



The American Dream Starts @your library



October Monthly 2013 Program

In 2013 The American Dream Starts @
The Southeast Steuben County Library!

The library is offering a variety of programs and resources for Adult Learners of English. This program is made possible courtesy of a grant awarded by the American Library Association and The Dollar General Foundation.

This is a handout for our October 2013 American Dream program which focuses on offering patrons fun bits of American history and popular culture to assist patrons in learning more about American history and culture.

Southeast Steuben County Library

Corning, NY 14830

Tel: 607-936-3713

Website: SSCLIBRARY.ORG



American/English Language History & Popular Culture Section:

Events That Occurred In American History During The Month of October:

- **October 2:** In 1967, Thurgood Marshall was sworn in as Supreme Court Justice
 - **October 4:** In 1957, Leave it to Beaver made its television debut
 - **October 8:** In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire broke out
 - **October 14:** In 1890, President Dwight David Eisenhower was born
 - **October 26:** Hillary Rodham Clinton was born on this day in 1947
 - **October 27:** In 1858, President Theodore Roosevelt born
 - **October 30:** President John Adams was born on this day in 1735



On This Day In American History: October 2 (Page 1 of 2 on Thurgood Marshall!)



<http://www.goucher.edu/the-library/thurgood-marshall>

On October 2, 1967 Thurgood Marshall was sworn in as Supreme Court Justice becoming the first African American to join the Supreme Court, the highest court in the United States.

Thurgood Marshall was born July 2, 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland. Marshall's father William loved to attend court sessions at the local court house and listen to the lawyers presenting their cases. William would go home and discuss the cases he witnessed with his family and in this way Thurgood was first exposed to legal proceedings in the United States.

Marshall attended a school then known as Baltimore's "Colored High and Training School," and later renamed Frederick Douglas High School and went on to attend Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. After he graduated from Lincoln University with honors Marshall applied to the University of Maryland Law School but was not allowed to enrolled because he was black. Marshall later credited this negative experience with making a lasting impression upon him and fueling his desire to fight for civil rights for African Americans.

After his rejection by the University of Maryland Law School Marshall attended Howard University in Washington, D.C. and graduated magna cum laude (with high honors) from the University in 1933.

On This Day In American History: October 2 (Page 2 of 2 on Thurgood Marshall!)

After he graduated from law school Marshall began working as an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, usually known as the N.A.A.C.P. In one of Marshall's first cases he defended an academically exceptional undergraduate student named Donald Murray. Murray, like Marshall before him, was denied entrance to the University of Maryland Law School because he was black. Marshall and his co-defense attorney partner Charles Houston argued that it was illegal to deny Murray entrance to the University of Maryland. Marshall and Houston won the case, and Donald Murray went on to attend and graduate from the University of Maryland Law School.

The Donald Murray case became the first of many civil rights law cases that Thurgood Marshall argued and won over the years.

Thurgood Marshall served on the U.S. Supreme Court from 1967 to 1991 and ruled on many civil rights cases during his tenure on the court.

Thurgood Marshall died in 1993.

Here's a link to a PBS webpage that offers a brief biography of Thurgood Marshall:

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/rights/robes_marshall.html

And here's a link to a Huffington Post article from October 2, 2013 that spotlights that day in 1967 when Thurgood Marshall was sworn in as a Supreme Court Justice:

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/02/this-day-in-history-thurgood-marshall-sworn-in_n_4029758.html

On This Day In American History: October 4



<http://blogs.pjstar.com/mindingbiz/2013/05/25/leave-it-to-beaver-will-we-ever-fully-understand-or-appreciate-its-impact/>

On October 4, 1957, the classic television show *Leave it to Beaver* made its television debut.

Set in American in the post-World War II 1950s *Leave it to Beaver* chronicled the lives of the Cleaver family. The family consisted of parents June (Barbara Billingsley) and Ward (Hugh Beaumont) and two sons Wally (Tony Dow) and Theodore (Jerry Mathers). The younger son Theodore was nicknamed “The Beaver” and he was always getting into some light hearted trouble and learning the right thing to do from his parents and sometimes his older brother Wally. Examples of the light hearted trouble Beaver wound up getting into include getting locked in the school principal’s office, letting the washing machine overflow and getting his head stuck in a fence.

The series ran for six years and has become a classic because it depicts life in an idyllic 1950s America where everything always turned out right in the end. The series has been shown in syndication many times since it originally aired and was even followed by a sequel series titled “ *The New Leave it to Beaver*,” which ran from 1983 to 1989 and starred three of the original four core cast members Barbara Billingsley as June Cleaver, Jerry Mathers as the Beaver and Tony Dow as Wally Cleaver.

If you haven’t seen any episodes of the original *Leave it to Beaver* series and are curious about the happy ideal childhood Americans would like to think every American child who grew up in the 1950s had – check it out!

And here’s a clip to a short YouTube clip of the show that offers insight into what it is all about!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ULK_PNaS6d0

On This Day In American History: October 8



On October 8, 1871 a fire broke out in Chicago. The fire spread so rapidly and caused so much destruction that it became known as “The Great Chicago Fire.”

The fire burned down thousands of buildings in the city and caused more than \$200 million dollars in property damage. Additionally, more than 300 people died in the fire.

There is a famous legend, and accompanying song, about the fire having started in the barn of the O’Leary Family when a cow kicked over a kerosene lamp but the real cause of the fire has never been determined. What is known is that the fire destroyed an area of Chicago about one mile wide and four miles long.

Here’s a link to a History site page that offers more info on the fire:

<http://www.history.com/topics/great-chicago-fire>

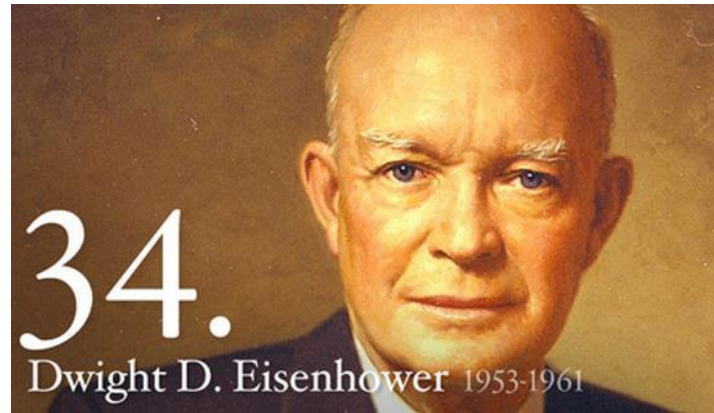
A link to a page that offers the lyrics, in English, Spanish & French, to a famous song about the fire and Mrs. O’Leary’s Cow:

<http://www.mamalisa.com/?t=es&p=2353&c=23>

And a link to a YouTube (Weather Channel) mini history of the Great Chicago Fire:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a3Q3wwRAGiw>

On This Day In American History: October 4 (President Eisenhower, Page 1 of 2)



On October 14, 1890 President Dwight David Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas.

Eisenhower grew up in Abilene, Texas, graduated from high school and then attended the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. In 1915 Eisenhower graduated at the very top of his West Point class.

Early in his military career Eisenhower served at military bases and locations in the U.S. He did not serve in Europe during World War I but instead commanded a tank training center in Gettysburg, Virginia. Eisenhower subsequently attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and again graduated at the top of his class; he rose through the ranks and became a general and the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Third Army division in 1941.

In 1942 Eisenhower was promoted to Major General and became the Commander in Chief of the Allied Forces and responsible for overseeing those forces as they successfully invaded North Africa in 1942 and France in 1944.

After World War II Eisenhower worked as President of Columbia University and the first Supreme Allied Commander of N.A.T.O.

On This Day In American History: October 4 (President Eisenhower, Page 2 of 2):

In 1952 Eisenhower ran for President of the United States on the Republic ticket and won becoming the 34th President of the United States. Eisenhower served two terms as U.S. President from 1953 to 1961. During his tenure in office he had a hand in the negotiations that ended the Korean War (1950-1953) and worked on negotiations that defused tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

Additionally, Eisenhower implemented desegregation of U.S. troops and sent U.S. military forces to Little Rock, Arkansas to oversee the desegregation of schools in keeping with the Supreme Court ruling, in the case Brown V. Board of Education (1954), that the so called "Separate but Equal" education of children in separate facilities based upon their race was unconstitutional.

Eisenhower left office in 1961 and died in 1969.

Here's a link to a Biography bio of President Eisenhower:

<http://www.biography.com/people/dwight-d-eisenhower-9285482>

And a link to a YouTube clip that shows the actual television broadcast President Eisenhower made during the integration of the Little Rock School by Federal Troops in 1957:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8bzmtkhXAno>

On This Day In American History: October 26: (Hillary Rodham Clinton, Page 1 of 2)



<http://www.biography.com/people/hillary-clinton-9251306?page=1>

Hillary Rodham Clinton was born Hillary Diane Rodham in Chicago, Illinois on October 26, 1947.

Hillary Rodham grew up in Ridge Park, Illinois, attended Wellesley College and Yale Law School.

Hillary Rodham began working in politics while she was at college and went on to work for U.S. Senator Walter Mondale, for Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern during his campaign for the U.S. presidency in 1972 and as a member of the presidential impeachment inquiry staff during the Watergate Scandal of the early seventies.

Hillary Rodham married a fellow Yale Law School student named Bill Clinton in 1975. Hillary Rodham Clinton worked on President Carter's campaign for president in late seventies and became first lady of the State of Arkansas when her husband Bill Clinton was elected Governor of the state a position he held from 1979 to 1981 and from 1983 to 1992.

**On This Day In American History: October 26:
(Hillary Rodham Clinton Page 2 of 2)**

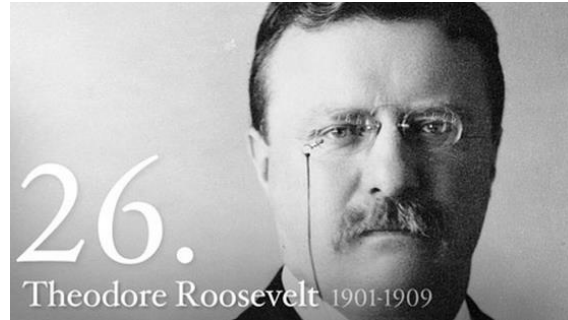
In 1992, Bill Clinton ran for President of the U.S. and won. Hillary Clinton became the First Lady of the United States. Bill Clinton was President from 1992 to 2001. After President Clinton left office Hillary Clinton became a U.S. Senator for the State of New York, ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic nomination for President against Barack Obama who won both the Democratic nomination in 2008 and the general election in 2009. Once sworn in President Obama asked Senator Clinton to become his Secretary of State a position Hillary Clinton accepted and held until 2013.

There is a great deal of speculation in the U.S. press that perhaps Hillary Clinton will again run for president in 2016 when current President Barack Obama finishes his second term; but of course, Clinton hasn't made it known that she intends to run for president again – at least not yet. However, it is safe to say Hillary Rodham Clinton has had a political career of great depth as no other woman in the history of the U.S. has served as both a state and federal government first lady, as a U.S. Senator and as U.S. Secretary of State.

Here's a link to an ABC news clip of Hillary Clinton being interviewed by the famous newswoman Barbara Walters which offers some insight into the fact that we really haven't heard the last of Hillary Clinton just yet!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NmTkWrPZU84>

On This Day In American History: October 27 (Theodore Roosevelt, Page 1 of 2):



President Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858 in New York City.

Roosevelt was born to an affluent family and grew up in the New York City area. He attended and graduated from Harvard University and while attending Columbia Law School decided to run for the New York State Assembly.

Roosevelt won the election for the New York State Assembly position, later became the mayor of New York City, and served with distinction in the U.S. military during the Spanish American War (1898) before being asked to run for Vice President on Presidential William McKinley’s re-election ticket in 1898. In 1901 President McKinley was sworn in for his second term with Roosevelt as his Vice President; and in September of that year President McKinley was assassinated and 42-year-old Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States.

On This Day In American History: October 27 (Theodore Roosevelt Page 2 of 2):

President Roosevelt was an enthusiastic nationalist and ardent conservationist. He believed that the U.S. Government had a responsibility to expand U.S. power, arbitrate international disputes and conserve the environment.

During his two terms as president (1901-1909), Roosevelt won the Noble Peace Prize for his work in mediating an end to the Russo-Japanese War, worked towards creating the Panama Canal as a water trade route and worked towards implementing policy that would protect the environment.

Roosevelt left the presidency in 1909 and immediately went on an African Safari.

In 1912 Roosevelt ran for president again on the Progressive ticket and lost.

Theodore Roosevelt died in 1919 and is seen as one of the most colorful of American Presidents; his complete story is longer than there is room for in this presentation! So if you're interested in learning more about Theodore Roosevelt, you might check out one of the following biographies:

Theodore Rex by Edmund Morris

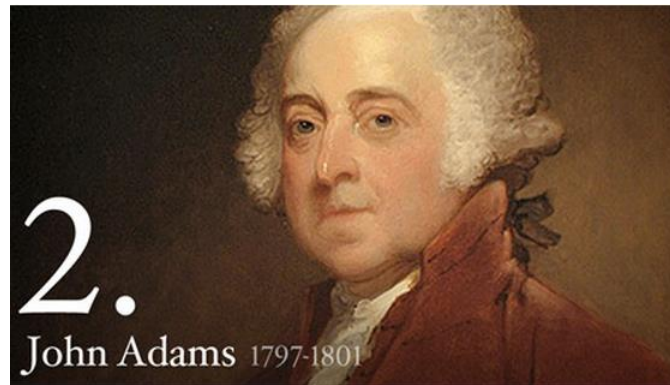
or

Mornings on Horseback: The Story of an Extraordinary Family, a Vanished Way of Life and the Unique Child Who Became Theodore Roosevelt by David McCullough

Here's a link to a YouTube accessed C-Span short video biography of Theodore Roosevelt:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_I6xUG0FeE

On This Day In American History: October 30: (John Adams, page 1 of 2):



<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/johnadams>

President John Adams was born on October 30, 1735 in Braintree, Massachusetts. He became a lawyer and a delegate to both the First and Second Continental Congresses that met in Philadelphia during the period 1774 – 1776. John Adams was on the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence in 1776; the Declaration declaring that the American Colonies were in fact a separate country and no longer colonies of Great Britain. The Declaration, of course, precipitated the large scale outbreak of the American Revolution.

Adams was subsequently a minister to France, the first U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain and the first Vice President of the United States for two terms under George Washington who directly preceded him as president.

John Adams was elected president in 1797 and had a very frustrating presidency. During his presidency France and Great Britain were at war and both countries were taking American sailors off American sailing ships and forcing them to join their respective navies. France's navy was particularly aggressive in impressing American sailors into their navy and many members of the U.S. Congress were clamoring loudly for President Adams to declare war on France. Adams knew that the young U.S., which didn't even have a navy, couldn't possibly prevail in a naval war against France so he worked hard to maintain the peace between the two countries despite the clamor of the so called "War Hawks" in Congress who wanted the U.S. to declare war against France.

On This Day In American History: October 30: (John Adams Page 2 of 2):

Adams's decision to maintain the peace with France by negotiations was the right one but also an unpopular one that turned his party against him. Adams lost his bid for a second term as president to Thomas Jefferson in the election of 1800 and returned to his home in Quincy, Massachusetts.

John Adams and his presidential successor Thomas Jefferson were the only two presidents to have signed the Declaration of Independence and in an incredible twist of fate, they both died on the same day; the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence – July 4, 1826.

Here's a link to a YouTube (History Channel) mini biography of John Adams:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDYIVf8XVvM>

Also of note, there is an excellent biography of John Adams written by historian David McCullough simply titled "John Adams" and a DVD HBO series based upon the bio and you can check both those items out at the library.

And just FYI, if you stream videos you can also stream the entire HBO John Adams series from Amazon.com.



[Paul Simon & Art Garfunkel](#)

<http://proseworks.blogspot.com/2012/12/paul-simon-is-not-really-rock.html>

Music Section:

Folk-Rock Singer/Songwriter Paul Simon was born October 13, 1941:

Here's a link to a clip of Paul Simon, reunited with his 1960s singing partner Art Garfunkel; singing their classic hit "The Sound of Silence" at their 1981 "Concert in Central Park"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dTCNwgzM2rQ>

And a link to an All Music biography of Paul Simon:

<http://www.allmusic.com/artist/paul-simon-mn0000031685/biography>



[Chuck Berry](#)

<http://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Music/ChuckBerry>

Rock N' Roll Founder and icon Chuck Berry was born on October 18, 1926:

Here's link to a YouTube clip of Chuck Berry playing his song "Nadine" at his 60th birthday concert in 1986 which was filmed and released on DVD as "Hail, Hail Rock N' Roll:"

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5mادتiLf7DI>

And a link to an All Music biography of Chuck Berry:

<http://www.allmusic.com/artist/chuck-berry-mn0000120521>

Jazz trumpeter extraordinaire John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie was born October 21, 1917:

Here's a clip to a YouTube link of Dizzy Gillespie playing "Salt Peanuts" with his band:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kOmA8LOW258>

And a link to an All Music biography of Dizzy Gillespie:

<http://www.allmusic.com/artist/dizzy-gillespie-mn0000162677>



[Dizzy Gillespie:](#)

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/modern/jb_modern_dizzy_2.html

Tech Section: Upcoming Programs: Page 1 of 2

Listing of upcoming digital literacy programs at the library for the month of November:

iPad Workshop: This workshop offers new iPad owners an overview of how to use the iPad; and includes a discussion of useful suggested apps in categories that iPad owners might enjoy. The iPad app categories discussed include: News, Entertainment, Sports, Cooking, Games, Books, Weather and more! **Program Date/Time: Tuesday, November 5, 2013; 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

Pinterest: Join hostess Jenn for a program based upon recipes and DIY projects found on the fun social networking/personal interest website – Pinterest! Each program offers a delicious recipe which we then use to create the delicious dish of the day and a home decorating craft.
Program Date/Time: Tuesday, November 6, 2013; 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p. m.

Digital Literacy*: This informal program offers patrons a chance to try out a variety of tablets (including the iPad and Google Nexus 7), e-readers, Windows 8 touch screen laptops and Macs in a relaxed setting and either ask questions about how to use those tech device or simply sit down and try one more of them out!

Program Date/Time: November 13, 2013; 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.

Teen Programming: Inkscape: Teens will be learning how to create imagery and text with this program using tools and techniques including layers, nodes, gradients and filters.

Program Date/Time: November 15, 2013; 3:30 - 5:00 p.m.

Tech Section: Upcoming Programs: Page 2 of 2

Pinterest: Join hostess Jenn for a program based upon recipes and DIY projects found on the fun social networking/personal interest website – Pinterest! Each program offers a delicious recipe which we then use to create the delicious dish of the day and a home decorating craft.

Program Date/Time: Tuesday, November 19, 2013; 5:30 - 7:30 p. m.

American Dream Program*: This program fun presentation spotlighting historical and popular culture events that occurred during the month of the program. This program is intended for Adult Learners of English and anyone else who likes American history & pop culture history.

Program Date/Time: November 20, 2013; 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.

Try It Before You Buy It!: This program offers holiday shoppers the opportunity to come to the library and compare a variety of e-readers, tablets, Windows and Mac laptops and see how they work and thus determine which device they prefer to purchase as a holiday gift before purchasing a tech gift! Members of the library's tech team will be on hand to answer any questions!

Program Date/Time: November 21, 2013; 6:00 - 7:00 p.m.

You can also make a free One-On-One appointment with a member of our tech team!

We'll assist you in learning how to use a new computer, e-reader, tablet or other tech device you own (this includes learning how to use new software and create resumes)!

Just call the Reference & Technology Desk at 607-936-3713 extension 502 to make an appointment!

References (page 1 of 3)

34. Dwight David Eisenhower. White House. Online. Accessed October 22, 2013,
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/dwightdeisenhower>

Chicago Fire of 1871. History. Online. Accessed October 29, 2013,
<http://www.history.com/topics/great-chicago-fire>

Donald Gaines Murray and the Integration of the University Of Maryland School of Law. University of Maryland Francis King Carey Law School: Thurgood Marshall Law Library. Online, accessed October 24, 2013,
<http://www.law.umaryland.edu/marshall/specialcollections/murray/>

Eisenhower Address on Little Rock Integration Problem. YouTube (C-Span). Online. Accessed October 29, 2013,
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8bzmtkhXAno>

Great Chicago Fire of 1871. YouTube (Weather Channel). Online. Accessed October 29, 2013,
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a3Q3wwRAGiw>

History. The Eisenhower Foundation. Online. Accessed October 22, 2013,
<http://www.dwightdeisenhower.com/history/>

History of Brown V. Board of Education. U.S. Courts. Online. Accessed October 29, 2013,
<http://www.uscourts.gov/educational-resources/get-involved/federal-court-activities/brown-board-education-re-enactment/history.aspx>

References (page 2 of 3)

The Great Chicago Fire. The Great Chicago Fire & Web Memory. Online. Accessed October 22, 2013, <http://www.greatchicagofire.org/>

The Great Conflagration: It was like a snowstorm only the flakes were red instead of white: Fire Narrative of Bessie Bradwell Helmer. The great Chicago Fire & The Web of Memory. Online. Accessed October 22, 2013, <http://www.greatchicagofire.org/great-conflagration>

Leave it to Beaver. TV.com. Online. Accessed October 22, 2013, <http://www.tv.com/shows/leave-it-to-beaver/>
The New Leave it to Beaver. Tv.com. Online. Accessed October 22, 2013, <http://www.tv.com/shows/the-new-leave-it-to-beaver/episodes/>

Members of the Supreme Court of the United States. Supreme Court of the United States. Online. Accessed October 24, 2013, <http://www.supremecourt.gov/about/members.aspx>

The Presidents: Number 2: John Adams. YouTube (History Channel). Online. Accessed October 29, 2013, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDYIVf8XVvM>

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. ABC News. Hillary Clinton on Barbara Walters' 10 Most Fascinating People of 2012, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NmTkWrPZU84>

Supreme Court: Expanding Civil Rights: Biographies of the Robes. PBS. Accessed October 24, 2013, http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/rights/robes_marshall.html

Theodore Roosevelt Biographical Vignette. YouTube (C-Span). Online. Accessed October 29, http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_I6xUG0FeE

References (page 3 of 3)

This Day In History: Thurgood Marshall Becomes The First African-American Supreme Court Justice (2013, October 2). Online. Accessed October 8, 2013,

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/02/this-day-in-history-thurgood-marshall-sworn-in_n_4029758.html

Thurgood Marshall. Biography. Online. Accessed October 8, 2013,

<http://www.biography.com/people/thurgood-marshall-9400241>

This presentation is made possible by a grant awarded to the Southeast Steuben County Library by the American Library Association and the Dollar General Foundation.