# RESOURCES

## [General Resources]

### Engaging Students in Multimedia Projects

**A NOTE TO THE TEACHER:**

*These activities can be used at any time while you are using “Flight to Freedom” with your students, as there is unlimited flexibility in how you and your students develop multimedia projects related to the mission and their experiences playing it. The MISSION US “Flight to Freedom” multimedia projects are intended to inspire students to think about how the themes and issues faced by characters in the game relate to contemporary issues in students’ own lives.*

*Multimedia projects have multiple benefits for students, providing them with the opportunity to use their imaginations and be creative in ways not always possible in traditional classroom instruction. By working together to produce a final product, students build teamwork and communication skills. There are several opportunities for cross-curricular extensions, particularly with ELA and visual arts classes. And, perhaps most importantly, students have the opportunity to explore and understand the historical concepts of the game in new and interesting ways.*

*When it comes to deciding what kind of multimedia project to do, the possibilities are endless. Your students can work individually, in groups, or as a class. As the teacher, you can choose an appropriate level of involvement. Students can play to their individual strengths, as there are many roles in any given project: acting, writing, camera and/or microphone operation, video/sound editing, web design, etc. Student projects might include short films or videos, podcasts, websites, recorded songs, etc. Projects should incorporate the use of audio, video and/or the Internet.*

**“FLIGHT TO FREEDOM” MULTIMEDIA PROJECTS**

Students: Read through all of the topics, and choose ONE on which to base your multimedia project. Projects can directly address one of the questions presented below, or you can use the topics as inspiration for new ideas. Be creative – you can write and perform original skits, present reenactments of historical or current situations, record podcasts, create websites – the sky is the limit, as long as your projects are audio, video, or Internet-based.

**PLANTATION LIFE**

In “Flight to Freedom,” Lucy lives on the King plantation, a large farm dedicated to growing and harvesting hemp. Plantation life was full of complexities. Enslaved African Americans living on the plantation had their own living quarters, families, social structure, and culture, all of which existed in the larger social structure and culture of the plantation owners. The family that owned and operated the plantation may have employed other white workers, like the overseer, to ensure that enslaved African Americans were working to the owners’ expectations. A typical plantation like the Kings’ would have covered a lot of area and included the smokehouse, a barn or other structure for keeping animals, the yard, fields where the crop was grown, a source of running water, and the “big house” where the master’s family lived. A young female like Lucy was expected to successfully manage several aspects of plantation life, including her own family responsibilities, jobs for her master and the overseer, favors for her friend Esther in the big house, taking care of her brother, and looking out for herself.

Every community has its own unique blend of families, with their own cultures, living spaces, and beliefs; businesses, employers, and workers; buildings, roadways, restaurants, and shops; public spaces, parks, and schools. Many of these things are related to each other and are dependent on each other to function and operate smoothly. How do you fit into the structure of your community? What are your responsibilities to your community? Do you do volunteer or paid work in your community? If so, how do you balance that work with your housework, schoolwork, and social life? How do your actions affect the other members of your community?

**SABOTAGE AND RESISTANCE**

It was common for enslaved African Americans on plantations to engage in work slow-downs, acts of non-cooperation, petty theft, sabotage, or other acts of nonviolent resistance as a way to rebel against their masters and resist their enslavement. However, these actions, if discovered, were often met with negative consequences. Enslaved African Americans who were caught would often be assigned more work, beaten severely, or sold to other plantations further south. As Lucy, a player can choose to engage in this behavior or not. Either way players choose, it's certainly what Mr. Otis *thinks* Lucy did by burning down the smokehouse, and the consequences lead to her escape from the King plantation.

How do you challenge rules, policies, or practices that you find to be unfair or **oppressive** in your everyday life? Where do you run into said unfair or oppressive rules? Are you free to speak your mind and tell your authority figures that you disagree, or must you stay silent and get your point across in different ways?

Imagine that your teacher has decided that your class is not performing to his expectations, and will now be giving a pop quiz every day in class. Your teacher says that your entire grade for the class will be determined by these pop quizzes, and that you are not allowed to ask for extra study help, nor are you allowed to complain about the quizzes – if so you will get two weeks of detention. Even though you try to study every night, you don’t have enough time with your other schoolwork and housework, and you have been getting Ds and Fs on the quizzes. You feel that this new policy and the rules are unfair. What can you do to express your dissatisfaction to your teacher? Are you willing to accept negative consequences if it improves your situation? How do you challenge this new rule/policy in a way that might convince your teacher to change their mind?

In contemporary America, if we disagree with a policy or a law held by our government, we are free to respond in a variety of ways: contacting a representative, public dissent, assembly and demonstration. Do you believe some of these actions work better than others? Why?

**Oppression**: the exercise of authority or power in an unfair/unjust and cruel way that prevents individuals or groups from having opportunities

### [List of] Additional Media Resources

*The creators of MISSION US have assembled the following list of websites, fiction, non-fiction, film, and*

*television productions to enhance and extend teacher and student learning about the people, places, and*

*historical events depicted in the game.*

**I. WEB RESOURCES**

***Portals and Collections***

Academic Info: American History—U.S. History

<http://www.academicinfo.net/histus.html>

Portal containing links to resources categorized by period and topical categories.

Africa: South of the Sahara, Stanford University

<http://library.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/history/hislavery.html>

A collection of resources documenting topics such as the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, African genealogy, the *Amistad*, antislavery literature, and famous enslaved African Americans, among other topics.

Best of History Web Sites

<http://www.besthistorysites.net>

Portal linking to over a thousand history websites and teacher resources.

History of American Slavery, 1619-1865, Georgetown College

<http://spider.georgetowncollege.edu/htallant/courses/his475/475links.htm>

Research links to primary and secondary sources, documentation projects, and demographics about American slavery.

The African-American Migration Experience

<http://www.inmotionaame.org/home.cfm>

Links to information and primary sources about such topics as “The Transatlantic Slave Trade,” “Runaway Journeys,” and “The Domestic Slave Trade.”

Teacher Tidbytes

<http://www.teachertidbytes.com/web_resources/american_history.html>

Portal containing links to American history lesson plans, tips for teaching, and primary sources.

Yale Slavery and Abolition Portal

<http://slavery.yale.edu>

A collection of links and digital databases concerning the topics of slavery and abolition.

***Links, Resources, and Videos on Demand***

Digital History

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu>

An online textbook, primary source documents, multimedia resources, timeline, guides, and online exhibition.

Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

<http://gilderlehrman.org/teachers/index.html>

A variety of American history resources for teachers and students.

National Park Service—The Civil War: 150 Years

<http://www.nps.gov/civilwar150>

The National Park Service’s commemoration of the Civil War’s sesquicentennial, including a link to the parks addressing the issue of slavery.

National Park Service—Aboard the Underground Railroad

<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/travel/underground>

The National Park Service’s sites dedicated to the Underground Railroad, including introductory passages on the slave trade, antislavery activities, and the Civil War.

Underground Railroad Experience—City College of New York

<http://www.ccny.cuny.edu/undergroundrailroadexperience/index_flash.html>

A collection of routes, stories (primary sources), themes, and recent discoveries/news about the Underground Railroad.

Underground Railroad in New York—New York History Net

<http://www.nyhistory.com/ugrr>

Information pertaining to the routes, people, and places that were integral for the Underground Railroad in New York State.

Abolitionism in America—Cornell University

<http://rmc.library.cornell.edu/abolitionism/spread_word.htm>

Presents passages and primary sources that seek to uncover the “intellectual, moral, and political struggle to achieve freedom for all Americans” during the nineteenth century.

America’s Library

<http://www.americaslibrary.gov>

Library of Congress site for kids, containing information about U.S. history.

U.S. National Slavery Museum

<http://www.usnationalslaverymuseum.org>

The Museum’s website has links to art about American slavery.

Teaching American History (National Endowment for the Humanities)—The Civil War

<http://www.teachingamericanhistory.org/neh/interactives/civilwar/lesson1>

Excellent maps and information on slavery, free Blacks, immigration, railroads, and cotton production, among other relevant information about the antebellum era.

Freedmen and Southern Society Project

<http://www.history.umd.edu/Freedmen/index.html>

Includes documents and a timeline of emancipation beginning with 1860.

Territorial Kansas Online

<http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/~imlskto/cgi-bin/index.php>

An informative website with primary sources, photographs, and timelines about Territorial Kansas, covering the years 1854 to 1861.

Quakers & Slavery: Underground Railroad

<http://trilogy.brynmawr.edu/speccoll/quakersandslavery/commentary/organizations/underground_railroad.php>

An excellent overview of Quakers and their views on slavery, equality, and approaches to abolitionism.

“Scartoons: Racial Satire and the Civil War,” Civil War Cartoons, University of Virginia

<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~cap/scartoons/cartoons.html>

Interesting articles and documents about the role visual materials played in influencing opinions on race before, during, and after the Civil War.

The Geography of Slavery in Virginia

<http://www2.vcdh.virginia.edu/gos>

Search for slave/fugitive slave advertisements, newspapers, essays and profiles of prominent Virginians.

Children and Youth in History—Children in the Slave Trade

<http://chnm.gmu.edu/cyh/teaching-modules/141>

Information and primary sources about what life was like for children experiencing the slave trade.

An African Timeline—African Slave Trade & European Imperialism

<http://web.cocc.edu/cagatucci/classes/hum211/timelines/htimeline3.htm>

An in-depth timeline, including links, covering the history of the African slave trade.

The History Place Presents: Abraham Lincoln

<http://www.historyplace.com/lincoln/index.html>

An in-depth timeline covering the life of Abraham Lincoln.

The Valley of the Shadow: Two Communities in the American Civil War

<http://valley.lib.virginia.edu/>

Contains information about how the war impacted two communities in the Shenandoah Valley—one in the North, the other in the South—providing primary sources, further references, images, and battle maps.

***Primary Source Documents***

American Memory from the Library of Congress

[htttp://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html)

Access to written and spoken word, sound recordings, still and moving images, prints, maps, and more documenting the American experience.

Our Documents

<http://www.ourdocuments.gov>

Explores 100 milestone documents in American history, including 18 relevant to slavery and the Civil War. The site also includes tools for teachers.

African American Perspectives

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/aap/aaphome.html>

Searchable documents from the Daniel A.P. Murray Pamphlet Collection, presenting a range of African American history and intellectual thought from 1818-1907. It also includes a timeline of African American history.

Avalon Project: 19th Century Documents

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/subject_menus/19th.asp>

Collection of 19th century documents, many of which relate to slavery and abolition.

Eyewitness to the 19th Century

<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/19frm.htm>

Letters and primary source documents from the 19th century.

Documenting the American South, University of North Carolina

<http://docsouth.unc.edu/index.html>

A digital publishing archive providing links to texts, images, and audio files related to southern history, literature and culture.

American Slave Narratives

<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~hyper/wpa/wpahome.html>

The Works Progress Administration’s famous interviews with formerly enslaved African Americans.

Digital Library of American Slavery, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

<http://library.uncg.edu/slavery>

A searchable database of primary sources related to American slavery and abolition.

Slavery & Abolition in the U.S.

<http://deila.dickinson.edu/slaveryandabolition>

Contains books and other documents about slavery and abolition in the U.S. during the 1800s.

Harriet Jacobs: Selected Writings and Correspondence

<http://www.yale.edu/glc/harriet/docs.htm>

Important documents pertaining to Harriet Jacobs, including the advertisement for her capture, important letters, and reviews for her autobiography *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*

Slaves and the Courts, 1740-1860

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/sthtml/sthome.html>

A searchable database of primary sources regarding important court cases in which slavery and African Americans were involved.

The Atlantic Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Americas

<http://hitchcock.itc.virginia.edu/Slavery/search.html>

One of the best sources for images (e.g. maps, broadsides, runaway posters, etc.) on the Web.

Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database

<http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces>

Contains information on almost 35,000 slaving voyages, providing researchers, students and the general public access to information about the slave trade in North America, Africa, the Caribbean, and Europe.

American Slavery Debate in the Context of Atlantic History, 1770-1865

<http://atlanticslaverydebate.berkeley.edu>

Over three hundred primary source documents cover three topics: “British Antislavery Influence, 1770-1865,” “Black Emigration Movements—Foreign Support and Opposition, 1787-1865,” and “Revolution and Abolition in Haiti, 1791-1865.”

Beyond Face Value: Depictions of Slavery in Confederate Currency

<http://www.lib.lsu.edu/cwc/BeyondFaceValue/beyondfacevalue.htm>

Contains essays on and pictures of Southern currency depicting slavery, providing an interesting perspective on how southerners saw the institution.

The Face of Slavery & Other African American Photographs

<http://photographymuseum.org/faceof.html>

A photo gallery depicting life for enslaved African Americans, free Blacks, and newly emancipated individuals.

**II. BOOKS**

***Non-fiction for Students***

*The Story of Slavery* (2008). Sarah Courtauld. Grade level 3-6. A concise examination of American slavery.

*Slavery: Real People and Their Stories of Enslavement* (2009). DK Publishing. Grade level 5-9. A comprehensive introduction to the topic of slavery.

*Daily Life on a Southern Plantation, 1853* (2000). Paul Erickson. Grade level 3-5. This book examines life on a southern plantation, using a current historic site in Louisiana as a model for photographs of plantation life and descriptions of historic figures.

*5,000 Miles to Freedom: Ellen and William Craft’s Flight from Slavery* (2006). Judith Bloom Fradin and Dennis Fradin. Grade level 6-9. An exciting escape adventure about two slaves, a husband and his wife, a light-skinned African American, who escape from slavery in the South.

*Stolen into Slavery: The True Story of Solomon Northup, Free Black Man* (2011). Judith Bloom Fradin and Dennis Fradin. Grade level 6-9. The story of a free Black man who is kidnapped in the North and taken into slavery in the South.

*Many Thousand Gone: African Americans from Slavery to Freedom* (2002). Virginia Hamilton, Leo Dillon and Diane Dillon. Grade level 4-9. Covers the experience of enslaved African Americans, from the earliest slave ships through the 1865 ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

*Fighters Against American Slavery* (1999). Stephen R. Lilley. Grade level 6-10. Highlights the careers of leading abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Nat Turner, and John Brown.

*Rebels Against Slavery: The Story of American Slave Revolts* (1996). Patricia McKissack and Fred McKissack. Grade level 6-10. The stories of those, like Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Cato and Gabriel Prosser, who rose up against those who enslaved them.

*Harriet Tubman: Conductor on the Underground Railroad* (1995). Ann Petry. Grade level 5-10. This classic biography covers the life and times of the most famous individual associated with the Underground Railroad.

*Freedom Struggle: The Anti-Slavery Movement in America, 1830-1865* (2005). Grade level 4-8. Ann Rossi. A brief look at the individuals who fought to rid the United States of slavery.

*Slavery in America* (2007). Dorothy Schneider and Carl J. Schneider. Grade level 6-12. An in-depth overview of American slavery, complete with four appendices filled with maps, tables, biographies, and excerpts from other publications.

***Fiction for Students***

*North by Night: A Story of the Underground Railroad* (2000). Katherine Ayres. Grade level 5-9. The story of Lucinda Spencer, a 16-year old girl from Ohio who decides to help enslaved African Americans escape to freedom.

*Freedom Crossing* (1991). Margaret Goff Clark. Grade level 5-8. A young northern girl learns that her family has strong ties to the Underground Railroad—and she does not like it!

*Bull Run* (1995). Paul Fleischman. Grade level 3-6. The author looks at sixteen distinct individuals—including an enslaved African American—and their views of the events leading to the Civil War’s first battle.

*The Slave Dancer* (1973). Paula Fox. Grade level 3-6. Newberry Award-winning tale about Jesse, a 13-year-old white boy who’s snatched from the docks of New Orleans to play the fife so enslaved African Americans who were captured would dance to keep their muscles strong.

*Stonewall* (1979). Jean Fritz. Grade level 6-10. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was one of the South’s most courageous generals. This piece of historical fiction uncovers his genius and his peculiarities, but also uncovers what life was like in the Antebellum South.

*Henry’s Freedom Box* (2007). Ellen Levine and Kadir Nelson. Grade level 2-5. Tells the story of Henry “Box” Brown’s escape from slavery after he’s torn from his mother as a child.

*I, Dred Scott: A Fictional Slave Narrative Based on the Life and Legal Precedent of Dred Scott* (2005). Sheila P. Moses. A short piece of historical fiction tracing the events of the famous 11-year court case.

*Nightjohn* (1995). Gary Paulsen. Grade level 5-10. Narrator Sarny, a twelve-year old girl, tells us what life under the “peculiar institution” was like in the 1850s.

*Across the Wide River* (2004). Stephanie Reed. Grade level 6-10. Based on an actual family living from 1787 to 1865, this story uncovers the struggle for freedom and one family’s role in the Underground Railroad.

*Friend on Freedom River* (2005). Gloria Whelan. Grade level 3-6. A story about a white boy’s courageous attempt to row an enslaved African American seeking freedom to Canada.

***General Non-Fiction/Non-fiction for Teachers***

*The Most Famous Man in America: The Biography of Henry Ward Beecher* (2006). Debby Applegate. A biography of the 19th century minister, intellectual, and abolitionist.

*Generations of Captivity: A History of African-American Slaves* (2004). Ira Berlin. An examination of life across place and time for enslaved African Americans, alternating between locales in the North and South, from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries.

*Bound for Canaan: The Epic Story of the Underground Railroad, America’s First Civil Rights Movement* (2006). Fergus M. Bordewich. Focuses on the lives and memories of people involved in the Underground Railroad through letters, autobiographies, tax records and narratives from enslaved African Americans.

*Harriet Tubman: The Road to Freedom* (2005). Catherine Clinton. A readable biography that seeks to recreate the life of one of the most influential and misunderstood women of the nineteenth century.

*My Bondage and My Freedom*. Frederick Douglass. The most famous abolitionist recounts his experiences in slavery and his escape to the North. Available as an E-text from the University of Virginia at <http://etext.virginia.edu/toc/modeng/public/DouMybo.html>.

*Atlas of the Transatlantic Slave Trade* (2010). David Eltis and David Richardson. A comprehensive volume of slave historiography, including maps, charts, and primary source documents.

*The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery* (2010). Eric Foner. A Pulitzer Prize-winning examination of Lincoln’s evolution on the issue of slavery in American society.

*The Trials of Anthony Burns: Freedom and Slavery in Emerson’s Boston* (1999). Albert J. von Frank. An insightful look into one of the most famous fugitive slave cases, successfully capturing the dynamic and discussion between slave catchers and abolitionists in an antislavery stronghold.

*Runaway Slaves: Rebels on the Plantation* (2000). John Hope Franklin and Loren Schweninger. A detailed account of enslaved African Americans who escaped from their masters during the Antebellum era.

*The Liberty Line: The Legend of the Underground Railroad* (1996). Larry Gara. Tackles head-on the myth that the Underground Railroad was a cohesive, structured system.

*The Classic Slave Narratives: The Life of Olaudah Equiano, The History of Mary Prince, Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (2002). Henry Louis Gates Jr., ed. A collection of narratives, examining life as an enslaved African American in different eras of American history.

*Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made* (1972). Eugene Genovese. The classic that examines how enslaved African Americans created and maintained a distinct culture on southern plantations.

*Beyond the River: The Untold Story of the Heroes of the Underground Railroad* (2004). Ann Hagedorn. A captivating look at Ripley, Ohio, a town near the Kentucky border that served as a gateway for freedom seekers, and John Rankin, one of the most active “conductors” of the Underground Railroad.

*Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (1861). Harriet Jacobs. Originally published in 1861, Jacobs’s narrative recounts her experience on a brutal North Carolina plantation.

*Soul by Soul: Life Inside the Antebellum Slave Market* (2001). Walter Johnson. A look at the New Orleans slave market, a place where many African Americans were shipped to be sold in the Deep South.

*Fugitive Justice: Runaways, Rescuers, and Slavery on Trial* (2010). Steven Lubet. Examines three of the most important legal cases following the enactment of the controversial Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, effectively capturing the passion and desperation of those fleeing slavery.

*Sojourner Truth: A Life, a Symbol* (1996). Nell Irvin Painter. The definitive biography of the famous formerly enslaved African American and abolitionist.

*His Promised Land: The Autobiography of John P. Parker, Former Slave and Conductor on the Underground Railroad* (1998). John Parker, Stanley Stuart Sprague (editor). An oral history, recorded in the 1880s, of John Parker.

*The Impending Crisis, 1848-1861*. David Potter, Don E. Fehrenbacher (editor). The seminal work covering the years from the end of the Mexican-American War to Fort Sumter.

*John Brown, Abolitionist: The Man Who Killed Slavery, Sparked the Civil War, and Seeded Civil Rights* (2005). David S. Reynolds. A fascinating—and controversial—look at the most radical abolitionist of the Antebellum period.

*Frontiers of Freedom: Cincinnati’s Black Community, 1802-1868* (2005). Nikki Taylor. An intriguing look at one African American community’s development in the Antebellum North.

*Antislavery Political Writings, 1833-1860* (2003). C. Bradley Thompson (editor). A collection of writings from various strains of the antislavery movement, including William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln.

*Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery* (1993). John Michael Vlach. This book vividly portrays housing for enslaved African Americans.

*Ar’n’t I a Woman? Female Slaves in the Plantation South* (1985). Deborah Gray White. Challenges the “Mammy” myth and provides a richer, more nuanced portrait of African American women in the Antebellum South.

***General Fiction/Fiction for Teachers***

*Cloudsplitter* (1999). Russell Banks. A piece of historical fiction, narrated by Owen Brown, the last surviving son of John Brown, the infamous abolitionist martyr, about the political and social landscape in the years before the Civil War.

*Kindred* (2004). Octavia Butler. A young African American woman, Dana, living in 1976, is transported back in time to save Rufus, a white boy who she learns was a part of the family that owned her own ancestors.

*Middle Passage* (1998). Charles Johnson. The story of Rutherford Calhoun, a newly freed Illinois man in New Orleans, who sneaks aboard a ship, not knowing he’s headed for Africa on a slave clipper.

*The Known World* (2003). Edward P. Jones. A Pulitzer Prize-winning novel set twenty years before the Civil War in Manchester County, Virginia.

*Song Yet Sung* (2008). James McBride. A captivating tale of a freedom seeker, Liz, and the slave catcher determined to find her.

*Beloved* (1987). Toni Morrison. Set several years after the Civil War, this novel explores Sethe and her attempt to escape from the horrors of the past.

*Wench* (2011). Dolen Perkins-Valdez. Set in pre-Civil War Ohio, this story chronicles the experiences of four enslaved African American women who meet as they travel north as their masters’ mistresses.

*Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1852). Harriet Beecher Stowe. A novel about Tom, an enslaved African American man, as he encounters hardship and suffering as chattel.

*A Million Nightingales* (2006). Susan Straight. A complex novel set on post-Louisiana Purchase plantations exploring the relationships between masters and their mistresses.

*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884). Mark Twain. The American classic about Huck’s adventure down the Mississippi River with a freedom seeker named Jim.

*Dessa Rose: A Novel* (1999). Sherley A. Williams. A suspenseful tale of Dessa Rose, a freedom seeker, and a white woman who harbors runaways on her farm.

**III. FILMS & TELEVISION PROGRAMS**

**Films**

*Amistad*. Steven Spielberg, 1997. 155 min, R. A star-studded film about the famous slave ship insurrection and the ensuing U.S. Supreme Court trial for the release of captured Africans.

*Andersonville: The Great Untold Story of the Civil War*. John Frankenheimer, 1996. 167 minutes, Not Rated (NR). Recounts the trials and tribulations of Union soldiers imprisoned at the most notorious Confederate prisoner-of-war camp.

*Cold Mountain*. Anthony Minghella, 2003. 154 min, R. Adapted from Charles Frazier’s novel, this film focuses on life on the Confederate home-front, portraying the difficulties that women faced as the men marched off to war.

*Gangs of New York.* Martin Scorsese, 2002. 167 min, R. Set in Antebellum and Civil War Five Points New York City, Scorsese’s period piece shows the animosity between Protestant Natives and Irish Catholics/immigrants.

*Gettysburg*. Ronald F. Maxwell, 1993. 261 minutes, PG. The story of the Battle of Gettysburg, highlighting the experiences of General James Longstreet and Colonel Joshua Chamberlain. Adapted from Michael Shaara’s novel *The Killer Angels*.

*Glory*. Edward Zwick, 1989. 122 minutes, R. This award-winning film recounts the story of the Massachusetts 54th Volunteer Infantry, an all-black unit that won praise for its heroics during the war.

*Gods and Generals*. Ronald F. Maxwell, 2003. 219 minutes, PG-13. A prequel to Gettysburg, the film traces the early years of the war, with particular attention to the rise of John “Stonewall” Jackson. Adapted from Jeffrey Shaara’s novel of the same title.

*The Red Badge of Courage*. John Huston, 1951. 69 minutes, Not Rated (NR). Retells Stephen Crane’s famous novel of a young Union recruit who goes back and forth between wanting to fight and doubting his own courage.

*Ride With the Devil*. Ang Lee, 1999. 138 minutes, R. A story of Missouri during the Civil War, depicting the violence of guerilla warfare that pitted neighbor against neighbor.

*Shenandoah*. Andrew V. McLaglen, 1965. 105 minutes, Not Rated (NR). James Stewart stars as a Virginian who wants no part in the Civil War until his son is abducted by Union soldiers.

**Television Programs**

*Ironclads.* Made-for-TV movie, 1991. Recounts the most famous naval battle of the Civil War—the confrontation between the USS *Monitor* and the CSS *Virginia* (formerly the USS *Merrimack*).

*Roots*. Miniseries, 1977. The acclaimed miniseries, it covers several generations of African Americans, starting with a captured and then enslaved African and ending with a freed man who battles against racism in the post-bellum South.

*Solomon Northup’s Odyssey,*1984. A made-for-TV movie based on Solomon Northup’s *Twelve Years a Slave* (1853). It was originally released with the title *Half Free, Half Slave*.

**IV. PBS PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES**

*Abraham and Mary Lincoln: A House Divided (2005)*

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/lincolns>

A companion website to the documentary, complete with information about the time of the Lincolns.

*Africans in America: America’s Journey Through Slavery* (2000)

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>

America’s journey from enslaving Africans through emancipation, presented in four parts.

*The American President (2000)*

[*http://www.pbs.org/wnet/amerpres*](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/amerpres)

Profiles all of the presidents of the U.S., including those instrumental to the institution of slavery.

*The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln (2009)*

[*http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/assassination*](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/assassination)

A heart-racing account of the plan to murder Lincoln, Seward and Johnson and the race to find the conspirators.

*The Civil War: A Film by Ken Burns* (1990).

<http://www.pbs.org/civilwar>

An in-depth examination of the events of the American Civil War (1861-1865).

*Freedom: A History of US*

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/historyofus>

Parts 5, 6, and 7 explore the issues of slavery, freedom, and emancipation.

*God in America* (2010)

<http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica>

Part 3 explores religion in the years before the Civil War and provides an in-depth look at how the war affected Lincoln’s views on religion/spirituality.

*History Detectives (Various)*

<http://www.pbs.org/opb/historydetectives>

Episodes deal with different topics throughout history, including slavery and the Civil War.

*John Brown’s Holy War* (2005)

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/brown>

An extraordinary look at a radical abolitionist and how his violent crusade sparked the Civil War.

*Reconstruction: The Second Civil War* (2005)

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/reconstruction>

Focuses on the turbulent period of Reconstruction (1863-1877), with particular attention paid to the plight of emancipated enslaved African Americans.

*Robert E. Lee* (2010)

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/films/lee>

A fascinating examination of one of the most famous Americans, including his ownership of enslaved African Americans.

*Slavery and the Making of America* (2005)

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/slavery>

A landmark, four-part documentary that looks at the role slavery had in the nation’s early years.

*Walt Whitman (2008)*

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/whitman>

A biographical look at the famous poet, including his volunteering as a nurse during the Civil War.

*War Letters* (2005)

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/warletters>

Personal correspondence from soldiers in wars, including the Mexican-American and Civil Wars.

*The West* (1996)

<http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest>

The first half of the film wonderfully portrays America’s march westward, including the controversy surrounding slavery’s expansion to the West.