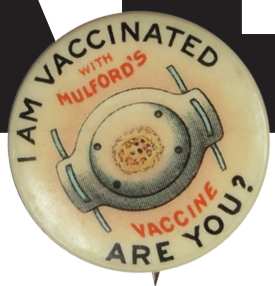
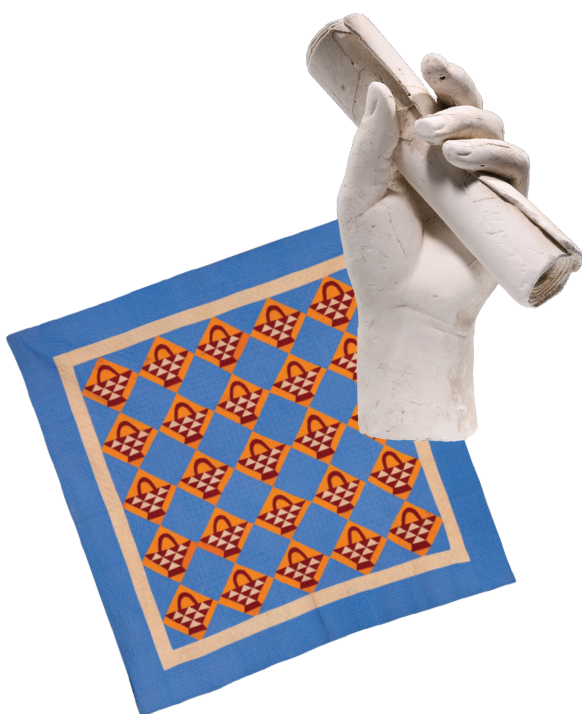


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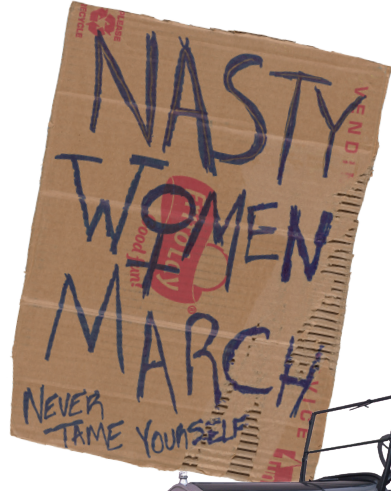
An activity guide from the Smithsonian and USA TODAY Network.



ENT



HIST



ORY

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

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 wide-ranging 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.

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-in-residence at the **National Museum of American History**, recognizing the importance of jazz in American culture.

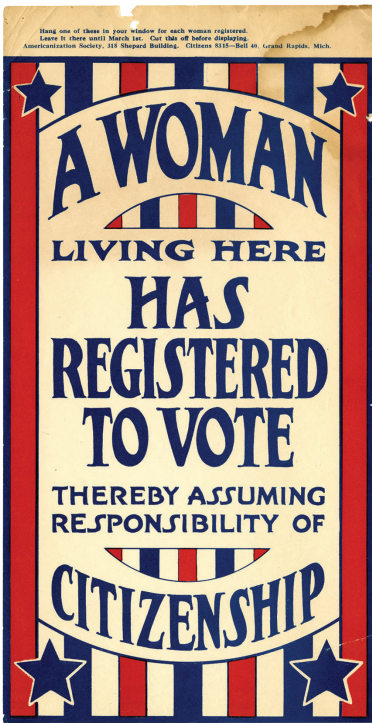


ANACOSTIA COMMUNITY MUSEUM

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 Museum**, dedicated to the contributions women have made throughout U.S. history.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN 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.

D		


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




B. DeYoung Red Diamond



C. DeYoung Pink Diamond



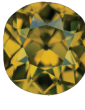
D. Forsterite (Peridot)




E. Opal




F. Rosser Reeves Star Ruby



G. Shephard Diamond



H. Smithsonite



I. 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 Smithsonite (H), from left to right, form a row.
6. The Allende Meteorite (A), Smithsonite (H), and Star of Bombay Sapphire (I), in some order, form a diagonal.

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 years old	The Smithsonian-Roosevelt African Expedition begins Led by former President Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by his son and three naturalists	Natural History Building Opened	Employees organized a Red Cross auxiliary to aid the war effort in Europe
1909	1909	1910	1917

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

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.



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.

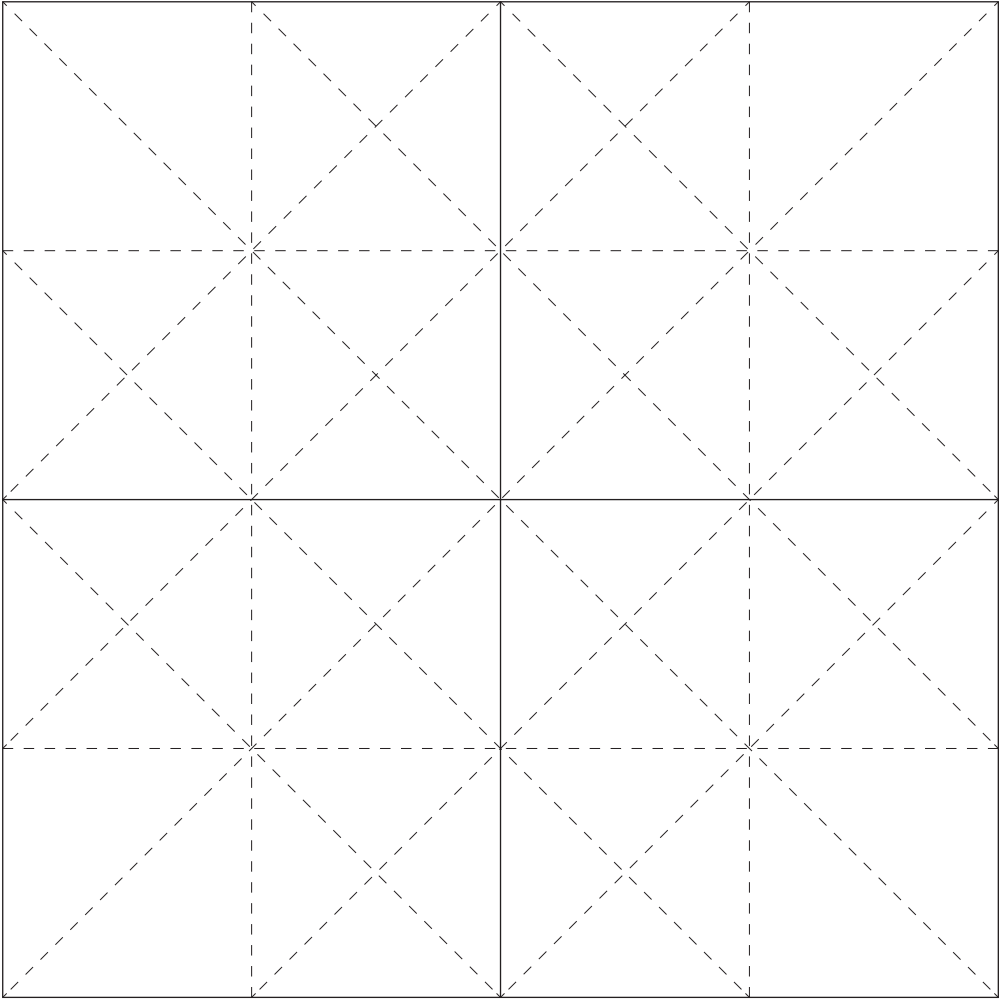


ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN ART

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

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.



Listen to the *Sidedoor* episode “Confronting the Past” here:



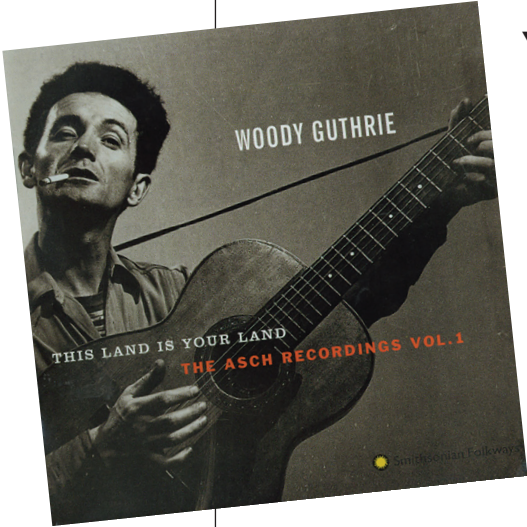
SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM

1934
The New Deal and the Public Works of Art Program

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.*"

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 labor-union 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.



SMITHSONIAN FOLKWAYS RECORDINGS

Freer Gallery of Art, Featuring Asian Art
Opened

1923

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

1941

Tropical Research Institute (Panama)
Became part of Smithsonian

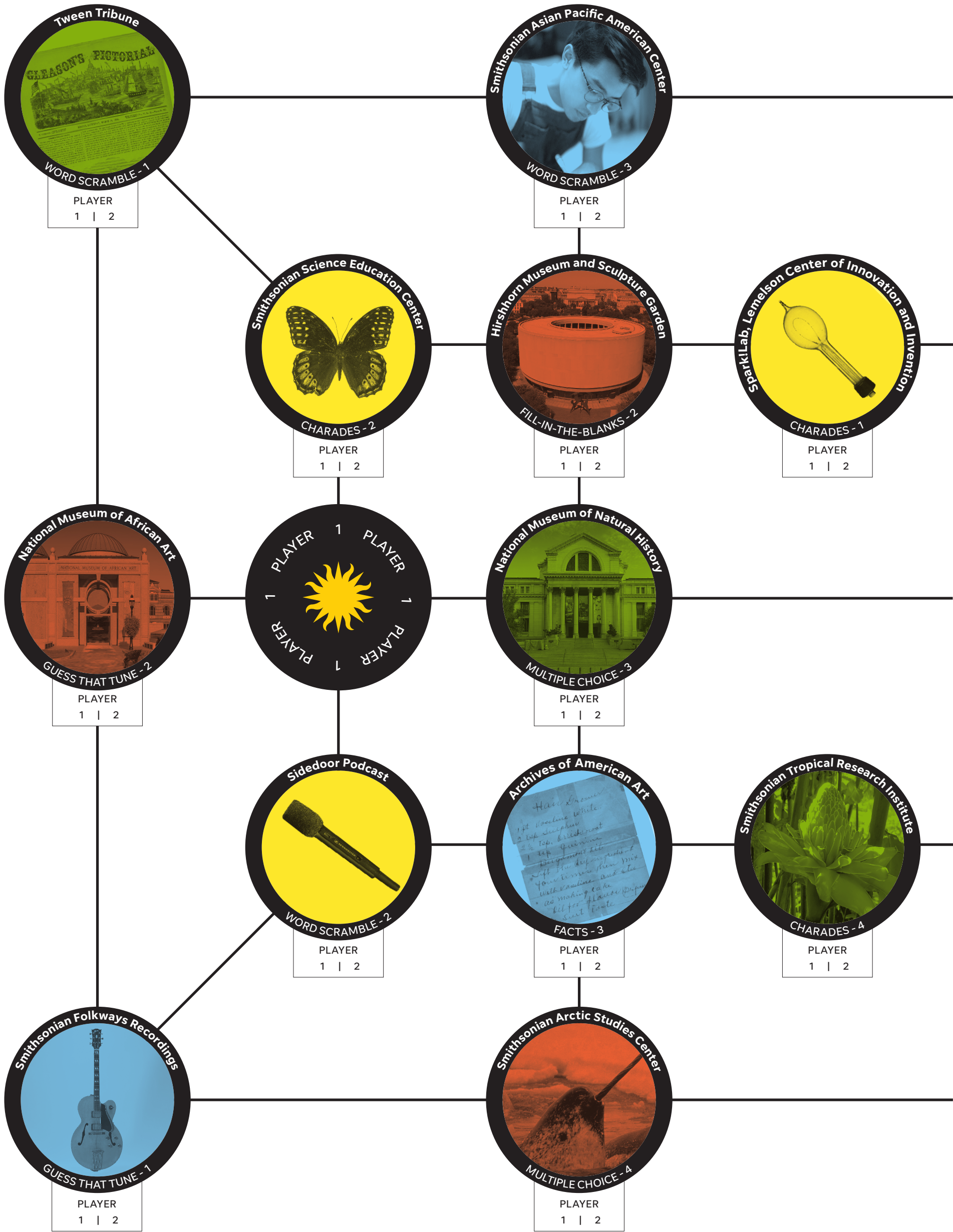
1945

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 manuscript
 - 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. Huehuetéotl
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. Uluuraqpak
B. Piñiqqak
C. Qilaun
D. Aqłitik

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

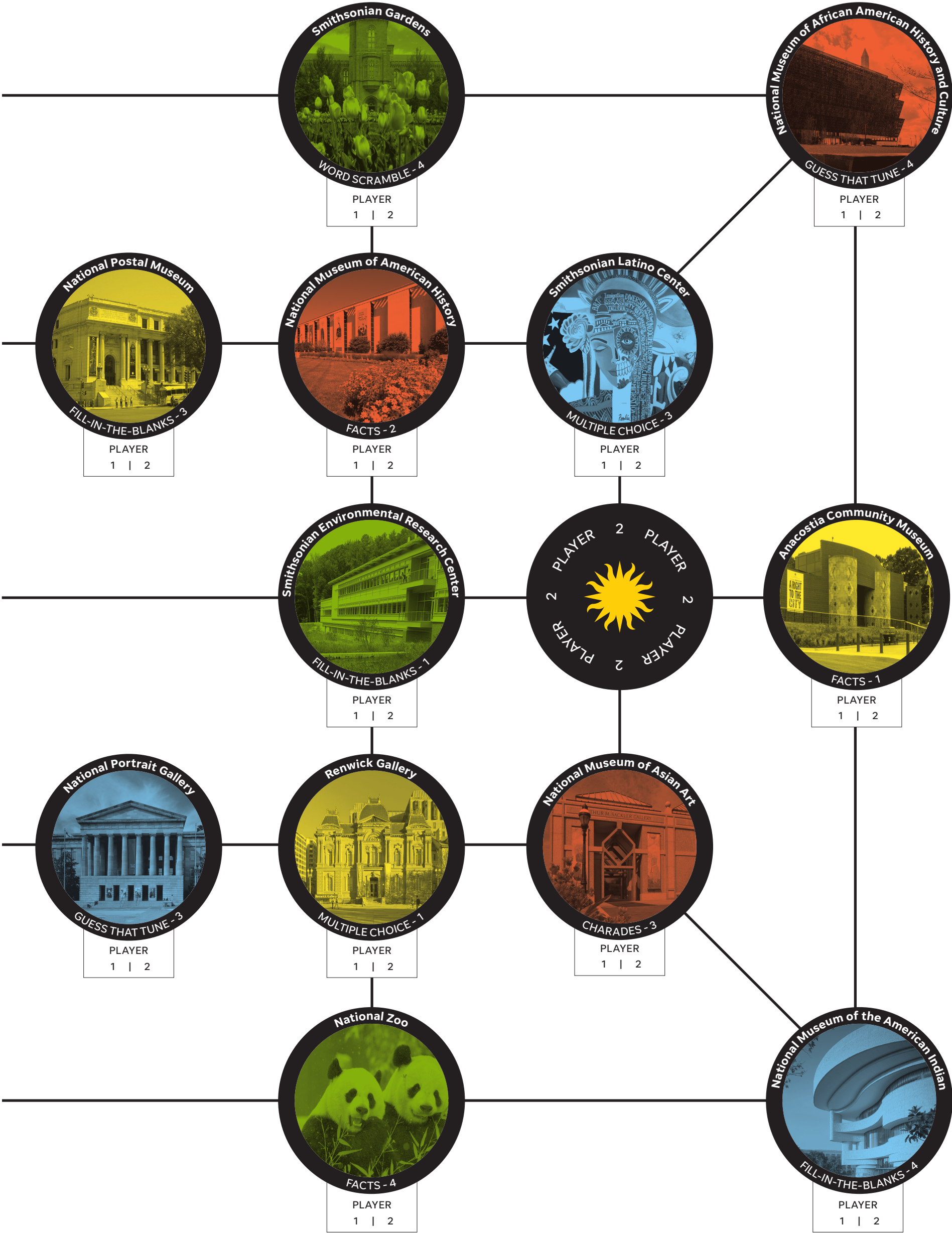


HOW TO PLAY

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 an-

swering 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 _ E R _ 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.



NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

“That’s one small step for (a) man,
one giant leap for mankind.”

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

NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF AMERICAN HISTORY



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 Rights

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.

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.



Seal



Wild Horse



Guinea Pig



Porcupine



Leopard



Lizard



Monkey



Oryx



Sloth



River Otter



Snake



Panda

NATIONAL ZOO AND CONSERVATION BIOLOGY INSTITUTE

Building the Smithsonian, One Milestone at a Time

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

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

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY



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.”

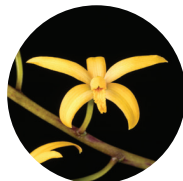
Doug E. Fresh

WHO'S WHO AT THE SMITHSONIAN?

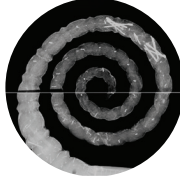


There are over 6,300 employees and almost 7,000 volunteers that contribute to the mission of the “increase and diffusion of knowledge” at the

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
- 6. Cryo-Initiative Scientist
- 7. Philatelist
- 8. Lepidopterist
- 9. Ethnomusicologist
- 10. Early Childhood Educator
- 11. Scientific Illustrator
- 12. 3D Program Officer

- 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

1972
Panda Diplomacy

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 United States and China. 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 efforts to save wildlife species from extinction and train future generations of conservationists.



SMITHSONIAN 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.



SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

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

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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.

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IMAGE CREDITS

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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. 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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 Brassolaelocattleya 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**, Courtesy 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 Aphelendra 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 niger**, National Museum of Natural History.

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

A	C	F
D	I	B
G	E	H

FIELD TRIP TRIVIA

Nº 1

WORD SCRAMBLE
1 — Flamingo

FACTS
1 — Octavia Butler

GUESS THAT TUNE
1 — "This Little Light of Mine" by Fannie Lou Hamer

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS
1 — Blue Crab

MULTIPLE CHOICE
1 — C.The Renwick Gallery

CHARADES
1 — Ben Franklin flying a kite during a thunderstorm

Nº 3

WORD SCRAMBLE
3 — Yuri Kochiyama

FACTS
3 — Monuments Men

GUESS THAT TUNE
3 — "Star Spangled Banner"

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS
3 — Inverted Jenny

MULTIPLE CHOICE
3 — A. Olinguito

CHARADES
3 — Persian calligraphy

Nº 2

WORD SCRAMBLE
2 — Megatherium

FACTS
2 — E.T. The Extraterrestrial

GUESS THAT TUNE
2 — "Get Up, Stand Up" by Bob Marley & the Wailers

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS
2 — Yayoi Kusama

MULTIPLE CHOICE
2 — B. Xibalbá

CHARADES
2 — Flatbottomed paper bag folding machine

Nº 4

WORD SCRAMBLE
4 — Ghost Orchid

FACTS
4 — Bison

GUESS THAT TUNE
4 — "Purple Haze" by Jimi Hendrix

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS
4 — Rope Bridge

MULTIPLE CHOICE
4 — D. Aqıttık

CHARADES
4 — Leaf-cutting ant

WHO'S WHO AT THE SMITHSONIAN?



12C



10G



9H



6A



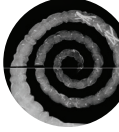
7B



4L



8E



5D



11F



2I



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."

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



START

1

2

Creeping Baby Doll Patent Model
1871

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

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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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

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Lincoln's Boat-lifting Patent
1848

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

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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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.

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Patent Model for Folding Chair
1895

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

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Electrical Tattooing
1891

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.

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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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.”

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Patent Model for Picture Frames
1877

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

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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Paper Folding Machine
1877

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

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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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.

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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FINISH