NHDC 2016 Topics

Aurora History:

- Fitzsimons Army Hospital was constructed as a treatment facility for tuberculosis. Research medical technology in regards to military encounters.

- Lowry Air Force Base trained soldiers in aerial photography. Research the use of military photography and how it affected encounters with and exploration of other countries

- Look at public transportation in relation to the development of suburban America

- Aurora newspapers 1909-present

- Information on Stanley Aviation

- Oral histories on farming and ranching in Aurora

- Access to interviewees for information on aerial photography and other information on Aurora

- Histories, booklets, newspapers, etc. on Fitzsimons and Lowry AFB.

Boulder History Museum:

1. Migration and exchange of technologies to treat TB: As healthy living draws people to Boulder today, beginning in the 1890s the mountain air drew those struggling to breathe from tuberculosis to the Boulder Sanitarium. The Carnegie Branch of the Boulder Public Library has resources and images of the Boulder Sanitarium.

2. Exploring Colorado peaks: 14,000 is a number that commands respect in Colorado, as people strive to summit the great peaks. What drives this exploration of altitude and when did it transform from practical to pleasurable exploration?

3. Space exploration by Ball Aerospace and the University of Colorado: Since the mid-Forties, CU's Aerospace Engineering Department has had a prominent role in the exploration of outer space, making significant contributions in rocket and satellite design and scientific experimentation, and providing many graduates to the astronaut corps. Similarly, since the mid-Fifties, Boulder's Ball Aerospace has been a leader in design, development and manufacture of innovative aerospace systems. Both CU and Ball have extensive digital educational resources and videos.
4. Exploration of consciousness at Naropa: Boulder's Naropa University is an uncommon learning center, one of the very few accredited, Buddhist academic institution. Although it provides for the exploration of many non-traditional subjects (i.e., "disembodied poetics"), it has long focused on the exploration of human consciousness. "In drawing knowledge and insight from both cognitive neuroscience and contemplative traditions such as Buddhist meditation, [Naropa's] Consciousness Lab provides a unique synergy between modern psychological science and ancient contemplative approaches to understanding mind and spirit." Naropa archives offer extensive documents, and audio and visual recordings.

5. Boulder's hippies and straights encounter each other: From the mid- to late-Sixties through at least the mid-Seventies, two cultures in Boulder encountered each other in ways that ranged from bemusement to riots. Boulder became nationally and internationally known throughout the hippie counterculture, and as many travelled or moved there, confrontations with the straight "natives" ensued. Carnegie Library and CU's Norlin library have extensive newspaper accounts and collections of counterculture publications, and many "survivors" of the encounters remain in town.

6. Cultural exchange -- Boulder Sister Cities: President Dwight D. Eisenhower created Sister Cities International at the 1956 White House conference on citizen diplomacy as an organization from which peace and international partnerships could grow organically out of the respect and understanding birthed from personal connections. The organization provided a venue to form direct, non-political bonds with people who have had vastly different experiences in life. The Boulder Sister City program follows this ideology and supports dialogue and cultural appreciation in conjunction with seven cities or regions: Dushanbe, Tajikistan; Jalapa, Nicaragua; Kisumu, Kenya; Lhasa, Tibet; Mante, Mexico; Yamagata, Japan and Yateras, Cuba. Opportunities to interview members of Sister Cities Committees are abundant.

**Buffalo Bill Museum and Grave:**

Some Western history topics are nearly self-evident, like the encounters between the Indians and westward movement, from the explorers to the settlers. So the Indian Wars are a natural with this topic.

More subtle perhaps would be the process of exploration, encounters and exchange which 19th and 20th immigrants went through (and continue to go through) everywhere in the United States. We have very good examples in Colorado, from the Swedes along the northern front range to the Italians in Pueblo to the Germans from Russia in Weld County.
A few topics with which Buffalo Bill is intimately involved:

**Clash of Cultures:** Indian Wars on the Great Plains - The clash of the Great Plains Indian cultures with the westward moving “European” cultures were not only violent encounters but also times of exchange. This began from the moment of exploration.

**Wild West Shows:** Encounters and Exchange – The medium of the wild west show provided the American Indians with an opportunity to both preserve and present their culture. It also provided opportunities for cultural exchange here in the US and in Europe. Europeans copied aspects of Indian culture (Indian and cowboy clubs continue there today) while the Indians copied aspects of European culture, even learning languages like German and French.

**Center of The American West:**
- Japanese Internment at Amache*
- Ancestral Puebloans at Mesa Verde*
- Trade in Transition at Bent’s Fort*
- Homesteading on the Arid Plains at Keota*
- Lincoln Hills and Civil Rights in Colorado
- The Ludlow Massacre

Additionally, here are a few topics specialties of CAW research staff:

- Rocky Mountain National Park (Sam Bock)
- Jean Baptiste Charbonneau - Sacajawea's son and a much more interesting angle to take on the Lewis & Clark expedition (Sam Bock)
- Sand Creek Massacre (Brooke Neely)
- Oil Shale - different from what's involved in fracking, oil shale was a bid deal in Colorado the 1920s, 1970s/80s, and the late 2000s (Jason Hanson)

**Forney Museum of Transportation**

Developments in transportation aided in the exploration and expansion of the United States to the West. This occurred in different forms throughout the history of the United States.

- Covered Wagons allowed groups and families to move west and create homesteads. During this time, there were many encounters between pioneers and settlers and Native Americans. Explore the ways in which the covered wagon contributed to the encounters and exchanges between these two groups.

- The Oregon Trail was a famous route that many families and individuals travelled to settle in the west and utilize the land available. Explore the development of the Oregon Trail, the people who used it, types of transportation they used to travel along the trail and/or the importance of the Oregon Trail in the greater history of both Westward Exploration and Expansion, encounters and exchanges between settlers and native
River exploration allowed early western explorers to chart the Western landscape and often led to encounters with native populations. Explore the importance of river travel in American exploration. This could focus on famous explorers including Lewis and Clark or John Wesley Powell, among others.

The development of the steam engine allowed for the creation of both steam powered boats and the development of Railroads. The building of the transcontinental railroad was one of the most important undertakings in 19th century America. This venture required the use of large amounts of labor, mostly from immigrant communities. Explore the use encounters and exchanges between immigrant communities while building the transcontinental railroad.

Amelia Earhart was an aviation pioneer and prominent woman in history. Her historic flights took her around the world and allowed her to meet with many people in many countries and cultures. Explore her role as an explorer and as a woman who travelled around the world encountering many different cultures.

**Molly Brown Museum**

Margaret’s Travels in Asia-writing about these cultures, including caste system.
Carnival of Nations-Denver event featuring different nations
Ludlow-Margaret working with miners in Ludlow with miners after the massacre
Margaret’s work with various different groups including miners, suffragettes, The French, WWI Soldiers, Juveniles, Politics, and travels across the world.

**Sangre de Cristo:**

Mexican Land Grants and the San Luis Valley
Communities of Support: Rural towns during the depression
*Acequias* and the role of *mayordomos*
Native exploration and resettlement of tribal lands
Pioneers of Color...people who built the communities and infrastructure of Colorado and the West.
Trail and rails of Colorado and the West.
Water, the history of the watershed that is Colorado and how it contributed to the development of the West.
Mining and labor organizing in Colorado

Exploration and Entradas: Fray Francisco Atanacio Dominguez and Fray Francisco Velez de Escalante exploration of southern Colorado, Diego de Vargas entrada into the San Luis Valley, the De Anza Expedition in search of Cuerno Verde
Struggle over Land and Water: Celedonio Mondragon and the SPMDTU movement, Crecencio Valdez and son Seledon Valdez and the Conejos Land Grant documentation issues, La Sierra litigation for rights of usage, water issues with AWDI, Rio Grande Compact, Water Districts.

Arts and Artists: *Penitente* Movement and *Santero* Art (Rubel Jaramillo), Wool arts and weaving (Eppie Archuleta)

Political leaders from the SLV: Jose Victor Garcia and Jesus M. Barela (the SLV's first two territorial representatives to the Colorado Territorial Assembly 1861), Governor William "Billy" Adams (raised west of La Jara and namesake of Adams State University), Colorado U.S. Senator and Secretary of the Department of the Interior Kenneth Salazar, Colorado U.S. Representative John Salazar

Religion and spirituality from Native Americans to Hispanic settlers
Cryptic Jewish bloodlines

**Stephen H. Hart Library & Research Center at History Colorado:**

Settlers in Colorado during and after the gold rush (1860-1900)
Exploration and archaeology at Mesa Verde (the Wetherill brothers)
Bent's Fort
William Henry Jackson photographs
Fremont expedition
Col. John Leonard "Jack" Swigert (space exploration)
Colorado Mountain Club and Holmes' diary of the first ascent of Mt. of the Holy Cross
Other possibilities may be the blending of disparate cultures in Colorado, especially in places like the San Luis Valley
Banking or financial history in Denver, particularly around the 1893 silver crash

**Teaching with Primary Sources:**

Exhibits:
Columbus Voyage - [http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/1492](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/1492)
British-American Relations - [http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/british](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/british)
Lewis and Clark - [http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/lewisandclark](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/lewisandclark)

Primary Source Sets:
Assimilation through Education -
Hispanic Exploration -
Understanding the Cosmos -
Westward Expansion -
http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/westward

Other:
Exploration and Explorers -
http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/exploration/students.html
Lewis and Clark -
http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/lewisandclark
Women Pioneers -
http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/women-pioneers
Maps and Mapmakers -
http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/activities/maps

**Telecommunications History Group:**

We would love to have the students use our Archives for their research and are happy to make arrangement for access for them.

Telecommunication is the exchange of information over distance.

* Telstar, 1st communications satellite

* Role of the telecommunications in opening the West

* How the ability to communicate globally has changed our world
  -- how did the telephone change how families communicate?
  -- has the Internet helped or hindered the spread of democracy?
  -- how have telecom technologies changed how we conduct business?

* What was the effect of transatlantic telephone cables on international relations?