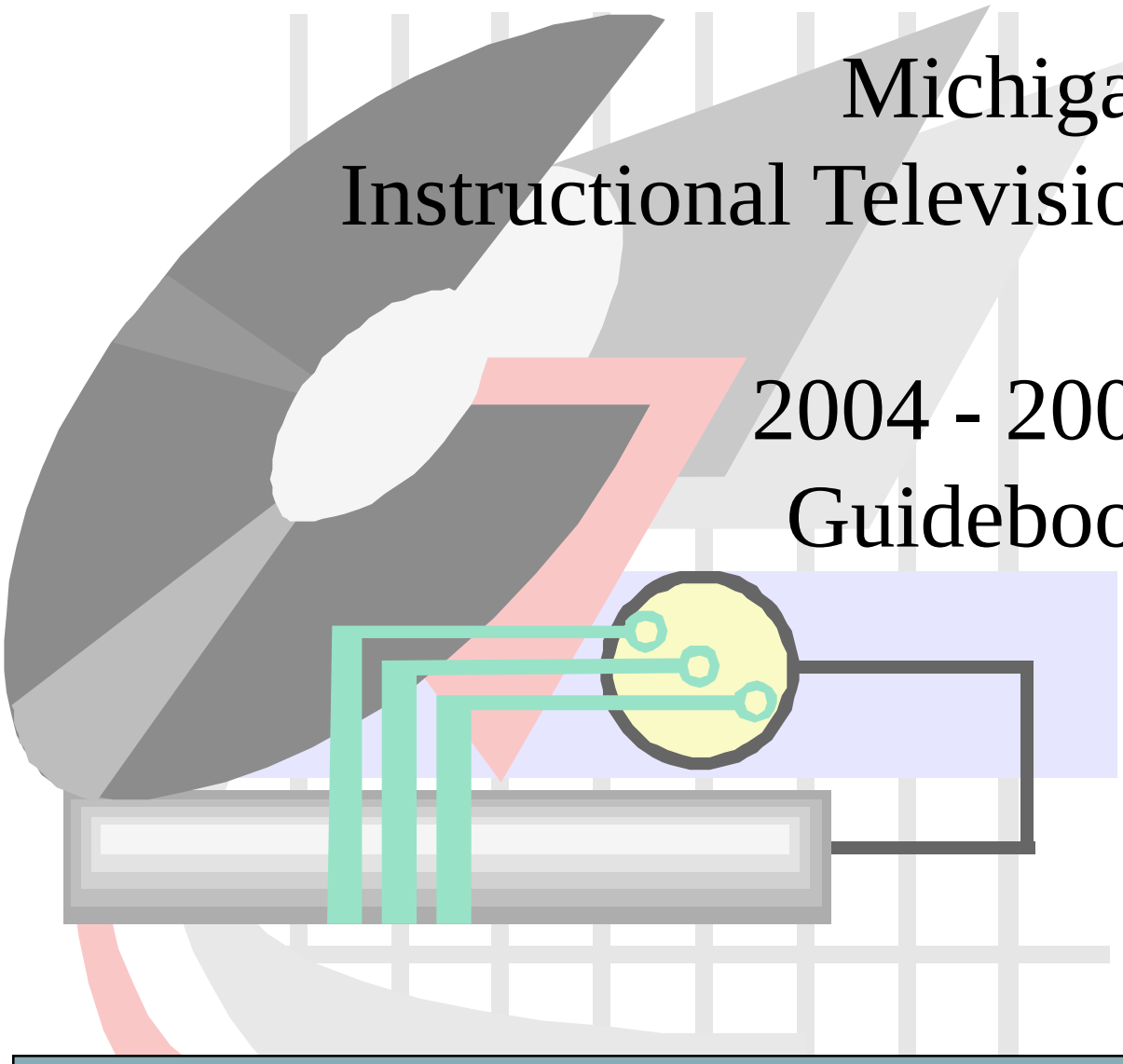
Michigan Instructional Television

2004 - 2005 Guidebook



A Consortium Service of Michigan's REMCs Supporting the Michigan Curriculum Framework and Local District Curriculums through Instructional Television

Teacher Edition

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MICHIGAN
INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION
(M-ITV)
Purpose

The purpose of M-ITV is to:

- Provide quality instructional resources aligned with the Michigan Curriculum Framework.
- Promote the effective use of instructional resources for the benefit of all Michigan students.
- Research, plan and develop new resources and opportunities for student interaction.
- Provide equitable access for Michigan students by creating new content resources through partnerships and technology pathways.
- Purchase all rights, including digital, for delivering M-ITV resources direct to the desktop.

Membership in M-ITV provides many benefits such as access to 43 series with over 300 video programs. M-ITV programs are selected based upon teacher evaluation and recommendation. These programs are leased on a statewide basis providing significant cost savings.

M-ITV purchases all rights including digital if available. All rights include duplication and broadcast. Broadcast includes ITFS (Instructional Television Fixed Service), fiber optic networks, PBS stations and digital servers.

2004-2005 M-ITV Consortium Members

REMC 1	REMC 7	REMC 13	REMC 18
REMC 2	REMC 8	REMC 14	REMC 19
REMC 4	REMC 10	REMC 15	REMC 20
REMC 5	REMC 11	REMC 16	REMC 21
REMC 6	REMC 12	REMC 17	

These REMCs have the right to use all of the M-ITV instructional resources in this guidebook. REMCs who are not current members have limited access to M-ITV resources. Contact the M-ITV Committee chair for further information.

M-ITV Committee Members

Anupam Chugh, REMC 20
Ingrid Dulac, REMC 14
Linda Davis, WGVU-TV
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M-ITV

Digital Rights - A Working Definition

The licensee (REMC) may digitize and store programs, in their entirety, on a server. The licensee may distribute these programs in their entirety or as clips (chapters). The licensee will have the right to move content to another server if necessary to continue the delivery of content within the intent and scope of the license. The original intent of the video must be maintained. The clips can be shortened, but no other alterations can be made (i.e. the sound can not be edited nor can other images be added within the clip). If the licensee cannot distribute the programs in a digital format, it will authorize alternative distribution to its receiver(s).

The receiver may digitize and/or load the programs onto a server. The receiver may store the digitized version on its server for distribution within an intranet network or an Internet network accessed with a password. To meet the needs of the end user the digitized version may be transferred to video, DVD, CD-ROM or other format.

The licensee will notify the receiver if and when rights to use a series expire and request all users to remove all copies from any digital servers and retrieve all copies of recorded material which may have been circulated or secure rights to retain these materials directly from the distributor.

The licensee and the receiver will abide by the Copyright Law and applicable copyright guidelines.

Definitions:
Licensee: REMC Association of Michigan
Receiver: REMC/ISD/RESA
End User: Teacher
Alternative Distribution: Broadcast or tape duplication

Selection Criteria

The M-ITV Committee considers the following criteria when selecting M-ITV Programming

- Fits the Michigan Curriculum Framework
- Content is current and relevant
- Digital rights are available
- Utilization survey results

Video Teaching Tips

Teachers who take an active role in structuring M-ITV video lessons will be most successful in encouraging student involvement and learning. Instructional television/videos can be great resources to enhance classroom instruction if used appropriately. Here are some tips for effective use of video in the classroom:

Before viewing video with students…

• **Preview video and materials.**

Preview the content to determine key concepts and suitability for your class. Consult this guidebook for information on the program's content, grade level, and correlated standards/ benchmarks. Relate the program to your lesson plan and/or curriculum. While previewing the video, consider the following:

- Is it too long to view in one sitting? A rule of thumb for video in the classroom is to double the student age to get the appropriate time limit for the video (e.g., for a group of 10 year olds, 20 minutes is the appropriate length for the videos; for 15 year old students, appropriate video length is 30 minutes).
- Will the video sustain your/your students' interest?
- Does the video help introduce/enhance/reinforce your lesson concepts?
- Is the content/language appropriate for your target audience? Is the content too advanced or too low for your students?
- Does the video present concepts in new, unique ways that could not easily demonstrated in the classroom?

• **Develop clear and specific learning objectives.**

• **Discuss the program content and the lesson with the class in advance.**

Introduce key concepts and let students know the purpose of the program and the objectives of the lesson. Relate the program to prior learning.

• **Provide preview activities, viewing assignments, or focus questions.**

These will provide structure for viewing, follow-up activities and discussion. Look for stopping/pausing points in the program for discussion, reinforcement, clarification, etc.

• **Prepare the environment.**

Check equipment, lighting, and volume. Be sure that all students have a good view of the screen.

During the video program…

• **Watch the program with your students.**

• **Stop or pause the videotape.**

Consider using the STOP and PAUSE buttons to encourage student participation and interactive learning. This allows students to ask questions or discuss content. A planned pause can discourage passive viewing habits.

After the video program…

• **Discuss interesting points and clarify confusing concepts.**

Structure follow-up discussions to check for understanding. Reinforce concepts and points which trigger special interest and review learning objectives.

• **Provide follow-up activities and assignments that challenge students.**

For example, to stimulate viewing and listening skills, show the video without the audio and ask for audio recall.

• **Make content available for independent work.**

• **Evaluate the students' reaction to the video and the lesson.**

Here are two sample scenarios that can help teachers in effectively using instructional video in the classroom:

1. After previewing a video, the teacher develops a set of questions and comments that introduce and prepare the students for what they are about to watch. During class, teacher stops/pauses video at appropriate points to reinforce the concept(s). After going through the entire video, the teacher facilitates a discussion with the students about the content and/or have an activity ready for the students that helps reinforce the instructional content.

2. After previewing a video, the teacher shows a small part of the video (e.g., introduction of a storybook video) and stops it at an appropriate point to start a classroom discussion or a writing activity. Depending on the content, the teacher can show a small portion of a video as a discussion and/or writing prompt.

Series Correlated with the Michigan Curriculum Framework - Art

Curriculum Area & Content Standards Series Title	Grade Level	Episodes	Page
ARTS EDUCATION			
Performing—Visual Arts			
Content Standard 1: Performance.			
Doodle	**3-12**	**10**	**17**
Creating—Visual Arts			
Content Standard 2: Creating.			
Doodle	**3-12**	**10**	**17**
Analyzing In Context—Visual Arts			
Content Standard 3: Analyze, describe, and evaluate.			
Doodle	**3-12**	**10**	**17**
Connecting To Other Arts, Other Disciplines, And Life—Visual Arts			
Content Standard 5: Analyze, and describe connections among the arts			
Doodle	**3-12**	**10**	**17**

Series Correlated with the Michigan Curriculum Framework – Language Arts

Series Correlated with the Michigan Curriculum Framework - Mathematics

Curriculum Area & Content Standards Series Title	Grade Level	Episodes	Page
MATHEMATICS			
Strand I. Patterns, Relationships, and Functions			
Standard I.1 Patterns			
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Mathemedia	**7-9**	**12**	**46**
Standard I.2 Variability and Change			
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Strand II. Geometry and Measurement			
Standard II.1 Shape and Shape Relationships			
Eddie Files 1, The	**6-8**	**4**	**42**
Eddie Files 2, The	**6-8**	**4**	**43**
Eddie Files 3, The	**6-8**	**4**	**44**
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Mathemedia	**7-9**	**12**	**46**
Standard II.2 Position			
Standard II.3 Measurement			
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Mathemedia	**7-9**	**12**	**46**
Strand III. Data Analysis and Statistics			
Standard III.1 Collection, Organization, and Presentation			
Eddie Files 2, The	**6-8**	**4**	**43**
Standard III.2 Description and Interpretation			
Standard III.3 Inference and Prediction			
Strand IV. Number Sense and Numeration			
Standard IV.1 Concepts and Properties of Numbers			
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Standard IV.2 Representation and Uses of Numbers			
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Eddie Files 2, The	**6-8**	**4**	**43**
Standard IV.3 Number Relationships N/A			
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Strand V. Numerical and Algebraic Operations and Analytical Thinking			
Standard V.1 Operations and Their Properties			
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Standard V.2 Algebraic and Analytic Thinking			
Algebra in Simplest Terms	**9-12**	**26**	**40**
Math Series, The	**7-9**	**9**	**45**
Strand VI. Probability and Discrete Mathematics			
Standard VI.1 Probability			
Mathemedia	**7-9**	**12**	**46**
Probability	**9-12**	**6**	**47**

Series Correlated with the Michigan Curriculum Framework - Science

Curriculum Area & Content Standards Series Title	Grade Level	Episodes	Page
SCIENCE			
Strand I. Constructing New Scientific Knowledge			
Standard 1 Constructing New Scientific Knowledge			
Big Questions: The Nature of Scientific Enquiry	**7 – 12**	**5**	**48**
Domains of Life	**8-12**	**2**	**55**
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Strand II. Reflecting on Scientific Knowledge			
Standard 1 Reflecting on Scientific Knowledge			
Big Questions: The Nature of Scientific Enquiry	**7 – 12**	**5**	**48**
Strand III. Using Life Science Knowledge			
Standard 1 Cells			
Biology of …., The	**10-12**	**11**	**51**
Cell Biology Resource	**9-12**	**6**	**53**
Domains of Life	**8-12**	**2**	**55**
Standard 2 The Organization of Living Things			
Biology of …., The	**10-12**	**11**	**51**
Cell Biology Resource	**9-12**	**6**	**53**
Concepts in Nature	**2-5**	**8**	**54**
Domains of Life	**8-12**	**2**	**55**
Food Nutrition and Health	**7-12**	**7**	**56**
Real World Science, II	**3-6**	**8**	**60**
Science Concepts in Context	**5-9**	**16**	**62**
Science is Elementary	**K-2**	**10**	**64**
Standard 3 Heredity			
Cell Biology Resource	**9-12**	**6**	**53**
Concepts in Nature	**2-5**	**8**	**54**
Domains of Life	**8-12**	**2**	**55**
Standard 4 Evolution			
Concepts in Nature	**2-5**	**8**	**54**
Science Concepts in Context	**5-9**	**16**	**62**
Standard 5 Ecosystems			
Science Concepts in Context	**5-9**	**16**	**62**
Strand IV. Using Physical Science Knowledge			
Standard 1 Matter and Energy			
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Science Concepts in Context	**5-9**	**16**	**62**
Science is Elementary	**K-2**	**10**	**64**
Standard 2 Changes in Matter			
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Real World Science, II	**3-6**	**8**	**60**
Standard 3 Motion of Objects			
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Science Concepts in Context	**5-9**	**16**	**62**

Series Correlated with the Michigan Curriculum Framework - Science

Curriculum Area & Content Standards Series Title	Grade Level	Episodes	Page
Standard 4 Waves and Vibrations			
Real World Science, II	**3-6**	**8**	**60**
Science is Elementary	**K-2**	**10**	**64**
Strand V. Using Earth Science Knowledge			
Standard 1 Geosphere			
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Science is Elementary	**K-2**	**10**	**64**
Standard 2 Hydrosphere			
Great Lakes Series, The	**4-12**	**5**	**80**
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Shorelines	**4-8**	**3**	**65**
Streamkeepers, The	**7-12**	**1**	**66**
Standard 3 Atmosphere and Weather			
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Science Concepts in Context	**5-9**	**16**	**62**
Science is Elementary	**K-2**	**10**	**64**
Standard 4 Solar System, Galaxy, and Universe, The			
Big Questions: The Nature of Scientific Enquiry	**7-12**	**5**	**48**
Real World Science, I	**3-6**	**12**	**58**
Science Concepts in Context	**5-9**	**16**	**62**

SCIENCE HEALTH

Food Nutrition and Health	**7-12**	**7**	**56**

Series Correlated with the Michigan Curriculum Framework – Social Studies

Geography in U.S. History	**8-11**	**10**	**73**
Geography of the World Series	**6-12**	**14**	**75**
Great Native American Nations	**3-8**	**6**	**82**
Michigan Our Home	**4**	**1**	**86**
U.S. Geography: From Sea to Shining Sea	**4-6**	**8**	**95**
Standard II.4 Regions, Patterns, and Processes			
Five Themes of Geography	**4-6**	**1**	**72**
Geography in U.S. History	**8-11**	**10**	**73**
Great Lakes Series, The	**4-12**	**5**	**81**
U.S. Geography: From Sea to Shining Sea	**4-6**	**8**	**95**
Standard II.5 Global Issues and Events			
Five Themes of Geography	**4-6**	**1**	**72**
Strand III. Civic Perspective			
Standard III.1 Purposes of Government			
Almost Painless Guide to American Civics	**5-12**	**5**	**68**
My America	**K-6**	**10**	**87**
Standard III.2 Ideals of American Democracy			
Advocacy & Citizenship: Speaking Out for Others	**7-12**	**1**	**67**
Almost Painless Guide to American Civics	**5-12**	**5**	**68**
My America	**K-6**	**10**	**87**
Primary Citizenship	**1-5**	**7**	**91**
Road to Freedom:	**10-12**	**5**	**93**
A Documentary History of African Americans			
Standard III.3 Democracy in Action			
Almost Painless Guide to American Civics	**5-12**	**5**	**68**
My America	**K-6**	**10**	**87**
Primary Citizenship	**1-5**	**7**	**91**
Road to Freedom:	**10-12**	**5**	**93**
A Documentary History of African Americans			
Standard III.4 American Government and Politics			
Almost Painless Guide to American Civics	**5-12**	**5**	**68**
My America	**K-6**	**10**	**87**
Standard III.5 American Government and World Affairs			
Strand IV. Economic Perspective			
Standard IV.1 Individual and Household Choices			
Standard IV.2 Business Choices			
Creating Our Economy	**5-8**	**5**	**70**
Standard IV.3 Role of Government			
Creating Our Economy	**5-8**	**5**	**70**
Taxes in U.S. History	**6-8**	**3**	**94**
Standard IV.4 Economic Systems			
Creating Our Economy	**5-8**	**5**	**70**

Series Correlated with the Michigan Curriculum Framework – Social Studies

Doodle

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Doodle shares the skills and techniques necessary for a grounding in the arts, but his irreverent and funny style of presentation appeals to the audience being introduced to art for the first time. Doodle teaches fundamental art concepts, vocabulary, techniques and art history. During a wacky adventure in Doodle's studio, students forget any fears and apprehensions they may have about their drawing abilities, because Doodle and his friends have the power to make viewers realize their own potential.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Arts Education.
Performing—Visual Arts, Content Standard 1; Creating—Visual Arts, Content Standard 2; Analyzing in Context—Visual Arts, Content Standard 3; Connecting to Other Arts—Visual Arts, Content Standard 5.
Grades: K-12

10 Programs/14:30 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Drawing Faces: Doodle will demonstrate several techniques that will make drawing faces easy and fun. Children will learn facial proportions and study eyes, nose, mouth and hair. They will then take a visit to the museum to view the Mona Lisa and explore the masterpieces of Leonardo da Vinci. An Internet site about Leonardo's life is explored through Meg, the computer.

2. Cartooning And Caricatures: Doodle and Dabney explain step by step all of the aspects that make up cartoons, from line weight to style. A special guest appears on the show, Frank Cummings, who demonstrates how easy it is to draw cartoons and caricatures. Doodle also teaches the process of linking and scanning sketches into a computer where they are digitally painted. Dabney explores the work of Roy Lichtenstein in the Museum.

3. Color: Doodle teaches children how to obtain a better understanding of color, value, hue, and contrast. A game show format is used to reinforce kids' knowledge of primary colors as well as mixing colors. The work of Claude Monet is studied in the Museum. Warm and cool colors will also be explored.

4. Painting: In this episode Doodle and Dabney will take the class back in time to study the history of painting. The different types of paints such as oils, acrylic and watercolors will be discussed. A special guest artist Linda Vance appears on the show to demonstrate the various types of brushes and painting techniques. The works of Rembrandt is studied in the museum.

— Art —

Doodle (cont.)

5. Drawing the Human Figure: Drawing the Human Figure begins with a study of the human skeletal and muscular system. Proportion and foreshortening are also studied, with a live figure drawing session following. A trip to the museum reveals the work and life of Michelangelo.

6. Comic Book Art: Building on the figure drawing foundation, the young artist will learn how to tell a story with sequential panels, camera view, and perspective. Action and expression play a role in creating an exciting world for the reader. Special guest artist Jon Knowles demonstrates these techniques in the creation of a comic book panel. The work of Jack Kirby is studied in the museum.

7. Light And Shadow: Children will gain an understanding of how light and shadows influence objects and how to reproduce this effect when drawing from still-lifes. Doodle teaches the importance of values as children get a chance to practice using a variety of tones in their artwork. A special guest artist, Daniel Moore, explains the techniques he uses in creating photo-realistic paintings.

8. Perspective: The rules of perspective are outlined as Doodle teaches how to master one, two, and three point perspective. Examples of each are demonstrated through entertaining animations and drawings. Even young children will be able to understand and learn from Doodle's examples. The work of M.C. Escher is explored in the museum.

9. Drawing Animals: Doodle will take kids to the zoo to study and sketch animals of all kinds. A preliminary study of the skeleton will train the students to identify the underlying structure. They will then begin to learn how to flesh out the animal of their choice. A trip to the museum to view the masterpieces of artist Charles Frace is included.

10. Careers In Art: Doodle and Dabney take a field trip to visit actual artists at work in their own studios. Different art careers will be explored to give the young artist a better understanding of how these skills are utilized in everyday life.

Club Write

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series is a comprehensive, contextualized support for developing skills in preparation for high school. Episodes could be used within and across curriculum areas to support many different applications in writing. Strategies for organizing information and structuring personal schedules to complete assignments are depicted. Real-life settings where different writing styles are employed are carefully woven into the stories.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Content Standards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Grades 4-7

14 Programs/15 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Journal Writing: Meet the Writing Club kids as they learn about daily writing in a journal. 2. Biography/Autobiography: Students pick a person to become the subject of their biographies.

3. Writing Epitaphs: Teaches poetics and the value of summary as students tour a cemetery.

4. Poetry: A Shakespearean Actor visits the Writing Club and insures them to create their own poems.

5. Persuasive Writing: Students enter a writing contest that challenges them to create persuasive essay.

6. Descriptive Writing: The Writing Club is assigned to describe a place so that the reader will feel as if they have been there.

7. Expository Writing: The students write an essay explaining why elephants have been brought to this country.

8. Math: Following a discussion of geometry, students focus on urban architectural elements and write a creative story.

9. Writing Reports: To get started on their Web page, each club member writes a report on a career.

10. Point of View: Kyle wonders if the story of Robin Hood might change if told the Sheriff's point of view.

Club Write (cont.)

11. Lyric Writing: A professional songwriter explains the parts of a song and then works with the students to compose lyrics 12. Drama: The students take a well-known children's story and write a dramatic adaptation.

13. Writing a Research Paper: Writing Club members learn to research, write, revise, and publish their research papers.

14. Writing News: The Writing Club starts a school newspaper. A journalist tells them about news writing and the club takes a tour of the local newspaper facility.

Club Write Kids

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Writing for pleasure is the focus of this series, specifically designed for grades three and four. While the structure of writing is often daunting for young writers, good writing habits become intuitive with practice. Pre-writing and revising are two of the most difficult things for young writers to learn, and those activities are highlighted in this series. In each program, Cassie and her friends experiment with several different forms of writing using the writing process to help organize their projects. Real world applications for writing are also highlighted as the members of Club Write meet with a variety of people who rely on writing everyday.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Content Standard 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12
Grades 3-4

12 Programs/15 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Writing About Family: Rina joins the writing club and shares her Japanese culture. This episode emphasizes the revision part of the writing process and illustrates the importance of matching tenses.

2. Keeping A Nature Journal: Cassie learns to use precise modifiers to describe details and interesting verbs to depict action. Tips for making a journal lively and useful are shown.

3. Writing A Play: Club Write visits a large-scale reproduction of the Parthenon where they are inspired by Greek mythology. The students use the myth of Pandora's Jar as inspiration for a play.

4. Writing To Persuade: Club members write persuasive letters to stop their neighborhood playground from being razed for construction of a new drugstore.

5. Writing From Oral History: Cassie meets an ordinary looking man, Mr. Johnson. His life has been anything but ordinary as Cassie learns that Mr. Johnson is a heroic man with an illustrious past. He becomes a perfect subject for her group's project on oral histories.

6. Writing An Autobiography: Different approaches to brainstorming and organizing ideas are highlighted in this episode. A mysterious baby picture inspires Cassie's autobiography.

— English Language Arts –

Club Write Kids (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

7. Writing A Mystery: The students learn how to make a concept map to collect and organize ideas. They focus on characters and setting as they weave an interesting plot for their story based on the recent disappearance of things from Cassie's neighborhood.

8. Creating A Writing Portfolio: Cassie and her friends launch a fundraiser selling popcorn balls. By using data, they set a price and learn how to effectively market their product.

9. Writing A Fictional Story: The writing club visits an historic train station that has been converted into a convention center, shopping plaza, and hotel. They learn about the fascinating history of the train station and some of the intriguing events that took place there. This combination of folklore and historical fact provides plenty of material for a fictional story.

10. Writing About Feelings: Cassie and her sister have a bitter argument. She learns to express her emotions toward a positive conclusion. The precise use of modifiers and organization of one's work are highlighted.

11. Writing In Science: Club Write visits a river to observe and gather data. Then they sort and interpret the information they gathered about the riverbed. The students publish information about their findings concerning the health of the river.

12. Making A Movie: The evolution of a story idea into a movie is the subject of this episode. The students use a jigsaw technique to divide tasks and develop the story line.

Exploring Shakespeare

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series provides pure, uncut text from Shakespeare's plays for study in the high school classroom. The goal of the series is to provide teachers with simple renditions to support their own lesson plans and to allow an opportunity to compare them to the opulent productions of Hollywood. The minimalist background helps students to focus on the words and performances delivered by talented actors, and to appreciate the beauty and uniqueness of the language. The series includes key segments from four of the most studied works of Shakespeare. The programs can be used in the study of one play or to compare and contrast the works. The chosen segments of each play show the progression of story elements such as plot and character.

Michigan Curriculum Frameworks
English Language Arts: Meaning and Communication, Content Standard 1; Literature, Content Standard 5; Genre and Craft of Language, Content Standard 8; Ideas in Action, Content Standard 10.
Grades 8-12

4 Programs/30 Minutes TV Ontario

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Macbeth: The relationship between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth – depicted through segments from key scenes or soliloquies. The scenes follow the respective paths of the two Macbeths. In the first, Lady Macbeth convinces her husband to kill Duncan. The second, just after the murder, shows Macbeth's panic and Lady Macbeth's resolve. Then we examine how each deals with guilt after time: Lady Macbeth is destroyed by it and goes mad, as demonstrated in the sleepwalking scene, while Macbeth, just before the final battle, reaches a point of total despair.

2. Hamlet: The personal journey of Hamlet – depicted through segments from key speeches/soliloquies. We follow Hamlet's inner life beginning with his disgust at himself and at the situation in which he finds himself. Next, we examine his longing to leave the world and how his indecision finally breaks through into a resolve of action. We then move to the end of the play and see Hamlet's realization of human mortality and his final acceptance.

3. Julius Caesar: The relationship of Brutus and Cassius – depicted through segments from key scenes or soliloquies. In these three scenes we look at the character of Brutus, and how he and Cassius work out their troubled relationship. In the first, Cassius plants the seeds of revolution in Brutus's mind by discussing the problem of Caesar's power. The second scene is a soliloquy in which Brutus decides to kill Caesar. The third takes place after the assassination, with all of Rome at war, and Brutus and Cassius fighting over their own personal concerns.

— English Language Arts –

Exploring Shakespeare (cont.)

4. King Lear: Lear's descent into madness – depicted through segments from the key scenes or soliloquies. These scenes follow King Lear through his journey into madness. In the first scene, he meets the disguised Kent and banters amiably with him and the Fool. In the second scene, a troubled dialogue with the Fool suddenly gives way to fears of madness. The third scene finds Lear raging against the elements on the heath, and our final scene shows Lear praying for understanding and salvation.

Famous Authors

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

These video biographies reveal the lives, careers, times and literature of selected British and American Authors. Illustrations, diary extracts, letters, conversations, music, and narration recreate the era of each writer with works carefully placed in biographical context.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Content Standard 5. Social Studies: Strand I, Content Standard I.2
Grades 7-12

13 Programs/30 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Charles Dickens: The work of Dickens is forever associated with Victorian England. The imprisonment of his father for debt gave him a trenchant insight into the world of the poor; his later involvement with projects for the betterment of man and the emotional strength of his novels derive from his firsthand experience.

2. William Faulkner: Mississippi-born Nobel Prize winner Faulkner struggled throughout his life with alcoholism, disappointment in life, and the South's Civil War heritage. In his own difficulties lie many of the sources of inspiration for his writing – Sound and the Fury, Absalom, Absalom, As I lay Dying, and others. But he is best known for his novels of the troubled south.

3. F. Scott Fitzgerald: Fitzgerald's attitudes and work were influenced by his mother's family. The success of THIS SIDE OF PARADISE enabled him to marry Zelda Sayre and enjoy celebrity, extensive partying and many visits to Europe and writing for Hollywood. Zelda's schizophrenia and his deepening alcoholism were the background for work on TENDER IS THE NIGHT. He died in 1940 with his novel, THE LAST TYCOON, half finished.

4. Thomas Hardy: Pieces that were known to be Hardy's favorite folk tunes embellish this program that faithfully documents his life and his literature.

5. Ernest Hemingway: Hemingway's life and literary work were closely intertwined. World War One experiences in Italy inspired a Farewell to Arms. Works such as For Whom the Bell Tolls and The Old Man and the Sea reflect the passions of his life: bullfighting, deep sea fishing & African game hunting. He ended his days in self-imposed exile in Cuba; in 1961 he shot himself.

Famous Authors (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

6. John Keats: Born in 1795, his parents ran a livery stable. Orphaned at age fourteen, he became apprenticed to an apothecary. Living off the inheritance left by his parents, he began to seriously write poetry. He died at age 25 of tuberculosis but astonished the world by his body of poetry.

7. Herman Melville: One of the great writers of the 19th century, Melville was born to a prosperous family, but became a sailor; much later in life he would become obliged to be a customs official, and died in obscurity. He left major works – Moby Dick, Billy Budd, Typee, and short stories.

8. George Orwell: Follows George Orwell's developing political awareness, his involvement in the Spanish Civil War, and his success as a writer.

9. William Shakespeare: Travels through Shakespeare's early years in Stratford to his marriage to Anne Hathaway and the London in which he worked.

10. Percy Shelley: Looks at influences on Shelley's work, including his interest in the supernatural, the French Revolution, and his friendships with Byron and Leigh Hunt.

11. John Steinbeck: During his early years, Steinbeck pursued writing but, for a living, maintained himself by working as a caretaker. In 1935, Tortilla Flat was successfully published and fame was achieved. He married three times and was involved in politics and controversy over WWII and the Vietnamese war. Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize in 1962 and died in 1968.

12. Mark Twain: Born Samuel Langhorn Clemens, Twain was a newspaper-man, prospector, riverboat pilot, humorist, speaker – and perhaps America's best beloved writer. Involvement with speculative business ventures with typesetting machines led to financial ruin, but he succeeded in earning his way out.

13. Walt Whitman: Whitman's early years were spent in the New York area. Whitman worked as an editor, teacher, and government clerk, and tended the wounded during the Civil War. In 1849, he made a tour of the Mississippi, Great Lakes, and Niagara Falls; this inspired the first edition of Leaves of Grass. He greatly admired President Lincoln, whose assassination inspired O Captain My Captain. He lived for nearly twenty years after suffering a paralytic stroke in 1873.

Literary Visions

These programs, organized around three major genres of literature-short fiction, poetry and drama, examine literary elements such as character, plot and symbolism. Host, Shakespearean actress Fran Dom, identifies these elements within dramatizations of representative literary works.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Standards 5 and 8
Grades 9-12

26 Programs/30 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Artful Resonance: Theme of Poetry: Describes how poetry expresses theme and the difference between subject and theme.

2. Authors Voice: Tone and Style in Short Fiction: An interview with Maxine Hong Kingston highlights this examination of the impact of style on meaning.

3. Casting Long Shadows: Power of Literature: Gives examples of how different genres shape meaning differently.

4. Continuing Visions: Uses of Literature: Gives examples from contemporary literature and media of how language can deceive, confuse, mislead. Discusses how language shapes meaning in contemporary literature and media and describes how literature conveys and questions the values in our culture.

5. Distant Voices: Myth, Symbolism: Teaches an understanding of myth, allusion and symbolism as used in poetry.

6. Echo To The Sense: Prosody And Form In Poetry: Identifies the different types of rhyme. Describes common stanza forms and other characteristic forms of poetry. Shows how to recognize the contributions of sound, rhythm and form to poetry.

7. First Sight: Introduction To Literature: Introduces the course content and approach.

8. Frame For Meaning: Theme In Drama: Gives an appreciation for how the various elements of drama combine to present the meaning of drama. Explores the relationship of subject to theme.

9. Image Of Reality: Elements Of Drama: Defines the major characteristics of drama and describes similarities and differences among short fiction, poetry and drama in terms of dramatic action, structure, and forms.

— English Language Arts –

Literary Visions (cont)

10. In That Time And Place: Setting And Character In Short Fiction: Setting reveals character in Susan Glaspell's "A Jury of Her Peers" while it magnifies meaning for contemporary short story writer Stephen Dixon.

11. Patterns Of Action: Plot And Conflict In Drama: Brings an understanding of the functions of action, plot and conflict in drama. Identifies exposition, complication, crisis, climax and resolution and discusses the applicability of the unities of time, place and action to drama.

12. Personal View: Art Of The Essay: Traces the development of the formal essay and the birth of printing technology and their impact on the growth of political democracy.

13. Perspectives On Illusion: Setting And Staging In Drama: Brings about the recognition of how setting and staging form the world of the play.

14. Playing The Part: Character And Actors In Drama: Explains how characterization is developed differently in drama than in other forms of literature.

15. Reflected Worlds: Elements Of Short Fiction: Describes the origins of the short story and defines what is meant by a short story. Explains the major elements and discusses how they are integrated with the short story.

16. Sacred Words: Elements Of Poetry: Provides a capsule view of poetry's literary history and introduces the major characteristics of poetry.

17. Seeing Anew: Rhetorical Figures In Poetry: Gives examples of figures of speech, including metaphor, simile, and personification and tells why poets depend on figurative language.

18. Sense Of Place: Setting And Character In Poetry: Demonstrates how to find setting and character in poetry.

19. Speech And Silence: Language Of Drama: Helps the viewer to recognize the various forms of dramatic language; costume, gesture, movement and expression. Relates dramatic language of character, action and theme.

20. Story's Blueprint: Plot And Structure In Short Fiction: Dramatization of Stephen Crane's "The Blue Hotel" exemplifies the relationship of plot, structure, and conflict.

— English Language Arts –

Literary Visions (cont)

21. Suggested Meanings: Symbolism And Allegory In Short Fiction: Shows symbolism in a dramatization of D.H. Lawrence's "The Horse Dealer's Daughter." Also discusses myth through an interview with writer N. Scott Momaday.

22. Sum Of Its Parts: Theme In Short Fiction: Looks at short story elements and shows how all of them tie into the concept of theme. Discusses the difference between a thesis in an essay and a theme in a short story.

23. Telling Their Tales: Character In Short Fiction: Techniques of characterization and the importance of point of view become clear in a dramatization of Tillie Olsen's "I Stand Here Ironing."

24. Tools Of The Trade: Words And Images In Poetry: Teaches how to recognize the various levels and types of diction working in a poem.

25. Vision Quest: Myth And Symbolism In Drama: Illustrates the function of myth and symbolism in drama and distinguishes between myth and allegory.

26. Ways Of Seeing: Responding To Literature: Focuses on critical approaches to literature. Introduces genres and the formal stylistic elements.

Read On: Cover to Cover

Drawing from award-winning books portraying a variety of historical and contemporary situations, this series will provide students with an introduction to books selected for a variety of reading levels using a “cliffhanger” approach.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Standards 1, 2, 3 and 5
Grades 4-6

16 Programs/15 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Attaboy, Sam! / Teacher's Pet: "Attaboy, Sam!" Armed with a Ziploc bag and an ear for the words "my favorite smell," Sam goes on an adventure to capture Mrs. Krupnik's favorite smells with odoriferous and hilarious results. Based on the book by Lois Lowry. "Teacher's Pet" Centering on the attempts of one child, Cricket, to maintain her role as teacher's pet, the story touches on a number of issues important to fourth grade girls, such as being invited to an all-girl party and wearing the "right" clothes for a special day. Based on the book by Johanna Hurwitz.

2. Chevrolet Saturdays: Learn about the frustrations of forming a stepfamily and the struggles of African-Americans in America today. Based on the book by Candy Dawson Boyd.

3. Daphne's Book: Jessica must decide whether or not to stick up for a friend who is not liked by others. She is also faced with a moral dilemma: she can guard her friend's secret even though it means that Daphne will continue to live in unsafe and unhealthy conditions, or she can break her promise and reveal the secret in order to get help for Daphne and her sister. Based on the book by Mary Downing Hahn.

4. Dragonwings: Story of Chinese immigrants living in San Francisco at the turn of the century. Based on the book by Laurence Yep.

5. El Guero: When his father is exiled to a remote region, El Guero and his family must travel on rough and dangerous roads and endure a new life-style very different from what they had before. Based on the book by Elizabeth Borton De Trevino

6. Haymeadow / Hatchet: "Haymeadow" is a story of learning how to cope, and coming of age in the male-dominated Western ranch life. In the story "Hatchet", while on the way to his father's, Brian's plane crash lands. With only the clothes on his back, and the hatchet that his mother gave him as a parting gift, he must learn how to survive in the wilderness. Based on the books by Gary Paulsen.

Read On: Cover to Cover (cont.)

7. Jar Of Dreams: The anti-Japanese prejudice of the white population in the period preceding World War II is embodied in Wilbur Starr. He tries to sabotage the Tsujimuras' new laundry business and kills their dog in an effort to intimidate them. Starr's bigotry is tempered by the friendliness and warmth of a neighbor, Mrs. Sugarman. Based on the book by Yoshiko Uchida.

8. Knights Of The Kitchen Table / Not-So-Jolly Roger: In "Knights of the Kitchen Table" Joe and his friends Sam and Fred uncover a dark, mysterious book, and when Joe opens it a cloud of smoke appears, and the boys find themselves transported back to the time of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. In "Not-So-Jolly Roger" the trio - Joe, Sam, and Fred - get mixed up with pirates. Based on the books by Jon Scieszka.

9. Mcmummy: A blend of mystery and science fiction with an element of the supernatural thrown in for good measure, McMummy will appeal to the reader with a good imagination. Based on the book by Betsy Byars.

10. Me, Mop, And The Moondance Kid: This is a first-person narrative told from the point of view of T.J. T.J. moves the story along with frequent use of the expression, "Did I tell you...?" That, combined with the characters' occasional use of incorrect grammar ("When me and Moondance..."; "...you can't see nothing.") give the story an authentic, "kid-like" quality. Based on the book by Walter Dean Myers.

11. Number The Stars: Sprinkled with references to wartime details, such as rationing and nighttime blackouts, the book evokes the spirit of another era - one which is remote and probably unfamiliar to current school-aged children. Based on the book by Lois Lowry.

12. On The Banks Of Plum Creek: Begins with the Ingalls family - Pa, Ma, Mary, Laura, and Carrie - arriving in Minnesota to start a new life. Based on the book by Laura-Ingalls Wilder.

13. Pigs Might Fly: With gentle, understated humor, we get a "pig's-eye" view of farm life. Based on the book by Dick King-Smith.

14. Shades Of Gray: Will's absolute, black and white views are juxtaposed with those of his uncle, aunt and cousin, who see things, such as questions of honor, pride, and loyalty to a cause, in more relative terms. Based on the book by Carolyn Reeder.

Read On: Cover to Cover (cont.)

15. Sing Down The Moon: In simple but moving language, this tells of the exploitation of the Navajo by Spanish slave dealers, and describes the Navajo way of life and its destruction at the hands of the white man.

16. Based on the book by Scott O' Dell Strider: Strider is written as a series of diary entries by fourteen-year old Leigh Botts. The entries cover an eleven-month period, accounting the events of summer and the following school year. Based on the book by Beverly Cleary.

Stories From Around the World: Multicultural

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Meaning and Communication, Content Standard 1; Literature, Content Standard 5; Voice, Content Standard 6; Genre Craft of Language, Content Standard 8; Ideas in Action, Content Standard 10
Grades K-5

17 Programs/5-30 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Amazing Grace / Drummer Hoff: Amazing Grace – Even though her classmates discourage Grace from trying out for Peter Pan in the school play because she is black and a girl, Grace wins the part and proves that she can be anything she wants to be. Book by Mary Hoffman. (5:00 Min.) Drummer Hoff – Several soldiers each bring a different part for a remarkable machine called a canon—but only one of them gets to fire it. (4:35 Min.)

2. Crow Boy: A small boy, who is different from the others, gains acceptance when he imitates the voices of crows in the school talent show. Book by Taro Yashima – Caldecott Honor Book (13:00 Min.)

3. Flossie And The Fox: Plucky Flossie Finley, on her way to deliver a basket of eggs, asks a clever fox to prove that he is a fox before she will be frightened of him. Book by Patricia McKissack. (14:00 Min.)

4. Hiawatha: Hiawatha's boyhood is gracefully brought to life against a background of authentic Native American music in this excerpt from Longfellow's classic poem, with pictures exquisitely rendered by Susan Jeffers. Book by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (11:16 Min.)

5. Hot Hippo / Tikki Tikki Tembo: Hot Hippo – Hippo promises not to eat Ngai's little fishes in exchange for being allowed to live in the cool water instead of on dry land. Book by Mwenye Hadithi. (5:06 Min.) Tikki Tikki Tembo – This folktale explains why Chinese people no longer choose long names for their children. Book by Arlene Mosel. (8:50 Min.)

6. Mufaro's Beautiful Daughters: Mufaro's daughters are tested unknowingly to reveal which one is worthy enough to marry the King. Book by John Steptoe. (14:09 Min.)

7. Not So Fast Songololo: Malusi, a young South African boy, spends a delightful day shopping in the city with his grandmother, Gogo, in this story about love and sharing and "new red tackies." Book by Niki Daly. (11:00 Min.)

— English Language Arts –

Stories From Around the World: Multicultural (cont.)

8. The Rainbow Serpent: Set in Dreamtime, this Aboriginal legend of the Creation follows the serpent Goorialla on his journey across Australia, where he creates birds, animals, plant life and geographical features. Book by Dick Roughsey. (11:00 Min.)

9. Sam And The Lucky Money: Sam meets a stranger who helps him make the perfect decision on how to spend his lucky money. Book by Karen Chinn. (11:00 Min.)

10. Seven Candles For Kwanzaa: This unique African-American holiday commemorates the strength of family ties, respect for ancestors, commitment to the growth of community, and gratitude for life's bounties. For each day of Kwanzaa, a new candle is lit and children and adults share their thoughts, songs, stories from the past, dreams about the future, and a delicious feast on the last day. Book by Andrea Davis Pinkney. (12:00 Min.)

11. Story About Ping: A duck suffers the loneliness of abandonment before he is befriended by a little boy who returns him to his family. Book by Marjorie Flack. (10:21 Min.)

12. Suho And The White Horse: This story from the Mongolian steppes tells about a poor shepherd's friendship, separation and reunion with a beautiful white horse. Retold by Yuzo Otsuka. (10:00 Min.)

13. Tale Of The Mandarin Ducks: A compassionate couple risks their lives to reunite a pair of Mandarin ducks and are rewarded in the end – but by whom? Book by Katherine Paterson. (15:00 Min.)

14. Village of Round and Square Houses: A young girl from the West African village of Tos tells how the men came to live in square houses and the women in round ones. Book by Ann Grifalconi. (12:34 Min.)

15. Who's In Rabbit's House?: Adapted from a Masai folktale about a rabbit who can't get into her house because the Long One, who "eats trees and tramples on elephants," is hiding inside, this animated production is presented as a play performed by Masai actors wearing animal masks. Features traditional African music and the narration of James Earl Jones. Book by Verna Aardema. (13:00 Min.)

— English Language Arts –

Stories From Around the World: Multicultural (cont.)

16. Duke Ellington: Duke Ellington was hailed s the “King of the Keys.” This is a most fitting tribute to a great man who proudly celebrated the history of African-Americans, from slavery to civil rights struggles. Brian Pinkney’s glorious artwork swings and sways to Duke Ellington’s spellbinding music. Book by Andrea Davis Pinkney – Caldecott Honor Book (15:00 Min.)

17. Rikki Tikki Tavi – A courageous mongoose becomes the loyal pet of a small boy named Teddy, and protects him and his family from two evil cobras who live in their garden. Book by Rudyard Kipling. (6:00 Min.)

Storybook I

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

These timeless classics (many are Caldecott winners) encourage students to read and have a greater appreciation for literature.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Meaning and Communication, Content Standard 1; Literature, Content Standard 5; Voice, Content Standard 6; Genre Craft of Language, Content Standard 8; Ideas in Action, Content Standard 10
Grades K-5

13 Programs/5-11 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Blueberries For Sal: A little girl and a little bear on a blueberry-picking trip get all mixed up with each other's mothers on a lovely hillside in Maine. Book by Robert McCloskey – Caldecott Honor Book (8:45 Min.)

2. Why Mosquitoes Buzz In People's Ears: A tall tale set off a chain of mishaps through the jungle grapevine – from Mosquito to Iguana to Python to Rabbit to Owl – in this traditional story from Africa. Book by Verna Aardema. (9:39 Min.)

3. Goldilocks And The Three Bears: Three bears come home from a bicycling trip through the woods to find a little girl "all nice and cozy and fast asleep" in Baby Bear's bed. Book by James Marshall – Caldecott Honor Book (7:38 Min.)

4. In The Night Kitchen: Sendak's classic comic fantasy of Mickey's adventures in the night kitchen tells us how we get our morning cake. Book by Maurice Sendak. (7:13 Min.)

5. Harry, The Dirty Dog: In this charming classic story, Harry, the little white dog with black spots, runs away before bath time and plays outside until he changes into a black dog with white spots. Back home again, he must use all his wits and tricks to convince his family who he really is. (10:00 Min.)

6. The Paperboy: Every Saturday morning a paperboy and his dog get ready to leave their nice warm bed to deliver a newspaper to every house along the route they both know by heart. A timeless story, beautifully told, with evocative, award-winning paintings. Book by Dav Pilkey – Caldecott Honor Book (8:00 Min.)

Storybook I (cont.)

7. Story, A Story: Ananse the Spider Man climbs up to the sky to buy stories from the Sky God in this folktale from Africa. Book by Gail E. Haley – Caldecott Medal Book (9:32 Min.)

8. Strega Nona: Big Anthony finds himself knee-deep in trouble – and pasta – when he uses Strega Nona's magic pasta pot without her permission. Retold and illustrated by Tomie dePaola – Caldecott Honor Book (8:21 Min.)

9. Where The Wild Things Are: Max is the hero of this beloved children's classic in which he makes mischief, sails away, tames the wild things and returns home for supper. Book by Maurice Sendak – Caldecott Medal Book (7:05 Min.)

10. Cow Who Fell In The Canal: Hendrika, a cow who longs to see the city, gets her wish – and more – when she rides an old raft down one of Holland's most picturesque canals to adventure. Book by Phyllis Krasilovsky. (9:00 Min.)

11. Andy And The Lion: Tells the story of Andy and how a kind deed to a lion was repaid with kindness. Book by James Daugherty – Newbery Honor Book (10:41 Min.)

12. Leo: The Late Bloomer: "What's the matter with Leo?" his father asks, when Leo can't read, write, draw, eat neatly or speak. "He's just a late bloomer," explains his mother. And sure enough, one day in his own good time, Leo shows everyone how glorious it is to finally bloom. (7:00 Min.)

13. Chrysanthemum: A little mouse thinks her name is absolutely perfect until she starts school and all the kids make fun of her. (15:00 Min.)

— English Language Arts –

Storybook II

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series includes timeless classics (many are Caldecott winners) which encourage students to read and have a greater appreciation for literature.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
English Language Arts, Meaning and Communication, Content Standard 1; Literature,
Content Standard 5; Voice, Content Standard 6; Genre Craft of Language, Content Standard 8; Ideas in Action, Content Standard 10
Grades K-5

12 Programs/11-15 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Amazing Bone: A lonely pig named Pearl dawdles long enough in a field of dandelions to meet a bone who speaks to her. Book by William Steig – Caldecott Honor Book (11:32 Min.)

2. Chato's Kitchen: Chato invites a family of mice to his house to share a tasty meal but to his surprise ends up eating tortillas and not them for dinner! Book by Gary Soto. (11:00 Min.)

3. Make Way For Ducklings: In this timeless tale of family life, Mr. And Mrs. Mallard find the perfect spot to raise their young in Boston's Public Garden. Book by Robert McCloskey – Caldecott Medal Book (11:36 Min.)

4. Owen: When Mrs. Tweezers convinces Owen's parents that their son is becoming a little too attached to Fuzzy, his beloved yellow blanket, Owen vehemently disagrees. "Can't bring a blanket to school," says nosy Mrs. Tweezers. What will Owen's parents do? Book by Kevin Henkes – Caldecott Honor Book (9:00 Min.)

5. Officer Buckle and Gloria: Officer Buckle knows more about safety than anyone in the town of Napville. But whenever he tries to share his safety tips, nobody listens – until the day the Napville Police Department buys a police dog named Gloria, who has her own way of demonstrating safety tips. Book by Peggy Rathmann – Caldecott Medal Book (11:00 Min.)

— English Language Arts –

Storybook II (cont)

6. Rapunzel: A unique retelling of the classic story of Rapunzel, the girl with the long, golden hair. Book by Paul O. Zelinsky – Caldecott Medal Book (15:00 Min.) 7. Stone Soup: Three clever soldiers devise a plan to get food and lodging from the selfish inhabitants of a French village during the time of Napoleon. Book by Marcia Brown – Caldecott Honor Book (11:02 Min.)

8. Sylvester And The Magic Pebble: The Duncan family is beside itself when son Sylvester turns himself into a rock to escape the jaws of a hungry lion. Magic and suspense, along with wonderful music and animation, bring this classic children's story to life. Book by William Steig – Caldecott Medal Book (11:17 Min.)

9. Time Of Wonder: Lovely watercolor paintings capture the sights and sounds of nature on a Maine island. Book by Robert McCloskey – Caldecott Medal Book (12:45 Min.)

10. Zin, Zin, Zin a Violin: A lone trombone playing solo is joined by a trumpet in a duet until a French horn makes it a trio, and so on, as ten instruments, one by one, gather together for a joyous musical performance. Music by Marvin Hamlisch - Book by Lloyd Moss – Caldecott Honor Book (11:00 Min.)

11. Millions Of Cats: This is the classic story about the gentle old man, who looks for one cat for his lonely wife, and returns with "millions and billions and trillions of cats." Book by Wanda Gag – Newbery Honor Book. (10:24 Min.)

12. Doctor Desoto: A hungry fox with a toothache begs a mouse dentist to relieve his pain in this modern-day fable. Book by William Steig – Newbery Honor Book (10:10 Min.)

Algebra in Simplest Terms

This series demonstrates why algebra is indispensable in retailing, biology, and other professions, even in ordinary activities such as driving a car.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Mathematics, Strand V, Standard V.2
Grades 9-12

11 Programs/30 minutes Closed Captioned

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Absolute Value: Defines this concept, enabling students to use it in equations and inequalities.

2. Introduction: Introduces several mathematical themes and emphasizes why algebra is important in today's world.

3. Arithmetic Sequences and Series: Uses applications such as linear depreciation and fixed annual raise to develop the basic properties and formulas for arithmetic sequences.

4. Circle and Parabola: Using conic sections, this takes a detailed look at circles and parabolas. Terminology and formulas for equations are discussed for each.

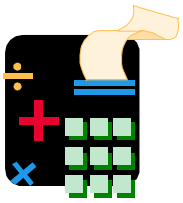
5. Complex Numbers: Complex numbers and their use in basic operations and quadratic equations are the focus.

6. Composition and Inverse Functions: Graphics are used to introduce composites and inverses of functions as applied to cost and production level.

7. Ellipse and Hyperbola: Discusses the equations for ellipses and hyperbolas, and demonstrates graphically how to develop the equation from each definition.

8. Exponential Functions: Covers graphing and developing the equation for an exponential function. Applications include bacteria growth, population growth, and radioactive decay.

9. Exponents and Radicals: Explores properties and equations of rational numbers and square roots and their applications to positive numbers and the Pythagorean theorem.

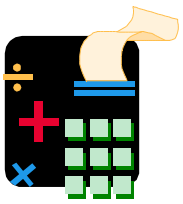


— Mathematics –

Algebra in Simplest Terms (cont.)

10. Factoring Polynomials: Discusses how the distributive property is used to factor common monomial factors, the difference of two squares, trinomials as a product of two binomials, sum and difference of two cubes, and regrouping of terms.

11. Functions: Defines a function, develops an equation from real situations, and discusses domain and range. Cryptographic functions, such as Caesar's code, and DNA codes are explored.



Eddie Files 1, The

The Eddie Files takes viewers from the classroom to the work outside, where they meet real people in real jobs. Classroom math is put into focus as students discover the application of math concepts in the real world.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Mathematics, Strand II, Standard II.1
Grades 6-8

4 Programs/19 minutes Closed Captioned

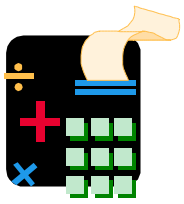
PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Estimation: Going to the Dogs: If only Hector, Eddie's Aunt Rosa's dog, could talk, maybe he could help Eddie with his assignment - estimating how many dogs there are in New York City.

2. Fractions: Anyway You Slice It: A story about the history of pizza sends Eddie on a trail that leads to Sal' s pizzeria, where the self-proclaimed "best pizza maker in the world" reveals a trade secret. In the kitchen of a master chef, Eddie discovers surprising things about fractions.

3. Geometry: Invasion of the Polygons After "Miss T" talks about polygons in class, Eddie starts seeing them in everything he looks at -- the blackboard, notebooks, windows, the clock -- and even in some humorously scary daydreams.

4. Welcome to Math: You Got to Start Somewhere: Eddie takes his camera along as he tackles his math assignment. Along the way, he meets a doctor, a judge, a dancer, a restaurateur, a telephone technician, a sunglasses designer and a TV director, gaining a real awareness that math is every where.



Eddie Files 2, The

The Eddie Files takes viewers from the classroom to the world outside, where they meet real people in real jobs. Classroom math is put into focus as students discover the application of math concepts in the real world.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Mathematics, Strand II, Standard II.1; Strand III, Standard III.1; and Strand IV, Standard IV.2
Grades 6-8

4 Programs/22 minutes Closed Captioned

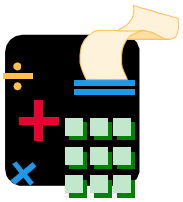
PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Hot Dog Heaven (Distance, Time & Speed): Johnny and Eddie find themselves racing against Manhattan traffic to save Aunt Rosa's dog Hector, while viewers find out from transportation professionals just what it takes to move millions of people across a city every day. To Eddie's surprise, rescuing the dog depends on an understanding of distance, time and speed and of Hector's love for a special kind of food.

2. The Lucky Batting Glove (Statistics): From keeping track of sales at Gus's hot dog stand to seeing what's behind the scoreboard at Yankee stadium, Eddie and Aunt Rosa discover the major role that the subject of statistics plays in the major leagues of baseball and business.

3. The Vegie Stash O' Matic (Circles): Learn a lot about the practical uses of geometry when Eddie's homework assignment is to invent a machine. But Eddie is not going to build just any machine. His invention will solve a problem faced by nearly every child: what to do about vegetables.

4. The Fake Money Caper (Decimals): The math topic is decimals, the subject is money, and Eddie once again finds himself in the middle as he helps Secret Service agents tract down a counterfeiting ring.



Eddie Files 3, The

The Eddie Files takes viewers from the classroom to the world outside, where they meet real people in real jobs. Classroom math is put into focus as students discover the application of math concepts in the real world.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Mathematics, Strand II, Standard II.1
Grades 6-8

4 Programs/22 minutes

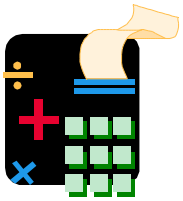
PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Sleep Like A Dog (Length & Area): Aunt Rosa's dog Hector displays true talent when he is cast for a mattress commercial. Producing the commercial turns out to be a little more adventurous than anyone had expected, but the biggest surprise is the amount of math used by people who design and make TV and movie sets.

2. The Big Concert (Patterns): It's December at P.S. 72, and to Eddie that means just one thing: getting ready for his big part in the annual holiday concert. He decides to find out how professional musicians create their magic, and gets some help, too, from Aunt Rosa and his friend Vincent (who are practicing for their own concerts).

3. The Day Manhattan Ran Dry (Volume): Manhattan holds a lot of people, and they use lots and lots of water. But what if that supply were cut off, just for one day? It's that thought that launches Eddie on a creative essay on the consequences of no water.

4. Eddie In Barbieland (The Counting Principle): Eddie would do almost anything for his little sister Dee, but this time his Mom's request goes too far: Eddie is to buy doll clothes for Dee's birthday. He learns a lot in Miss Toliver's lesson on clothing combinations and the counting principle, and gets the inside scoop from designers who work for one of the country's top toy makers.



Math Series, The

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This math series contains lively visuals and style that hold the attention of the students with solid curricular content.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Mathematics: Strand I, Standards I.1, I.2; Strand II, Standards II.1, II.3; Strand IV, Standards IV.1, IV.2, IV.3; Strand V, Standards V.1, V.2
Grades 7-9

9 Program/15-19 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Algebra – A Piece of Cake, Parts One and Two: This program demonstrates how algebra is used in daily life with calculating amounts.

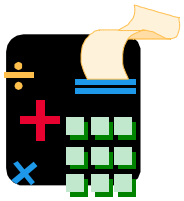
2. Slopes – That's a Bit Steep: In this program, students learn about slope through exploring architecture.

3. Percentages – That Makes Sense: This program demonstrates the conversions of percents, decimals and fractions such as change of percentage as a decimal, decimal into a percentage, percentage from a fraction and percentage of quantity.

4. Integer Operation – Into Negative Zones, Parts One and Two: This program helps students make sense of the rules for integer operations using visual tools.

5. Factoring into Algebra: This program demonstrates factoring and expansion of quadratic expressions.

6. Linear Functions, Parts One and Two: This program demonstrates the concept of linear functions by using live action and computer animation to find equations for everyday occurrences.



— Mathematics –

Mathemedia

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series puts mathematics in the context of the real world and makes math relevant to students by showing them how mathematical principles apply to their everyday lives and future careers.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Mathematics, Strand I, Standard I.1; Strand II, Standards II.1 and II.3;
Strand VI, Standard VI.1
Grades 7-9

12 Programs/20 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Area and Volume: Learn about calculating the area of different geometrical shapes, including rectangles, parallelograms, and triangles and also learn about volume.

2. Coordinates: Learn about the "coordinate system" - two perpendicular lines that are numbered or lettered and that define a grid, which you can use to identify positions or quantities.

3. Decimals and Exponents: Whole numbers and decimals are the basis of foreign exchange rates, which tell you about the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the currencies of other nations. Whole numbers and decimals help you make quick estimates and calculations in your head, and exponents are essential for dealing with astronomically large numbers.

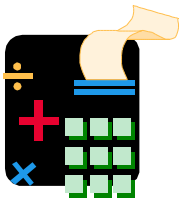
4. Formulas: Begin to understand what formulas are, how they operate, and how they can make a lot of calculating easier and more efficient.

5. Fractions: See how fractions are used in most daily activities and in the workplace, especially when it is necessary to measure things and how everyone works with fractions to measure materials, calculate payroll, or perform music.

6. Graphs: Learn how to read and interpret line graphs, bar graphs, and pie charts and which kinds of graphs are best for conveying different kinds of information. See how the information presented in graphs can help people make important decisions.

7. Logical Reasoning: Learn to use inductive and deductive reasoning, as well as other kinds of thinking and logic that are necessary not only for solving mathematical problems but also for solving crimes, decoding secret messages, playing strategy games, and working out answers to puzzles.

8. Ratios: Learn how to identify and form equivalent ratios and ratio tables and how to express ratios both as fractions and as decimals; also learn that bicycle gears, roof slopes, and map scales are among the many applications of ratios.



— Mathematics –

Probability

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series places the science of probability in its historical context, evaluates its sociological implications, and demonstrates how its models and formulae can help determine the probable outcomes of real-world events. It places particular emphasis on the techniques of problem solving.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Mathematics, Strand VI, Standard VI.1
Grades 9-12

6 Programs/10 minutes Closed Captioned

PROGRAM TITLES:

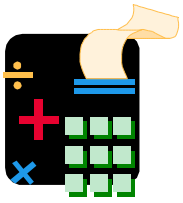
1. Uncertain Certainty: Postulates that probability theory is an indispensable technique for quantifying an uncertain universe and then launches into the math underlying the law of large numbers.

2. Uniform Probability Model: Examines the various attributes of experimental probability, looks at the uniform probability model, and relates the concept of odds to probability theory.

3. Simple Events: A discussion of the nature of mutually exclusive, and complementary events. Day to day events are used to determine the selection of the appropriate probability model.

4. And Not So Simple Events: Uses permutations and combinations to calculate more complex probabilities. 5. Probability Distributions: After considering the concepts of random variable and expected value, this pits probability distribution against lotteries and games of chance.

5. Bernoulli Trials: Examines the binomial theorem and Pascal's triangle. Derives a binomial distribution formula from the classic coin toss and applies it to Bernoulli trials and other situations.



Big Questions: The Nature of Scientific Enquiry

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science
Content Standards 1, 2 and 4: Reflecting on Scientific Knowledge, (Organization of Living Things, Solar System, Galaxy and Universe)
Grades: 7 – 12
5 Programs/ Twenty-five Minute

This series focuses on the lives, works and struggles of scientists who have great intellectual leaps. How did they do it? What did they owe to their contemporaries? Why were their ideas so often resisted? What do their stories tell us about the nature of science and scientific inquiry?

Supplemental Materials:
Online Net Notes: Includes Program Summaries; Biographies; 10 question quizzes; post-viewing activities. (Available online by May, 2004)

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Faraday's Famous Inventions: The story of how Michael Faraday, a self-educated, working-class boy became a world famous scientist. His discoveries laid the foundation for our modern age, which relies so much on electricity as a carrier of power and information. Faraday's used the newly discovered source of current electricity (Volta 1800) to investigate the link between electricity and magnetism - the fact that an electric current could make a magnet move. He developed a simple electric motor in which a current-carrying wire moved in a magnetic field, then showed that movement of a wire in a field could generate an electric current (a "dynamo"). He discovered the principle of the Faraday Cage. He had essentially provided the key components for the industrial development and personal comfort of the twentieth century.

2. Charles Darwin's Evolution: Charles Darwin put forward his theory of evolution in 1858, at a time when most people believed in the Creation. Central to the theory is the idea that species change, a notion that was completely contrary to the generally held belief - eloquently argued by William Paley - that all organisms were created by God and are unchangeable. During his famous voyage on the *Beagle*, Darwin found evidence that species do change over time. But how does this happen? Clues about this came to him from the writings of Thomas Malthus. Reading Malthus, Darwin saw how competition between individuals could lead to evolution through a process of natural selection. Evolution by natural selection is still going on today. Although Darwin's theory won general acceptance, he still had to convince people that *humans* had evolved. He attempted to do this by studying apes at the London Zoo and comparing them with humans. To Darwin the similarities suggested a common origin, but many people were shocked by the idea.

Big Questions: The Nature of Scientific Enquiry (cont.)

3. Mendel and the Gene Splicers: Gregor Johann Mendel, O.S.A. Augustinian, Teacher and Scientist. Mendel's experiments on pea plants showed that characteristics are passed from one generation to the next by some sort of "particles", which Mendel called 'factors' but we know as 'genes'. This idea is in contrast to Darwin's belief that inheritance involved the blending of features with each other, like the mixing of paints. The difference between these two theories is illustrated by looking at the inheritance of flower color. So what are genes? They are made of DNA, an immensely long, but tightly packed, molecule containing a sequence of organic bases (the genome) for a number of organisms, including humans, has been worked out, and this has led to the possibility of rearranging them into new patterns. This is the basis of genetic modification (genetic engineering).

4. Mendeléev's Dream: The story of how Dmitri Mendeléev devised the periodic table of the elements. Born in Siberia, the last of at least 14 children, Dmitri Mendeléev revolutionized our understanding of the properties of atoms and created a table that probably adorns every chemistry classroom in the world. The elements in the universe were created inside stars like our sun, millions of years ago. The ancient Greeks had the idea that everything was made of four 'elements' – earth, air, fire and water. Later the alchemists mistakenly thought they could make one element – gold – from others, but in the course of their work they did discover some new elements. By the seventeenth century, Robert Boyle has defined the meaning of an element in the way we understand it today, and more and more elements were being discovered. By the middle of the nineteenth century, over 60 elements were known and scientists were trying to make sense of all the data about them. Dmitri Mendeléev studied everything that was known about the elements and looked for patterns in their properties. He realized what other scientists had not: that there were some elements that had not yet been discovered, and that any pattern must allow for these gaps. This breakthrough enabled him to make predictions that turned out to be amazingly accurate and convinced scientists that his periodic table was one of the most powerful tools in modern science.

Big Questions: The Nature of Scientific Enquiry (cont.)

5. Hubble's Expanding Universe: The story of how the size of the Universe and the amazing fact that it is expanding was discovered. Edwin Hubble is renowned for determining that there are other galaxies in the Universe beyond the Milky Way, and for observing that the universe is expanding at a constant rate. Back at the the start of the twentieth century, telescopes were being built large enough for astronomers to find out that not all nebulae were clouds of shining gas. Some of them were clouds of stars. Edwin Hubble was one of the leaders in this kind of astronomy. He had photographed hundreds of these starry nebulae, now called galaxies. He became famous of this and for showing that there are different types of galaxy; spiral, elliptical and irregular. He and his fellow astronomers guessed that this meant that the Universe was a lot bigger than they had imagined. Hubble proved this by using stars that changes regularly in brightness – Cepheid variable stars. First he measured the distance to the largest and brightest galaxy to be since in the sky – the Andromeda galaxy. Soon Hubble was looking for variable stars in other galaxies – and found them. They were all much father away than even the Andromeda galaxy. Next came his most amazing discovery of all: the Universe is expanding.

— Science –

Biology Of..., The

This series is a collection of short segments that illustrate the behavior and ecological interactions of microorganisms.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand III, Standard 1 & 2
Grades 10-12

11 Programs/15 & 30 min

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. The Biology of Ciliates: Observations of ciliates, paramecium, vorticella, stentor and about thirty other common ciliates and the role these "ciliated super cells" play in aquatic ecosystems. 29 Minutes

2. The Biology of Flagellates and Amoebas: Observation of the flagellated and amoeboid protists most often seen in school labs along with many of the more exotic species found in nature. Stresses the importance of these small life-forms in the maintenance of ecosystems and the roles such organisms may have played in the evolution of multicellular life.23 Minutes

3. The Biology of Nematodes, Rotifers, Bryozoans and some "Minor Phyla": Introduces the wealth of organisms that occupy the thinner lines of animal evolution including some interesting human parasites. 19 Minutes

4. Biology of Cnidarians: Examines the three classes of cnidarians (hydrozoans, scyphozoans, and anthozoans) with emphasis on their life cycles, morphology, adaptations and ecological interactions. 16 Minutes

5. The Biology of Plants: From the mechanisms of photosynthesis to the variety and ecological importance of plants, this presents a minicourse in plant biology. Shows the emergence of plants from water onto land as seen in the evolution of the nonvascular plants (mosses and liverworts), transport systems (ferns and horsetails), seed (gymno sperms) and flowers (angiosperms). 18 Minutes

6. Viruses: Introduces these strange parasitic entities—little more than packages of genetic information that subvert cells into producing more viruses. This also presents the discovery of viruses, their structures, how they are studied, their modes of infection (from bacteria phage to HIV), and their uses as gene vectors in genetic engineering. 18 Minutes

7. Bacteria: Presents the range of behavior seen in living bacteria, how they obtain nutrients through "external digestion" and how to use sterile techniques for culturing them. Shows the vital roles bacteria play in maintaining the biosphere including oxygen production, decomposition, nitrogen fixation, and how pathogenic bacteria trick their human hosts into passing their infection on to others. 17 Minutes

— Science –

Biology Of..., The (cont.)

8. Annelids: Explores the ecology, feeding anatomy, and physiology of the earthworm. Studies the worm's circulatory and digestive systems and may replace the need to dissect living animals. A segment on the special anatomy of leeches completes the survey of the three groups of segmented worms. 15 Minutes

9. Mollusks: Examines the chitons, and gastropods including close-ups of snails, nudibranchs, bivalves, squid and octopus. 15 Minutes

10. Echinaderms: Stars of the seashore, and by far the prettiest tide pool animals, the echinoderms share their evolutionary limbs with our own phylum. The segments introduce sea stars, brittle stars, basket stars, sea urchins, sand dollars and sea cucumbers. 15 Minutes

11. Flatworms: Examines the structure, feeding behavior, and regeneration of planaria and shows a variety of other tree-loving flatworms. Fluke life cycle stages are shown and discussed with good micro-views of miracidia and cercaria. Cestodes include pork tapeworms and others. 15 Minutes

— Science –

Cell Biology Resource

Animation and microscopic footage teach cell biology.

Science, Strand III, Standard 1, 2, and 3
Grades 9-12

6 Programs/14-23 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Introduction to Living Cells: Featured Modules: A Variety of Cells; Looking into Cells,Cell Framework, Microtubules, Motor Proteins, Plasma Membrane, Osmosis, Transporting Molecules, Phagocytosis, Lysosome and Golgi;Pinocytosis, and Recpt. Med. Endocytosis.

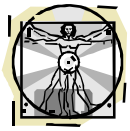
2. The Molecular Building Blocks of Life: Featured Modules: Carbon Chemistry;Polymers, Carbohydrates, Sugar/Starch Testing, Fats, Energy Storage, ProteinStructure, Enzymatic Reactions, and Nucleic Acids.

3. The Chloroplast and Photosynthesis: Featured Modules: Origins of Photosynthesis, Chloroplast Origins, Chloroplast Structure, Light Reactions, Electron Transport Chain, NADPH & ATP Synthesis, Dark Reactions, andCarbohydrate Synthesis.

4. The Mitochandrion and ATP Synthesis: Featured Modules: Oxygen/Animal Evolution, Aerobic Respiration, The Mitochandrion, The Kreb Cycle, Electron Transport Chain, and ATP Synthesis.

5. DNA Replication and Mitosis: Featured Modules: DNA - Where It's Found, GelElectrophoresis, Mechanism of Replication, DNA Proofreading and Repair, and Mitosis & Cytokinesis.

6. The Genetic Code: Transcription, Protein Synthesis, Mutation: Featured Modules: The Protein Structure of Life, DNA Transcription to mRNA, Protein Synthesis, The Intron Puzzle, Gene Regulation, and Mutation.



Concepts in Nature

This series is a look at the behavior of wild animals as they interact with each other and their environment. Viewers learn that animals have specific and unique living situations, diets and actions. Illustrates the relationships between predators and prey animals and the seasons; and survival skills and instincts.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand III, Standard 2, 3, and 4
Grades 2-5

8 Programs/15 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Animal Predators and the Balance of Nature: Shows various types of predators that exist. Explains the relationship between predator, prey and nature.

2. Instincts in Animals: Explains what instincts are, and describes how instincts direct animals such as mourning doves, hares, ground squirrels, deer foxes and bears through lives.

3. Why Do Animals Love Geography: Shows why various animals, from grey squirrel to kangaroo rats to mountain goats, live where they do, and how they adapt to their environment along with the difference between physical geography and human geography.

4. Adapting to Changes in Nature: Explains how animals such as deer, great horned owls, rabbits, and bears, cope with both routine and unpredictable changes that nature brings, from changing seasons, to changes in climate, to destruction of habitats.

5. Why Do Animals Look the Way They Do?: A look at animals such as elephants, humming birds, barn owls, porcupines and walking sticks showing that even the most unusual creature has a purpose to its design.

6. Animal Families**:** Most higher animals have a family structure, but this structure can vary widely. Demonstrates the vital role animal family structure plays in the success and survival of its young and the species.

7. Where Animals Live: An array of shelters ranging from burrows and caves to lodges and nests used by animals. Many factors affect shelter selection, including the user's physical design and lifestyle. Learn about ecosystems, habitats and niches while seeing incredible wildlife footage of them.

8. Animal Communication: Learn about how animals communicate through vocalizations, body language, and even odors, and how animals exchange information about vital matters such as food, danger, and reproduction.

Domains of Life, The

Updating the five kingdoms classification scheme, this series combines superb imaging of primitive cell types with state-of-the-art animation. The programs present a series of learning modules that describe the evolutionary events that shaped life as we know it today.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand I, Standard 1; Strand III, Standards 1, 2, 3
Grades 8 – 12

2 Programs/14 and 18 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Archaea, Bacteria, and Eucarya: Travels backward through 3.5 billion years. Beginning with a chemical soup that supported self-replicating molecules, the video traces the steps that might have led to protocells and eventually to the ancestors of all of today's diverse species. By observing and analyzing species that exist today, scientists explain how the three domains may have evolved.

2. The Eukaryotic Cell Evolves: Focuses on six significant developments in the history of Eukaria: mitochondria, motor proteins, photosynthesis, mitosis, sex, and multicellularity. Investigations of modern pondwater eukaryotes give biologists evidence of the "experiments" that have been going on in nature for millennia.

Food Nutrition and Exercise-Health/Science

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series of 7 programs addresses several important health issues for adolescents including overweight and under exercised teenagers, serious eating disorders such as Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia, and important information concerning exercise, proper nutrition, food labeling, the food pyramid and solid advice for maintaining a healthy weight. Series also highlights and details the benefits of fitness.

Studies indicate that nearly 25% of all school-age children are overweight and another 12% have been diagnosed as obese. Clearly, poor eating and exercise habits are a significant problem for today's youth. This program delivers a clear, concise explanation for how this dilemma has arisen and, more importantly, how it can be

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Health, Standard 1, 3, 4, 5
Science, Strand III, Standards 1, 2
Grades 7-12

7 Programs/25 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Food Health and Exercise: In easy-to-follow language, the video offers viewers tips for improving their health by eating smaller portions, choosing healthier foods, exercising more and understanding basic information about nutrition and food labeling. In one amusing sequence, viewers follow a typical teenager as he moves through his day of super-sized fast food, a busy schedule and little exercise. The message is clear: there are many ways we can improve our diet patterns. We also hear from real teens as well as an on-camera expert who talks to viewers about the challenge of eating right and the importance of exercise. Special attention is directed to understanding the food pyramid, food labeling information and fat burning exercises.

2. Understanding Eating Disorders: This video introduces students to three major eating disorders: anorexia nervosa, bulimia and binge eating. The warning signs, symptoms and dangerous health deficits of each disorder are explained as well as the important underlying emotional and psychological underpinnings. The compelling stories of three real teens who have faced eating disorders are provided to help viewers understand that eating disorders can happen to anyone. As the video progresses, viewers learn how eating disorders are related to personality, self-esteem and body image concerns.

— Science –

Food Nutrition and Exercise-Health/Science (cont.)

3. Ten Reasons to Get and Stay in Shape: As important as teaching young people how to eat right and exercise is giving them the motivation they need to make fitness a part of their everyday lifestyle. This program gives them the benefits of fitness in a dynamic way, by clearly demonstrating the major benefits of fitness. These benefits include stronger muscles, healthier lungs, stronger bones, healthier hearts, better weight management, improved mood, improved sleep (especially important for teens), fast remedies for illness and a longer and higher quality life span.

4. Total Health: Body Composition and Flexibility: Fitness experts describe what is meant by body composition and indicate some healthy ranges. Viewers are informed about the dangers of too much extra fat on their frames. Good nutrition and everyday physical activity are encouraged. In the segment on flexibility, viewers are told of the risk of injury that comes when stretching and flexibility are ignored.

5. Total Health: Cardiovascular Fitness: This video explores the cardiovascular system of the human body and its critical role in overall health. Students learn that above all, they should aim to live active, energetic lives and engage in some form of aerobic activity virtually every day. Emphasis is placed upon the high payoff that results from a heart-healthy lifestyle and on the fact that many aerobic exercises and activities are simple and fun.

6. Total Health: Muscle Strength and Endurance: This video demonstrates the importance of strength training in maintaining overall fitness. Students learn that muscle helps to metabolize calories faster and that strength training works hand-in-hand with the other components of fitness. Muscle endurance is singled out as an aspect of fitness that helps us perform at a high level whether we are doing day-to-day chores or trying to rise to one of life's most arduous challenges.

7. Maintaining a Healthy Weight: This video and accompanying print material explore successful techniques for maintaining a normal, healthy weight while at the same time explaining the health benefits. Four factors to maintaining a healthy weight are addressed—good nutrition, regular physical activity, positive thinking, and effective coping techniques. Two lively teen hosts and an engaging intuitionalist deliver the information along with colorful computer graphics in an entertaining, upbeat style.

— Science –

Real World Science, I

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series of engaging and informative videos uses live footage, colorful graphics, animation and detailed diagrams to introduce students to scientific concepts and principles and show how science relates to everyday life. Designed to enhance every elementary science curriculum.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand I, Standard 1; Strand IV, Standards 1, 2 and 3;
Stand V, Standards 1, 2, 3, and 4
Grades 3-6

12 Programs/20 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Habitats: Takes students around the world to explore the fascinating variety of habitats that exist in different areas and show the importance of each. Makes it clear that while every habitat is different, each meets the needs of its indigenous community of animals and plants.

2. Rocks and Minerals: Explains the difference between sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks. Describes the changes wrought on rocks by weather, water, erosion and other factors. Uses graphics and animation to show the layers of the earth, illustrates the different kinds of soil.

3. Seeds and Plants: Defines osmosis, photosynthesis, chlorophyll, xylem, sepal, stamen and stigma. Discusses the plant life cycle, pollination, fertilization and germination.

4. Weather and Climate: Explores the relationship between water, air and heat, and shows how they interact to make weather happen. Explains high and low pressure and the cycle of evaporation, condensation and precipitation that makes up the water cycle.

5. Our Solar System: Discusses the sun, the moon and the planets in fascinating detail, Describes how gravity works to keep all nine planets in the sun's orbit. Shows how the planets rotate and revolve, each at a different pace.

6. Fossils and Dinosaurs: Uses animatronic dinosaurs to create scenes showing what life was life 60 million years ago. Helps students discover how fossils are formed and how scientists use the fossils to gain clues to what each dinosaur species looked like and how it lived.

— Science –

Real World Science, I (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

7. Simple Machines: Illustrates the workings of six simple machines: the inclined plane, the wedge, the screw, the lever, the wheel and axle, and the pulley. Gives examples of how each is used in daily life to make-work easier.

8. Trash and the Environment: Takes viewers on a trip to a recycling center, a landfill and a town dump to make them aware of what happens to trash and garbage after they "throw it away." Focuses on the environmental problems caused by solid waste, offers ways they might be alleviated.

9. Matter, Solids, Liquids, and Gases: Demonstrates the characteristics of solids, liquids and gases. Using everyday examples, this program illustrates how heat and cold affect molecules, producing changes in the volume and the properties of matter.

10. Magnetism: Explore the invisible world of magnetism. Illustrates the properties of magnets, poles, compasses, magnetic fields, magnetic domain, and the relationship between magnetism and electricity.

11. Electricity: Discover the difference between static and current electricity, as well as series and parallel circuits. Covers the topics of friction, sources of electrical energy, conductors, circuits, loads, volts, and amperes.

12. Scientific Methods: Engagingly demonstrates how using the scientific method can answer everyday questions. Clearly delineates all six steps: define the problem, gather information, form a hypothesis, experiment, observe and analyze data, state the conclusion.

Real World Science, II

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series of engaging and informative videos uses live footage, colorful graphics, animation and detailed diagrams to introduce students to scientific concepts and principles and show how science relates to everyday life. Designed to enhance every elementary science curriculum.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand III, Standard 2; Strand IV, Standard 3 and 4
Grades 3-6
8 Programs/20 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Brain and Nervous System: From sipping hot chocolate to remembering a phone number, this creative video shows how everyday situations are controlled by the brain and nervous system. Various organs and components of both the central nervous system and peripheral nervous system are explored. From the structure of individual neurons to the complex actions of the brain, viewers will better understand how thought, movement, and regulation of body functions occur. In addition, the amazing senses of the human body are also examined.

2. Digestive and Excretory System: This colorful video uses graphic sequences to illustrate the journey of a pizza slice as it travels through the human body. Each major organ of the digestive and excretory systems is profiled and shown in action. In addition, the program explains how the body uses fats, carbohydrates, proteins and other nutrients. The food pyramid is also discussed as an important guide to healthy eating habits.

3. Ecosystems and Biomes: This program takes students on a journey to different types of biomes around the globe, from tropical rain forests, to mountains, deserts and the ocean. Live action footage and colorful graphics teach students about different regions and climates, and explain what an ecosystem is and the impact living organisms and their environments have on each other. A terrarium project shows students how they can build their own living ecosystem.

4. Forces: In this program students will learn through observation and experimentation about the properties of forces, Newton's Laws of Motion and how pressure affects the world around them. By viewing this program students will come to understand: Newton's Laws of Motion, that every force is a push or pull, balanced and unbalanced forces, friction, gravity, electromagnetism, and pressure.

— Science –

Real World Science, II (cont.)

5. Light: Using real world demonstrations and colorful graphics, Real World Science: Light will teach students about the properties of light. They will learn how different mediums can affect light, resulting in reflection, refraction and absorption, they will explore the color spectrum and how to make all the different colors using additive and subtractive methods. In addition, by viewing this program students will come away with the knowledge of how light travels, light waves, particles, wavelength, frequency, and amplitude.

6. Respiratory and Circulatory Systems: This program reveals how the respiratory and circulatory systems work both independently and together to keep us alive. Beginning with the respiratory system, students learn about the complex physical apparatus involved in the process of breathing, and trace the passage of oxygen from our major air-intake passageway, the nose, to the smallest dead-end spaces of the lungs, called alveoli. Here, where a vital exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide occurs, the respiratory and circulatory systems meet, and students next explore the intricacy and function of the cardiovascular system. As the program concludes, students examine the vital link between the respiratory and circulatory systems, and understand the importance of maintaining these indispensable systems through exercise and a healthy diet.

7. Skeletal and Muscular Systems: The Skeletal & Muscular Systems explores the characteristics and functions of the bones and joints in the human skeletal system. Also examined are the muscles, tendons and ligaments that work in conjunction with the skeletal system to provide movement for the body. Students will enjoy learning about the interdependence of these systems and the ways to maintain healthy bones and muscles.

8. Sound: Sound will teach students the principles of sound, the range of human hearing and significant terms. Students will also vicariously travel deep into the ocean and high into the skies in search of creatures that use echolocation. By viewing this program students will learn how sound travels, how we hear, the speed of sound (mach), sound waves, amplitude, decibels, frequency, wavelength, vibrations, and echolocation/sonar.

Science Concepts In Context

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series is an integrated, multiple media package of instructional materials and experiences inviting a comprehensive exploration of a fundamental science concept and the Standards and Benchmarks most closely associated with it.
Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand III – Using Life Science Knowledge, Standards 2, 4, 5. Strand IV – Using Physical Science Knowledge, Standard 1, 3. Strand V – Using Earth Science Knowledge, Standard 3 and 4.
Grades 5-9

16 Programs/15 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

Earth Science Modules

1. Sun and Seasons, Day and Night: Shows how Earth's relationship to the Sun determines our days and our years, with examples from across the USA, and from the poles to the Equator.

2. Jet Streams and Ocean Currents: Explains how temperature and pressure differentials set air and water in motion, and how these circulations determine weather and climate.

3. Greenhouse Effect: Discusses how the natural greenhouse effect makes Earth habitable, and provides evidence for possible global climate change resulting from human activities.

4. Water, Carbon, and Other Geochemical Cycles: Shows how the recycling of the air we breathe and the atmosphere, the water we drink and the oceans and rainfall, and the planet's crust on which we stand shape our world and our lives.

Life Science Modules

5. Photosynthesis – From Sunlight to Life: Discusses how the Sun's energy powers life, explained at an organism, cellular and chemical scale.

6. Food Webs - Connections Across the Natural World: Shows producer-consumer and mutuality relationships in environments both tropical and polar, very hot and very cold!

Science Concepts in Context (cont.)

7. Adaptation and Natural Selection – Evolution At Work: Shows how Darwinian evolution operating over time results in the wide variety of creatures and body plans that inhabit Earth

8. Life In Extreme Environments: Creatures surviving in the ocean deep, far underground and in extreme cold stretches our definition of the essence of life.

Physical Science Modules

9. Light, Optics, Mirrors, and Telescopes: Newton's principles at work in the bathroom mirror and giant observatories, and in spacecraft exploring the Universe.

10. Electromagnetic Spectrum: Explains how charged particles in motion are light, why we see colors and what exists beyond the visible spectrum.

11. Force and Motion: Newton's laws at work in sports (pool and billiards) and spacecraft en route to Mars.

12. Convection, Conduction, and Radiation: Explains how heat energy travels through space and matter, and how & why an object's color affects its temperature.

Space Science Modules

13. Gravity – Mass, Weight and Motion: Explains why gravity keeps the planets in orbit around the Sun and keeps our feet firmly on the ground.

14. Objects In The Sky – Planets, Stars and More: Discusses the families of objects we can see in the skies, how they got there, and why they look the way they do.

15. Fusion and Fission – Atoms and Energy: Focuses on the meaning of Einstein's $e=Mc^2$ and why it helps explain nuclear energy and how stars shine.

16. How We Explore Space – Extending our Senses Beyond Earth: Explains the scientific principles at work in spacecraft & telescopes and the human enterprise of discovery which put them to work technology serving research.

Science is Elementary

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

These programs include life, physical and earth science. Covers plants, animals, water, sound, magnets, air and weather.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand III, Standard 2, Strand IV, Standard 1 and 4;
Strand V, Standard 1 and 3
Grades K-2

10 Programs/15 minutes Closed Captioned

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Let's Explore Air: Where is air? Children discover that air is inside lots of objects. We can pump air into things and squeeze it out.

2. Let's Explore Animals: A variety of animals are shown in their environments. Shows that animals have special body parts that help them survive in their surroundings and some have camouflage that hides them from their predators.

3. Let's Explore Light and Shadows: Shadows come in all shapes and sizes. Children have fun playing with their shadows. A mime and his shadow act out the poem "My Shadow." Explore how shadows feel against different surfaces.

4. Let's Explore Magnets: What holds paper on refrigerator doors? Children discover that magnets are pieces of metal that stick to other certain metal objects.

5. Let's Explore Plants: Shows that plants have countless forms and live everywhere, and that people and animals use plants as food, recreation, decoration, clothing and shelter.

6. Let's Explore Soil and Rocks: Several children try to explain what soil is made of. Viewers see children playing with sand, rocks, and soil, and then see adult activities using these materials. Science is Elementary series.

7. Let's Explore Sound: Children sing a song and play instruments by plucking, blowing, stroking, or striking objects. A variety of indoor and outdoor sources prove that sounds are all around us.

8. Let's Explore Tools and Work: When there's work to be done, tools help us do it in easy ways.

9. Let's Explore Water: Children describe qualities of water, a liquid. See places where water can be found. Water collects in puddles, ponds, rivers, lakes and oceans, and travels to us through pipes and hoses.

Shorelines

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

"Shorelines" takes students to beaches, dunes, and maritime forests; salt marshes, bays and estuaries in North America. The series illustrates and explains the ecology of each shoreline community and incorporates descriptions of those communities from North American authors of poetry and prose.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand V, Standard 2
Grades 4-8

3 Programs/9:45 minutes Closed Captioned

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Beach: Introduces students to shorelines communities on North American coasts including rocky and sandy shores. From the intertidal zone to maritime forest, the video describes the forces that shape shorelines and the life they support.

2. Bay: Describes estuarine communities where fresh and salt water meet and mix to support an amazing nursery for marine life. The program examines estuaries on both the east and west coasts of North America.

3. Marsh: Explores the communities of life in salt marshes and brackish marshes which are found near the mouths of rivers. The program looks at plants and animals that can live in these ever-changing tidal areas. The program explains the ecological services that marshes provide.

Streamkeepers, The

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Science, Strand V, Standard 2
Grades 7-12

1 Program/26 minutes

Go with Bill Nye from snowcapped mountains, downstream into forests, through farm lands, and into city streets as he describes the Earth's "plumbing." "The Science Guy" discusses basic concepts like the hydrologic cycle and the river continuum, and problems people cause, like pollution and destruction of fish and wildlife habitat as he outlines a three-step process of becoming a Streamkeeper. Real-live streamkeepers take you to their own water sheds and show you how to take the actions necessary to fix "broken streams."

Advocacy and Citizenship

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I, Standard I.1, I.4; Strand III, Standard III.2; StrandVII, Standard VII.1
Grades 7-12

1 Program/60 minutes

Advocacy and Citizenship—Speaking Out For Others: In this series of Achievement TV programs, distinguished role models present contemporary issues in panel discussions and roundtables with student guests. Featuring: Sam Donaldson (moderator), Dr. Benjamin Carson, Gen. Wesley Clark, Dr. Bernadine Healy, Michael Moore, Dr. Ruth Simmons, and Brendan Sullivan.

Almost Painless Guide to American Civics

This series examines the specific responsibilities and functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches, and the Constitution. Also covered is the interaction of the three branches, the distribution of power, checks and balances, the election process, and constitutional origins. Students will identify with the energetic and entertaining style of the series that utilizes contemporary and archival video footage to offer a fresh approach to civics study.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand III, Standards III.1, III.2, III.3, III.4; Strand VII, Standard VII.1
Grades 5-12
5 Programs/20 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. The Executive Branch: Focuses on the origins of the Executive branch, the executive offices, the Cabinet, the power of the Presidential veto, and executive checks and balances. Also, examines the requirements and functions of the Presidency along with the distribution of federal power between branches.

2. The Judicial Branch: Looks at judicial checks and balances, the functions of the Supreme Court, and the appointment of justices. It also delves into judicial overview of lower courts and the power of the Supreme Court to influence history.

3. The Legislative Branch: Explores the functions of the Legislative branch of the U.S. Government; legislative checks and balances, the power to impeach, and the lawmaking process. It also explains the origins of the two-house system and the structure of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

4. The Constitution: Learn about the ideals of American Constitutional government, the theory of "We the People," and the concepts laid out by the Preamble. Discusses how the Constitution empowers the government to fulfill its responsibilities, while at the same time limiting those powers. The Bill of Rights and the amendments are covered in detail.

5. The Election Process: Highlights of the electoral process include the explanation of political parties, campaigns, and the different types of elections. Through out, emphasis is placed on the involvement of citizens in each step of the process.

— Social Studies –

American Frontiers II

This highlights unique aspects of the American frontier: The mining, justice, struggle for survival, wealth and faith that motivated the intrepid men and women who settled the frontier of America.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I, Standards I.2 and I.3
Grades 7-12

5 Programs/15 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Donner Party/Snowshoe Thomson: What began as a short cut to save 400 miles of travel for 81 weary pioneers turned out to be one of the most gruesome journeys in the annals of American frontiers. Also shows how John Thomson, a Norwegian immigrant, applied his knowledge of skiing to fashion snowshoe-like skis which helped him deliver mail.

2. Fort Smith/Hanging Judge Parker: The threat of bloody Osage attacks, the abandonment of the fort and its resurrection to serve as a depot for the emigration of the Indians on their "trail of tears" marked the checkered history of Fort Smith. Also, discusses the life of "Hanging Judge" Parker.

3. Handcart Companies/Mission San Diego: Handcarts became the favored method for transporting possessions due to the high cost of travel by wagon. Through its trials by fire, war, and earthquake, Mission San Diego de Alcala survived with grace.

4. Horace Greeley/ Central City Opera: Describes Horace Greeley's role as a prominent leader in the anti-slavery movement whose editorials influenced public opinion for years before the Civil War began. Shows the Central City Opera House which was built with native granite.

5. Tabors of Colorado/ The Unsinkable Molly Brown: Rags to riches to rags. The saga of Horace Tabor is typical of many men who made fortunes and lost them in the boom-or-bust economy of the frontier West. Also tells the story of Molly Brown's quest for acceptance by Denver society after becoming wealthy from her husband's mine.

Creating Our Economy

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series is a comprehensive video-supported economics resource for fifth through eighth grade students. With real-life applications representing a range of industries and enterprises, the series explores key economic principles from the inside out. Go to the farm, get on the production line with manufacturing, and visit with education and the service sector.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand IV. Economic Perspective, Standard IV.2, IV.3, IV.4, IV.5
Grades 5-8

5 Programs/20 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Factors of Production: A rural school district provides the site to look at the factors involved with delivering a service: education. Interviews with administrators and staff illustrate how school districts apply resources such as land, labor, and capital.

2. Markets and Prices: A visit to a farm in America's Corn Belt lends opportunities to study the chain of supply and demand. A consumer purchase of corn flakes at a grocery story links to the cereal producer, the grain buyer, and ultimately, the farmer.

3. Monopoly and Competitive Markets: The telecommunications industry is the perfect laboratory for examining how the United States government interceded to affect necessary market changes and improve competition.

4. Markets and Competition: Targeted market research, trends, product innovation, and advertising are the key components driving consumer demand as we see in this episode featuring a popular drink for the "tweens," kids between the ages of 8 and 13.

5. International Trade: The global market is the focus of this episode. Viewers wind through design, manufacturing, and comparing the competitive advantage that U.S. suppliers of specialized machinery enjoy and the various advantages that support imported materials and products from Brazil.

— Social Studies –

Events of the 20th Century

From the horror of the Holocaust to the triumph of Apollo XI moon landing, this series provides insight into the major historical events of the 20th century. Each program blends archival footage and interviews to provide students with a unique look at the momentous occurrences of the period.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I, Standards I.2 and I.4
Grades 9-12

8 Programs/20 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Apollo XI: An overview of the mission from blast-off to splash down.

2. Chernobyl: Lessons Learned: Provides viewers with a brief history of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl and explains how its people continue to be affected to this day.

3. JFK Assassination: Transfer of Power: Focuses on the part that the death of John F. Kennedy played in modifying the Constitution, the transition of presidential power and the safety of future presidents. This takes a look at the assassination of JFK from a different perspective, and answers the question, "How did JFK's death affect the future of the government?"

4. Lessons of the Holocaust: Examines the persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany and demonstrates that the ideas and opinions of that time are still prevalent in our society today.

5. Martin Luther King: The Beginning of the Civil Rights Movement: Examines the Civil Rights Movement through the words of Dr. Martin Luther King. Excerpts of some of his most stirring speeches are put into context through the recollections of people who knew him best.

6. Return to Vietnam: Gives a history of the conflict in Vietnam, what led up to it, how the United States became involved, and what happened during the war - up until the North Vietnamese invasion of Saigon.

7. A Conversation with Rosa Parks: To Mrs. Rosa Parks, December 1, 1955 was just like any other day until she refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. This action started a chain of events that would initiate a bus boycott and eventually end segregation on public transportation.

8. Return to Auschwitz: Revisit Auschwitz today with survivors and their families. Poignant interviews with these survivors reveal what life was like in this camp. Their experiences are something they can never forget and all want their suffering remembered so that it won't happen again.

Five Themes of Geography

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series uses five enthusiastic students in their high-tech "Social Studies Lab" to discuss and provide examples of the five themes of geography: Location, Place, Human-Environment Interactions, Movement, and Regions. The discussion with the students helps the viewer understand how geographers study the earth and the people who live here.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand II, Content Standard II.1, II.2, II.3, II.4, II.5
Grades 4-6

1 Program/25 Minutes
2000 100% Educational Video All rights, including digital, through June 30, 2006

— Social Studies –

Geography in U.S. History

This series examines significant events in U.S. history in light of the five fundamental geographic themes—regions, location, place, movement and human/environmental interactions.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I, Standards I.1, I.2 and I.3;
Strand II, Standards II.3 and II.4
Grades 8-11

10 Programs/20 minutes Closed Captioned

PROGRAM TITLES:
Americans Build the Panama Canal: Around the geographic theme location, this presents issues and events surrounding the construction of the Panama Canal. It examines the need for a link between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the acquisition of the Canal Zone, the political and practical leadership of President Teddy Roosevelt and Colonel George Goethals in overcoming difficulties during construction, and the global significance of the Canal.

1. Civil War and Social Change in Georgia: Featuring the geographic theme place, this centers on changes that occurred in Savannah as a result of the Civil War to indicate the far-reaching changes the war brought to the South.

2. Clash of Cultures on the Great Plains: Examining the geographic theme human/environmental interaction, this looks at Lakota people and, adopting the point of view of Chief Red Cloud, shows how their way of life based on the buffalo, changed when whites settled the Great Plains.

3. Industrial Revolution in Pittsburgh: Featuring the geographic theme place, this adopts the example of the steel industry in Pittsburgh to explore the impact of the industrial revolution on cities in the United States. Segments focus on Andrew Carnegie and his company's control of most U.S. steel production.

4. Jefferson Decides to Purchase Louisiana: Focusing on the geographic theme location, this features the acquisition of territory from France and Spain and the effects of these new territories on the economic well-being and national security of the United States and the growth of the West. Roles of presidents Jefferson and Madison are examined.

5. Moving to Chicago: Highlighting the geographic theme movement, this centers on a black family moving to Chicago from the South early in the 20th century to suggest the rural to urban migration that occurred at that time.

— Social Studies –

Geography in U.S. History (cont.)

6. Nation of Immigrants: Centering on the geographic theme movement, this focuses on the new immigration of the 1980s and on a recent immigrant family that has settled in the Western United States, with specific examples of immigration as an ongoing theme in US History.

7. New Deal for the Dust Bowl: Centering on the geographic theme human/environmental interactions, this features farm families on the Great Plains during the Depression. The depletion of soil, governmental interventions and policies, and the use of science to cope with economic and environmental problems are also presented.

8. North vs South in the Founding of the US Centering on the geographic theme regions, this examines how regional differences between Northern and Southern states complicated efforts to establish a workable constitutional government. The nature and effect of the compromises made and the roles of Madison and Washington are highlighted.

9. Origin and Development of NATO: Featuring the geographic theme regions, this reviews the US world view and military and economic alliances that developed out of World War II. Foreign policy decisions of President Truman and the role of George Kennan are considered, and the changing role of NATO in 1989, as new relations develop between the Superpowers, is presented.

Geography of the World Series

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

In this series of 14 videos students will "travel" through seven regions of the world and take a modern-day look at the people, land and resources associated with each. Included are insights to the religions, economics, environments, climates and other aspects of these exotic, beautiful and eye-opening places.

Michigan Curriculum Frameworks
Geographic Perspective: People, Places and Cultures; Content Standard 1, Human/Environment Interaction; Content Standard 2, and Location, Movement and Connections; Content Standard 3:
Grades 6-12

14 programs/18 - 23 Minutes Scholastic, Wyoming Public TV
All rights, including digital, through June 30, 2009

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Africa: Land and Resources: Students from grades 6 to 12 will take a tour of the world's second-largest continent, exploring its diverse physical features and natural assets. Viewers will be provided with a first-hand look at the wide variety of landscapes found in Africa, including deserts, rain forests, and large grassy savannahs. As each major region is discussed, viewers learn interesting facts about agriculture, travel, and plant and animal life. While land is abundant in Africa, fertile soil is in short supply. Drought, disease and insects further threaten the continent's agriculture. The program explains how Africans have dealt with these challenges, using techniques such as irrigation, the development of disease-resistant crops, and shifting cultivation. Africa: Land and Resources examines the negative and positive aspects of the African landscape, focusing on the how the amazing diversity of the continent and the spirit of its people can produce growth, change and hope in the years to come.

2. Africa: The People: Students in grades 5 to 8 explore the many personalities that make up the most diverse continent on earth. Viewers are brought face to face with a variety of African people, from the nomadic muslins of the north to the city dwellers of the south. Each thriving town and remote village provides clues about Africa's history, culture and traditions. Beginning with the time of the pharaohs, the program presents an in-depth overview of Africa's past; mighty Arab armies that roamed the Sahara, Portuguese explorers who first rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and American ship captains who came for the slave trade. Colonization played an immense role in Africa's cultural heritage, introducing new languages and customs. Although independence has been won by all of Africa's nations, much of the colonial legacy can still be found today. Religious and ethnic diversity make for rich, interesting lifestyles. But in modern-day Africa, diversity can also present the potential for conflict. The program explores this challenge, while focusing on new leadership and the optimistic attitude of working together to build a better future.

— Social Studies –

Geography of the World Series (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

3. East Asia: Land and Resources: Students in grades 6 to 12 view East Asia as one of our planet's most complex geographic regions. The world's fourth largest country (China) is found here, as are Mongolia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and Taiwan. Visiting landforms as diverse as low-lying plains, river valleys, mountains, plateaus and deserts, students learn how the weather in much of the region is governed by a temperate monsoon climate. Human geography is explored through the relationship between landforms, weather and agriculture.

4. East Asia: The People: Student in grades 6 to 12 examine the cultural traditions, historical development, religious belief systems, and today's human geography in China, Mongolia, North and South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. Tracing the rise and fall of royal dynasties, cultural expressions such as music and architecture, economic development and political intrigues, the program illustrates East Asia's gradual shift from isolation from the rest of the world to a region more and more influenced by the ideas and technologies of the West.

5. Latin America: Land and Resources: Students in grades 6 to 12 take an odyssey that traverses the length and breadth of Middle America and South America, exploring the countries' varied landforms, waterways, and widely differing climates. The difference in seasons between the northern and southern hemispheres is discussed, along with the ways in which altitude and precipitation affect the region's vegetation, and the lives of the people who live there.

6. Latin America: The People: Students in grades 9 to 12 answer questions such as "who the Latin Americans?" "Where did the various early Latin American civilizations begin, and what changed their culture over time?" This insightful program traces the colorful history of the region's human settlement, its many ethnic groups and cultural traditions, as well as the challenges of modern life in Latin America's burgeoning cities.

7. Middle East and Central Asia: Land and Resources: Students in grades 6 to 12 learn why the Middle East and Central Asia have long been key to the exchange of goods and ideas from around the globe. Countries such as Syria, Iraq, and Turkey strive to make use of the dry, hot climate. Agriculture is often difficult and harsh terrain can make travel slow. Even so, the program illustrates how plants, animals and people have adapted in amazing ways. Mountain regions, including the Caucasus Mountains of Western Asia and the Hindu Kush of Afghanistan are seen. In spring, snow on the mountains melts, providing much needed water for the green pastures and grasslands below. Between the various regions, modern roads are replacing primitive camel caravans. Life is changing at a rapid pace. As the program illustrates, these modern advances are rooted in a land that is sometimes unforgiving, but also full of timeless beauty.

— Social Studies –

Geography of the World Series (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

8. Middle East and Central Asia: People: Students in grades 6 through 12 participate in a colorful program filled with modern footage illustrating the rich cultural diversity of the Middle East and Central Asia. From a bustling marketplace filled with exotic foods, to a thriving city built on the oil trade -- each environment is filled with an interesting mix of people. Their history, religions and customs blend in this amazing "crossroads of the world." The program begins with a brief history describing how various ethnic groups settled in the region. The Middle East was home to the first human civilization, along with the first known written language and the earliest form of modern agriculture. Developments of the 20th century are discussed; as are Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. Whether farmers, artisans, merchants or business workers, the people of the region create a rich landscape of lifestyles. The program illustrates, the contrast between rural traditions and modern changes is ever present, helping to shape a region that continues to grow and develop.

9. North America: Land and Resources: Students in grades 6 through 12 view the North American continent as one vast region, this visually outstanding program takes students on a panoramic journey that recognizes geographic rather than national boundaries. Students visit the sweeping vistas of the Atlantic and Gulf Plains, the Appalachian Mountain system, the Canadian Shield, the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountain System and the Pacific Coastlands. Regional climates, vegetation, natural resources, and commercial industries are explored, along with the continent's agricultural capacity to nourish the population of the United States and Canada, and much of the rest of our planet as well.

10. North America: The People: Students in grades 6 through 12 learn the culture and history of North America's multi-cultural population come to vibrant life as this program portrays us in all our intriguing diversity. The heritage and customs of Native American tribes are explored, along with the immigration history of such groups as Asians, Africans, and people of Hispanic and European ancestry. Students are introduced to unique cuisines and cultures brought to North America from around the world and learn that some groups reside in ethnic neighborhoods where a common national background and the old traditions are honored and preserved.

11. South Asia: Land and Resources: Students in grades 6 through 12 look at the geographic regions of the Indian subcontinent, which includes the countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and India. It highlights the positive and negative effects of shifting winds called monsoons. The relationship between weather and agriculture is given special attention, as viewers learn how rice, sugar cane, and pepper are grown and harvested. Also shown is the use of irrigation and reservoirs in dry areas. In each region featured, the people of South Asia work to make the most of their natural resources. The diversity of the landscape and the ingenuity of the people produce what is needed to live, grow and thrive.

Geography of the World Series (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

12. South Asia: The People: Students in grades 5 through 8 are provided a glimpse at the many people living in South Asia. Each major country of South Asia is explored, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and the island countries of Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Beginning with the first civilizations of the Indus River Valley, life in South Asia was shaped by travelers and invaders from various parts of the world. The program follows these cultural paths as it traces the beginnings of Hinduism and Buddhism, as well as the introduction of Islam by traders and missionaries. These three faiths played a major role in the development of cities and the shifts in power which led to the modern countries we recognize today. The program explores the various roles of faith, including the caste system adapted by the Hindus. Although not as important to daily life as it once was, this ranking of social groups is still visible today. Finally, the program presents the various occupations of South Asia. Although the gap between rich and poor is still prominent, there is a larger middle class than ever before. The people of South Asia are striving to honor the past, while working to create a better future.

13. Southeast Asia: Land and Resources: Students in grades 6 through 12 learn that Southeast Asia is a region of beautiful beaches, dense rainforests, towering mountains, mighty rivers, and active volcanoes. In colorful detail, this program explores the region's various landforms and examines its plant and wildlife populations, including those found in nature parks that provide refuge for many species of birds and mammals. Climates, resources, and economic development are examined. Students traverse the Philippine and Indonesian archipelagoes, each comprised of thousands of islands with their own distinct cultures.

14. Southeast Asia: The People: Students in grades 6 through 12 examine the diversity of population groups in Southeast Asia, where cultural traditions are handed down from generation to generation. Students will explore the urban lifestyles of bustling Singapore and Jakarta, along with the rural environment of farming villages and their lively outdoor markets. Dramatic multicultural differences are illustrated through styles of dress and religious customs of the region's faiths, such as Buddhism and Hinduism. The region's colonial legacy and its effect on life today are also discussed.

Great Cities Of The Ancient World

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series provides animated maps, stills of classic art, action-oriented historically accurate film clips from early movies combine with footage of ruins and modern landscapes to unveil customs and daily life in worship, work, theater, dining, and leisure. The influence of each civilization on our present day laws, language, art and architecture is detailed.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand II, Standard II.1
Grades 6-12

8 Programs/30 minutes Closed Captioned

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. The Pyramids and Ancient Egypt. Program covers the following: The Gift of the Nile. The Pyramids at Giza; construction: Cheops, Chefren, Mycerinos. Mummies and embalming. The Sphinx. The Step pyramid at Sakkara. Memphis, a thriving city 4000 years ago; its citizens' daily life, homes and diet. Meals and writing. Male-female relationships.

2. Cities of the Pharaohs. Program covers the following: The temple at Luxor, construction and ceremonials. Ramses the Great. Karnak and its construction. Theban Gods. The Left Bank. The Temples of Hatshephut and Mentuhotep. The Colossi of Memnon. The Tomb of Tutankhamen, discovery and contents. Aswan and the Island of Philae. Abu Simbel. Cairo and the Coptic Quarter. Alexandria and the Great Lighthouse.

3. Ancient Athens. Program covers the following: Early Greeks. Athens; its founding and growth. The Acropolis and Propylaea; the Parthenon. The Erectheion and the Porch of the Caryatides. A visit to the Acropolis. Greek Theater. Principal Gods and Goddesses. The family and marriage. Shopping at the Agora, the marketplace. Diet. Democratic government.

4. Ancient Greece. Program covers the following: The temple of Poseidon at Cape Sounion. Greek triremes. Olympia and the Games. Mycenae; the palace. Santorini and the eruption. The oracle at Delphi.

Great Cities Of The Ancient World (cont.)

5. Ancient Rome. Program covers the following: Early expansion of the city. The Forum and surrounding temples. The Palatine Hill and Imperial palaces. The public baths. The theater of Marcellus. Trajan's market, an early shopping mall. Eating and drinking, wine, games. The Colosseum amphitheatre and the gladiatorial combats. Life In Roman tenements.

6. Pompeii. Program covers the following: The house of the Faun. Earthquake, 62 A.D. Volcanic eruption, 79 A.D. Excavation of the Porta Marina, entrance to the city; the Basilica; the Temple of Apollo, the temple of Jupiter, the Baths and the Odeon theater.

7. Mexican Indian Civilizations: Olmecs to Aztecs Join Cortez as he invades and conquers the Aztecs. Marvel at what the Spanish saw at Teotihaucán (Mexico City) when Montezuma turned over his entire empire to Cortez and his band of a few hundred soldiers. This program can be shown separately or as part of a series.

8. Mexican Indian Civilizations: The Maya With the aid of computer recreations, look back through time at the pyramids and monumental cities built by the Yucatan people. Examine the problems that ultimately led to this great civilization's demise. This program can be shown separately or as part of a series.

Great Lakes Series, The
D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

These 5 bodies of water, created 10,000 years ago, hold 1/5 of the world's standing fresh water. Over 50 million people live within 100 miles of a Great Lake's port. Because they comprise such a large waterway, they have played a vital role in the lives and histories of many of our ancestors and to this day continue to play that role in many important ways.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Content Standard 4
Science, Content Standard 1, 2
Grades 4-12

5 Programs/23 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:
LAKE ERIE: At 241 miles long and 57 miles wide Lake Erie is the fourth largest of the Great Lakes. Because it's located along the U.S. Canadian border the lake became a major battle ground during the War of 1812. Flowing along its eastern edge the waters from Lake Erie drop 187 feet forming Niagara Falls. From its influence on the local agriculture, transportation, and economy Lake Erie has proven to be a natural resource worth honoring its past while preserving its future.

LAKE HURON: At 206 miles long, 183 miles wide, and 23,000 square miles Lake Huron is the second largest of the Great Lakes and at a depth of 750 feet it is the fourth deepest of all the lakes. Because of its central location, Lake Huron while connected to three Great Lakes, is considered the "hub" of the Great Lakes maritime shipping system. Its central location, while serving as an international boundary between the United States and Canada, also makes it the only Great Lake connected to more than one other lake.

Lake Michigan: At 307 miles long, 118 miles wide, and 22,300 square miles Lake Michigan is the third largest of the Great Lakes. It is also the only Great Lake found entirely within the boundaries of the United States.

LAKE ONTARIO: Translated "shining water" Lake Ontario at 193 miles long and 53 miles wide is the smallest of the Great Lakes. However, at a depth of 802 feet it is the third deepest of all the lakes. Throughout the history of North America, Lake Ontario has played an important role for both early native cultures and early European explorers. Although Lake Ontario is considered the smallest of the Great Lakes it receives water from one of the most powerful energy generating waterfalls in the world–Niagara Falls. From small to powerful the waters of Lake Ontario offer us a revealing past and a promising future.

LAKE SUPERIOR: Lake Superior holds 10% of all the fresh water on earth and more water than the other four Great Lakes combined. After being formed from melting ice glaciers over 13,500 years ago, Lake Superior at a depth of 1,300 feet has developed into one of the world's greatest ecosystems. Throughout its history, Lake Superior has provided inhabitants of its surrounding region with an abundance of resources. From its early inhabitants, Paleo-Indians to modern day, Lake Superior continues to offer a tapestry of stories, history, and geological developments.

— Social Studies –

Great Native American Nations

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Six of America's representative Indian nations, from five major geographic areas of Native American cultures, are portrayed here by historic photographs & graphics, dramatic reenactments, maps, haunting music, and the people's own words. This revision of Questar's "America's Great Indian Nations" re-focuses the series at the primary middle school level, where Native Americans are most widely studied, through more age-appropriate scripting and narration.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I – Historical Perspective, Standard I.2. Strand II – Geographic
Perspective, Standard II.1, II.2, II.3
Grades 3-8

6 Programs/10 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Cheyenne: Indians of the Plains: With the Sioux, the Cheyenne dominated the western plains, hunted buffalo, and stayed free longer than other tribes. They were called the beautiful people for their appearance and colorful religious ceremonies. But the Sand Creek Massacre was the beginning of their defeat and decline.

2. Iroquois: Indians of the Northeast: Five warring Native American tribes, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca, negotiated the Great Law of Peace or Iroquois League, which influenced American political thinkers. Nonetheless, the American Revolution split the confederation, pitting old friends against each other and signaling the decline of their culture.

3. Lakota Sioux: Indians of the Plains: The Lakota had been used to dominating the high plains country. As they lost much of their lands to white settlement, the Black Hills became their sanctuary. Then gold was discovered there, forcing Lakota and white Americans into warfare. Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, and Black Elk are Sioux names that will be remembered.

4. Navajo: Indians of the Southwest: Navajo ancestry has been traced to northwest Canada but they adapted well to their new desert environment. They resisted encroachment on their land by both the Spanish and the Americans, but eventually were defeated and transported. Still, many returned and their descendants live in their homeland today.

Great Native American Nations (cont.)

5. Seminoles: Indians of the Southeast: The Seminoles were a multicultural group of Native American and African American peoples who had fled into the Spanish territory of Florida. When the U.S. acquired Florida, Osceola and Billy Bowlegs led the fight to retain their lands. The tribe never officially surrendered.

6. Shawnee: Indians of the Midwest: The Ohio Valley or Old Northwest was a good home for these refugees from eastern Iroquois power until European settlers arrived. Tecumseh became a great leader during their resistance, unifying many Native peoples until he tragically sided with the British and was killed in the War of 1812.

Holiday Facts and Fun

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series provides history, stories and traditions associated with patriotic, ethnic and religious holidays from a variety of culture.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand II, Standard II.1
Grades K-5

12 Programs/10-22 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Columbus Day: Takes viewers on a journey to the past, some 500 years ago, when Columbus made his first historic voyage. Observes how students in Chicago's "Little Italy" celebrate with songs, games and other activities. Includes legends, riddles, and animated sequences of songs that invite viewers to participate.

2. President's Day: Explains why Washington and Lincoln are given special recognition. Covers Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and how he prevented the United States from being destroyed. Shows cherry pie as a traditional treat connected with Washington.

3. Halloween: Covers how Halloween developed over hundreds of years into the fun filled, yet spooky, holiday of today. Includes traditional games, bobbing for apples and trick-or-treating. Covers safety rules including trick-or-treating with an adult or older sibling, watching for traffic, refusing to accept goodies with tampered wrappings.

4. Thanksgiving: Covers how harvest festivals are celebrated around the world. Tells story of the Mayflower's passage along with events of Pilgrim's first year. Includes an historically accurate re-enactment of the Pilgrim's Harvest Festival of 1621.

5. Multi-Cultural Christmas: Youngsters show and explain family customs of Northern European, African-American, Hispanic, Native American and Asian cultures. Shows special foods, songs, stories, games, celebrations, costumes and other holiday traditions for each group.

6. Hanukkah: Captures sights and sounds of present-day Hanukkah celebrations. Shows preparation of latkes, spinning the dreidel, giving chocolate money, lighting Hanukkah candles, reciting traditional Hanukkah prayer and eating a typical holiday meal. Explains why this is an eight-day celebration of religious freedom based on Jewish history.

— Social Studies –

Holiday Facts and Fun (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

7. Kwanzaa: Dr. Maulana Kerenga tells why he began the holiday. Shows and explains each of the celebration's seven symbols and principles. Observes as a family celebrates over a seven day period and as it remembers its ancestors, and looks forward with confidence.

8. Valentine's Day: Traces valentine traditions back to ancient Rome. Includes a colorful history of Valentine cards along with riddles, poems, and other holiday activities.

9. Martin Luther King Day: Highlights the career of America's foremost civil rights leader. Explains Dr. King's contributions to the world and discusses his early experiences with prejudice. Observes a joyous celebration to commemorate this American hero.

10. St. Patrick's Day: Covers the history of this Irish holiday as it is celebrated with parades, dances and special programs. Observes how an Irish American family celebrates the holiday today with special foods, music and remembrances of family and vacations to Ireland. Explains the symbols of the shamrock, leprechaun, harp and shillelagh.

11. Earth Day: On April 22, 1970, more than 20 million Americans celebrated the first Earth Day. Twenty years later the holiday continues to be a huge annual event. Shows youngsters what they can do today and in the future to protect planet earth. Includes latest information on Earth's ecology.

12. Flag Day: Shows the many flags that have flown over this country and their history. Explains our flag and what all of its parts mean; how to maintain and properly display the American flag. Covers how the flag inspired Francis Scott Key to write The Star Spangled Banner.

Michigan Our Home

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Hats off to Michigan - “Hats Off to Michigan” is an innovative approach for thematic teaching and learning, presenting non-chronological information about Michigan’s history of transportation and trade. “Hats Off to Michigan” connects kids with things they already know with a behind the scenes look at transportation, and then takes them on a historical ride. Children all have a common experience of transportation, whether it’s a road trip in the family car or using public buses. “Hats Off to Michigan” offers a view of “Now and Then” to learn about history.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I—Historical Perspective, Standard I.2. Strand II—Geographic
Perspective, Standard II.1, II.3.
Grade 4

1 Program/15 Minutes

My America

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series teaches how our government works by showing how students can be active citizens. Uses a combination of historical context and modern-day examples to make challenging concepts understandable and relevant. Each video is narrated by children.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand III, Content Standards III.1, III.2, III.3, III.4; Strand VI, Content Standard VI.1; Strand VII, Content Standard VII.1
Grades K-6

10 Programs/20 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. What Is A Flag?: Teaches that flags are fun. Students learn the story of the American flag and the meaning of the stars and stripes and colors. They come to understand that the American flag celebrates our country and everyone who lives here.

2. A Pledge Is A Promise: Teaches what the Pledge of Allegiance is really about and gives meaning to the 31 words children recite each morning. Students learn that a pledge is a promise and that when they say the Pledge of Allegiance they are promising to take care of their country.

3. Neighborhood and Community: Illustrates how people in neighborhoods and communities work together. Students come to understand that it feels good to work with and help others.

4. Liberty and Justice: Students learn that our shared ideals for this country are one of the things that bring us together as Americans. They also come to understand that achieving fair treatment of all Americans has been one of this country's most difficult tasks.

5. What Is An American?: In this program, children grapple with the concept that we are all different and yet we are all the same.

6. The Story Of The National Anthem: Dynamic and visually exciting, this program tells the story of how and why "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written and helps students understand that music lets us express special feelings.

7. What Is A Democracy?: Democracy is based on participation. Students discover that they can make a difference.

My America (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

8. Becoming An Active Citizen: This program is at the heart of the “My America: Building a Democracy” series. It is the perfect way to teach what an active citizen is: someone who cares.

9. How Our Laws Are Made: We have laws to help people live together. In a democracy the people help make the laws. This program features Senator Barbara Boxer of California explaining how laws are made and Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who answers children’s questions about how our system works.

10. Rights and Responsibilities: In a democracy, we all have freedoms. Students consider what they need to do to protect their freedoms and make sure that they are shared by everyone.

Portraits: The Americans

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series consists of 12 biographies of famous Americans. Each biography begins with a time line illustrating dances, topics, food, and favorite sports figures of the day.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I, Standards I.2, I.3 and I.4
Grades 4-8

12 Programs/15 minutes Closed Captioned

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790): Covers electrical discoveries and inventions that opened doors for Franklin's diplomatic career in Europe at the time of the American Revolution. In his position as diplomatic agent, he was the Continental Congress' agent vested with full power to transact business on behalf of the American War effort.

2. Deborah Sampson (1760-1827): Portrays this young school teacher who wanted to play an active role in the American Revolution. Dressed as a man and using the name of Robert Shurtliff, she signed up for three years as a Continental soldier. She served with distinction until illness forced her to seek medical attention and her gender was discovered.

3. Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806): Portrays this best-known African American of his time. As an abolitionist he wrote against slavery; as a land surveyor he assisted in the survey of what became the District of Columbia. He was also a mathematician, astronomer and almanac publisher.

4. Benedict Arnold (1741-1801): Covers this most famous traitor in American history, who had been a hero. He fought fearlessly in battle early in the American Revolution. However his love of the "good life" eventually led him into financial trouble, and for a large sum of money, he switched his loyalty to the British.

5. John James Audubon (1785-1851): Features this man who came to America from France at age 18. Enthralled by American birds he was determined to paint each species life-size. At that time his drawings were unappreciated in America, but he found fame in England where he and Robert Havell faithfully engraved and hand colored each of his bird portraits and published four substantial volumes of Audubon's art.

Portraits: The Americans (cont.)

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

6. Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910): Covers America's first female doctor. She came from England at age 10 and, at age 28 graduated from Geneva (NY) College of Medicine. After practicing briefly in Paris and London she returned to New York City where she and her sister founded the New York City Infirmary for Women and Children in 1853.

7. Buffalo Bill (1846-1917): Portrays William Frederick Cody who was a scout for the Union before and during the Civil War. He acquired his nickname through his business of supplying buffalo meat to workers on the Kansas railroad. With his legendary marksman and riding skills, he formed an immensely popular Wild West Show in 1883 that toured America and Europe for 30 years.

8. Annie Oakley (1860-1926): Portrays this woman born in Ohio as Phoebe Ann Moses. At age 12, she helped support her family by supplying game birds to a Cincinnati restaurant. In her teens she was discovered by Buffalo Bill and became a featured performer in his Wild West Show. She was the first woman to hold the undisputed title of world's greatest sharpshooter.

9. John Muir (1838-1914): Portrays this American who emigrated from Scotland to America as a child. He grew up in Wisconsin and studied plants and animals at the state university. He covered America on foot and settled in California where he fell in love with the giant redwoods and the natural beauty of the land. As founder of the Sierra Club he helped president Teddy Roosevelt establish restrictions to protect America's forests.

10. Nellie Bly (1864-1922): Portrays this journalist, actually named Elizabeth Cochrane, who invented the "stunt report". She used aliases and disguises to ferret out stories that often exposed unacceptable conditions, whether an insane asylum or a baby-selling ring. In 1889, she determined to beat Phileas Fogg's fictional record of circling the world in 80 days. She did it in 72 days.

11. Jim Thorpe (1888-1953): Portrays this Native American from the Sac and Fox tribe. His life was a series of "firsts". In the 1912 Olympics, he became the first and only person to win both the Pentathlon and Decathlon; he was the first American to simultaneously play professional baseball and football; and he became the first president of the National Football League.

12. Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955): Covers this distinguished American educator who was born in South Carolina. While growing up she picked cotton with her parents. Nearby there was a school for Negro children founded by Emma Wilson who taught her reading and math. After a dream to become a foreign missionary, she founded her mission in Florida where she established a college for African Americans. She went on to serve under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and established the National Council of Negro Women.

— Social Studies –

Primary Citizenship

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Told by a primary-age child, each of these programs gives children the major ideas and experiences that they should acquire to be effective American citizens. State curriculum standards require that students know what voting, being or becoming a citizen, national holidays, pledging allegiance, songs of liberty, America's symbols and flags mean. These are perennial topics that have become especially timely since 9/11.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies/Citizenship, Strand III – Civic Perspective, Standard III.2, III.3;
Strand VII – Citizen Involvement, Standard VII.1
Grades 1-5

7 Programs/10 Minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. America's Flags: At a 4th of July parade, a family watches the bands, marchers, and flags go by. Amy, who is 8, talks about how proud she is to be an American. She sees the American flag and shares its history, symbolism, and the rules of respect we show it. Her memories and guidelines will help young children be part of the American family of citizens.

2. We Become Citizens: Since America has been called a nation of immigrants; we see through the eyes of one child how her family members became citizens. In the process, our history, and our rights and responsibilities as citizens are revealed for all children.

3. We Pledge Allegiance: The Pledge of Allegiance has an interesting and sometimes controversial history. Primary-age children will help their peers understand this history in an appropriate way, and learn how and why this ritual can be part of their lives.

4. America's National Holidays: What do Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Presidents Day, Martin Luther King Day, and Thanksgiving mean to us? We'll help children understand them, even those that do not occur during the regular school year.

5. We Vote: Voting is one of the best expressions American citizens have to show that their voices and ideas affect how our government works. A primary-age child tells us about the history of voting in America and its rights and responsibilities.

Primary Citizenship (cont.)

6. America's Songs of Liberty: One rite of passage when we are young is learning songs such as "The Star Spangled Banner," "America The Beautiful," "God Bless America," "This Land Is Your Land," and others. Children will help viewers find the beauty of these songs.

7. America's Symbols: America has many symbols which stand for its values: the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell, Constitution Hall, Washington D.C and its buildings & monuments, the Bald Eagle, and documents such as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. We'll help children understand what they mean to Americans.

—Social Studies–

Road to Freedom:
A Documentary History of African Americans

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I - Historical Perspective, Standard II, Comprehending the Past, Standard III, Judging Decisions from the Past. Strand III: Civic Perspective, Standard III.2, Ideals of American Democracy, Standard III 3, Democracy in Action.
Grade Level: 10-12

5 Programs
All rights including digital in perpetuity

Traces the struggles of African Americans to gain rights in education, work, and full legal equality under the U.S. Constitution.

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Road to Brown: Tells the story of segregation and the brilliant legal campaign against it which launched the Civil Rights Movement. Guides students through the world of segregation sanctioned by the 1896 Plessey vs. Ferguson decision, the precedent-setting cases Charles Hamilton Houston, a black lawyer, waged during the 1930's, to the final posthumous 1954 triumph of Brown vs. Board of Education.

2. Ethic Notions: Traces the evolution of the deeply rooted stereotypes which have fueled anti-black prejudice. Sheds light on the origins and devastating consequences of this 150 year long parade of bigotry.

3. A. Philip Randolph: For Jobs and Freedom Parts 1 and 2: The story of the man who led the 1963 March on Washington--A. Philip Randolph, a 74 year old African American labor leader. Takes viewers on a tour of civil rights and labor struggles as it chronicles Randolph's efforts to build a more equitable society.

4. At the River I Stand: Reconstructs the two eventful months in 1968 which led to the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the climax of the Civil Rights Movement.

5. Color Adjustment Part 1 and 2: Traces how network television reluctantly and selectively "integrated" African Americans into America's prime time family. Includes clips from Amos 'n' Andy, Good Times, Roots and The Cosby Show.

Taxes in U.S. History

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

This series presents the concept of taxation by showing how middle school students' lives are being affected by the taxation issues of their time.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand I, Standards I.3 and I.4; Strand IV, Standard IV.3
Grades 6-8

3 Programs/15 minutes
AIT All rights, including digital, in perpetuity

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. Fairness And The Income Tax, 1909: Examines the issue of fairness in taxation and presents key events and controversies in efforts to implement a progressive income tax during the populist/progressive era.

2. Protective Tariff Issue, 1832: Designed to protect industry more than to raise revenue, these laws marked the beginning of extreme sectional controversies over tariff policy.

3. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794: Shows deliberations and debates with the challenges of launching a government for the United States and finding revenue to pay debts, establish new institutions, and provide for public services.

U.S. Geography: From Sea to Shining Sea

D I G I T A L RIGHTS AVAILABLE

Shows how geography helped shape the history, government, and business of the United States. Shows the prominent industries, agriculture, mining and historical events of each region and reinforces map skills.

Michigan Curriculum Framework
Social Studies, Strand II, Standards II.2, II.3 and II.4; Strand IV, Standard IV.5
Grades 4-6

8 Programs/20 minutes

PROGRAM TITLES:

1. South Central Region: Study how the geography of this region has shaped its people.

2. New England Region: Shows how the geography of New England contributed to the growth of industry, manufacturing and agriculture in the region.

3. Middle Atlantic Region: Study how the geography of the Middle Atlantic region made this area a transportation center. Shows how manufacturing, agriculture, commerce and mining contribute to this area.

4. Southeast Region: Study how the geography of this area affected its development from agrarian to industrial economy.

5. Midwest and Great Plains Region: Study how the geography of the midwest affected its development into an agricultural and commerce center.

6. Mountain West Region: Study how the geography of the mountain west region contributed to the economic growth of this area.

7. Pacific West Region: Study how the geography and climate of this region has shaped its settlement, development and economic growth.

8. Country Evolves: Explores what it is like to live in different parts of the United States, how the U.S. came to be what it is today, and why cities and towns are located where they are. Combines a variety of maps with footage. Breaks down key features of each of the seven regions of the country. Provides an introduction and a review for students.

M-ITV Teacher Guides
2004-2005

Teacher's Guides for new M-ITV series can be downloaded or ordered as indicated below.

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New Dimensions Media http://remc.org/mitv.htm#mitv

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Free, download online at: www.passporttoknowledge.com/scic