

## 1945 – 2000: The Recent Years

### What you will find in this Portable Museum

#### Artifacts:

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Fringed leather vest	Calculator	<i>TV Guide</i>	Ice crusher
Message buttons	Frisbee	Transistor radio	Ice tray
Mood ring	<i>LIFE Magazine</i>	View-Master toy	Thermos
Peace symbol necklace	Rubik's cube	World's Fair souvenir	<i>Better Home and Gardens</i>
Love beads	Plastic figurine	World's Fair guide book	Magazine
Hmong handicraft	TV antenna		

#### Large Display Photographs:

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Opening Day at SeaTac Airport, 1946	METRO Poster, 1970
Seattle World's Fair Poster, 1962	Seattle Skyline with Container Shipping, 1974
Wing Luke and his Mother, 1962	Mother and Daughter Making Breakfast, 1983
Civil Rights Demonstration in Seattle, 1965	Men Working at a Computer
Student Protest on I-5 in Seattle, 1970	WTO Protests

#### Documents:

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Post World War II Port of Seattle Report Letter, 1946	"The Worst American City," 1975
Brown vs. Board of Education, 1954	Mt. St. Helens Eruption Articles, 1980
Communist Control Act, 1954	Table of Contents, <i>Working Woman</i> , 1992
Concrete House Ad, 1954	Fact Sheet of Hanford Project, 1992
Seattle World's Fair Opening Day Schedule, 1962	Recycling Ads on Grocery Bags, 1993
President's Message to Congress, 1964	Green Line Route Map

#### Map Transparencies

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National Parks and Forests	Population Change
Interstate and State Highways	Population Distribution and Density
Population Groups	

#### Other

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Slide Carousel	Tape/CD: Slide Show
Teacher's Manual	Tape/CDs: Music and Oral Literature
Textbook: <i>Washington State</i>	

## KEY CONCEPTS

### I. Tens of thousands of new residents moved to Washington State during, and after, World War II, creating larger towns and suburbs and modern transportation networks.

- A. In 1940, the nation's first major floating bridge was built over Lake Washington connecting Seattle, Mercer Island, and Bellevue
- B. SeaTac international airport opened in 1946
- C. After the War, General Electric bought the Hanford Nuclear Plant and Richland became a city of 22,000
- D. In 1953, the Seattle suburb of Bellevue incorporated and became the fourth largest city in the state.
- E. By the mid-1950s, the cities of Everett, Seattle, Tacoma; old towns of Edmonds, Kirkland, Richmond Beach, and Burien; and new areas of Lynnwood, Shoreline, Highline, and Federal Way, merged into a megalopolis
- F. National attention came to the Pacific Northwest as a result of The Seattle World's Fair of 1962 and Spokane's World's Fair of 1974
- G. The size of minority groups grew during this period. Asians, including Southeast Asian refugees who arrived after the Viet Nam War, comprised the largest racial minority in Washington.
- H. "Best City" surveys increased national awareness of the region and population growth in the 1970s and 1980s

### II. Many social and political controversies occurred during this time period

- A. Post World War II rivalry between communist nations and democratic nations developed. A national and state anti-communist campaign targeted many prominent politicians, University of Washington professors, and other citizens.
- B. Moves toward racial equality began in the 1950s and erupted in violent confrontations in the 1960s in Tacoma, Pasco, and Seattle.
- C. In the mid-to-late-1960s, protestors of the Vietnam War held mass demonstrations, threatened violence, and caused a rash of fire bombings mainly in downtown Seattle and at the University of Washington.
- D. The 1974 Boldt Decision on early fishing treaties guaranteed Native Americans 50% of fish caught off reservations. Violent confrontations between Native Americans and commercial fishermen followed.
- E. More women joined the work force and the women's liberation movement called for social, political and economic equality with men.

### III. During this time period, an awareness of the need to protect the environment emerged

- A. In the late 1960s, air pollution became evident above the cities. In 1970, Congress established the Environmental Protection Agency to set limits on the pollutants that could be released in the air.
  - 1. Increased automobiles and the expanded highway system created exhaust, which comprised two thirds of air pollution.
  - 2. Industries such as pulp and paper mills, and the ASARCO copper smelting plant in Tacoma, contributed to pollution.

- B. Sewage, industrial waste, and agricultural chemicals, contributed to water pollution. In the mid-1960s, METRO was formed to clean up Lake Washington. It was so polluted it had been closed to swimming.
- C. Thousands of acres of land in the state were set aside for public use as leaders and residents tried to find a balance between populated areas, recreation land use, and wilderness areas.
  - 1. In 1968, the North Cascades National Park was formed.
  - 2. The Olympic National Park was enlarged in the 1960s to include a large strip of land along the Pacific Ocean.
  - 3. Congress passed the Washington Wilderness Act in 1984, designating over 1,000,000 acres as wilderness area.

#### **IV. Some important changes occurred in Washington industries after World War II**

- A. New industries that grew after World War II included transportation, aluminum production, atomic energy, and tourism.
- B. Existing logging, lumber and forest products industries remained strong until they began to decline in the mid-1970s due to environmental concerns and competition from other parts of the U.S., Canada, and Japan.
- C. Fishing industries continued although fish and shellfish resources declined due to pollution and the building of dams on rivers.
- D. The Boeing Company's ups and downs, due to government contracts for military planes and aerospace, as well as private plane contracts, had a great effect on the local and state economy.
- E. Washington's location and deep harbors made it well situated for expanded trade with Alaska, and the Pacific Rim countries of Japan, China, Korea, Australia, and the Soviet Union.

# 1945 – 2000

## Planning Calendar: Primary Grades

The following calendar is a suggested plan to help you maximize your time with the Portable Museum. Used together, the lesson plans build on each other to help you teach your students curricular content, as well as important social studies skills.

However, each lesson plan or activity can also be used independently to fit into your classroom's particular needs. The details for each of these lesson plans and activities are included in the Teacher's Manual.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<u>Lesson Plan 1:</u> K-W-L (Part One)	<u>Lesson Plan 2:</u> Analyzing Artifacts	<u>Lesson Plan 3:</u> Categories	<u>Lesson Plan 4:</u> Jobs	<u>Lesson Plan 5:</u> Information Quest
		<u>Activity:</u> Music		<u>Note to Teacher:</u> Assign or gather articles for Lesson Plan 6
Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
<u>Lesson Plan 7:</u> Conflict  Or Continue <u>Lesson Plan 5:</u> Information Quest	<u>Lesson Plan 6:</u> Environment	<u>Lesson Plan 8:</u> Activism	<u>Lesson Plan 9:</u> Timeline	<u>Lesson Plan 10:</u> Compare and Contrast
		<u>Activity:</u> Craft projects	<u>Note to Teacher:</u> Any down time students have can be used for <u>Lesson Plan 1:</u> K-W-L (Part Two)	

Also, check the bibliography included with the Teacher's Manual for related children's literature.

# 1945 – 2000

## Planning Calendar: Intermediate Grades

The following calendar is a suggested plan to help you maximize your time with the Portable Museum. Used together, the lesson plans build on each other to help you teach your students curricular content, as well as important social studies skills.

However, each lesson plan or activity can also be used independently to fit into your classroom's particular needs. The details for each of these lesson plans and activities are included in this Teacher's Manual.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<u>Lesson Plan 1:</u> K-W-L (Part One)	<u>Lesson Plan 2:</u> Slide Show	<u>Lesson Plan 3:</u> Artifact Exploration	<u>Lesson Plan 4:</u> Jobs  Or <u>Lesson Plan 7:</u> Conflict – Part I	<u>Lesson Plan 5:</u> Information Quest  Or <u>Lesson Plan 8:</u> Activism
			<u>Homework:</u> Complete interviews for Lesson Plan 7	<u>Homework:</u> Complete Lesson Plan 5  Or Begin gathering articles for Lesson Plan 6
Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
<u>Lesson Plan 6:</u> Environment	<u>Lesson Plan 7:</u> Conflict – Part II  Or  Class time for <u>Lesson Plan 5</u>	<u>Lesson Plan 9:</u> Timeline	<u>Lesson Plan 10:</u> Creating a Classroom Exhibit	<u>Lesson Plan 10:</u> Creating a Classroom Exhibit, if necessary
Students continue Information Quest	<u>Activity:</u> Craft Projects	<u>Activity:</u> Music	<u>Note to Teacher:</u> Any down time students have can be used for <u>Lesson Plan 1:</u> K-W-L (Part Two)	

Also, check the bibliography included with this Teacher's Manual for related children's literature.

# 1945 – 2000

## Planning Calendar: Middle School

The following calendar is a suggested plan to help you maximize your time with the Portable Museum. Used together, the lesson plans build on each other to help you teach your students curricular content, as well as important social studies skills.

However, each lesson plan or activity can also be used independently to fit into your classroom's particular needs. The details for each of these lesson plans and activities are included in the Teacher's Manual.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<u>Lesson Plan 1:</u> K-W-L (Part One)	<u>Lesson Plan 2:</u> Slide Show	<u>Lesson Plan 3:</u> Artifact Exploration	<u>Lesson Plan 4:</u> Environment	<u>Lesson Plan 6:</u> Conflict – Par I
	<u>Activity:</u> Listen to the Music of the period		<u>Homework:</u> Begin research for Lesson Plan 8	<u>Homework:</u> Conduct interviews from Lesson Plan 6
Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
<u>Lesson Plan 7:</u> Constructing Meaning	<u>Lesson Plan 8:</u> Scored Debate	<u>Lesson Plan 5:</u> Growth and Suburbanization  Or <u>Lesson Plan 6:</u> Conflict – Part II	<u>Lesson Plan 10:</u> Creating a Classroom Exhibit	<u>Lesson Plan 10:</u> Creating a Classroom Exhibit, if necessary
<u>Homework:</u> Continue research for Lesson Plan 8		<u>Activity:</u> Craft Projects	<u>Note to Teacher:</u> Any down time students have can be used for <u>Lesson Plan 1:</u> K-W-L (Part Two)	

Also, check the bibliography included with the Teacher's Manual for related children's literature.

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## Planning Calendar: High School

The following calendar is a suggested plan to help you maximize your time with the Portable Museum. Used together, the lesson plans build on each other to help you teach your students curricular content, as well as important social studies skills.

However, each lesson plan or activity can also be used independently to fit into your classroom's particular needs. The details for each of these lesson plans and activities are included in the Teacher's Manual.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
<u>Lesson Plan 2:</u> Slide Show	<u>Lesson Plan 3:</u> Artifact Exploration	<u>Lesson Plan 5:</u> Growth and Suburbanization  Or <u>Lesson Plan 4:</u> Environment	<u>Lesson Plan 6:</u> Conflict – Part I	<u>Lesson Plan 9:</u> Document Based Essay (Part One)
				<u>Homework:</u> Assign Document Based Essay (Part Two) for homework.
Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
Class time to work on Document Based Essay	<u>Lesson Plan 7:</u> Constructing Meaning	Class time to work on Document Based Essay  Or <u>Lesson Plan 6:</u> Conflict – Part II	<u>Lesson Plan 10:</u> Creating a Classroom Exhibit	<u>Lesson Plan 10:</u> Creating a Classroom Exhibit, if necessary
<u>Activity:</u> Listen to the Music of the period				<u>Note to Teacher:</u> Document Based Essay Due

Also, check the bibliography included with the Teacher's Manual for related literature.