A Student Exploration for the
Point of View Demo Disk
8/7/90

Hi, my name is [your name] and for today, I'm a high school student. I've just seen *Porgy and Bess.* The program said that the play takes place in Charleston in "the 1930's: after slavery, before freedom." This phrase intrigued me so I decided to use Point of View to explore just what it means.

1	CLICK ON THE TITLE BAR READING "TIME LINE." CLICK ON "SELECT MILESTONES LISTS."	First let's look at some events from the period. To begin, I have to decide what *types* of events I want to look at.
2	RETURN TO MILESTONES DISPLAY BY CLOSING WINDOWS	I've chosen to look at events relating to [point] the Presidency, Diplomacy, War, and Peace, and Key Events in American History. The full program will give me a choice of 24 different milestone lists.

Each of these catgories is arranged in its own strand. Each category is easily identified with a logical icon, like [point] the White House for The Presidency, or the Capitol building for information related to Congress.

3	CLICK ON ANY MILESTONE TO	Each event indicated by a milestone contains at

	SHOW A BRIEF DESCRIPTION	least a brief description which appears as pop up text when you click on the icon
		The first part of the phrase, "after slavery" should be pretty easy to nail down. I'm pretty sure that the Emancipation Proclamation was issued during the Civil War.
4	DOUBLE CLICK ON THE ICON MARKED "CIVIL WAR" ON THE US EVENTS LINE (US MAP ICON)	So I click on the Civil War. Ah, I was right.
5	THEN CLICK ON "EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION"	Now I click on the Emancipation Proclamation.
		Here I get the exact date [point], as well as the full text of the Proclamation.
6	CLOSE ALL SCREENS. DO NOT SAVE	But was that the end of slavery? A proclamation alone wouldn't really emancipate anyone. And I know that that so-called "Jim Crow laws" after the Civil War continued to deny Blacks many of their rights like voting.
7	SCROLL SLOWLY, AS IF SEARCHING, TO 1881. DOUBLE CLICK ON "JIM CROW"	To find out more about Jim Crow laws I move the time line from the civil War until I reach 1881 when I see that the Jim Crow laws are passed.
		This essay tells me why the end of slavery didn't

necessarily mean freedom for Blacks. I also see

a political cartoon from the period which tells

me a little more about what people were

thinking at the time.

8	DOUBLE CLICK ON PLESSY VS. FERGUSON TO OPEN TEXT	I notice Plessy vs. Ferguson is highlighted. I double-click on this and get the full text of this famous Supreme Court case that established the legality of "separate but equal."
9	CLOSE JIM CROW AND CARTOON SCREENS. DO NOT SAVE	But, I remember hearing that many Blacks moved North to escape Jim Crow laws. Did that really happen?
10	DOUBLE CLICK ON DATE BOX. RESET DATE TO 1/1/1861. PRESS RETURN	To find out, lets go back to 1861 and take a look at Black population patterns since the Civil War. I'll open a map and indicate that I want to see Black population. I'll name the map "Black Population."
11	UNDER MENU EXPLORE, SELECT "MAP." CLICK ON "SELECT DATA." SELECT "PEOPLE," "BLACK" AND "U.S. MAP." PRESS RETURN TO NAME MAP, CLICK ON TITLE BAR, KEY IN NAME, AND RETURN	

12	FAST FORWARD SCROLL THE TIMELINE BY CLICKING ON DOUBLE ARROWS TO THE RIGHT OF THE SINGLE ARROW SCROLL ON THE TIMELINE. STOP FAST FORWARD BY CLICKING ON SPACE BELOW THE TIMELINE WHEN YOU REACH 1940	As I scroll the timeline, I can see where and when Blacks were living during the years following the Civil War. [pause] As you can see, there is not any immediate movement toward North when Jim Crow was passed in 1881. Blacks do eventually start moving North, but not until the 1930's. For a different view of the Black movement to the North, let's compare the populations of one state in the North with one in the South over this same period. Say Georgia and New York.
13	RETURN TIMELINE TO 1861. RESIZE MAP TO ABOUT 1/4 OF THE SCREEN SIZE MAKING SURE THAT YOU RETAIN THE SAME SHAPE. MOVE TO UPPER LEFT CORNER. UNDER MENU EXPLORE, SELECT "CHART" THEN OK. RESIZE TO ABOUT 1/4 SCREEN SIZE AND MOVE TO UPPER RIGHT CORNER.	We'll return to 1861. To compare populations, I'll first resize my population map and move it into the upper left corner. Then I'll open a chart. I resize this chart and move it into the upper right corner. I then click on the maps of each state and drag them into the empty chart I created. [do slowly] The program automatically creates a fully labelled bar graph of the population of each state.
14	DOUBLE CLICK ON THE STATES OF GEORGIA AND NEW YORK AND SLOWLY DRAG THEM INTO THE CHART.	

This chart reflects the populations of the two states in 1861. I wonder when there were as many Blacks in New York as there were in Georgia before the Civil War. This should tell me a lot about when Blacks started moving North.

15	CLICK ON THE CHART. THEN CLICK ON NEW YORK BAR GRAPH. A SMALLER BLOCK APPEARS ON TOP OF THE BAR. ALIGN THE TOP OF THIS SMALLER BLOCK WITH THE TOP OF THE GEORGIA BAR.	I activate the chart and then click the New York bar. A smaller bar appears on top of the graphed bar. I align this smaller bar with the level of Georgia population in 1861. POV immediately moves the timeline to the year when there were as many Blacks in New York as there were in Georgia before the Civil War. I see that it is 1930 [point].
16	CLOSE THE CHART. DO NOT SAVE	Obviously, Blacks tended to stay in the South. I wonder how effective Jim Crow laws were in denying them their rights. Let's take a look at voter particpation in federal elections and compare it to black population. This will demonstrate just how effective this legislation was.
17	RETURN TIMELINE TO 1861. UNDER EXPLORE MENU, CLICK MAP AND "SELECT DATA." SELECT	I'll return to 1861 again. I'll open a new map displaying voter participation. I name it

	VOTING, % OF VOTERS AND US MAP. NAME MAP "VOTERS." RESIZE TO 1/4 SCREEN SIZE AND PLACE IN UPPER RIGHT CORNER.	"Voters." I'll resize this map and set it beside the population map. As I scroll the timeline I can compare the two maps.
18	FAST FORWARD SCROLL TIMELINE BY CLICKING DOUBLE ARROW SCROLL. STOP FAST FORWARD IN 1880 BRIEFLY, THEN 1960 AND FINALLY AT 1970 BY CLICKING ON ANY SPACE BELOW THE TIMELINE.	Until the end of Reconstruction there is really no correlation between these maps. But starting with the 1880 figures a definite pattern emerges. The greater the Black population, the lower the voter participation. This pattern doesn't begin to change until 1970. Clearly, Jim Crow was effective.
19	CLOSE MAPS. DO NOT SAVE	
20	RETURN TIMELINE TO 1950 AND SCROLL SLOWLY THROUGH MILESTONES	As I browse through the milestones of the 50s and 60s on the timeline, I see that these changes didn't come easily. There were court battles like Brown vs. Board of Education, physical battles like the Montgomery Bus Boycott and Selma, victories like the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and great sacrifices.
20	[OPTIONAL VIDEODISK] DOUBLE CLICK ON "KING ASSASSINATED" 1968 TO ACTIVATE VIDEO LINK USE SIDE B OF VISUAL ALMANAC	
		What you have just seen is a brief example of

how a student can use Point of View to explore history. I haven't come close to showing all the features of the program. The full program includes 2000 milestones, 140 data tables from the U.S. Census, original essays by historians, over 2,000 pages of primary source documents, and digitized images. Most importantly, I haven't shown any of the powerful authoring tools for students and teachers provided with the program. What I have tried to show is how the program can be used to do original, exciting multi-media research in history. You can preview the program itself free from Scholastic for 30 days to discover the rest.