seal

Leopard

Sloth

Building the Smithsonian, One Milestone at a Time

stone at a Time	Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service Established	National Museum of American History Opening	Smithsonian Associates Founded Smithsonian Environmental Research Center Established	Conservation Analytical Laboratory Established	Anacostia Community Museum Opened First Festival of American Folklife Held	American Art and National Portrait Gallery Opened in Old Patent Office Building  "Smithsonian" Magazine Began Publication  Archives of American Art Became Part of Smithsonian
Ī	1952	1964	1965	1966	1967	1970

# 1970 **An Annual Earth Day** Celebration

The first Earth Day was held on April 22, 1970, to raise environmental awareness in the United States. Earth Day led to the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency and the passage of landmark environmental laws in the United States, including the Clean Air, Clean Water, and Endangered Species Acts. In 1989, the Smithsonian held a conference between media professionals and scientists to encourage new strategies in reporting critical environmental stories in the news. One participant was biologist and researcher Edward O. Wilson, who advocated for a "world survey of species." In 2007, the Encyclopedia of Life began with a mission to create an online species database, of which the Smithsonian is one of the five original institutions. The Smithsonian continues its interest in the issues at the core of Earth Day, including species conservation, en-

vironmental research, and advocacy for solution-oriented approaches to conservation and sustainability.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF



When visiting Beijing in 1972, First Lady Patricia Nixon mentioned her fondness for giant pandas to Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. Eager for better relations with the U.S., Zhou knew just what to do. On April 16, 1972, President and Mrs. Nixon formally welcomed the giant panda pair, Ling-Ling

and Hsing-Hsing, to the Smithsonian's National Zoo. Ever since their arrival, the pandas have symbolized cross-cultural collaboration between the

The arrival of giant pandas drew millions of fans to the Zoo. More importantly, it gave the Zoo's scientists at the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute an unparalleled opportunity to study giant panda behavior, health and reproduction. Today, the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute plays a leading role in the Smithsonian's global

**Panda Diplomacy** 

United States and China.

1972

#### 1970s

# A Bronx Musical Revolution and the Birth of Hip-Hop

1970s New York City gave rise to numerous musical genres, from punk and new-wave to disco and salsa, and even avant-garde jazz. But it was the birth of hip-hop in the culturally rich, yet economically devastated, Bronx community of African Americans, Europeans, and people from Spanish- and English-speaking Caribbean nations that would give rise to ingenuity and innovation that would spin the music industry on its head.

DJs put their electrical skills and creativity to work to re-wire and re-imagine inexpensive and scavenged turntables, speakers, and components. Combining their transformed equipment with new techniques, like "scratching" and mixing selections of songs and sounds, the pioneers of hip-hop not only created new music, but a new system to make it.

In a collaboration between Smithsonian Folkways Recordings and the National Museum of African American History and Culture, the Smithsonian Anthology of Hip-Hop and Rap includes more than 120 tracks and a 300-page book with essays and never-before-seen photographs and designs. The Anthology, to be released later this month, captures the evolution of hip-hop from its earliest days up to contemporary artists of today.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

"Hip-Hop is supposed to uplift and create. To educate people on a larger level and to make a change."

Doug E. Fresh

# WHO'S WHO AT THE SMITHSONIAN? =

There are over 6,300 employees and almost 7,000 volunteers that contribute to the mission of the "increase and diffusion of knowledge" at the

Smithsonian. Match the object with the museum or department that houses it and the role that cares for it. Solutions on page 11.













12 C













1. Book Conservator

2. Astrophysicist

3. Herpetologist 4. Horticulturist

5. Conservator

7. Philatelist 8. Lepidopterist

6. Cryo-Initiative Scientist

Ethnomusicologist

11. Scientific Illustrator 12. 3D Program Officer

10. Early Childhood Educator

- A. Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute
  - B. National Postal Museum
- C. Smithsonian Digitization Program Office
- D. National Museum of African Art E. Entomology Department, National Museum of Natural History
- F. Botany Department, National Museum of Natural History
- G. National Museum of African American History and Culture
- H. National Museum of Asian Art
- J. Smithsonian Libraries and Archives
- I. Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
- K. Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
- L. Smithsonian Gardens



MITHSONIAN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

# 1996

# **AIDS Memorial Quilt, National Mall**

At a gay rights march in 1985 in San Francisco, names of AIDS victims were posted on a wall, looking like a patchwork quilt, and the idea was born. The concept repurposed a symbol of comfort to document the lost lives that America was neglecting. The AIDS pandemic disproportionately affects gay and bisexual men of color, who were denounced for their disease instead of defended. In 1987, the Quilt was revealed on the National Mall with 1,920 names. Half a million people visited. In 1996, the growing Quilt returned to D.C., visited by President Clinton. This marked a powerful turn in public acceptance. In 2012, the Quilt returned to D.C. for the Smithsonian Folklife Festival. Too large to be displayed at once, Smithsonian staff and volunteers rotated panels of the quilt each day for two weeks. There is still much to be done to support those affected by AIDS, but this 54-ton tapestry has brought awareness to the devastating impact of the disease.



| National Science

SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Smithsonian Marine Station at Link Port Established	Renwick Gallery <sub>Opened</sub>	Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden Opened Office of Elementary and Secondary Education Established	First cohort of interns join Smithsonian Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute Established	National Air and Space Museum Opened Cooper-Hewitt: The National Design Museum Reopened	National Museum of African Art Moved to the Smithsonian	Resources Center Established Arthur M. Sackler Gallery Opened S. Dillon Ripley International Center Opened	Smithsonian Early Enrichment Center Opened	National Postal Museum <sub>Opened</sub>
 1971	1972	1974	1975	1976	1979	1987	1988	1993

## 2001

# Remembering 9/11 and Bearing Witness to History as It Happens

Soon after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the **National Museum of American History** began collecting objects to document and preserve the material record of this important event in American history. These objects are detailed and specific witnesses to the

tragedy and horror of one day that profoundly changed the history of the United States, showing both the ordinary and extraordinary moments in the midst of the devastation, reminding us of the chaos, the bravery, the loss, and the unity that many in the U.S. felt that horrifying day.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY



#### 2017-2020

# The First Image of a Black Hole

As we investigate and aim to unlock the mysteries of our Universe, black holes are some of the most violent and mysterious objects we find. Black holes are collapsed objects of incredible density that exert a gravitational pull so strong that not even light can escape.

Scientists at the **Center for Astrophysics** | **Harvard and Smithsonian** joined with observatories around the world to create the first image of matter near the event horizon of M87's supermassive black hole. These observations revealed the strong effects of gravity expected near a black hole and observed matter orbiting at near light speeds.

# 2020

# **Moments of Resilience**

As museums strive to become more relevant, it is important to share the stories of everyday people because these stories make up the American narrative of our shared diversity and humanity.

In 2020, the **Anacostia Community Museum** led a community storytelling initiative and received stories from all over the country. What initially began as a way to highlight reimagined milestones throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, the museum expanded Moments of Resilience to include stories of how people were being resilient in the face of continued racial unrest and injustice, after George Floyd was killed by Minneapolis police officers. These submissions told stories of protest participation and other ways of supporting the fight for justice.

"A message of hope made of yarn <3" was submitted by London from Los Angeles, California to the #MomentsOfResilience online story collecting initiative.



ANACOSTIA COMMUNITY MUSEUM



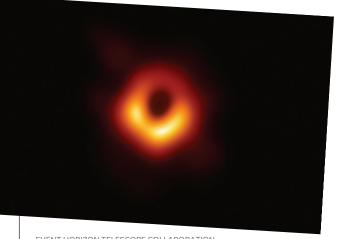
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

#### 2015

# Same-Sex Marriage Legalized

In 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the right for same-sex couples to marry, marking the end of decades of debate and conflict. The gay rights movement solidified behind a simple, yet powerful, message: that same-sex love is love. This right is the result of advocacy from movement leaders, communities, and allies, all focused on ensuring legal recognition for same-sex couples.

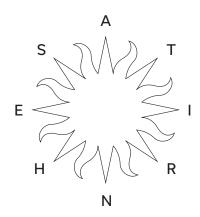
The Smithsonian's LGBTQ collections date back to the 19th century. Objects in the collections include a selection of protest signs from gay civil rights activist Frank Kameny, Billie Jean King's tennis dress, the first transgender pride flag, personal objects from Matthew Shepard's family, and HIV-and AIDS-related lab equipment and medications.



EVENT HORIZON TELESCOPE COLLABORATION

# **SUNBURST LETTERS** =

Create as many words with five or more letters surrounding the Smithsonian sunburst. Connect letters by using non-adjacent letters only. Example: "T" could be followed by "H" but not to "A" or "I". Our team was able to craft twenty words. Can you beat our high score?





# 2016 An Emoji Speaks a Thousand Words

Since their origins in Japan in 1997, emoji have become recognized as a visual communication system, adding emotional nuance to digital chats and expressing universal information. The original set included less than a hundred digital icons, but has has expanded to include increasingly diverse visual markers that reflect its global audience.

Rayouf Alhumedhi's "Person With Headscarf" emoji was approved by the Unicode Consortium in 2016 and is now part of the Cooper Hewitt's collection. Alhumedhi shares, "The amount of direct messages I got saying 'Oh my goodness! There's a hijab emoji now!'—feeling represented is really hard to describe, especially in a context that seems a small aspect of our daily lives but that we use quite a lot. You usually see in headlines, 'Women are being oppressed because of the headscarf!' So to see it here in an everyday context just really normalizes it."

From ancient textiles and works on paper to icons of modern design and cutting-edge technologies, **Cooper Hewitt**'s collection serves as inspiration for creative work of all kinds and tells the story of design's paramount importance in improving our world.

COOPER HEWITT, SMITHSONIAN DESIGN MUSEUM



FROM THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING EXHIBITION, "FUTURES"

# 202

# **Imagining Our Futures 2021 and Beyond**

"Cosmic Listening" by artist Stacey Robinson (pictured here) presents an Afrofuturist vision for the future. The young woman's technology is focused on flight, leaving a place of unrest to journey to a future world.

In 2021, the **Smithsonian's Arts and Industries Building**, the original national museum, will reopen to the public with an exhibition, called "*Futures*," inviting you to dream big, and imagine not just one future, but many possible futures on the horizon—playful, sustainable, inclusive. You are, after all, only the latest in a long line of future makers.

"As a good graphic design, the sun seemed not only appropriate for its scientific element, but as a symbol for enlightenment to the whole world..."

Crimilda Pontes, Smithsonian's first official graphic designer, 1965

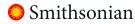
# Building the Smithsonian, One Milestone at a Time

					Legislation calling
				National	for two new
	Smithsonian	Udvar-Hazy	National	Museum	museums passed:
	Latino Center and	Center of	Museum	of African	National Museum of
	Smithsonian Asian	National Air	of the	American	the American Latino
Smithsonian	Pacific American	and Space	American	History and	and the Smithsonian
Affiliations	Center	Museum	Indian	Culture	American Women's
 Established	Established	Established	Opened	Opened	History Museum
1996	1997	2003	2004	2016	2020

Civilization is a Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum National Design Award-winning studio. The team provided concept and design services and assisted in the development of the activities and curation of objects from the Smithsonian's collections.

Content for this publication has been contextualized, modified, and adapted for brevity, using Smithsonian sources including object metadata descriptions, relevant blog posts, and magazine articles from experts in the field referenced.

From the Smithsonian: Office of Advancement, Office of Communications and External Affairs, Office of the Under Secretary for Education, and the Smithsonian community. Content and activity development led by an interdisciplinary content team of educators from the National Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Postal Museum, the Office of the Under Secretary for Education, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and the Smithsonian Libraries and Archives.

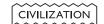


www.si.edu





www.usatoday.com



www.builtbycivilization.com

Want to learn more about the objects featured in this guide? Search the Smithsonian Learning Lab for their titles found in the credits.



# **IMAGE CREDITS** -

COVER: The Mothership, Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Love to the planet; I Am Vaccinated with Mulford's Vaccine, Are You?, Division of Medicine and Science, National Museum of American History; Origami Paper Crane, Gift of Ira Blount; Left Hand Clutching Scroll, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Museum purchase in memory of Ralph Cross Johnson; Baskets, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Gift of Raymond Vlasin and family, with deepest appreciation for the many friends with whom Claire Vlasin quilted; Boombox used by Public Enemy, Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Public Enemy; Cesar Chavez's Union Jacket, Division of Political and Military History, National Museum of American History; 3/4 Fraction Educational Game, Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum, Gift of Mrs. Dexter J. Purinton 1902-05; Cicada, National Museum of Natural History; Sign from Women's March on Washington with "I Stand with...", Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Ford Model T, Division of Work and Industry, National Museum of American History; PAGE 2: Secretary Lonnie G. Bunch III, Michael Barnes, Smithsonian Institution; Smithsonian Castle and Gardens, Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution; PAGE 3: James Smithson Portrait, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, transfer from the National Museum of American History Conserved with funds from the Smithsonian Women's Committee; Alexander Graham Bell, Photograph of Alexander Graham Bell opening the N.Y. Chicago long distance telephone line, 1892. Photographer unknown. Charles Scribner's Sons Art Reference Department records, 1839–1962. Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution; 3c Transcontinental Railroad single, Smithsonian National Postal Museum; Marey Wheel Photographs Of Unidentified Model, With Eadweard Muybridge Notations, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, Gift of Joseph H. Hirshhorn, 1966; United States Fish Commission Railroad Car, Smithsonian Institution Archives, Acc. 11-006, Box 004, Image No. MAH-2523; Telegram from Thomas A. Edison to Joseph Henry, dated April 16, 1878, Smithsonian Institution Archives. Image # SIA2009-0068; PAGE 4: Out Chorus, by Romare Bearden, Anacostia Community Museum, Smithsonian Institution, gift of Ronald E. Patterson and Thomas R. Corbin, 1979-1980; Pinback button featuring a portrait of Bessie Coleman, Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift from Dawn Simon Spears and Alvin Spears, Sr.; Triceratops elatus Marsh, 1891, Image courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution. Specimen catalog number: USNM V 2580; Sign, "A Woman Living Here Has Registered to Vote", 1919, Division of Political and Military History, National Museum of American History; Smithsonite, National Museum of Natural History; Forsterite, National Museum of Natural History; Allende, National Museum of Natural History; **Star of Bombay**, National Museum of Natural History; DeYoung Red Diamond, National Museum of Natural History; **Shepard Diamond**, National Museum of Natural History; Opal, National Museum of Natural History; Rosser Reeves Star Ruby, National Museum of Natural History; DeYoung Pink Diamond, National Museum of Natural History; Panama Canal Postcard, Larry Zim World's Fair Collection, Archives Center, National Museum of American History; PAGE 5: Portrait of Langston Hughes, Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Courtesy of Nell Winston, The Louis Draper Archive; Photograph of the Greenwood District burning during the Tulsa Race Massacre, Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Gift of Cassandra P. Johnson Smith; Industry, by Arthur Durston, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Transfer from the U.S. Department of Labor; Max Yavno. Yasuo Kuniyoshi in his studio, 1940 Oct. 31. Federal Art Project, Photographic Division collection, circa 1920-1965. Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution; This Land is Your Land: The Asch Recordings, Vol. 1 (Cover Art), Smithsonian Folkways, Catalog Number SFW40100; PAGES 6-7: Gleason's Pictorial, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Workshop Participant, Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center, Credit: Hannah Colen; Anacostia Community Museum, Smithsonian Institution; National Museum of African American History and Culture, Smithsonian Institution; Diana Fritillary, Brush-footed Butterfly, National Museum of Natural History, The Coralyn W. Whitney Science Education Center; Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Smithsonian Institution; Edison "Stopper" lamp, Division of Work and Industry, National Museum of American History; National Postal Museum, Smithsonian Institution; National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution; Gateways/Portales mural, 2016, Rosalia Torres-Weiner, Charlotte, N.C.; National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution; National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution; Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, Photo by Monaca Noble, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center; Freer Gallery of Art and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Black wireless microphone used on The Oprah Winfrey Show, Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and

Culture, Gift of Oprah Winfrey; Zingiber flower, Beth King, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute; National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Renwick Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Spring Flowers Blooming on the Parterre in the Enid A. Haupt Garden, Smithsonian Gardens; Electric guitar belonging to Chuck Berry, nicknamed "Maybellene", Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Donation of Charles E. Berry; Narwhal, Courtesy of National Museum of Natural History; Giant pandas Mei Xiang and Tian Tian, Ann Batdorf, Smithsonian's National Zoo; National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution; PAGE 8: The National Native American Veterans Memorial, Artist's rendering of the National Native American Veterans Memorial designed by Harvey Pratt (Cheyenne/Arapaho); Wonderlier, Division of Cultural and Community Life, National Museum of American History; Farmworkers Strike To Save Their Union, Division of Political and Military History, National Museum of American History; The Brown Box, 1967-68, Division of Medicine and Science, National Museum of American History; Pressure Suit, A7-L, Collins, Apollo 11, Flown, Photo by Mark Avino, Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum (NASM 2005-22511); Gray Seal, Connor Mallon, Smithsonian's National Zoo; Przewalski's Wild Horse, Jessie Cohen, Smithsonian's Nationa Zoo; Guinea Pig, Roshan Patel, Smithsonian's National Zoo; Prehensile-tail porcupette, Roshan Patel, Smithsonian's National Zoo; Clouded Leopard Cub, Shellie Pick, Smithsonian's National Zoo; Asian Water Dragon, Skip Brown, Smithsonian's National Zoo: Emperor Tamarin, Roshan Patel, Smithsonian's National Zoo; Scimitar-horned Oryx, Connor Mallon, Smithsonian's National Zoo: Southern Two-Toed Sloth, Kara Ingraham. Smithsonian's National Zoo; North American River Otter, Jessie Cohen, Smithsonian's National Zoo, False Water Cobra, Roshan Patel, Smithsonian's National Zoo; Giant Panda Bei Bei, Skip Brown, Smithsonian's National Zoo; PAGE 9: Environmental Button, Division of Medicine and Science, National Museum of American History; Environmental Button, Division of Medicine and Science, National Museum of American History; Turntable used as part of a DJ setup, Collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture, Angelo T. King / The Original DJ Tony Tone AKA Tony Crush of The Cold Crush Brothers; Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing at National Zoo, Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution Archives; 3D Scan of 1903 Wright Flyer, The Estate of Orville Wright; Joyful ABCs Activity Book Cover, Courtesy of the Early Childhood Education Initiative, National Museum of African American History and Culture; Bell (yong zhong), Gift of Charles Lang Freer, 9th century BCE; Gift of Charles Lang Freer, 9th century BCE; Black Footed Ferret, Clyde Nishimura, FONZ Photo Club; 10c Washington die proof, National Postal Museum; x Brassolaeliocattleya Smithsonian Sunburst 175th, Courtesy of Smithsonian Gardens; Blue Morpho, National Museum of Natural History, The Coralyn W. Whitney Science Education Center; X-Ray of Crest mask, Nigeria, Ejagham artist Late 19th-20th century Wood, goat or ibex skin, palm fiber, bamboo, metal, pigment H x W: 63.5 x 86 cm (25 x 33 7/8 in.) 88-11-1 Museum purchase, Conservation Department, National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian Institution; Stachycephalum asplundii H. Rob. &, National Museum of Natural History; Artist illustration of Chandra X-ray Observatory, NASA/CXC/NGST; Panamanian Golden Frog, Smithsonian Institution: Buster Brown, his dog Tige and their troubles. Smithsonian Libraries; NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt on National Mall. Courtesv of Smithsonian Institution Archives; PAGE 10: Fire Truck Door, Division of Political and Military History, National Museum of American History; Poster, "Equality is Not a Special Right", Division of Political and Military History, National Museum of American History: Guidance Images, Person With Headscarf Emoji, 2016, Graphic design by Aphelandra Messer (American, born 1993), svg and png files, Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum, Gift of Emojination, 2020-1-1, © Emojination; Black Hole Visualization, The Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration; Cosmic Listening, Stacey Robinson, Courtesy Stacey Robinson; A message of hope made of yarn <3, London Kaye, Instagram @madebylondon; PAGE 12: Patent model for picture frames, Division of Work and Industry, National Museum of American History; Gorrie Ice Machine, Patent Model, Division of Work and Industry, National Museum of American History; Patent model for paper-folding machine, Division of Work and Industry, National Museum of American History; Patent model for folding chair, Division of Work and Industry, National Museum of American History; Abraham Lincoln's Patent Model, Division of Political and Military History, National Museum of American History; Ocean Gardens: The History Of The Marine Aquarium, And The Best Methods Now Adopted For Its Establishment And Preservation, by H. Noel Humphreys, Smithsonian Libraries, Catalog Source Number (OCoLC)ocm07471734; Creeping Baby Doll Patent Model, Division of Work and Industry, National Museum of American History; Electrical Tattooing, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Gift of Herbert Waide Hemphill, Jr. and museum purchase made possible by Ralph Cross Johnson; Thomas Alva Edison, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Parastromateus

#### **SOLUTIONS** -

#### TEXTING THROUGH TELEGRAMS ==

"April 16, 1878 To: Prof. Jos. Henry Washn DC I will come if possible but will send assistant with apparatus at all events. T.A. Edison" Telegram from Thomas A. Edison to Joseph Henry, first Secretary of the Smithsonian

#### GEMSTONE LOGIC PUZZLE

Α	С	F
D	ı	В
G	Е	Н

N° 2

**FACTS** 

2 - E.T. The

**WORD SCRAMBLE** 

**2** — Megatherium

Extraterrestrial

2 - "Get Up, Stand Up"

by Bob Marley &

**GUESS THAT TUNE** 

the Wailers

**2** — Yayoi Kusama

**MULTIPLE CHOICE** 

2 - Flatbottomed

machine

**WORD SCRAMBLE** 

**GUESS THAT TUNE** 

by Jimi Hendrix

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS

4 — "Purple Haze"

4 - Ghost Orchid

paper bag folding

2 — B. Xibalbá

**CHARADES** 

N°4

**FACTS** 

4 - Bison

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS

#### FIELD TRIP TRIVIA =

Nº 1

WORD SCRAMBLE

1 - Flamingo

**FACTS** 

1 — Octavia Butler

**GUESS THAT TUNE** 1 - "This Little Light of Mine" by Fannie

**FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS** 1 - Blue Crab

Lou Hamer

**MULTIPLE CHOICE** 

1 - C.The Renwick Gallery

**CHARADES** 

1 - Ben Franklin flying a kite during a thunderstorm

N°3

**FACTS** 

WORD SCRAMBLE

3 - Yuri Kochiyama

3 — Monuments Men

**GUESS THAT TUNE** 3 — "Star Spangled

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS

Banner"

**3** — Inverted Jenny

**MULTIPLE CHOICE** 3 - A. Olinguito

**CHARADES** 3 - Persian calligraphy **MULTIPLE CHOICE** 4 - D. Aqlitik

**4** — Rope Bridge

**CHARADES** 

4 - Leaf-cutting ant

# WHO'S WHO AT THE SMITHSONIAN?



12C













3K



1J

"There is no more powerful force than a people steeped in their history. And there is no higher cause than honoring our struggle and ancestors by remembering."

niger, National Museum of Natural History.

Lonnie G. Bunch, III 14th Secretary of the Smithsonian



# **GLITCHES & GAME CHANGERS**

What was the process of inventing like in the 19th century? Select your own game piece to travel up the board and discover a variety of different inventions connected to the Smithsonian collection- from X-rays to ice making. Roll a six-sided die to determine how far you can advance through time and up the board. Be on the lookout for blue upwards arrows ("ladders") that will transport you to important invention stepping stones, as well as yellow downwards arrows ("chutes") that will move you back in time. The first player to reach the end of the gameboard wins!

**45** 

#### Gorrie Ice Machine, **Patent Model** 1857

Inventor John Gorrie received the first patent for a mechanical refrigerating, or ice-making, machine that forever changed how we store food and was offered as early treatment for tropical diseases.

**44** 



NATIONAL MUSEUM



38

49

**FINISH** 

**43** 

**42** 



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

**29** 

**40** 

**Paper Folding** Machine 1877

**47** 

This apparatus made folding sheets of paper quicker and more efficient, adding to the inevitable rise of junk mail and spam email.

**39** 

**31** 



**36** 

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

**33** 

35

**Indoor Aquariums** 1857

> Interest in sea life found its way into the home in the 1850s as the first aquariums appeared and books offered advice to enthusiasts on creating and maintaining their indoor "ocean gardens."

> > **30**

**Edison's Phonograph** 1878

Though best known for the invention of the incandescent light bulb, Thomas Edison also created the phonograph, which forever transformed the way people listened to music.

**32** 

**Patent Model for Picture Frames** 

This patent can take the full responsibility for the rise of photo-sharing, pictures of avocado toast, and influencers.

34



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

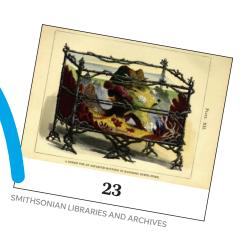
**27** 

**26** 

**Electrical Tattooing** 

Tattoo artist, Samuel Reilly invented the electric tattoo machine, which was faster and less painful than previous hand methods and adapted from Thomas Edison's failed design for an electric pen.

**25** 



**Patent Model** for Folding Chair 1895

Unfortunately, television would not be invented until several decades later.

**22** 

21



16



18 19 **XRay** 1895

> Physicist Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered a new form of radiation by passing an electric current through a glass vacuum tube covered with black paper, leading to the accidental first X-Ray.

**20** 

**14** 

**13** 

**Lincoln's Boat-lifting Patent** 1848

Abraham Lincoln invented an ambitious but ultimately never-produced method of lifting boats that had run aground.

**12** 



8

7

6

**Creeping Baby Doll Patent Model** 

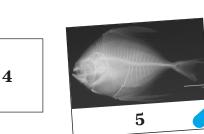
11

1871

George Pemberton Clarke received a patent for the invention of this mechanical "natural" crawling doll, a precursor to contemporary robots and horror movies.

**10** 

3



NATIONAL MUSEUM

**START** 

1

2