

Georgia Performance Standards fulfilled by The Mighty Eighth Museum Tour

Social Studies Map and Globe Skills and Information Processing Skills are applied and improved in a mastery level for all grades below.

Fifth grade:

SS5E1-The student will use the basic economic concepts of trade, opportunity cost, specialization, voluntary exchange, productivity, and price incentives to illustrate historical events.

SS5E2-The student will describe the function of the three major institutions in the U.S. economy in each era of United States history.

SS5H6-The student will explain the reasons for America's involvement in World War II.

SS5G2-The student will explain the reasons for the spatial patterns of economic activities.

SS5E3-The student will describe how consumers and businesses interact in the United States economy across time.

Eighth Grade:

SS8H9-The student will describe the impact of World War II on Georgia's development economically, socially and politically.

SS8G1-The student will describe Georgia with regard to physical features and location.

SS8G2- The student will explain how the Interstate Highway System, Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport, Georgia's deep water ports and the railroads help drive the state's economy.

SS8E1- The student will give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Georgia in different historical periods.

SS8RC1-Students will enhance reading in all curriculum areas by:

- a. Reading in all Curriculum areas
- b. Discussing books
- c. Building vocabulary knowledge
- d. Establishing context

High School-

United States History:

SSUSH19-The student will identify the origins, major developments, and the domestic impact of World War II, especially the growth of the Federal Government.

SSUSH16-The student will identify key developments in the aftermath of WWI.

SSUSH20-The student will analyze the domestic and international impact of the Cold War on the United States.

SSUSRC1-Students will enhance reading in all curriculum areas by:

- a. Reading in all Curriculum areas
- b. Discussing books
- c. Building vocabulary knowledge
- d. Establishing context

World History:

SSWH16-The student will demonstrate an understanding of long-term causes of World War I and its global impact.

SSWH17-The student will be able to identify the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II.

SSWH18-The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic, and social impact of World War II.

SSWHRC1-Students will enhance reading in all curriculum areas by:

- a. Reading in all Curriculum areas
- b. Discussing books
- c. Building vocabulary knowledge
- d. Establishing context

American Government/Civics:

SSCG3-The student will demonstrate knowledge of the United States Constitution.

SSCG12-The student will analyze the various roles played by the President of the United States; include Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, chief executive, chief agenda setter, representative of the nation, chief of state, foreign policy leader and party leader.

SSCG19-The student will compare and contrast governments that are unitary, confederal, and federal; autocratic, oligarchic and democratic; and presidential and parliamentary.

SSCG20-The student will describe the tools used to carry out United States foreign policy (diplomacy; economic, military, and humanitarian aid; treaties; sanctions and military intervention).

SSCGRC1-Students will enhance reading in all curriculum areas by:

- a. Reading in all Curriculum areas
- b. Discussing books
- c. Building vocabulary knowledge
- d. Establishing context

World Geography:

SSWG1-The student will explain the physical aspects of geography.

SSWG2-The student will explain the cultural aspects of geography.

SSWG6-The student will describe the interaction of physical and human systems that have shaped contemporary Europe.

SSWGRC1-Students will enhance reading in all curriculum areas by:

- a. Reading in all Curriculum areas
- b. Discussing books
- c. Building vocabulary knowledge
- d. Establishing context

Economics:

SSEF1-The student will explain why limited productive resources and unlimited wants result in scarcity, opportunity costs, and tradeoffs for individuals, businesses, and governments.

SSEF5-The student will describe the roles of government in a market economy.

SSEF6-The student will explain how productivity, economic growth, and future standards of living are influenced by investment in factories, machinery, new technology, and the health, education and training of people.

EXPLORING THE EXHIBITS: THE HERITAGE OF VALUES TOUR

- **Prelude to War (#1):** World War I left Europe exhausted and the people jaded and apathetic. Even the victors, France and England, were on the verge of economic ruin after the war, while defeated Germany suffered immensely. During the 1920s the National Socialist (Nazi) Party exploited the situation with bitter, often violent campaigning, finally coming to power when Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor on January 30, 1933. The German government quickly rearmed: army, navy and a new air force, all in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles restricting German armed forces. German military expansion rapidly added Austria (March 1938) and the German-inhabited area of Czechoslovakia (September 1938). Finally, on September 1, 1939, Hitler attacked Poland. World War II began as France and Britain tried to aid Poland. Poland was defeated within four weeks and divided between Germany and the Soviet Union. In the spring of 1940, Germany conquered Denmark and Norway and then turned on France, Belgium, and Holland, defeating them with equal success.
- **Battle of Britain (#2):** Britain fought on alone mounting a successful air defense against German bombers and submarines. Britain's valiant efforts are portrayed through artifacts, photographs, and original film footage.
- **The Darkest Hour (#3):** In the fall of 1940, Hitler turned eastward, defeated Yugoslavia and Greece, and then attacked the Soviet Union. At this time he began implementing his plans for the Holocaust. Meanwhile, the Japanese continued their expansionist policy in the Pacific, culminating in the December 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor. This event galvanized American opinion and brought the United States into the conflict.
- **The Mission Experience (#4):** In this unique three part multi-media exhibit, with the guidance of volunteer military veterans, students attend a pre-flight briefing, view flight line preparations, and experience a virtual B-17 mission over Germany in the special effects theater.
- **The History of the Eighth (#5):** These exhibits explore the history of the Eighth Fighter Command, the life of American servicemen in Britain, and key missions of the Eighth.
- **Combat Rotunda (#7):** Here you will find the Museum's collection of World War II aircraft, Flight of Discovery interactive exhibit, and exhibits on subjects from African Americans in Aviation to Photo Reconnaissance. This area includes a PT-17 Stearman and a P-51 Mustang. Our newest addition, a B-17 Flying Fortress is currently being restored while on display. The top turret of a B-17 bomber and a

cutaway of a fuselage section (#9) allow visitors to see the conditions and weapons of a waist gunner in the Eighth Air Force.

- **Escape and Evasion House (#9):** Thousands of European civilians risked their lives to protect downed Allied servicemen. Hear the stories of these civilians and of the Americans they helped save. No exact numbers are known, but some 6,000 Allied airmen evaded German captivity after being shot down over enemy territory.
- **Prisoner of War (#11):** The struggles of airmen in a Stalag-Luft camp are explained through a life-size diorama, videos, and photographs with text. The average prisoner of war faced the cold, the lack of adequate food and enforced inactivity with a determination to survive the ordeal. Some even attempted to escape. Digging secret tunnels, making fake identity papers and uniforms occupied groups of prisoners. At the risk of severe penalty, many prisoners tried to escape, some forfeiting their lives in the process. Some 28,000 Eighth Air Force airmen ended up as prisoners of war.
- **Honoring the Eighth (#10):** The Honoring the Eighth Gallery teaches students character traits from the example of actual experiences of Eighth Air Force Veterans on special Character Education panels. These panels are in addition to hundreds of artifacts from World War II, including an actual B-17 nose section decorated with original nose art.
- **The Lights Come on Again (#12):** World War II ended in 1945 with allied victory first in Europe over Germany on May 8 and then in the Pacific against Japan on September 2. The climatic end is explored in this gallery.
- **Post World War II (#14):** The Eighth continued to serve valiantly following World War II. Artifacts in this area include a B-52 vertical stabilizer (top half), a Quail Decoy Missile and a MIG 21 cockpit section. Through photographs, artifacts and two videos, the essential role that the Eighth played in the major conflicts of the twentieth century is revealed.

Project/Activity and Informational Books (Available in the Gift Shop and through the Museum on-line store)

Bell-Rehwooldt, Sheri, *Great World War II Projects*. White River Junction, Vermont: Nomad Press, 2006

Panchyk, Richard, *World War II for Kids*. Chicago, Illinois: Chicago Review Press, Inc., 2002

(\$1 in gift shop) *Honoring the American Past: The Stories of America's World War II Veterans*. Upper

Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc: Prentice Hall, 2003

Miller, Donald, *Masters of the Air: America's Bomber Boys Who Fought The Air War Against Nazi Germany*. New York, New York: Simon and Schuster, 2006