

## Chapter 16 Alabama's Sons and Daughters

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Entertainers, Sports Stars,  
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### Chapter Review

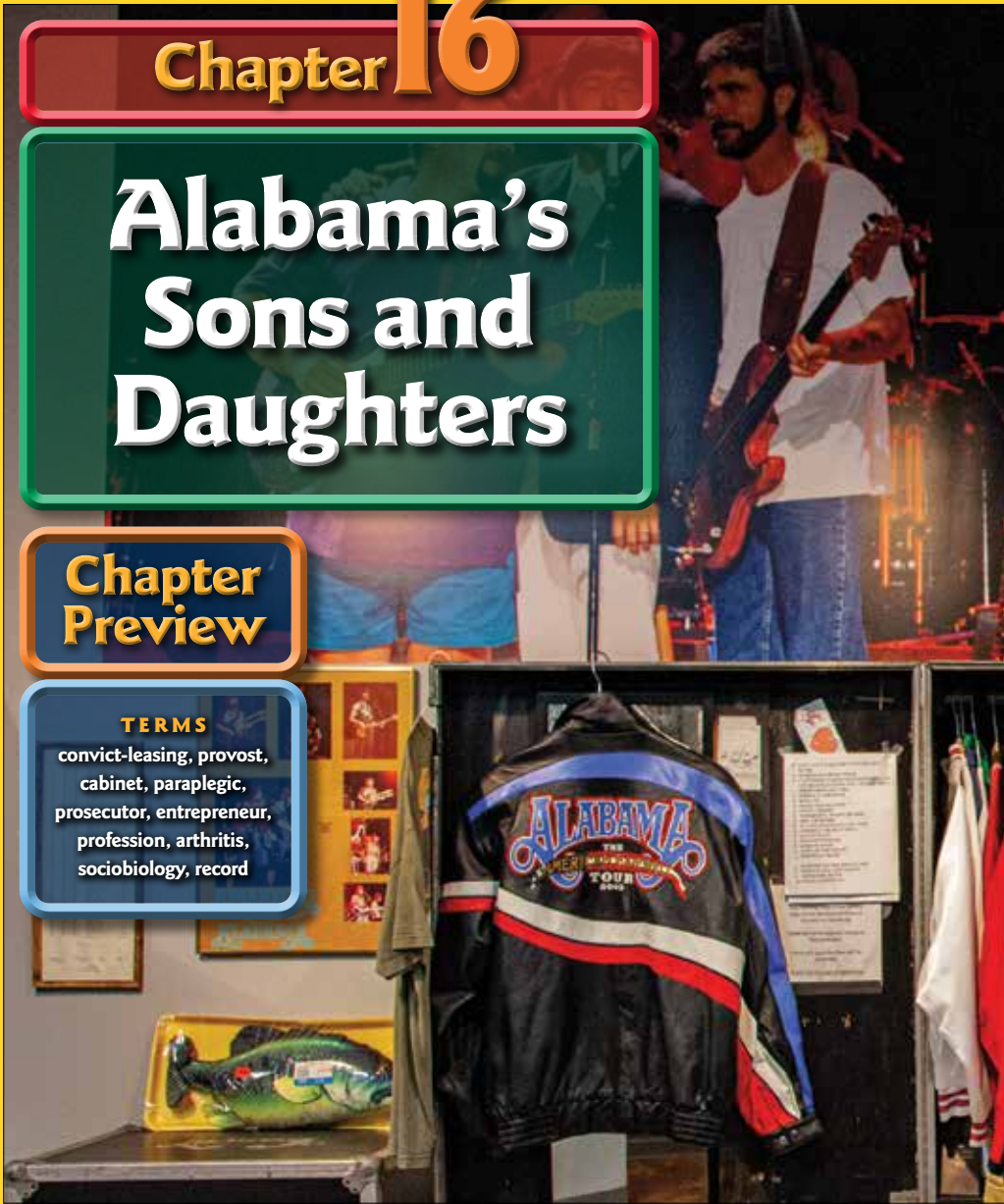
Pages 470-471

**Introduce** the chapter using the steps outline on page viii.

### Preview Terms

Vocabulary words (terms) for each chapter are shown at the beginning of the chapter. Terms for each section are listed in the “As You Read” box at the beginning of the section. For the recommended vocabulary exercises, refer to page viii in To the Teacher.

**NOTE:** Websites appear, disappear, and change addresses constantly. The Internet addresses included throughout this program were operative when the text was published.



# Chapter 16

## Alabama's Sons and Daughters

### Chapter Preview

**TERMS**  
convict-leasing, provost,  
cabinet, paraplegic,  
prosecutor, entrepreneur,  
profession, arthritis,  
sociobiology, record

444 **Alabama: Our Beautiful Home**

## Course of Study for Chapter 16

### Standard 10

- Identifying Alabamians who made contributions in the fields of science, education, the arts, politics, and business during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

The chapter also complements Standards 5 and 14.

You can find the full text of the standards at this website:

[alex.state.al.us/standardALL.php](http://alex.state.al.us/standardALL.php).



**M**any outstanding people have lived in Alabama. They have done heroic things, brilliant things, and kind things. Some of these people lived during very hard times, but they did not let hardships stop them. We are proud of the past and present people of Alabama. They have worked to make Alabama and the world better places.

Some of the men and women here may belong in more than one section. For instance, Julia Tutwiler was an educator, a social worker, and a writer. You read about some of these people earlier in your textbook. Many of Alabama's distinguished members of the military were covered in other chapters. There is more information throughout your textbook on Alabama's sons and daughters.

**Above:** Fans of the country music group Alabama can see exhibits about their career at the band's museum in Fort Payne.

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## Chapter Preview

The final chapter in the textbook highlights many outstanding people who were born in Alabama or have called it home. People from all walks of life, from both the past and present, are included. Students will learn about individuals who overcame hardship, followed their dreams, and made the world a better place.

Section 1 includes Alabamians from the fields of law, politics, and the judicial system. Section 2 highlights those who have excelled in business, education, and science. Section 3 profiles some people with Alabama ties who are well known in the fields of entertainment, sports, and the arts.

Chapter 16 presents only some of the many inspiring Alabamians who have contributed to our state, the nation, and the world. There is a special look at George Washington Carver and his many contributions to science.

## Chapter Objectives

- Name some well-known people who were born in Alabama or made it their home.
- Examine the reasons for the fame and success of the selected Alabamians.
- Identify important Alabama political leaders, lawmakers, and jurists.
- Recognize the contributions of Alabamians in the fields of business, education, and science.
- Appreciate the achievements of Alabamians in the fields of entertainment, sports, and the arts.
- Explain how Alabamians have contributed to the benefit of our state, our nation, and the world.

## Note:

### Geography Connections: Covering the State

Post a large political/physical map of Alabama in the room. As you read about the individuals mentioned in this chapter, have students place push pins or stickers in the locations where these people were born, lived, or worked. When you have finished the chapter, the map will show that people from all over the state have made important contributions in many fields.



## Introducing Cause and Effect

Review the examples and diagrams in the textbook that illustrate cause and effect. Allow students to brainstorm other real-life examples of cause and effect.

## Practicing

Have students complete the practice exercises in their textbook. Students should draw the cause-and-effect diagrams on their paper, and answer the practice questions. (1. Creek Indian War; 2. terrorist attacks on 9/11/2001)

## POP-up: Cause and Effect

Get students engaged by letting them think “on their feet” about cause and effect. Select five students or accept volunteers. Give each of the five a slip of paper on which you have written a cause that may have several effects. Have the first student stand in front of the class and state his or her cause. Tell the remaining students to think of the resulting effects. As they do, students will POP-up (stand) at their seats and state a resulting effect. After all who have thought of effects resulting from the first cause have stood and stated them, have everyone sit down. Call the next of the five students to the front to state the second cause. Repeat the process with each of the five.

## Applying

Ask each student to recall an example from the past week of a cause-and-effect event in his or her life. Students should record the event using one of the diagram templates on this page.

# Focus on Reading Skills

## Cause and Effect

### Learning

For everything that occurs, something makes it happen. The occurrence is the *effect*. Whatever makes the thing happen is the *cause*.



There may be many causes for one effect. Suppose that one day you wake up late, lose your shoe, and miss your ride. The effect is you are late for school.

Sometimes, one cause may have several effects. Suppose that one day your shoestring comes untied. The effects are you trip, knock a vase into the TV, and break the screen.

In all of your reading, you will find cause and effect.

### Practicing

Use a separate sheet of paper for these exercises.

1. Draw a diagram showing cause and effect for the example below. Label the “cause” and draw a circle around it. Then draw lines to the “effect(s)” and label each one.

What war (the effect) started after all the causes listed below happened?

- Settlers moving in
- Treaties broken in Alabama
- Disagreement among tribes
- Fighting between Indians and settlers

2. Answer the question below.

What action (cause) had all the following effects?

- Many people killed
- Homeland Security started
- Twin Towers in New York City destroyed by planes
- U.S. military searches for Osama bin Laden

Can you think of another effect of the cause you named in question two? It may help to draw a diagram.

Notes:

## Section I

# Political Leaders, Lawmakers, and Jurists

### As you read, look for

- the governor who received the most votes ever;
- two people who tried to end convict-leasing;
- the first female national security advisor;
- the governor who supported segregation;
- the lawyer who served 35 years as a U.S. Supreme Court justice;
- terms: **convict-leasing, provost, cabinet, paraplegic, prosecutor.**

Alabama has a rich past and present of distinguished political leaders, lawmakers, and jurists. These men and women are well known and respected for their knowledge and skills. They come from all areas of the state and from different backgrounds. Jurists are people such as judges who are skilled in the law. Judges are very important to our state and nation.

We will first take a brief look at some of these important figures. Then there will be a list of other key people that your teacher may want you to research.

### Political Leaders

**James Elisha Folsom** was elected governor twice. He served from 1947 to 1951 and again from 1955 to 1959. He was born in 1908 in Coffee County and moved to Cullman as a young man.

*Below: Six-foot-eight-inch "Big Jim" Folsom served two terms as governor. Here he is getting to "know the folks."*



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## Section I Political Leaders, Lawmakers, and Jurists

### INTRODUCE

#### Outline

- A. Political Leaders
- B. Lawmakers
- C. Jurists
- D. More Political Leaders and Lawmakers of Note

#### Materials

Textbook, pages 445-452

Activity Sheets

*A People Timeline*, 135

Teacher Tech Website

Lesson Plan

Visual Aids

Guided Reading, 16-1

### TEACH

#### Building Background

Discuss the criteria for becoming "famous," and list students' ideas on the board. Remind them of some well-known historical characters they have studied this year. What made them famous or memorable? After the discussion, have students write a paragraph about a famous person whom they admire.

#### FYI

James Folsom Jr., the son of "Big Jim" Folsom, was called "Little Jim." James Folsom Jr. also entered politics, and he became Alabama's 50th governor in 1993.

Notes:



## Friend of the People

James “Big Jim” Folsom was a popular governor who was well liked by the working people in the state. Before becoming governor, he worked as a merchant sailor, a boxing sparring partner, a doorman at a New York theater, and an insurance agent. Do students think Folsom’s experiences in these “ordinary” jobs helped prepare him to serve the people as governor? If so, in what ways? Have them research to learn more about the life of “Big Jim” Folsom.

## Patti Ruffner Jacobs: Crusader for Justice

Jacobs worked to improve the lives of people at a time when few women were active in politics or government. Have students research to find more about her life and contributions to advancements in society.

## Critical Thinking

Ask students what characteristics a person who works in government or politics is likely to have. Do people in these fields have some characteristics in common? Have students develop a list of the things that people who work in government service may have in common. (*love their country, loyal to the country, believe they can make a difference, believe in working for what they believe, etc.*) Is anyone in the class interested in political careers or working in government? Why or why not?



**Above:** Patti Ruffner Jacobs was a social reformer. She fought for the vote for women and an end to child labor and convict-leasing.

“Big Jim” (he was six feet, eight inches tall) made friends with the common people in the state. Folsom said that he learned to “know the folks.” He found out what they liked and did not like about state government.

In the 1946 election, Folsom received more votes than anyone who had ever run for governor of Alabama. Governor Folsom’s many achievements included the paving of over 3,000 miles of rural roads. He also increased the school term to 9 months and had over 300 new schools built. The governor raised teachers’ salaries and increased old-age pensions.

**Pattie Ruffner Jacobs** was born in 1875. She moved to Birmingham when she was training to become a teacher. Jacobs was deeply interested in improving the lives of people. She lived in a time when women rarely gave speeches or had any public role. But she became active in politics to fight for the causes she believed in.

In Birmingham, Jacobs led a women’s suffrage group, the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association. She went to Washington, D.C., to lobby the U.S. Congress for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In 1920, the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote. Jacobs was the first woman to represent the Alabama Democratic Party on a national committee.

After her success with women’s suffrage, Jacobs worked to abolish child labor and convict-leasing. (**Convict-leasing** was the practice of selling prisoners’ labor to a factory or mine owner.) The convict laborers were often treated very badly.

**Thomas Erby Kilby** was born in 1865 at the end of the Civil War. He moved to Alabama as a young man and was successful in business. Kilby also served in many public offices including mayor and state senator. He was elected governor in 1919. Kilby’s tax plan helped pay the state’s debts and doubled funding for education.

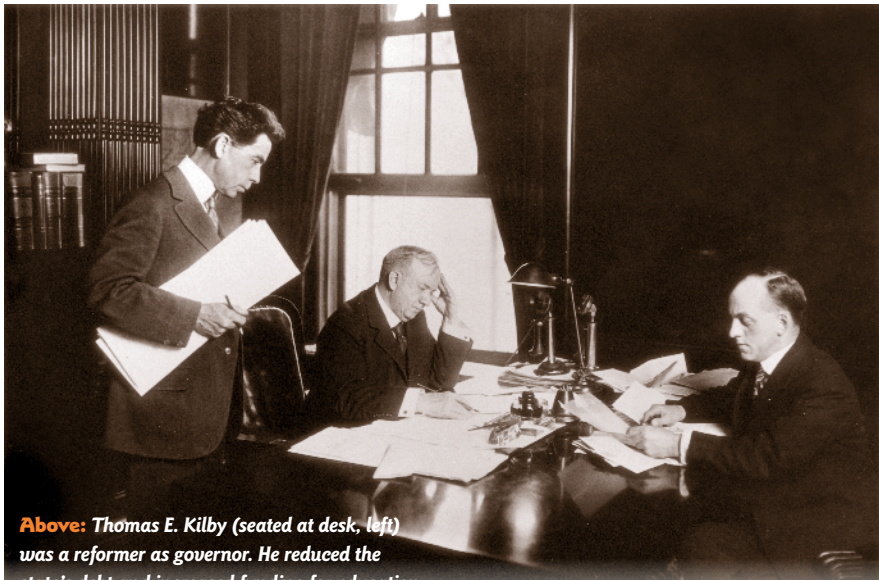
With the increase in revenue from taxes, the state built a new prison. It included a dairy, a hog farm, and a spinning mill. The prisoners learned job skills by working at these farms and the mill. Governor Kilby insisted on better living conditions for prisoners. He also pushed to end convict-leasing.

## Thinking Further

Why would someone like Patti Ruffner Jacobs sacrifice so much to work for people she did not know? Ask students to think of other people who worked or work to improve the lives of others. Make a list of their suggestions. What are some reasons people might have for devoting themselves to public service?

## Improving Lives

Instruct half of the class to report on the fight for women’s suffrage and the passage of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Have the other half report on the work to abolish child labor and/or convict-leasing. You can have students write or orally present their reports to the class.



**Above:** Thomas E. Kilby (seated at desk, left) was a reformer as governor. He reduced the state's debt and increased funding for education.

**Condoleezza Rice** was born in 1954 in Birmingham. She trained to become a concert pianist. Rice entered the University of Denver at age 15 and became very interested in foreign policy. She earned her doctorate (PhD degree) and became a professor at Stanford University. At age 38, she became the university's youngest **provost** (the chief officer of a college).

In 2001, Rice joined President George W. Bush's staff as national security advisor. Rice is the first woman to fill this key government post. In President Bush's second term, he appointed her U.S. secretary of state. This is a very important position in the president's cabinet. (The **cabinet** is the president's highest level of advisors.) Her job was to meet with leaders of foreign countries. She then worked with the president to solve problems.

**George Corley Wallace** is remembered as the "Four-Term Governor." He was born in 1919 in Clio. He grew up on a farm and played guitar for square dances. Wallace played high school football and boxed. At age 16, he was chosen to be a page (a youth who runs errands) in the Alabama senate.



**Above:** Condoleezza Rice from Birmingham was the first female African American secretary of state.

## Condoleezza Rice

Rice was born in Birmingham in 1954, the same year the U.S. Supreme Court declared racial segregation unconstitutional. She grew up in the same neighborhood as the girls who were killed in the 1963 church bombing in Birmingham. Discuss with students how Rice overcame the challenges of segregation, excelled in her education and career, and achieved one of the most important positions in our national government. What characteristics or qualities do students think she must possess in order to have accomplished these things? Have them research to learn more about Rice's life.

## Pass the Hat

Write the name of each individual in this section on an index card or slip of paper. Place the cards or slips in a hat or box that can be passed around the room. Pass the hat and let each student draw out one name. Have students silently read the section in the textbook that describes that individual, and "teach" the class about the person whose name they drew. Students might do additional research to get more information about "their person."

(Note: This activity will be repeated for each section in the chapter.)

## Using Photographs and Illustrations

Call students' attention to the inkwell and pen on Governor Kilby's desk. What other items in the photograph would no longer be used today?

## Do You Know?

Do students know that Condoleezza Rice is an accomplished concert pianist? Her name comes from the Italian musical term *con dolcezza*, which means "with sweetness."

## Note:

## Prison Reform

Kilby Correctional Facility near Montgomery is named for Governor Thomas Kilby (1919-1923). Have students pair with a partner to read about Thomas Erby Kilby. Let them share their thoughts about why they think the prison is named for Governor Kilby.

## Do the Math

George Corley Wallace made education a priority. Do your students know that before he became governor, parents had to purchase all textbooks each year for each child? Obtain the price list for the textbooks used by your class from the school secretary or bookkeeper. Have students calculate the total cost of all the textbooks they will use this school year. Suggest that they talk with their parents about the cost of their textbooks and how this would impact the family's budget if the books had to be purchased.

## Community Colleges

Alabama's two-year college system was established while George Wallace was governor. If there is a community college near you, plan a visit or invite a representative to speak to the class.

Do students know someone who has attended the local community college or another one in Alabama? Have students find out what courses of study the college offers.

## Overcoming Disabilities

In an attempted assassination in 1972, Governor George Wallace was shot and left permanently paralyzed in both legs. He was reelected governor twice after being disabled. Have students investigate programs that enable and encourage people with physical handicaps to excel, such as the Paralympics ([paralympic.org](http://paralympic.org)).

## FYI

The Lakeshore Foundation ([lakeshore.org](http://lakeshore.org)) in Homewood, Alabama, was designated the first official United States Olympic Committee Training Site for both Olympic and Paralympic athletes. It has special programs for the physically disabled including injured members of the military.



**Above: George Wallace dominated Alabama politics in three decades, serving four terms as governor. He also ran for president. When he could not run for governor again after his first term, his wife Lurleen (opposite page, above) ran in his place.**

In 1964, Governor Wallace entered the presidential primaries in three states but later withdrew. In the presidential election of 1968, Wallace won the electoral votes of five southern states.

Wallace was elected to a second term as governor in 1970, but he continued to seek the office of U.S. president. He was shot while campaigning in Maryland in 1972. The injuries the governor received left him a **paraplegic** (paralyzed in both legs).

In 1974, George C. Wallace became the first governor in Alabama's history to be elected to three terms. After serving this term, he was replaced. But Wallace returned to the

Wallace was assistant attorney general in 1946. He then served six years representing Barbour County in the state house of representatives. In 1952, he was elected circuit judge of Barbour and Bullock Counties. He was called the "Fighting Judge."

When George Wallace was inaugurated as Alabama's 48th governor in January 1963, he said, "I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny, and I say: segregation now—segregation tomorrow—segregation forever."

While he was in the legislature, a Wallace bill established trade schools in the state. As governor, he began the state's junior college system. His efforts raised \$100 million for building and improving roads and bridges. Under Wallace, free textbooks were made available to every public school student.

**About Alabama**

George C. Wallace was elected governor of Alabama four times. But when just a teenager in 1936 and 1937, he was the state's "Golden Gloves" boxing champion.

Notes:



office four years later to serve a fourth term as governor.

**Lurleen Burns Wallace**, the wife of George C. Wallace, became the first female governor of Alabama in 1967. One of her campaign slogans was “Vote for Lurleen but Let George Do It.” One of Mrs. Wallace’s main interests was improving care for the mentally ill. Governor Lurleen Wallace died of cancer in 1968 at the age of 41. She was only in office for 16 months.

### Lawmakers

**The Bankheads** were three members of a family from Jasper who served in the United States Congress. John Hollis Bankhead Sr. was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate from 1886 until his death in 1920. He authored the Federal Highway Act of 1916. That act was the beginning of the interstate highway system.

Bankhead’s first son, John II, was a lawyer in Jasper and Birmingham. He became a U.S. senator in 1931. Bankhead’s second son, William Brockman Bankhead, served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1917 to 1940. He was the only Alabamian ever elected Speaker of the House.



**Above:** John H. Bankhead Sr. served in Congress for 34 years. **Left:** The Bankhead brothers: Speaker of the House of Representatives William B. Bankhead (seated left) and Senator John H. Bankhead II.

### Lurleen Burns Wallace

Lurleen Burns Wallace was Alabama’s first female governor. She was only the third woman in history to be elected as the governor of a state in the United States of America. Have students research to find how many women currently serve as governors in the United States. Have any states had more than one woman serve as governor?

### A Different World

Today women hold offices at all levels of government in the United States. Do students assume that women have always had equal rights? Do they take for granted the laws protecting children today? Have the class brainstorm and list all the ways they can think of that their daily lives would be different without the laws that guarantee women’s rights and protections for children.

### Thinking Further

Lurleen Burns Wallace was elected as Alabama’s governor, but one of her campaign slogans had been, “Vote for Lurleen but Let George Do It.” What do students think that meant? What role do they think George Wallace played during his wife’s administration?

Notes:

## Lawmakers Leave a Legacy

Students can use their textbooks or other resources to learn more about the achievements of legislators Tom Bevill and J. Lister Hill. Have students compile a list of projects these men worked on while in Congress that benefitted Alabama and the entire country. (*Tenn-Tom Waterway, Corridor X, TVA, hospitals for mentally challenged or mentally ill, vocational education programs, etc.*)

## Research

Have students choose one item from the list of projects sponsored by Tom Bevill or J. Lister Hill for further research. If one of the projects is in or close to your local area, have students learn more about it and its impact on your area.

## Thinking Further

Ask students to answer the question, “How is your life (or your family’s life) different because of the work of J. Lister Hill or Tom Bevill?”

## Using Photographs and Illustrations

The photograph of J. Lister Hill on the steps of the U.S. Capitol shows a young man just beginning his career in Congress. Ask students if they think that young man realized that he would spend the next 46 years serving Alabama in the United States Congress. Are any students interested in a career of public service? Can they imagine working for 46 years at the same job?



**Right:** Lister Hill stands on the steps of the U.S. Capitol as a newly elected congressman in 1923. He would serve Alabama in the U.S. House of Representatives until 1938, and then as a U.S. senator until 1969.

**Tom Bevill** was born in 1921 in Townley. In 1966, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Bevill served there for 30 years—longer than any other Alabamian in history. He led the drive to build the Tenn-Tom Waterway and interstate I-22 (Corridor X). He was honored in the 2010 Alabama Men’s Hall of Fame.

**J. Lister Hill** was born in Montgomery in 1894. He attended the University of Alabama at age 16 and graduated with a law degree.

Hill was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1923. He served as chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Then, in 1938, Hill was elected as a U.S. senator for Alabama. A Democrat, he served over five terms in the U.S. Senate.

Senator Hill introduced bills on public health that became landmark laws. There are hospitals all over the country that were built with funds from the Hill-Burton Act. The Hill-Harris Act gave help to build hospitals for people who were mentally challenged or mentally ill. Hill also sponsored the TVA Act, the Rural Telephone Act, the Rural Housing Act, the Vocational Education Act, and the National Defense Education Act.



## Did You Know?

Many Alabamians mentioned in this chapter had other talents, accomplishments, or careers in addition to the one for which they are well known. George Wallace was a boxer, Patti Ruffner Jacobs an opera singer, Howell Heflin a professor, John Sparkman a journalist, John Bankhead a prison warden, Condoleezza Rice a concert pianist. Discuss with students how having many interests and talents helps one to be a more successful and well-rounded person.

## Note:



**John J. Sparkman** was born near Hartselle and graduated from the University of Alabama. He practiced law in Huntsville from 1925 to 1936 when he was elected to Congress.

When World War II began, Sparkman encouraged the U.S. Army to locate a chemical munitions plant near Huntsville. It was named Redstone Arsenal. Later that year, the Army built the Redstone Ordnance Plant nearby. Sparkman fought for the two plants and their employees throughout the war. He played a key role later in moving all missile and rocket research to Redstone. The Arsenal honored the senator by naming an office complex the “John J. Sparkman Center.”

Senator Sparkman wrote three of the main laws that benefit military service people and veterans. He wrote the GI Bill of Rights, the Korean Veterans Act, and the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act. Maybe someone in your family has benefited from one of these acts.

### Jurists

**Oscar W. Adams Jr.** was born in 1925 in Birmingham. He was the first black Alabama Supreme Court justice. In 1982, he became the first black person elected to statewide office in Alabama. Judge Adams was a graduate of Talladega College and earned a law degree from Howard University. His law firm represented Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. during the civil rights movement.

**Hugo L. Black** was born in 1886 in a log cabin in Harlan, Alabama. He graduated from law school at age 20. Not many people hired the new lawyer because he was so young. He moved to Birmingham and served as city judge and county prosecutor. (A **prosecutor** is a person who presents a legal case against the accused). Black was a member of the Ku Klux Klan for a short time in 1926. The Klan helped him get elected to the U.S. Senate.

Black was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1937. When people learned he had been a member of the KKK, they wanted



**Top:** Senator John Sparkman was the Democratic Party candidate for vice president in 1952. **Above:** Oscar W. Adams Jr. was the first black justice on the Alabama Supreme Court.

### GI Bill of Rights

John J. Sparkman was a supporter of military service members and veterans. He worked on the GI Bill of Rights (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act), the Korean Veterans Act, and the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act. Have students go to the website of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, <https://www.benefits.va.gov/gibill/history.asp>, to find the three main benefits provided to veterans by the GI Bill.

The bill provided funds for education and job training; loan guarantees for homes, businesses, or farms; and \$20.00 weekly unemployment pay. Do students think it was a good idea to assist returning service members in these ways? Why or why not?

### Making Comparisons

Ask students to compare the three Alabama jurists mentioned in this section. In what ways were Oscar Adams Jr., Hugo Black, and Howell Heflin alike? In what ways were they different? Why is each man recognized as an outstanding jurist?

### Prosecutor or Defender?

Before his appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court, Hugo Black was a prosecutor who worked to convict people who were accused of crimes. Oscar Adams was a defense attorney who defended the accused. Have students write a paragraph telling whether they would choose to be a prosecutor or a defense attorney, and why.

Notes:



## To Tell the Truth

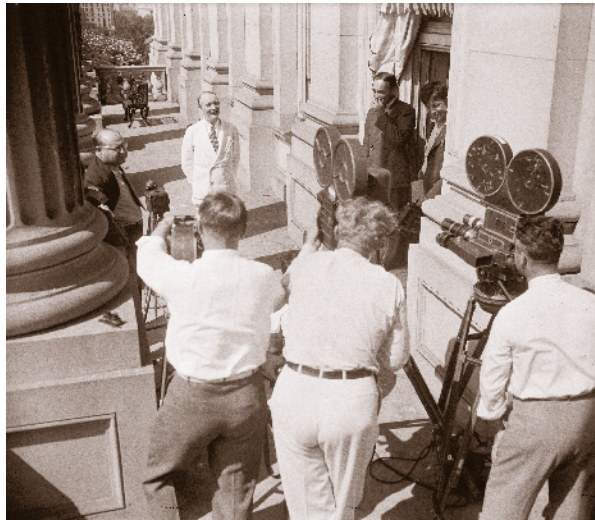
Divide students into groups of three or five and allow them to play “To Tell the Truth” or “Who Am I?” with the famous Alabamians who are mentioned in this section. You might wish to repeat one of these activities for each section in the chapter.

### “To Tell the Truth”

Designate one student to pose as a famous Alabamian mentioned in the chapter. He or she should be prepared to answer questions using accurate information about the person’s life. Do not disclose the identity of the chosen Alabamian to the other students. The other students take turns asking one question at a time trying to discover the “secret identity” of the first student.

### “Who Am I?”

Designate one student to pose as a famous Alabamian mentioned in the chapter. He or she should give clues, one at a time, about the famous person’s identity. The other students try to guess the “secret identity” of the person based on the information in the clues. Clues should contain accurate information about the life of the chosen Alabamian.



**Top:** Senator Hugo Black poses for news cameras after being appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court. **Above:** Howell Heflin was chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court before being elected U.S. senator.

him to leave the Court. Justice Black refused. He served on the Court for 35 years. His work showed that he had no prejudice against any race or religion.

**Howell T. Heflin** was born in 1921 and served in the Marine Corps in World War II. He was chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court from 1971 to 1977. Heflin modernized the state’s judicial system and supported civil rights for blacks. He was a U.S. senator for Alabama from 1979 to 1997.

## More Political Leaders and Lawmakers of Note

- Albert P. Brewer, governor (1968-1971)
- Jeremiah Denton Jr., U.S. senator (1981-1987)
- John Tyler Morgan, U.S. senator (1876-1907)
- Bob Riley, governor (2003-2011)
- Jeff Sessions, U.S. senator (1996-2017)
- Richard C. Shelby, U.S. senator (1986- )

### Think It Through!

1. Why do you think Governor “Big Jim” Folsom got so many votes?
2. While in office, Governor Kilby was unable to end the practice of convict-leasing. Can you think of something that you tried to do but failed? Is there a reason to keep trying?
3. Who was the only Alabamian elected Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives?
4. Why do you think Pattie Ruffner Jacobs was against child labor and convict-leasing?

## ASSESS

### Answers to “Think It Through!”

1. Folsom made friends with many people and learned what they liked and disliked.
2. Answers will vary.
3. John H. Bankhead Jr.
4. Answers will vary.

### FYI

Have students heard the phrase “needle in a haystack”? It refers to something that is in plain sight, but so well hidden that it is almost impossible to see. During Jeremiah Denton’s naval service, he was credited with developing the “Haystack Strategy” for getting aircraft carriers safely through enemy waters. Denton’s idea was to conceal the carriers among fleets of fishing boats or other nonmilitary ships. The effective strategy made carriers hard to spot from planes and other ships.

### Note:

## Section 2

# Businesspeople, Educators, and Scientists

### As you read, look for

- the builder of the moon-rocket launchpad;
- the founder of a bank for African Americans;
- the person who helped prisoners;
- the creator of the world's first atom smasher;
- terms: **entrepreneur, profession, arthritis, sociobiology.**

### People with ties to Alabama have given much to our society.

Some started businesses that provided jobs. Those jobs helped the economy. Others had a passion for teaching. Their work in education changed many lives. Alabamians in the sciences have made great progress in their fields of study.

### Businesspeople

Quite a number of Alabamians have become successful entrepreneurs. (An **entrepreneur** is a person who operates and assumes the risk of a business.) Some began life very poor but worked hard to become successful. These entrepreneurs sometimes tap into the natural resources of the state. Their businesses may involve forests, coal, iron, or farming. They may be a part of the fast-growing service industry. Only a few of Alabama's entrepreneurs are mentioned here. You may know about others who have been highly successful in business.

**Winton "Red" Blount** was born in 1921. He and his brother started a construction company after World War II. They began by digging catfish ponds and went on to huge projects. Their

*Below: This statue of Winton Blount stands in front of the Alabama Shakespeare Festival. Blount donated the money to build the theater complex.*



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## Section 2 Businesspeople, Educators, and Scientists

### INTRODUCE

#### Outline

- A. Businesspeople
- B. Educators
- C. Scientists
- D. More Outstanding Alabamians

#### Materials

Textbook, pages 453-461

Activity Sheets

*My Heroes*, 136

Teacher Tech Website

Lesson Plan

Visual Aids

Guided Reading, 16-2

### TEACH

#### Building Background

Many people who make contributions to society do not become famous. Have students think about their community and make a list of people they think should be recognized for their contributions. Let them nominate one person each as a "Hometown Hero," and then write a paragraph identifying the person and listing his or her accomplishments. You might hold a mock press conference to name nominees, then let the class vote for their favorites.

Notes:

## Alabama Philanthropists

Many Alabama businesspeople have used their wealth to give back to their communities and the state, thereby improving the lives of Alabamians. Winton Blount gave millions of dollars to museums, education programs, universities, and theater groups, including the Alabama Shakespeare Festival Complex in Montgomery. A. G. Gaston established programs for young people. William Ireland contributed millions of dollars to the Alabama Cancer Society, the Comprehensive Cancer Care Center at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and the Boy Scouts of America. Many others have generously shared their wealth too.

Do students know of businesspeople who made a difference in your local area by contributing to a youth program, school, museum, park, library, etc.? Have them research to learn more about the identified person(s). Ask the class why they think a businessperson would give away wealth for philanthropic purposes. What might be the rewards of such actions?

## Literature Connections

Some entrepreneurs have written books about their success in business, such as A. G. Gaston's *Green Power*. Students might enjoy reading this short book. Or you might read excerpts from it aloud to the class.

Emory O. Cunningham was the publisher of *Southern Living* magazine, which is read in many homes all over the South and the nation. Your school library probably has copies. Have students look through copies of *Southern Living* and find articles they enjoy to share with classmates.

## About Alabama

**Winton "Red" Blount, of Union Springs, was the U.S. postmaster general from 1969 to 1972. His term was the last time that the position was part of the president's cabinet.**



**Above:** A. G. Gaston was Birmingham's most successful African American businessman despite segregation.

work includes the Cape Canaveral moon-rocket launchpad in Florida and Louisiana's New Orleans Superdome. Blount Construction also built the \$2 billion King Saud University in Saudi Arabia. Blount has given millions of dollars for education and the arts. His donations include the \$22 million Alabama Shakespeare Festival (a theater complex) in Montgomery.

**Emory O. Cunningham**, of Carbon Hill, was a navy pilot in World War II. He then worked for *Progressive Farmer* magazine for 20 years. Cunningham thought of a new kind of magazine about the South. He went on to publish the very successful *Southern Living* magazine and cookbooks.

**John H. "Red" Dove** began his career working for his father during the Great Depression. His job was to haul logs using teams of mules. In 1932, Dove moved to Dothan and formed two trucking companies. The family-owned business is called AAA Cooper Transportation. Today, it is one of the most successful trucking companies in the country.

**Arthur G. Gaston** was born in Demopolis in 1892. Even though Gaston was black in a segregated society, he became very successful. He found that blacks had a hard time buying insurance. So Gaston formed the Booker T. Washington Insurance Company. He later started two radio stations, two cemeteries, and Citizens Federal Savings and Loan.

**Reverend William R. Pettiford** was born in North Carolina in 1847 to parents who were free blacks. At age 22, he moved to Alabama to work and attend the State Normal School at Marion (now Alabama State University).

Pettiford decided that African Americans in Birmingham needed their own bank. The Alabama Penny Savings opened its doors in 1890. It became the largest and strongest African American-owned bank in the United States.

**Mark C. Smith**, from Birmingham, was interested in science at a young age. He attended Woodlawn High School in Birmingham. A teacher suggested that Mark enter his project in the science fair. He won and his prize was a trip to Huntsville and a visit with rocket pioneer, Dr. Wernher von Braun. Young Mark asked the scientist for a summer job. The next year, Mark was offered a job at Cape Canaveral.

## Appreciation Day

Host a program or reception to show appreciation for your school's business adopters or sponsors. Invite businesspeople who have made contributions to your class or school this year.

## Note:



Smith attended the Georgia Institute of Technology and earned a degree in electrical engineering. He was honored by the 2010 Alabama Men's Hall of Fame. He founded two very successful companies: Universal Data Systems (UDS) and ADTRAN of Huntsville.

**E. B. Stephens**, of Clio, began in the business world by selling newspapers, sandwiches, and magazines. In 1944, he formed his own business called EBSCO. EBSCO Industries grew to become an international company. Today, it has over 40 different businesses.

**Diane Weston**, from Huntsville, worked in the Apollo-Saturn program. In 1985, Weston began a business she named "Uwohali." The word means "eagle" in Cherokee. She chose the name to honor her American Indian heritage. The company does technological research for NASA and businesses.



**Above:** After working for NASA, Diane Weston founded her own company to do technological research for NASA and other companies.

### Educators

Each school in Alabama has a story about a teacher who really made a difference in students' lives. There are many wonderful educators in Alabama's past and present. Perhaps you would like to one day become a teacher and help students.

**Marva Collins** grew up in Atmore in the time of segregation. She later taught school in Alabama and Chicago, Illinois.

Dissatisfied with public and private schools, she opened a school in her home. In 1975, she founded the Westside Preparatory School in Chicago. Many of the students there had trouble learning at other schools. However, each child did great work in the first year at Westside.

The word spread about the new school that was teaching students who had not learned before. The school was featured on TV shows. There was also a movie called *The Marva Collins Story*.

Collins has been awarded many honors including the National Humanities Medal from President George W. Bush in 2004. But the main thing she is known for is the students she graduated. Before her help, they could not pass their classes. These students went on to top colleges like Harvard and Yale. They entered many professions including law, medicine, and education. (A **profession** is a job that requires special training and education.)

### Media Activity

Show the movie (or selected excerpts) *The Marva Collins Story* to the class. Marva Collins grew up in Atmore, Alabama, during the time of segregation. Why do students think education was so important to Collins?

### Taking Care of Business

Place students in cooperative groups to design and operate their own small businesses. Groups should organize so that each student has responsibilities—creating, advertising, stocking, selling, paying bills, etc. Have each group decide on a product to sell at their school. They might create a product (paper airplanes, bookmarks, etc.), or sell an existing product (cookies, pencils, jewelry) or service (face painting, manicures, etc.). Students will decide how to advertise and market the product and what price to charge. Have a Market Day or arrange a time and place for students to sell their products. For example, you might arrange for fourth graders to sell their products to the third graders. After the market, students will tally their sales, subtract the amount needed to pay for materials or other expenses, and figure their profits. Finally, groups will decide how to use their profits (distribute to members, save, reinvest in the business, donate, etc.).

Discuss the experience with students. What did they learn about being entrepreneurs?

### Job Search

Are students familiar with any of the businesses established by entrepreneurs mentioned in this section? Would any of them want to work in those fields? Have students choose a job they might like to have and research to find more about it. They should find out how much education or other training is required, what the work is like, the compensation, etc. They might interview someone who has this job. After learning more, would any of the students change their minds about choosing this job? Invite parents or guests to the class to hear students' reports on their chosen jobs.

## Teacher Traits

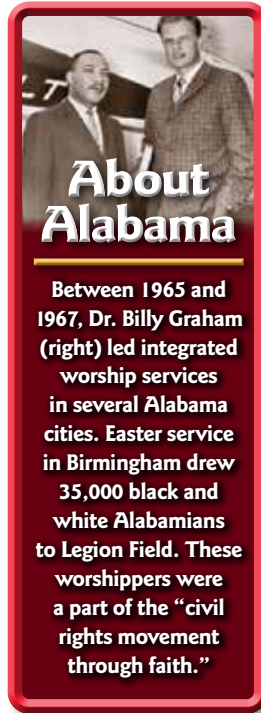
What kind of teacher do students want? Have students list in their journals all the characteristics they think a good teacher should have. Let them share one thing from their list, and tell why they think it is important.

## Hall of Fame Honors

Julia Tutwiler is in the Alabama Women's Hall of Fame. Students can learn more at [awhf.org](http://awhf.org). Do they think she deserved this honor? What contributions did she make that benefitted the people of Alabama? Have students list all the reasons they can for choosing Julia Tutwiler as a Hall of Fame honoree.

## Group Fun

Students may be surprised that some of the teachers and other school employees they see every day have received recognition for important or exceptional achievements. Place students in small groups to interview the teachers at your school. Have them list any special recognition that teachers have been awarded. Students can design a bulletin board at a location where everyone can easily see those honored. Teachers and staff members may be honored one at a time or as a group.



**Above right:** *Julia Strudwick Tutwiler is important in the history of several universities, including the University of West Alabama, the University of Montevallo, and the University of Alabama. Opposite page, above:* *Dr. Percy Julian did important research on plants that led to new medicines. Opposite page, below:* *Dr. Robert Van de Graaff built the Van de Graaff generator, the world's first atom smasher.*

**Julia Strudwick Tutwiler** was born in Tuscaloosa in 1841. She first went to school at her father's Greene Springs School for Boys. Education for girls at that time was unusual. Julia went to college in New York and later in Europe.

Tutwiler taught at her father's school and at Tuscaloosa Female College. In 1881, she and her uncle served as co-principals of the school that became Livingston University (now the University of West Alabama). She was president of the school from 1890 until 1910.

In 1887, Tutwiler began a night school for prisoners. In 1893, she got the University of Alabama to admit women students. Tutwiler began a preschool in 1896 at Livingston. It was the first kindergarten in the state.

Tutwiler believed women should be trained to work outside the home. She gave some training of this kind at Livingston. In 1896, she established a state technical school for women in Montevallo.

Notes:



Julia Tutwiler was called “The Angel of the Prisons” because she worked for humane treatment of prisoners. She found out that the jails and prisons had no heat in the winter or fresh drinking water. There is a story about her asking the state legislature for funds. She wanted money to improve the conditions for prisoners. Julia was told that she would lose the vote for the money. As she waited in the balcony, she dropped to her knees in prayer. When one lawmaker saw her on her knees, he changed his vote. The bill passed by one vote.

### Scientists

Alabama has been home to many well-known scientists. They have made major strides in all areas of science—medicine, space, plants, animals, atoms, and many other studies.

**Dr. Percy Julian** was born in Montgomery in 1899 and became a scientist. He received his doctorate (PhD) in chemistry from the University of Vienna in Austria. Dr. Julian then taught and did research at several colleges. He formed his own research company and made new products from soybeans. He also learned how to make the drug cortisone. It is used to treat rheumatoid **arthritis** (a joint disorder) and many other medical problems.

**Dr. Robert Van de Graaff** was born in Tuscaloosa in 1901. His parents were from Holland. He graduated from the University of Alabama and studied in Europe. In 1929, he built the world’s first atom smasher. This machine, called the Van de Graaff generator, splits atoms for scientific study.

**Dr. Edward O. Wilson** was a famous biologist and a professor at Harvard. He was born in Birmingham in 1929 and raised in Mobile. Dr. Wilson learned in his research that ants are so successful because they communicate. He has won many honors including the Clarence Cason Writing Award and the Crafoord Prize (similar to the Nobel Prize). Wilson was also awarded two Pulitzer Prizes for nonfiction writing. He helped found the science of so-



## Honoring Alabamians

Streets and highways are often named for a famous person. Road signs or markers are posted to display the name of the road. Place students in small groups. Have each group choose a famous Alabamian whom they want to honor by naming a street or highway for that person. The group should design the road marker, and prepare a one-paragraph rationale for honoring the person in this way. Display the road markers in the classroom.

## Alabama Jeopardy

Play a version of television’s *Jeopardy* in the classroom. Seat a panel of three student contestants in front of the class. Have the remaining students take turns making brief descriptive statements (one sentence) about one of the Alabamians highlighted in this chapter. Tell panel members to raise their hands as soon as they know the answers. (Panelists could use paddles, bells, buzzers, etc., if you have them.) Answers must be given in the form of a question. For example, if the statement is, “She was a teacher who wrote the state song,” the answer would be, “Who was Julia Tutwiler?” Award points for correct answers. After several questions, rotate the students and seat three more of them on the panel for the next round.

## Science Investigator: Ants

Do students wonder why they sometimes see a single column of ants marching along the same trail day after day? Dr. Edward O. Wilson’s research found that ants have sophisticated biological systems of communication. Have students research to learn more about ants, their social structures, division of labor, and communication systems. A good website for students is <https://www.pestworldforkids.org/pest-guide/ants>.

Notes:



## Critical Thinking

Julia Tutwiler tried to improve the lives of people in Alabama. She worked to increase educational opportunities for women, opened the first kindergarten in the state, and fought for more humane treatment of prisoners. Can students think of issues or problems in their communities that citizens could work to improve? Allow them to work in pairs or small groups to brainstorm ideas. You might have students write letters to local or state officials expressing their concerns and suggestions for improvement.

## Dramatize

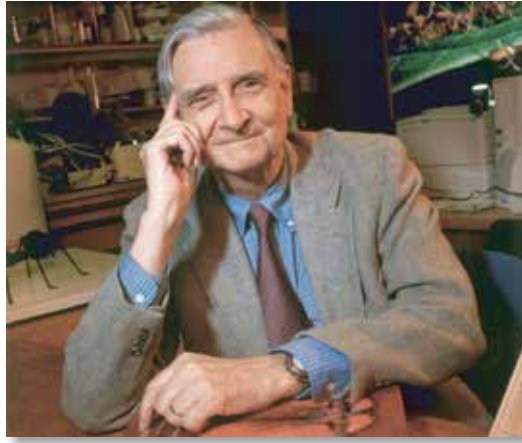
Let students work in small groups to choose and role-play a scene from the life of Julia Tutwiler. Make sure each group chooses a different scene. Some examples: classes at her father's school for boys, teaching, setting up a night school for prisoners, starting Alabama's first kindergarten, making a speech for women's rights, showing kindness to prisoners, petitioning the legislature, visiting a technical school class at Livingston. Invite guests to see students dramatize their scenes.

## Using Photographs and Illustrations

Can students imagine designing or working on the huge rocket engines pictured on this page? Discuss the power required to lift a rocket into space using these engines.

## Pass the Hat

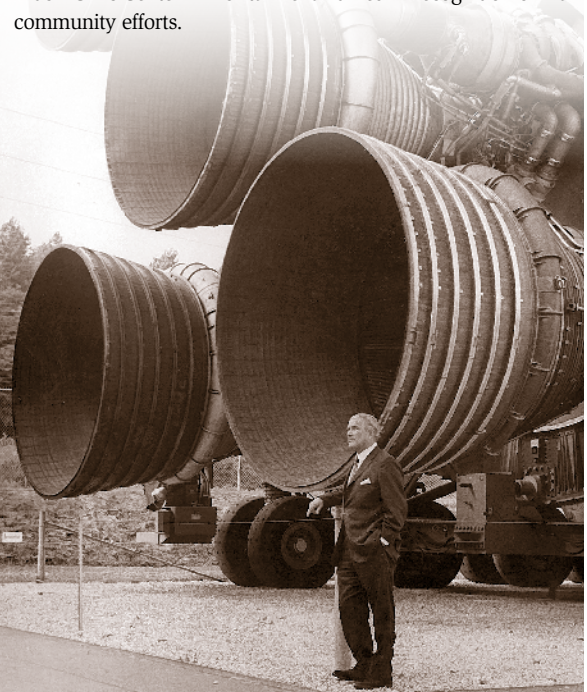
Write the name of each individual in this section on an index card or slip of paper. Place the cards or slips in a hat or box that can be passed around the room. Pass the hat and let each student draw out one name. Have students silently read the section in the textbook that describes that individual, and "teach" the class about the person.



## About Alabama

**Dr. Edward O. Wilson (above) is the only American to have received both the Pulitzer Prize and the National Medal of Science.**

**Right: Dr. Wernher von Braun looks small beside these Saturn V rocket engines. As director of the Marshall Space Flight Center, he guided our space program for almost twenty years.**



ciobiology. (**Sociobiology** is the study of biology through social systems like those of ants and bees.) Wilson died in 2021 at the age of 92.

**Dr. Wernher von Braun** and Alabama have played key roles in the space program since its early days. Dr. von Braun's leadership helped America reach many of the goals for its space program. But his role in Alabama was larger than just the space program. While at Redstone Arsenal and Marshall Space Flight Center, Dr. von Braun supported the community. His leadership led to the establish-

ment of the University of Alabama at Huntsville. The school has worked closely with Marshall on space-related projects. The Von Braun Civic Center in Huntsville is named in recognition of his community efforts.

Notes:

**Astronauts** from Alabama have served as mission specialists and commanders. Their backgrounds include work as physicians, researchers, engineers, and Peace Corps volunteers.

- Charles R. Chappell—Montgomery
- Dr. Larry J. DeLucas—Birmingham
- Kathryn P. Hire—Mobile
- Mae Jemison—Decatur
- Kathryn Thornton—Montgomery
- James Shelton Voss—Cordova
- Henry Warren Hartsfield—Birmingham
- Clifton Curtis Williams Jr.—Mobile

**Surgeons General** Alabama has provided four surgeons general to our country's service.

- Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon general of the U.S. Army (1914-1918)
- Dr. Luther L. Terry, surgeon general of the United States (1961-1965)
- Dr. David Satcher, surgeon general of the United States (1998-2002)
- Dr. Regina M. Benjamin, surgeon general of the United States (2009-2013)

### More Outstanding Alabamians

- John Harbert III, founder of Harbert Construction Corporation
- Dr. F. David Mathews, youngest president of the University of Alabama
- Dr. James Marion Sims, known worldwide for the study of women's health

### Think It Through!

1. One Alabamian gained inspiration by watching ants. He founded a whole new science called sociobiology. Who is he?
2. Why did Arthur Gaston start an insurance company?
3. What did Julia Tutwiler do to help prepare women to work outside the home?



**Above:** Kathryn Thornton was a crew member on four space shuttle missions, including the one to repair the Hubble Space Telescope.

## About Alabama

Dr. Regina Benjamin is a Mobile native. The president appointed her surgeon general of the United States in 2009. She is the first physician under age 40 to be elected to the American Medical Association Board of Trustees. Dr. Benjamin is also the first African American woman to have that honor.

whose name they drew. Students might do additional research to get more information about “their person.”

### Using Technology: Alabama Astronauts

Are any of the students interested in the space program? Alabama plays a leading role in the United States of America's space program. Eight astronauts were from Alabama. Students can find more about space exploration today at [nasa.gov](http://nasa.gov). The Kids Club has interactive videos and activities. After visiting this site, ask students to list three reasons for space exploration today.

### Choose Me!

Allow students to choose one person from the list of Alabama's eight astronauts or from the list of Alabama's four surgeons general, and to prepare a two-minute biographical sketch of that person to present to the class. Monitor choices to make sure there are not too many duplicates.

### Dr. Regina Benjamin

How many “firsts” can students find that were achieved by Dr. Regina Benjamin? (*first woman surgeon general, first African American surgeon general, first physician under age 40 elected to American Medical Board of Trustees, first African American woman elected to AMBT*)

## ASSESS

### Answers to “Think It Through!”

1. Dr. Edward O. Wilson
2. Blacks had a hard time buying insurance at that time.
3. She offered training for women at Livingston and Montevallo.

### Organizing Information

Have students make a chart showing the Alabama scientists mentioned in this chapter. It should include the scientists' inventions, accomplishments, and/or discoveries.

### Geography Connections: Covering the State

Place markers on the classroom map established at the beginning of this chapter to show the locations in Alabama where the individuals mentioned in this section were born and/or worked.



## Research Using Technology

George Washington Carver was famous for his scientific knowledge and the development of products that could be made from peanuts. Students can use the Internet to collect as many recipes as they can that contain peanuts. A good website for this might be [foodnetwork.com](http://foodnetwork.com).

A peanut allergy is one of the most common food allergies in the United States. Are any of your students allergic to peanuts? You might have them interview the cafeteria staff about the steps they take to deal with food allergies.

## Humble Hero

George Washington Carver applied for only three patents, and he declined lucrative offers to work for both Henry Ford and Thomas Edison. Carver chose to remain at Tuskegee to continue his research and teaching. Write the epitaph from his grave on the board: “He could have added fortune to fame, but caring for neither, he found happiness and honor in being helpful to the world.” What do students think about this description of Carver?

## Graffiti Wall

Have students use colorful markers and large poster paper to creatively design a graffiti wall of things they know about George Washington Carver. Let students add to the wall as they learn new things. This activity can be used for any topic to colorfully display what students have learned.

# Alabama Portrait

## Dr. George Washington Carver, Educator and Scientist

**George Washington Carver was born a slave in Missouri around 1860 and grew up on the Missouri plantation of George and Susan Carver. He attended a one-room school and later finished high school in Kansas. Carver wanted to go to college and learn about plants. He wanted to go to college but did not have the money. He did cooking, cleaning, and laundry to earn money for college expenses. As a student, he worked and studied long hours each day.**

**After graduating from Iowa State College in 1894, Dr. Carver taught there. In 1896, at the invitation of Booker T. Washington, he moved to Tuskegee and worked at the Tuskegee Institute for the rest of his life.**

**Carver began his work as head of the Agriculture Department and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station. While teaching chemistry and biology, he tested his ideas for plants and found new uses for several farm crops. He made dozens of products from sweet potatoes and made more than 300 products from peanuts—including soap, candy, ink, cheese, face powder, shoe polish, and breakfast foods.**

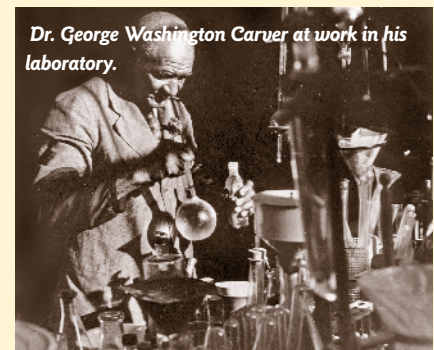
**Carver proved to Alabama farmers that scientific farming could help them make a profit. He received many honors and job offers, but this humble scientist chose to stay at Tuskegee.**

**Carver was also an artist and musician.**

**He played the piano and enjoyed knitting, crocheting, and weaving—even making his own needles and looms. His work is exhibited at a Tuskegee museum named for him.**

**George W. Carver died January 5, 1943, at Tuskegee and was buried near the grave of Booker T. Washington. He never married and left no known family.**

**A few years before his death, he put his life savings into the George Washington Carver Foundation, which would carry on his work. Shortly after his death, his Missouri birthplace was designated the George Washington Carver National Monument.**



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## Biographies

These are some good biographies for further student reading about George Washington Carver:

- *George Washington Carver: An Innovative Life*, by Elizabeth MacLeod
- *A Man for All Seasons: The Life of George Washington Carver*, by Stephen Krensky
- *The Story of George Washington Carver (Scholastic Biography)*, by Eva Moore
- *George Washington Carver: From Slave to Scientist*, by Geoff and Janet Bengé

## Note:

# Alabama Portrait

## Nick Saban

**Nicholas Lou Saban Jr. grew up in West Virginia, but Alabama is happy to claim him as our own. Born in 1951 in Fairmont, West Virginia, Nick Saban was the quarterback of his 1968 state championship team. He played defensive back in college while earning bachelor's and master's degrees at Kent State University in Ohio.**

Saban began coaching as a Kent State graduate assistant. He advanced to several assistant coaching positions before becoming head coach at the University of Toledo, at Michigan State University, and at Louisiana State University (LSU), where his team won a national championship in 2003.

Nick Saban served for two seasons as head coach of the NFL Miami Dolphins. After the 2006 season, he accepted an offer to become head coach at the University of Alabama.

Coach Saban has had a record-breaking career at Alabama, leading the Crimson Tide to two undefeated seasons and six national championships. When you add his earlier title at LSU, he has won more national championships than any other coach. No wonder many consider him to be the greatest coach in college football history! Saban was inducted into the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame



Above: Nick Saban

in 2013.

Nick met his future wife Terry when they were in 7th grade, and they have been married since they were 21 years old. The Saban family has been as generous as they are successful. They founded Nick's Kids Foundation to promote and support children, family, teacher, and student causes. Contributions by the foundation to an all-inclusive playground and to the Saban Center, which combines a children's museum, public library, and children's theater in one location, will enhance the lives of Tuscaloosa citizens for years to come.

Section 2: Businesspeople, Educators, and Scientists 463

### More Than a Game

Experiencing a football game in a large college stadium involves more than just watching players on the field. It is a feast for all the senses. Ask students if they have attended a college game. Have them describe the sights, sounds, smells, and tastes they experienced in the stands.

### It's All about the Kids!

Have students go to the website of Nick's Kids Foundation, <https://www.nickskidsfoundation.org>, and read about some of the foundation's projects. Students can choose (or you can assign) projects for further research. This could be done individually or in a small group. When the fact-finding is complete, each person or group can give a short speech or other presentation about their project. Ask: What other projects would you suggest for the Nick's Kids Foundation?

### Football Fun Facts

Divide the class into two teams and have them research the nicknames, battle cries, fight songs, colors, and mascots of our state's two most famous football teams, the University of Alabama and Auburn University. Once they answer these questions, each group can make a poster or mobile displaying fun facts about their team.

What are Alabama's team colors?

Why is Alabama's team called the Crimson Tide?

How did "Roll Tide" become Alabama's battle cry?

What does an elephant have to do with Alabama's team?

Does the elephant have a name?

What is 'Bama's fight song?

What are Auburn's team colors?

Why is Auburn's team called the Tigers?

Does the tiger mascot have a name?

How is he dressed?

How did "War Eagle" become Auburn's battle cry?

What is Auburn's fight song?



Section 3  
Entertainers, Sports Stars,  
and Writers

INTRODUCE

Outline

- A. Entertainers
- B. Sports Stars
- C. Writers
- D. More Outstanding Alabamians

Materials

Textbook, pages 462-469

Activity Sheets

*My Special Alabamian*, 137

*Alabama's Sons and*

*Daughters*, 138

*Vocabulary Matching*, 139

Teacher Tech Website

Lesson Plan

Visual Aids

Guided Reading, 16-3

TEACH

Building Background

Ask students to share with classmates who their favorite musicians, sports stars, and writers are. Do they know where their favorites were born? Have students try to name one person in each category who is from Alabama.

Section 3

Entertainers, Sports  
Stars, and Writers

As you read, look for

- who was the leading jazz pianist in the world;
- the two Alabamians who won on TV's *American Idol*;
- who was the leading scorer in NCAA women's soccer;
- the storyteller who wrote a book about Julia Tutwiler;
- term: **record**.

*Below: You can see life-sized bronze sculptures of the popular country music group Alabama at Union Park in their hometown of Fort Payne.*



Entertainers

Do you like to go to the movies, watch television, or listen to music? If so, you probably know about some of the stars in this book. This is only a sample of the many talented people from Alabama.

**Alabama** is one of the state's most successful country music groups. When they sing "My Home's in Alabama," listeners across the nation

applaud. In 1989, the Academy of Country Music named them Artists of the Decade. Fort Payne is their home.

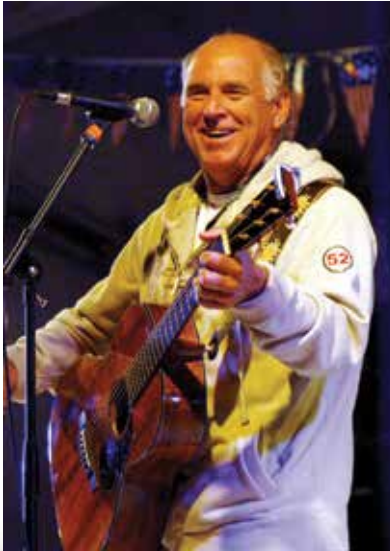
**Jimmy Buffett** grew up in Mobile and has had a long career in music. Buffett has entertained millions of people and has a

Notes:

loyal group of fans called “Parrotheads.” He has recorded many Top Ten hits including “Cheeseburger in Paradise.”

Jimmy Buffett and his band performed in Gulf Shores in the summer of 2010. This concert brought nearly 50,000 people to the beach. Why is that unusual? Because 2010 was the summer of the BP oil spill and tourism was way down. Visitors had not come to vacation in Gulf Shores. Restaurants and hotels were nearly out of business. Buffett held the concert so people would see that the beaches were still great.

**Nat “King” Cole** was born Nathaniel Adams Coles in 1919 in Montgomery. As a child, he and his family moved to Chicago, Illinois. Young Nat learned to play the organ from his mother. He and his brothers formed a band and made a record in 1936. (A **record** is a way of hearing music such as a CD or digital tunes.)



**Above:** Jimmy Buffett’s most loyal fans are called “Parrotheads.” **Left:** Nat “King” Cole was one of the most popular entertainers of the 1940s and 1950s. When he returned to Birmingham, he had to schedule separate concerts for black and white audiences.

## Musical Chairs

Play a variation of “musical chairs” using the music of the Alabamians listed in this section. Move students around a row or circle of chairs while you play music by “Alabama,” Jimmy Buffett, Nat “King” Cole, Taylor Hicks, Lionel Ritchie, Ruben Studdard, or Tammy Wynette. When you stop the music, the first person to correctly name the artist gets a point.

## My Play List

Have students list the Alabama musicians highlighted in this section. Next to each name, they should identify the type of music the person is known for. (*pop, country, jazz, etc.*) Are there other types of music students enjoy? Let them vote on their favorite artists or style of music.

## Local Talent

The musicians and entertainers listed in this section began developing their talents in hometowns and cities across Alabama. Is there a local musician, singer, church choir, band, or group of entertainers that students like? Have students compile a list of local entertainers. They might ask parents and family members for suggestions. Let the class predict from the list who they think could be the superstars of the future. Invite local entertainers to perform for your students.

Notes:



## Critical Thinking: Trailblazer

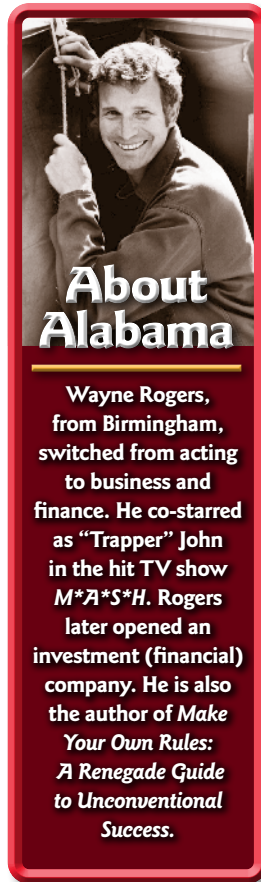
Nat “King” Cole lived during the time of racial segregation, yet he entertained around the world, made award-winning records, acted in many movies, and was the first African American to host a network variety show on television. His popular show premiered on NBC in 1956, but it only lasted a year. No national sponsor would back the show. Ask students why they think that happened. In what ways do they think life was difficult for Cole in spite of his talent and success? In what ways was he a “trailblazer” for others who followed?

## Stars for the Future

The Alabama School of Fine Arts is a partially residential public school authorized and funded by the state legislature to provide tuition-free instruction to talented students in grades 7 through 12. The school provides focused specialty instruction in creative writing, dance, mathematics and science, music, theatre arts and visual arts, plus the academic core courses necessary to earn an Alabama high school diploma. Are any of your students interested in preparing for a future in the arts? They can learn more at [www.asfa.k12.al.us/](http://www.asfa.k12.al.us/).

## Talent Show

Many of your students have musical, artistic, literary, and other creative abilities. Showcase their talents in a class or school talent show. Invite parents and guests to enjoy the talents of the next generation of Alabama “stars.”



Cole moved to Los Angeles, California, and formed the Nat “King” Cole Trio. During this time, he was the leading jazz pianist in the world. The trio had their first success with “Straighten Up and Fly Right.”

Cole lived and entertained during the time of segregation. In the South, he could not stay in the white hotels or play for mixed-race audiences. While performing in Birmingham, someone tried to injure him. After that, he refused to tour again in the South. In 1948, he bought a house in an all-white neighborhood in Los Angeles. The Ku Klux Klan burned a cross on his lawn.

In 1956, Cole was the first African American to host a network television variety show, *The Nat King Cole Show*. He also acted in many movies. Cole received many awards and honors including a Grammy for Lifetime Achievement in 1990.

**Taylor Hicks** was born in Birmingham. At age 16, he bought a harmonica for \$2.00 and taught himself to play the “blues harp.” He taught himself to play the guitar at 19. Hicks played and sang at clubs, parties, and the Talladega Superspeedway.

In 2006, Hicks competed in the TV show, *American Idol*, and won. His song, “Do I Make You Proud?,” went gold and was on the Billboard Hot 100. Hicks recorded albums that went platinum. Recordings that go gold and platinum have sold over a million copies. He wrote a book titled *Heart Full of Soul: An Inspirational Memoir About Finding Your Voice and Finding Your Way*.

His loyal fans are called the “Soul Patrol.” Governor Riley declared a “Taylor Hicks Day.”

**Lionel Richie** grew up in Tuskegee. He played saxophone and was lead singer with a group of college musicians called The Commodores. The group had four gold and three platinum records. Richie wrote some of the group’s songs. In 1986, he won an Oscar for his song “Say You, Say Me.” Richie is a three-time Grammy award winner. He appears regularly on TV playing the piano and singing.

**Octavia Spencer** is an American actress born and raised in Alabama. She earned an Academy Award for her part in the movie, *The Help*. She received a Golden Globe for her role in the 2016 movie *Hidden Figures*.

**Ruben Studdard**, or the “Velvet Teddy Bear,” is from Birmingham. “Go Ruben” was heard all over the nation as he sang on TV’s *American Idol*. He wore a shirt bearing 205 to show his area code. Studdard thrilled the state’s residents by singing

## Famous Alabamians Mural

Cover one large wall with white paper. Let students draw large portraits of famous Alabamians from their study of the entire textbook. The mural should be in chronological order, from left to right. As a personal touch, you might add photographs of each of your students at the end of the mural.

**Note:**

“Sweet Home Alabama.” He won the competition in 2003 singing “Flying without Wings.” Governor Riley declared a “Ruben Studdard Day.” The rising star toured the nation in concert after recording an album.

**Tammy Wynette** was born to a very poor Mississippi farm family in 1942. She later moved to Birmingham. Wynette taught herself how to play the guitar and piano. She sang on local TV shows and went to Nashville, Tennessee. She became a country music star with 20 number-one hit songs.

### Sports Stars

Sports are very popular in Alabama, and the state has produced many great athletes. There are sports of all kinds and teams at all levels. What is your favorite sport?

**Henry “Hank” Aaron** was born in 1934 in Mobile where he attended Central High School. In 1952, Aaron joined the Indianapolis Clowns of the Negro National Baseball League. He played baseball for the Milwaukee Braves. Aaron was named the National League’s Most Valuable Player in 1954 and 1957.

Aaron later played for the Atlanta Braves. In 1974, he broke Babe Ruth’s home run record when he hit his 715th home run. Hank Aaron went on to set a new world record of 755 home runs before retiring. He died on January 22, 2021, in Atlanta.

**Charles Barkley**, a native of Leeds, was a star basketball player at Auburn University. Fans called him the “Round Mound of Rebound” because of his size, strength, and unusual ability. He played professional basketball with three teams in his career. Barkley was a star member of the United States Dream Team in two Olympics. He and the team won gold medals at the Barcelona and Atlanta games. Barkley is also the author of several books including *I May Be Wrong, but I Doubt It*.

**Paul “Bear” Bryant** was born in Arkansas in 1913, but he spent most of his life in Tuscaloosa. He attended the University of Alabama (UA) and played for the Crimson Tide football



**Top:** American Idol winner Taylor Hicks enjoys a parade at Disney World. **Above:** Former Auburn and NBA star Charles Barkley is a respected basketball commentator on television.

### Sports Heroes

There are many sports heroes from Alabama. Ask students: Who is your hero? Have them write a paragraph about an athlete they admire (from anywhere) and why that person is their sports hero. Students can research to find more information about their sports hero. Let them share their heroes with the class.

### Let’s Move!

Star athletes have to be physically fit in order to train and compete. Go to <https://letsmove.obamawhitehouse.archives.gov> to learn about First Lady Michelle Obama’s initiative to put America’s children on the path to healthy futures through developing physical fitness. Choose the Get Active tab to find helpful tips and step-by-step strategies for parents, schools, kids, community leaders, and others. Get your class and school involved by taking the Let’s Move Pledge, or accepting the President’s Active Lifestyle Award and Challenge.

Collaborate with your school’s physical education teacher to dedicate a day (or several days) to physical fitness challenges, and allow students to compete for awards or recognition. Organize a variety of activities that give all students an opportunity for success. Kick off the activities with a school “Walk for Fitness,” in which students, staff, and families participate.

Notes:

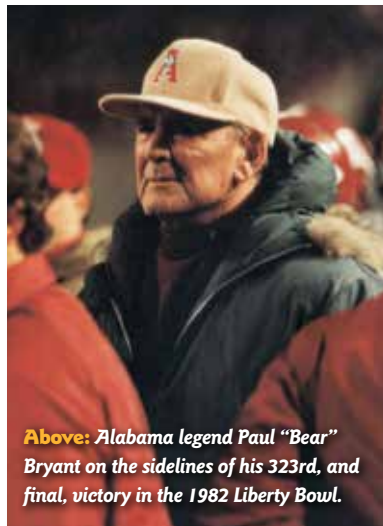
## Heroes

Joe Louis and Jesse Owens were heroes in the United States in the 1930s and 1940s. Have students choose one of these athletes and do further research about his life. The Alabama Sports Hall of Fame, [ashof.org](http://ashof.org), and the Alabama Men's Hall of Fame, <https://www.samford.edu/alabama-mens-hall-of-fame/Default/>, are good resources for information. Students should identify the obstacles and hardships Louis and Owens overcame. Have students write a paragraph explaining why these two men were admired as heroes and role models.

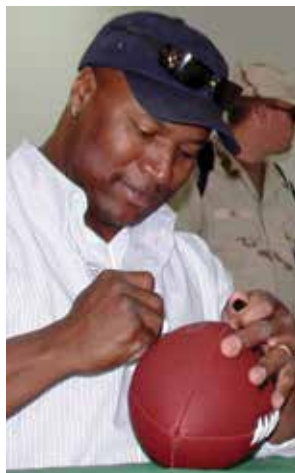
### Paul “Bear” Bryant

Paul William “Bear” Bryant is recognized as one of the greatest college coaches of all time. A legend among fellow coaches and former players, he led the University of Alabama to six national football championships with a coaching philosophy that emphasized character and hard work. Have students research to learn how he got the nickname “Bear.” (As a youth, he wrestled a bear at a carnival for one dollar.)

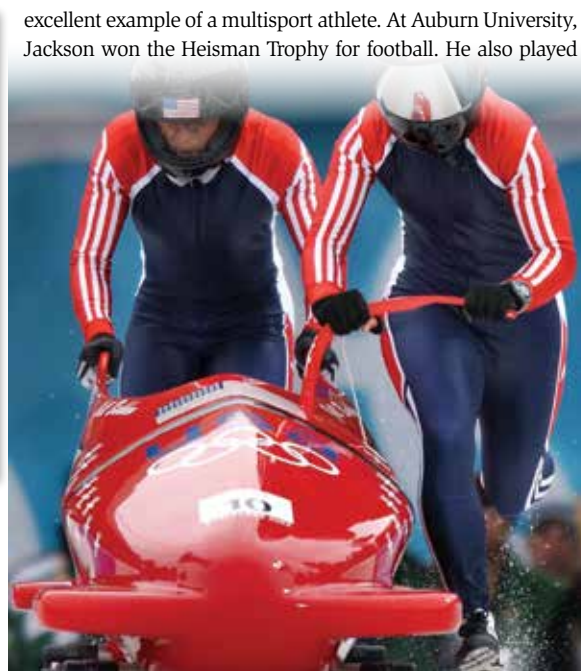
Go to the website of the Bryant Museum, [https://bryantmuseum.com/resources/school\\_activity\\_booklet/](https://bryantmuseum.com/resources/school_activity_booklet/), to download a copy of the activity booklet, Punt, Pass & Learn. This educational program, which is designed for grades three through five, uses students’ interest in sports as a motivational tool. Available activities emphasize art, writing, mathematics, and language arts.



**Above:** Alabama legend Paul “Bear” Bryant on the sidelines of his 323rd, and final, victory in the 1982 Liberty Bowl.



**Above:** Bo Jackson signs autographs for American troops overseas. **Right:** Vonetta Flowers (left) and teammate Jill Bakken begin their gold medal bobsleigh run in 2002.



team. Bear Bryant coached at other colleges before returning to UA.

The Crimson Tide became national football champions 6 times under Coach Bryant’s leadership. He expected the best from his players both on and off the football field. In 1981, with 315 wins, Bryant held the record for all-time victories by a major college football coach.

**Vonetta Jeffery Flowers** was the first African American to win a gold medal at any Winter Olympics. Her victory was in the two-person bobsleigh at the 2002 games in Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Mia Hamm**, of Selma, is the leading scorer in NCAA women’s soccer history. She is a three-time, first-team All-American and three-time National Player of the Year. Hamm and the U.S. women’s soccer team won gold medals at the 1996 and 2004 Olympics.

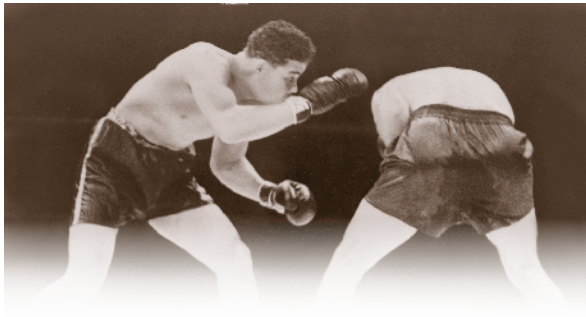
**Bo Jackson** was born in 1962 in Bessemer. He is an excellent example of a multisport athlete. At Auburn University, Jackson won the Heisman Trophy for football. He also played

## Critical Thinking: Champions

In the 1930s, the manufacturers of Wheaties cereal began putting pictures of champion athletes on the boxes of Wheaties. They used the slogan, “Breakfast of Champions.” Hank Aaron (baseball player), Jesse Owens (track and field star), and Dale Earnhardt (NASCAR driver) are three of the Alabama athletes who have appeared on Wheaties cereal boxes.

Why do students think Wheaties decided to use champion athletes to advertise their product? What does the slogan imply? What connection is there between the slogan, the athletes, and getting people to buy their cereal?





**Above:** Joe Louis defeated German boxer Max Schmeling in the first round. **Right:** Chambers County has honored Louis with a statue.



professional baseball and football.


**A. J. McCarron** was born in Mobile and played quarterback for the University of Alabama. He was chosen by the Cincinnati Bengals in the 2014 National Football League Draft. He is currently a backup quarterback for the Atlanta Falcons.

**Joe Louis**, the “Brown Bomber,” was born in Chambers County in 1914. Between 1937 and 1949, he was the heavyweight boxing champion of the world. There was an important fight in 1938. Adolf Hitler saw the match as a way to prove that Germans were better than other people. He expected Germany’s Max Schmeling to win. But Louis defeated Schmeling in the first round. Hitler was angry when Louis scored a knockout in just over two minutes.

Louis felt he was representing the United States and democracy in the fight. His win made him a hero in America and a special role model for African Americans. His success in boxing helped other blacks break down segregation barriers. Joe Louis died in 1981. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. A statue of Joe Louis stands before the Chambers County Courthouse in LaFayette. The area citizens raised the money for the monument to honor their hero.

**Willie Mays** was born near Birmingham in 1931. As a teenager, he played baseball for the Birmingham Black Barons. In 1950, Mays signed a contract with the New York Giants. He was named Most Valuable Player twice. Mays held many records in major league baseball.

**Ozzie Newsome**, or “The Wizard of Oz,” is from Leighton. He was a star receiver for the Crimson Tide under Coach Bear



**About Alabama**

**Willie Mays’s first major league manager was Leo Durocher. He said Mays “could do the five things you have to do to be a superstar: hit, hit with power, run, throw, and field. And he had that other ingredient that turns a superstar into a super superstar. He lit up the room when he came in. He was a joy to be around.”**

### Oral Autobiographies

Ask students to choose one of the persons mentioned in this chapter or another famous Alabamian they have studied. Have them pretend that they are that person, and present an oral autobiographical sketch to the class in first person.

### Stamp Art

The United States Postal Service commemorates the lives and accomplishments of Americans, both past and present, by issuing stamps in their honor. Let each student choose one person that he or she would like to see honored on a stamp. Have them write three facts about the person, and then design and draw a stamp to honor him or her.

### Superstars

Who are some athletes that students think of as superstars in their chosen sports? What things make an athlete a superstar? Allow students to brainstorm a list of characteristics or achievements that qualify an athlete for superstar status.

Hank Aaron and Willie Mays were both called superstars in the sport of baseball. Have students do further research about the lives and careers of Aaron and Mays. What superstar qualities did they have? What made them great baseball players?

### Pass the Hat

Write the name of each individual in this section on an index card or slip of paper. Place the cards or slips in a hat or box that can be passed around the room. Pass the hat and let each student draw out one name. Have students silently read the section in the textbook that describes that individual, and “teach” the class about the person whose name they drew. Students might do additional research to get more information about “their person.”

## Reading Together

Read aloud a book or story by an Alabama author to your students. Set aside 10 to 15 minutes each day to read to the class until you finish the selection. Allow opportunities for students to debrief and ask questions. You might allow them to gather in small groups to discuss their ideas about the story. Suggested books for reading aloud include *13 Alabama Ghosts and Jeffrey*; *Spit, Scarey Ann, and Sweat Bees*; or any of the *Jeffrey* series, all by Kathryn Tucker Windham.

## Media Activity

Preview and show selected excerpts from the movie, *Forrest Gump*. Explain to students that the movie is based on the novel written by Winston Groom, an Alabama author. Point out to students how Groom used an Alabama setting and references to Alabama characters in the novel. Do they recognize familiar names or places?

## Writing about Alabama

Alabama writers such as Fannie Flagg and Kathryn Tucker Windham have written many books about people and places in our state. Good writers often tell stories about the things they know best – the people and places around them. Have students write a short story (one or two pages) using the people and places they know as inspiration. The setting or characters might be based on their school, church, hobby, friends, or family. Let students read their stories to the class.



**Above:** Jesse Owens won 4 gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin: the 100-meter and 200-meter sprints, the 4 x 100-meter relay, and the long jump. **Below right:** In 2007, President George W. Bush presented Harper Lee with the Presidential Medal of Freedom.



to explore the world in our thoughts.

**Fannie Flagg**, a native of Birmingham, is the author of many books including *Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Café*. Many people believe that the book was set in Irondale, Alabama. Flagg is also a popular TV personality and actress.

**Harper Lee** is known all over the world for one particular book: *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Millions of readers have enjoyed the book, the movie, and the play. The book won the Pulitzer Prize



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## Student Reporter

Let students choose one of the Alabamians they have studied to interview for the school newspaper. Have them make a list of the questions they would like to ask based on their knowledge of the person's life and accomplishments.

**Note:**

for fiction in 1961. Lee still lived and worked in her hometown of Monroeville until her death in 2016.

**Heather Whitestone McCallum**, author of *Listening with My Heart*, could not hear the announcement when she won Miss America in 1995. She was the first woman with a disability to win the crown. McCallum was born in Dothan. She lost her hearing when she was 18 months old.

**Kathryn Tucker Windham**, a native of Selma, was a journalist, author, storyteller, and radio personality. Her book, *Alabama, One Big Front Porch*, won the Alabama Public Library Award for nonfiction. She performed a one-woman show acting as Julia Tutwiler and authored the book *My Name is Julia*.

### More Outstanding Alabamians

- Winston Groom, author of *Forrest Gump*
- Howard Hill, archer
- George Lindsey, entertainer
- Jim Nabors, entertainer
- Dr. Paul Obert, physician and mountain climber
- Satchel Paige, baseball player
- Ray Scott, founder of Bass Anglers Sportsman Society (B.A.S.S.)
- Cynthia Tucker, newspaper columnist and editorial writer

These are just a few of the many Alabamians who have influenced the world in their own special way. You have special talents too. We are watching you make your wonderful mark on the world. Will you be a scientist, a teacher, an attorney, an athlete, an astronaut, a builder, or a lawmaker? There are so many wonderful ways to fulfill your dream. Go for it!

### Think It Through!

1. Why did Nat “King” Cole stop performing in the South? What would you have done?
2. What do you think were some of the reasons for Coach Bear Bryant’s success?
3. What was special about Vonetta Jeffery Flowers’s Olympic win?
4. Who wrote the book *To Kill a Mockingbird*, an American classic?



### Miss Alabama

Before Heather Whitestone McCallum won the Miss America title in 1995, she won the Miss Alabama title. The Miss Alabama Pageant is a not-for-profit organization with a rich history that spans more than nine decades. The pageant awards college scholarships to outstanding young women in our state. Participants develop skills and self-esteem while committing to community service. Each works for a cause represented by a personally chosen platform, such as child mentoring, cancer research, senior citizen advocacy, organ donation, environmental education, etc. On the pageant website, <https://www.missalabama.com>, choose About the Miss AL Program.

Ask students to think of a community service cause they would choose as their personal platform. Have students write a paragraph explaining their platform and why he or she chose it.

### Writing Letters

Let students choose one personality from this chapter and write a letter to that person. The letter might include why they admire him or her. Students might ask a specific question, such as “What do you think is your greatest accomplishment?” or “What advice would you give to a student?”

## ASSESS

### Answers to “Think It Through!”

1. Segregation laws prevented Cole from performing and traveling freely.
2. Answers will vary.
3. She was the first African American to win a medal in any winter Olympics.
4. Harper Lee

### Note:

### Geography Connections: Covering the State

Place the final markers on the classroom map to show the locations in Alabama where the individuals mentioned in this section were born, lived, or worked. As students study the completed map, do they see any patterns or concentrations of markers in certain locations? Are there markers in your hometown or county?



**Remember**

1. Cabinet
2. Arthritis
3. Profession
4. Prosecutor

**Reviewing the Facts**

1. “Big Jim” Folsom
2. George Wallace
3. John H. Bankhead Jr.
4. Hugo Black
5. Dr. Percy Julian
6. Henry “Hank” Aaron
7. Jesse Owens
8. Patti Ruffner Jacobs

**Using Critical Thinking Skills**

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.

**Making Decisions**

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

# Chapter Review

**Chapter Summary**

Some Alabamians have affected both our state and nation. The improvement of roads and education made a big difference in the state. Those projects made it possible to attract industry and business to Alabama. Others have served in national positions. Some of these people have worked on laws or programs that help all Americans.

Many successful Alabama businesspeople began with very little money or help. They proved that hard work and a good plan can lead to success. Some Alabama educators, sports figures, entertainers, and writers are known far beyond the borders of our state.

All Alabama leaders, whether they are mentioned here or not, would encourage you to begin now to prepare for your future.



**Remember**

Using a separate sheet of paper, number from 1 to 4. Write the term from the list of words that could replace the underlined words in the statements that follow. You will have one word left over.

- |           |            |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Arthritis | Paralegic  | Prosecutor |
| Cabinet   | Profession |            |

1. Our president’s highest level of advisors works closely with him in Washington, D.C.
2. The drug cortisone treats many medical problems including joint disorders.
3. The practice of medicine (being a doctor) is a job that requires special training and education.

4. A person who presents a legal case against someone accused of a crime has an important job.



**Reviewing the Facts**

1. Which governor had 3,000 miles of rural roads paved?
2. Which governor served four terms?
3. Who was the only Alabamian to be elected Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives?
4. Which Alabamian became a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court?
5. Which Alabama researcher developed cortisone?
6. Who broke Babe Ruth’s home run record?
7. Which Alabamian won four gold medals in the 1936 Olympics?
8. What woman worked to gain women the right to vote?



**Using Critical Thinking Skills**

1. Select a person mentioned in this chapter. List at least three words to describe that person.
2. If you were making a movie about a famous person in this chapter, whom would you choose? Why?



**Making Decisions**

1. If you were governor, what would you consider important to do? Make a list of at least four things and

**Character Day**

Let your students dress up as their favorite well-known Alabamians. Have them dress in appropriate costumes and use sufficient props so that others will recognize their characters. Students should prepare a one-minute summary describing their character as a response to those who ask who they are. You might have a program and invite guests to allow students to show their costumes and describe their characters.

**Note:**

- put a star by the most important one.
- Hugo Black said that poor people should have lawyers to defend them. What do you think?
  - What things should you think about when you decide what kind of work you want to do?



### Projects

- Select one of the personalities listed in this chapter. Learn some facts about the person that are not in the chapter. Tell these to your class.
- Draw a picture of three of the personalities in this chapter. Show the pictures to your classmates as you tell them about each person.
- Listen to songs of three of the Alabama music artists covered in this chapter. Compare the styles. Which do you like best? Why?



### Writing

- Ask your parents or grandparents what they remember about one of the political leaders, lawmakers, or jurists listed in Section 1. Write their memories and share them with your class.
- Write a play about some famous citizens of Alabama.



### Preparing for Tests

*Multiple Choice*—These questions are like those you may see on tests.

Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- The effect was that he received more votes for governor than anyone had before. What was the cause?
  - “Big Jim” Folsom learned to know the people.
  - “Big Jim” Folsom was very tall.

- “Big Jim” Folsom had 3,000 miles of rural roads paved.
- “Big Jim” Folsom was born in Coffee County.

- The cause was Julia S. Tutwiler wanted women to have an education and job skills. What was the effect?
  - Julia S. Tutwiler began a night school for prisoners working in the mines.
  - Julia S. Tutwiler established a state technical school for women.
  - Julia S. Tutwiler went to school at her father’s school for boys.
  - Julia S. Tutwiler was president of Livingston University for 20 years.



### Using Technology

You are going to use the Internet to find out more about some of the famous Alabamians in this chapter.

Choose one of the halls of fame listed below.

- The Alabama Music Hall of Fame at <https://www.alamhof.org/>
- The Alabama Sports Hall of Fame at <http://www.ashof.org/>
- The Alabama Motor Sports Hall of Fame at <http://www.motorsportshalloffame.com>
- The Country Music Hall of Fame at <https://countrymusichalloffame.org/>
- The Alabama Men’s Hall of Fame at <https://www.samford.edu/alabama-mens-hall-of-fame/>
- The Alabama Women’s Hall of Fame at <http://awhf.org/>

Go to the website and select a person *not* in the textbook. Read about that person. Share with your class why you think the hall of fame chose this person. What did he or she do that was important or different?

## Projects

- Answers will vary.
- Choices will vary.
- Answers will vary.

## Writing

- Answers will vary.
- Plays will vary. This might be done as a class project.

## Preparing for Tests

- A. “Big Jim” Folsom learned to know people.
- B. Julia Tutwiler established a state technical school for women.

## Using Technology

Choices will vary.

## Note:

## Celebrating Alabama’s Sons and Daughters

Create an “Alabama Walk of Fame” on your school campus. Model it after the Hollywood Walk of Fame, which has a sidewalk embedded with star shapes honoring famous entertainers.

Let students make the stars for the individuals they choose for the “Walk of Fame.” You can then hold a ceremony to award and install the stars.

## Using Photographs and Illustrations

The picture on pages 472-473 contains a multitude of colorful images. Have students work in pairs. One student will study the picture for two minutes, trying to absorb its many details. The other student will then ask five questions about the photograph to see how observant the partner was. Partners will then switch roles, and the new questioner will test the new observer's skill by asking five different questions about the picture.

## Parades

Ask students if they or any family members have ever participated in a parade. What kind of parade was it? Did they march, or did they ride on a float? What do they remember about the experience?

# Bicentennial Celebration



474 **Alabama: Our Beautiful Home**

Notes:





*On December 14, 2019, Montgomery hosted the grand finale of Alabama's three-year-long bicentennial celebration. In the morning, marching bands, floats, and dignitaries in convertibles paraded down Dexter Avenue. At midday, Governor Kay Ivey dedicated the Alabama Bicentennial Park at the foot of the Capitol building. Festivities continued throughout the afternoon and concluded with an evening concert and light show.*

*Spectators lined Dexter Avenue to take in the sights and sounds of the Alabama Bicentennial Parade.*

### What do you Recall?

Have students contribute anything they can remember about the three-year-long bicentennial celebration. Did any of your students attend the parade in Montgomery on December 14, 2019? Did anyone participate in other bicentennial events during Montgomery's grand finale? Were there bicentennial events in your hometown?

### Alabama Centennial Park

The website <https://www.al200park.alabama.gov> provides an overview of the creation of the bicentennial park that was dedicated on December 14, 2019. Look for the Coloring Book, which has illustrations of the park's sixteen bronze panels that trace the history of our state. Coloring the pictures and completing the activities will be an excellent way for students to review all they have learned from their Alabama studies this year.

Notes:

Handwritten notes area with horizontal lines for writing.

## Strike Up the Band!

Ask students if they can name the instruments in a typical high school marching band. Does anyone have one of those instruments at home that they can show to the class? Do any students want to participate in a school marching band? If so, which instrument would they like to play?

*(The typical marching band has these instruments: Percussion – snare drum, tenor drum, bass drum, cymbals, glockenspiel; Brass – trumpet, cornet, trombone, French horn, sousaphone tuba; Woodwinds – flute, piccolo, clarinet, saxophone.)*

## Looking Back

Have students look for information about what was happening in the United States in 1919, the year of Alabama's centennial. They can search "1919 in U.S. History," "U.S. History Timeline 1919," "1919 in Alabama History," "Alabama Centennial," "Spanish Flu," or other topics. Each student should find an event that is interesting or seems familiar and write a one-paragraph summary of the event. Does it appear that Alabama had a big centennial celebration? If not, why not? (World War I had just ended, and the Spanish flu was still widespread.)



*Bobby Joe Searles, an honored Alabama Bicentennial Ambassador, waved to the crowd from atop a convertible.*



*The Smiths Station High School Panther Spirit Band was a crowd favorite.*



Notes:





## Alabama Stories

Point out the signs near the Capitol Complex exhibits that read “200 Years, Countless Stories.” Have each student write a paragraph retelling one of the countless Alabama stories they have read about this year. They can use their textbook to recall the details. Ask students to read their paragraphs aloud.



*Exhibits, arts and crafts demonstrations, performances, and open houses in the Capitol Complex were all part of the December 14, 2019 celebration.*

## Alabama on Exhibit

Long before the December 14, 2019, grand finale, Alabama’s history was on display around the state. Students can go to [www.alabamathetour.com/](http://www.alabamathetour.com/) to read about Making Alabama: A Bicentennial Traveling Exhibit, which was exhibited in all 67 counties between March 2018 and November 2019. Where was the exhibit displayed in your county? Did any students have a chance to see it?

The website <https://www.wethepeoplealabama.org>, which accompanies A Bicentennial Exhibit of Our State’s Six Constitutions, is an excellent resource. Students can take a virtual tour of the exhibition, watch two films, and view images of the six constitutions and their transcripts

*The parade route passed by River City Church on Dexter Avenue, with Montgomery’s tallest building, the RSA Tower, in the background.*



Notes:



## Using Photographs and Illustrations

The photographs on this page present two very different images of women in Alabama. Ask students what the regalia and the ruffles are meant to represent. Are they accurate depictions of Alabama women in the past or the present? What kinds of clothing would represent typical Alabamians in 2019?

## B-I-C-E-N-T-E-N-N-I-A-L

Write the word BICENTENNIAL vertically on the board. Have students contribute words or short phrases that begin with each letter. Words should reflect what they see on these Bicentennial pages. If they are “stuck” on a certain letter, let them contribute a word or phrase that contains that letter.



*Miss Indian Alabama proudly wore her Native Regalia in the parade.*



*Southern belles in pastel ruffles were a colorful sight.*



Notes:



## Musicians on Parade

Have students identify the instruments these musicians are carrying. (Those that can be seen are the bass drum, trombone, snare drum, saxophone, and trumpet or cornet.) What kind of music are they likely to play? (jazz)

## Looking Ahead

Ask students what term will be used to describe Alabama's 300th birthday. (Tricentennial) Have them calculate how old they will be if they are alive in the year 2119. Let them use their imaginations to predict how Alabamians will celebrate that important year.

*School bands were not the only musicians in the Bicentennial Parade. These jazz musicians marched along to the beat of their drums.*



Notes: