



# Primarily Teaching

## at the National Archives Southwest Region

### Fort Worth, Texas

### August 4-8, 2008

- Learn about the holdings of the National Archives and all of the resources available to teachers
- Analyze documents and learn methods to incorporate primary sources into the classroom
- Conduct independent research and create classroom materials based on historical records
- Space is limited to 8 teachers so apply soon!

For more information contact:  
 Jenny McMillen, Education Specialist  
 817.831.5917  
[jenny.mcmillen@nara.gov](mailto:jenny.mcmillen@nara.gov)



# National Archives and Records Administration

## **SOUTHWEST REGION**

501 WEST FELIX STREET, BUILDING 1  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76115-3405  
P.O. BOX 6216  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76115-0216  
[www.nara.gov/regional](http://www.nara.gov/regional)

Dear Educator:

The National Archives-Southwest Region proudly announces it's summer workshop for educators, *Primarily Teaching* 2008.

*Primarily Teaching* provides a varied program of lectures, demonstrations, analysis of documents, independent research, and group work that introduces teachers to the holdings and organization of the National Archives, Regional Archives, and Presidential Libraries. Participants will learn how to do research in historical records, navigate and utilize the online resources, and discover literally thousands of primary documents at your fingertips. Attendees will also create a teaching unit based on the records of the National Archives. This lesson plan will present documents that sharpen students' skills and enthusiasm for history, social studies, the humanities, and other various disciplines.

At the start of the workshop, we will orient you to the vast resources of the National Archives. The majority of the workshop will focus on your research and development of teaching materials with the guidance and assistance of the regional staff. Upon receipt of your application, \$100.00 registration fee, and topic selection sheet, we will contact you to discuss your topic and provide you with any further information. Participants are responsible for their own food, housing, and travel arrangements.

The workshop will be held at:

**NARA's Southwest Region in Fort Worth  
501 West Felix Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76115**

**August 4-8, 2008**

The daily programs will begin at 8:30 a.m. and will end by 4:00 p.m.

*Primarily Teaching* is designed to assist you in developing teaching materials from the resources of the National Archives. Each participant is required to select a specific topic in American history. The following facts about the organization of the National Archives and its holdings may help you select your topic.

- The National Archives preserves and makes available to the public the permanently valuable records of the U.S. Government, through offices in the Washington, DC area, Regional Archives and Presidential Libraries. The Regional Archives in Fort Worth holds records created by Federal field offices in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. These include records of the District Courts, Bureau of Indian Affairs, NASA, 8<sup>th</sup> Naval District, Food Administration, Army Air Forces, and many more agencies.

- The National Archives holds records relating to the operation of the Federal government, its employees, litigants, and petitioners. In considering a topic, you must ask yourself what the involvement was of the Federal government. If there is none, we will not hold records on it. For example, we will not have records on the French and Indian wars since they predate the Federal government. We will not have the personal papers of Sam Houston or accounts of the Battle of the Alamo because these topics relate to the Republic of Texas.
- Our records are organized by the agency that created them, not under subject/author categories. For example, the single richest source for American Indian history is the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, but at least 50 other agencies created or received records pertaining to Indian history. You will find this material in the records of each agency, not in a composite collection labeled “Indians” or “Native Americans.”
- The records created by these Federal agencies are frequently large – thousands of cubic feet – and were not originally created for research purposes. It is, therefore, important that a topic be as specific as possible. The topic “space” is not very helpful; however, “the evolution of the space suit” would help an archivist locate what you want in the over 8,000 cubic feet of records contained in Record Group 255 (NASA) alone. By the way, 2008 is the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of NASA!

Preparation for this workshop includes an introduction to finding aids and secondary resources. Finding aids describe records and include specific citations that allow archivists to process your research request. You may wish to do some preliminary research by visiting the National Archives website (<http://www.archives.gov>) and specifically exploring the archival holdings in the ARC database (<http://www.archives.gov/research/arc/>). *The Guide to the Holdings of the National Archives – Southwest Region* (<http://www.archives.gov/southwest/holdings/index.html>) includes additional information about the records specific to the Southwest Region. Archivists will be available to guide you, but you will be the true detective!

Please join us this summer for a week of exploration and discovery into our nation’s history! Who knows what you will find! Should you have further questions about the workshop or topic selection, please email me at [jenny.mcmillen@nara.gov](mailto:jenny.mcmillen@nara.gov) or call me at 817-831-5917.

Sincerely,



Jenny McMillen  
Education Specialist

***Primarily Teaching Workshop***  
**National Archives-Southwest Region**  
**Fort Worth, Texas**  
**August 4-8, 2008**  
**A Summer Workshop for Educators on**  
**Using Historical Documents in the Classroom**

Presented by the staff of the National Archives and Records Administration-Southwest Region in Fort Worth, Texas, August 4-8, 2008.

**What is the National Archives and Records Administration?**

The National Archives and Records Administration preserves and makes available to the public the permanently valuable records of the U.S. Government. In addition to the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, the National Archives of the United States holds millions of documents, maps, drawings, photographs, films, sound recordings, and computer tapes that document the American experience of government from 1774 to the present. The National Archives comprises the richest record of America's past in the nation. And all of this material is available to teachers.

**What will Primarily Teaching offer teachers?**

This workshop provides a varied program of lectures, demonstrations, analysis of documents, independent research, and group work that introduces teachers to the holdings and organization of the National Archives. Participants will learn how to do research in historical records, create classroom material from records, and present documents in ways that sharpen students' skills and enthusiasm for history, social studies, and the humanities. Each participant selects and prepares to research a specific topic, searches the topic in the records of the National Archives, and develops a teaching unit that can be presented in his or her own classroom.

**What topics can participants research?**

The National Archives-Southwest Region in Fort Worth holds records created by Federal field offices in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. The subject matter addressed in over 105,000 cubic feet of records cover a range of important events and movements. Prospective participants are encouraged to consult with an archivist to determine if their areas of interest can be researched in the holdings in Fort Worth. Participants may also request a list of suggested topics for research.

**Who should attend?**

Teachers of history, geography, government, civics, sociology, psychology, economics, American studies, literature, and the humanities from upper elementary through college levels take *Primarily Teaching*. Librarians, media specialists, archivists, and museum educators also find it useful to their work. *Primarily Teaching* demonstrates secondary strategies, but educators at all levels can easily adapt them to their particular needs.

**What does the workshop cost?**

The fee for each of the workshops is \$100, which includes all materials.

**Some comments from past participants:**

"I am a critical audience who is always second-guessing the instructor in courses I take, but if each teacher of social studies took this . . . , the teaching and learning of history in this country would be utterly transformed."

"This is the BEST, most VALUABLE class I have ever taken. My vocabulary is insufficient to describe it properly. Thank you!"

"I would highly recommend this workshop to anyone with an interest in research and/or the social studies. There is no better way to earn 3 graduate hours! I hope to come back and do much more work here."

"I gained the confidence and knowledge and information to do my own research in the future."

"An energizing academic experience."

"I thoroughly enjoyed the excitement of discovery. Many thanks to all those who supported us in many ways."

"A wealth of information and documents that will be incorporated in my teaching units."

"I have a renewed sense of enthusiasm for beginning yet another school year."

**How do I apply?**

An application is attached to this letter. Enrollment is limited to 8 persons at the Fort Worth session.

Completed applications are due no later than July 18, 2008.

**Tentative Syllabus  
Primarily Teaching  
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) - Southwest Region  
Fort Worth, Texas  
August 4-8, 2008**

**Day 1: Monday, August 4, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM**

- |       |    |  |
|-------|----|--|
| 8:30  | AM | Light refreshments, registration   |
| 8:45  | AM | Welcome  |
| 9:00  | AM | Introductions: Staff, Participants and Research Topics   |
| 9:15  | AM | Goals, Objectives, Schedule Overview   |
| 9:30  | AM | Introduction to NARA: Mission and Organization<br>“Democracy Starts Here” Video                                    |
| 10:00 | AM | Break  |
| 10:15 | AM | Introduction to NARA - Southwest Region Holdings   |
| 11:00 | AM | Understanding Archives: What a Researcher Needs to Know  |
| 12:00 | PM | Lunch provided<br>Discussion topic: Presidential Libraries   |
| 1:00  | PM | Introduction to Research in Textual Records/Basic Research<br>Methods, NARA Record Groups, Finding Aids, Citations |
| 1:30  | PM | Tour: Archives “Behind the Scenes”, Showcase of NARA -<br>Southwest Region Treasures, Microfilm Room               |
| 2:15  | PM | Break  |
| 2:30  | PM | Introduction to Finding Yourself on the Immigration History Time<br>Line Activity                                  |
| 2:45  | PM | Activity: Finding Yourself on the Immigration History Time Line  |
| 3:30  | PM | National Archive Records Relating to Immigration   |
| 4:00  | PM | Adjourn  |

**Day 2: Tuesday, August 5, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM**

- 8:00 AM Coffee available
- 8:30 AM A History of our Nation, Federal Population Census Schedules
- 9:00 AM Activity: Census Records
- 9:45 AM Break
- 10:00 AM Demonstration of Online Resources
- 10:30 AM Activity: Using Online Resources
- 11:15 AM Art and History, Making Interdisciplinary Connections: Primary Sources at the Amon Carter Museum
- 12:00 PM Lunch  
Discussion Topic: Art & Archives collaboration with Sid Richardson Museum
- 1:00 PM Southwest Region Holdings Relating to Court Records
- 1:45 PM Activity: Using Court Records
- 2:30 PM Break
- 2:45 PM Orientation to Research Room Procedures
- 3:00 PM Research Action Plan: Consultation regarding topics
- 4:00 PM Adjourn

**Day 3: Wednesday, August 6, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM (Research Room opens 6:30 AM)**

- 8:00 AM Coffee available
- 8:30 – 4:00 Individual Research, Lunch on your own
- 4:00 PM Adjourn

**Day 4: Thursday, August 7, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM (Research Room opens 6:30 AM)**

- 8:00 AM Coffee available
- 8:30 – 3:15 Individual Research, Lunch on your own
- 3:15 – 4:00 Planning Meeting for Final Reports
- 4:00 PM Adjourn

**Day 5: Friday, August 8, 8:30 AM – 4:00 PM (Research Room opens 6:30 AM)**

- 8:00 AM Coffee available
- 8:30 – 12:00 Individual Research
- 12:00 PM Lunch provided and tour of the Federal Records Center
- 1:00 PM Group Photo
- 1:15 PM Final Reports Presented by Participants (10 -15 minutes each)
- 2:45 PM Break
- 3:00 PM Extending Primarily Teaching Beyond Today
- 3:30 PM Evaluation
- 4:00 PM Adjourn

**Final projects are due at close of session Friday, August 8<sup>th</sup> or no later than August 31<sup>st</sup>. Certificates and letters of participation will be issued upon submission of final projects.**



***Primarily Teaching Application***  
**National Archives-Southwest Region**  
**Fort Worth, Texas**  
**August 4-8, 2008**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade Level and Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of School: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cell Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like information on housing? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

Please return application form and \$100 registration fee by July 18, 2008 to the following:

National Archives-Southwest Region  
ATTN: Jenny McMillen  
P.O. Box 6216  
Fort Worth, Texas 76115

Please make your check payable to: National Archives Trust Fund

If you have any questions concerning the application please contact Jenny McMillen at 817.831.5917 or by email at [jenny.mcmillen@nara.gov](mailto:jenny.mcmillen@nara.gov).



***Primarily Teaching***  
**Research Suggestions**  
**National Archives – Southwest Region**  
**Fort Worth, Texas**

The National Archives – Southwest Region in Fort Worth, Texas has extensive holdings of Federal government records from Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas. These records were created by dozens of Federal agencies, including the District Courts, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Navy, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the National Park Service, to name a few. Constituting about 104,000 cubic feet, the records include a wealth of information about the activities of the Federal government and its interaction with citizens. Records date from the 1790s to the late 1900s, and include letters, photographs, maps, architectural drawings, and other documents received from over 100 Federal agencies.

The subjects listed below are a very few of the many topics one can research at the National Archives in Fort Worth. If you are interested in other topics or would like to discuss any of those already on the list, please call us at (817) 831-5620 and ask to speak with an archivist.

**The Chinese Exclusion Acts**

In 1892, The United States Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, barring Chinese laborers from entering the country and forcing Chinese immigrants already in the United States to register or face deportation. The Federal government maintained tens of thousands of files on Chinese laborers in America that documented their lives through deportation.

**Promoting Indian Culture through Art: The Indian Arts and Crafts Board**

Beginning in the mid-1930s, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John Collier, began to reverse the Federal government's policy of assimilating Indians into mainstream society in favor of tradition and sovereignty. One of the programs implemented under this policy was the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, which sought to elevate the quality and promote Indian traditional arts such as pottery, rugs, baskets and jewelry making. Individual agencies also began to assist and track Indian artists through their extension programs.

**Jackson Barnett: "The World's Richest Indian"**

In 1912, Jackson Barnett, a Creek Indian, became extremely wealthy when oil was discovered on his allotment. An Oklahoma court ruled that Barnett was incompetent and appointed a custodian to oversee his affairs. This led to years of legal battles as Barnett and his wife Anna, the Federal government as guardian, and the Oklahoma court appointed custodian fought over control of the money.

## Desegregation

Even as some civil rights groups attacked the deeply segregated South, other groups sought to end segregation -- of both African Americans and Hispanics -- in the Southwest. The records of the District Courts for Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas include a number of cases that document challenge to racial segregation in public institutions. The most famous of these is *Minerva Delgado et al vs. Bastrop ISD* which started to move toward the desegregation of Anglo and Hispanics students in public schools. Other significant cases include *Hernandez vs. Driscoll CISD* which ended Hispanic segregation in public schools; *Nathaniel Jackson vs. Rawdon*, which was filed to end segregation in the Mansfield, Texas schools; and the 1955 *Bell, et al vs. Rippey, et al* case that led the desegregation of Dallas, Texas.

## Civil Rights – Smith vs. Allwright, 1944, voting rights

This case eliminated the “white primary” established by the Democratic party rules and later by Texas state law.

## Women's Rights

## Citizenship, Immigration, Expatriation and Repatriation

## Education, Assimilation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs

The goal of Indian education from the 1880s through the 1920s was to assimilate Indian people into "white" American society by placing them in schools where traditional ways could be replaced by those sanctioned by the government. Federal Indian policy supported the removal of children from their families to government supervised boarding schools. In this way, the policy makers believed, young people would be immersed in the values and practical knowledge of the dominant American society while also being kept away from any influences imparted by their traditionally-minded relatives.

## NASA and the Space Program

The Johnson Space Center is one of nine major NASA field installations. It has been responsible for developing the Gemini spacecraft, the Apollo command and service module, the lunar excursion module, the modified command and service modules used in Skylab and the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, and the Space Shuttle Orbiter. It has also been responsible for the selection and training of astronauts, the operation of manned flights, the development and integration of space flight experiments, studies of applications of space technology, and research in medical and space science. 2008 is the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of NASA!

## Slave Manifests

These records were created to satisfy requirements promulgated by an Act of 1807. This Act required that all vessels of 40 tons or more carrying slaves in the coastwise trade file duplicate manifests at the ports of origin and destination, pledging that the slave had not been imported after 1808. Most slave manifests in this series are recorded on standard forms and include the name of the ship and its master, port of

departure, port of destination, and a list of the slaves on board. For each slave, the manifests provide first name, sex, age, stature, name of shipper or owner, and shipper or owner's place of residence.

#### Food Administration

Established on May 4, 1917, the Food Administration regulated the supply, distribution, and conservation of foods. This series includes original letters and telegrams received and copies sent primarily to the general public, District and Parish Food Administrators, businesses, trade associations and organizations, chambers of commerce, Camp Beauregard and other military camps, colleges and universities, state and local government officials, and some members of Congress. Many of the letters received from the public are handwritten and relate to suggestions, complaints about alleged violations of prices charged or quantities sold by both wholesale and retail merchants, bakers, restaurants, and hotels. Many of the letters are charges against neighbors of disloyalty, hoarding, or profiteering and accuse them of being "slackers." The correspondence also relates to plans for exhibits and public events, issuance of licenses, pledge card campaigns, cooperative agreements, the shipment of cattle from Texas, importation of sugar from Cuba, and conservation of wheat, meat, fats, sugar, rice, sweet potatoes, and yams. The records include some newspaper clippings, trade association bulletins, statistical reports, and publications. The letters received are a good source of letterhead artwork.

#### Petroleum

##### Wild West (Belle Starr, Isaac Parker, the Dalton Gang, Wyatt Earp)

With charges like: conspiracy, contempt, counterfeit, debt, embezzlement, enslavement, exposure, extortion, forgery, fornication, fraud, gaming, impeding justice, impersonating an officer, incest, intimidating a witness, kidnapping, larceny (one of the more popular crimes), liquor violations (the other most popular crime), maim, manslaughter, marriage (actual crime was *seducing under the promise of marriage*), mayhem, misprision, murder, obscene mail, obstructing mail, perjury, quarantine, rape, resisting arrest, slander, tax debt, threat, treason, unlawful weapon, and voting rights violation....you are bound to find a case file to make the Wild West come alive. This is only the tip of the iceberg--there could possibly be more to the paper trail. Common Law Record Books, Sentence Record Books, and Transcripts of Testimony are some of other series at the Southwest Region that could possibly shed a little light onto your subject.

#### Flu Epidemic

World War I claimed an estimated 16 million lives. The influenza epidemic that swept the world in 1918 killed an estimated 50 million people. One fifth of the world's population was attacked by this deadly virus. Within months, it had killed more people than any other illness in recorded history.

#### Piracy in the Gulf of Mexico (Jean Lafitte)

The United States won its independence from Great Britain with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, but freedom of the seas was yet to be achieved. In the years

following the Revolutionary War, Barbary pirates preyed on American vessels and held seamen for ransom. As a result of such foreign interference with essential trade, the new country's weak economy began to suffer, and a national debate ensued. Jean Lafitte is evident in numerous case files.

#### Farm Security Administration

WW2 – “Red Menace”, El Paso Labor Organization, Committee for Protection of Foreign Born – “subversive groups”

WW1 – “Red Scare”, case from Abilene, sedition conspiracy

#### Texas City Disaster

Texas City was destroyed by fire and blast when ammonium-nitrate exploded aboard docked French tanker *Grandcamp*. Nearly 15,000 people were killed or injured during several explosions. Fire raged for 3 days. On April 17, freighter High-Flyer blew up at same dock.

#### Dawes Act (Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles) in Indian Territory

The passage of the General Allotment Act of 1887 marked a major change in Federal Indian policy as the government sought to divide tribal lands among individual Indians. The Five Civilized Tribes were exempted from the General Allotment Act primarily because of legal questions about their land title but Congress passed an act on March 3, 1893 which authorized the establishment of a commission to negotiate agreements with each tribal government which would provide for individual allotments. Former Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts was appointed chairman of the commission on November 1, 1893 and it was commonly referred to thereafter as the Dawes Commission.