



## FMG Videos by Subject

Art & Architecture | Astronomy | Biology | Business | Chemistry | Criminal Justice | Economics | Education  
| History | Immigration Issues | Literature | Medical Issues | Mythology | Philosophy | Physics | Political  
Science | Religion | Social Issues | U.S. Constitution

### Art & Architecture

- [Personal journey with Maya Lin, artist and architect](#) (2003)
  - Sculptor, architect, and designer Maya Lin catapulted to prominence when, as a senior at Yale University, she was chosen to design the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C. In this program, Bill Moyers talks with her about her upbringing and multifaceted career. (27 minutes)
- [Realism: the artistic form of the truth](#) (2007)
  - It is a creative impulse as old as humanity itself: to depict life faithfully, accurately, in words or images. This program shows how that impulse led to Realism—a widespread artistic movement, born in the latter half of the 19th century, which rejected pretense, distortion, and sentimentality. Incorporating interviews with art historians and literary scholars, the program explores the sociopolitical origins of the phenomenon in the 1848 Revolution in France and the concurrent wave of industrialization that swept Europe and America. Luminous images by Edouard Manet, Gustave Courbet, Jean-Francois Millet, and Honore Daumier—along with the unflinching writings of Honore de Balzac, Gustave Flaubert, Emile Zola, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Anton Chekhov, August Strindberg, and Henrik Ibsen—are analyzed and compared with the work of Thomas Eakins, George Bellows, Mark Twain, Jack London, Stephen Crane, and others. The contributions of early photographers and filmmakers, as well as the first stirrings of feminism, are also examined. (54 minutes)
- [Romanticism: Imagining Freedom](#) (2005)
  - The rebellious artist, the attraction to the dark side, love and death, and the primacy of nature—all of these are themes that suffused the artistic and ideological revolution known as Romanticism. This program vividly conveys how new ways of thinking and seeing reshaped the humanities in the 18th and 19th centuries. The writings of Holderlin, Emerson, Poe, Whitman, Byron, Wordsworth, and Keats, as well as the paintings of Turner and Goya and the music of Beethoven, are vibrantly presented. Scholars Susan Wolfson, professor of English at Princeton University; Rafael Argullol Murgados, director of the Institut Universitari de Cultura; Xavier Antich, professor of aesthetics at the Universitat de Girona; and David Reynolds, distinguished professor of English at Baruch College, CUNY, discuss the characteristics of this influential movement and its impact on contemporary culture. (53 minutes)

## Astronomy

- [Black Holes, Pulsars and other odd bodies](#) (2006)
  - This video introduces some of the oddest objects in space: black holes, bottomless gravity pits that can trap even light; neutron stars, more massive than our Sun but packed into spheres less than ten miles across; quasars, those beacons from the dawn of the universe; and, for an explosive finale, supernovas. Magnetars and the Local Bubble are also discussed, along with CHIPS, the Cosmic Hot Interstellar Plasma Spectrometer. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. Correlates to National Science Education Standards, National Educational Technology Standards, and standards of the Association for the Advancement of Science. A Cambridge Educational Production. Recommended for grades 7-12. (23 minutes)
- [Gravitation](#) (1999)
  - Why are things attracted to one another? How long does it take the moon Titan to complete one orbit around Saturn? And what is the weight of a pizza on the Sun? Using the help of a Sun Surface Pizza deliveryperson, this program answers these and other burning questions regarding the Law of Universal Gravitation and all three of Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion. (18 minutes)

## Biology

- [Cells: the building blocks of life](#) (2005)
  - This video takes a close-up look at the lowest common denominator of all life: the cell. It illustrates essential cellular processes-transportation of materials, communication, energy transfer, protein-building, waste disposal, movement, and the all-important mitosis and meiosis-as well as key cellular landmarks like the nucleus, ribosomes, mitochondria, the Golgi complex, the endoplasmic reticulum, and lysosomes. Special attention is given to recent advances in biotechnology. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. Correlates to National Academy of Sciences National Science Education Standards and the American Association for the Advancement of Science Benchmarks for Science Literacy. Recommended for grades 7-12. (16 minutes)
- [Genetics and evolution](#) (2005)
  - What does genetic diversity mean, and what is its relationship to evolution? This video answers that intriguing question as it summarizes the theory of natural selection and describes the process of trait inheritance. Advances stemming from the Human Genome Project-an ever-deepening understanding of life on Earth, improvements in disease detection and treatment, and applications of genomics to agriculture, the environment, and forensic science-are also discussed. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. Correlates to National Academy of Sciences National Science Education Standards and the American Association for the Advancement of Science Benchmarks for Science Literacy. A Cambridge Educational Production. Recommended for grades 7-12. (24 minutes)
- [Microorganisms](#) (2005)
  - Open your students' eyes to the hidden worlds of monerans, protists, and fungi with Microorganisms. After watching this video, they'll be able to explain exactly what a microbe is, identify each general type of microorganism by its

characteristics and functions, and describe the hazards and benefits of microbes. Microorganisms may live at the root of the evolutionary tree, but they've been around for billions of years, are found everywhere in nature (including the human body!), and are crucial in helping maintain the atmosphere, assisting in digestion and decomposition, and more. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. Correlates to National Academy of Sciences National Science Education Standards and the American Association for the Advancement of Science Benchmarks for Science Literacy. Recommended for grades 7-12. (19 minutes)

## Business

- [Personal journey with Shirley Young, market research pioneer](#) (2003)
  - In this program, Bill Moyers talks with Shirley Young, an inspiring woman who survived the Japanese occupation of the Philippines to become a pioneer of market research with Grey Advertising. Later, as a vice president of General Motors, she helped launch GM's operation in China, the country of her birth. (15 minutes)

## Chemistry

- [Acids and bases](#) (2004)
  - Beginning with an overview of how these two kinds of chemicals react to or neutralize each other, the program explores Arrhenius's ideas on ion release and Lowry and Bronsted's theory of proton exchange. Details on the pH scale, indicators, conjugate bases, and Lowry-Bronsted reactions are featured along with numerous examples of acid and base applications-cleaning agents, electric batteries, stomach antacids, and indicators in analytical chemistry experiments. (31 minutes)
- [Atoms and molecules](#) (2001)
  - Here is a video that literally gets down to basics-the basics of everything. In this concise and logically formatted program, students discover the fundamental building blocks of the universe: the elements. Lively computer animation makes the atom and its constituent parts-the proton, neutron, and electron-easy to understand. The Bohr Model and the Quantum Mechanical Model of the atom are clearly differentiated. Working from these concepts, students can then make sense of the Periodic Table with its arrangement according to Atomic Mass. The program also explains the concept of the mole and the different chemical bonds within molecules and compounds. A valuable summary at the end of the video reinforces all the concepts. A Cambridge Educational Production. Correlates to Project 2061 Benchmarks for Science Literacy from the American Association for the Advancement of Science. One (16 minutes) video.
- [Moles, percent composition and the empirical formula](#) (2000)
  - When is a mole not a mole? Section one of this program demystifies concepts such as Avogadro's Constant, molecular mass, and molar mass. In section two, the Percent Composition Formula is spotlighted, while section three addresses the Empirical Formula and its use in determining formula weight. The calculation of mass in the conversion of magnesium to magnesium oxide in a segment called "Cooking with Professor Rowley" ties things together. (31 minutes)
- [Solution Stoichiometry](#) (2000)
  - In this program, stoichiometry goes swimming. The topics of molarity, dilution, acid/base reactions, titration, limiting reagents, and yield-theoretical, actual, and percent-are all carefully examined. Practical problems involving the Molarity

Equation give the program a quantitative analysis flavor, while "Cooking with Professor Rowley" and other skits present key stoichiometric concepts with a dash of levity. (33 minutes)

## **Criminal Justice**

- [It's the law](#) (2001)
  - The laws of the criminal justice system are primarily framed by the Constitution, which sets the standards of due process. In this program, lawyers, prosecutors, and judges explain the differences between misdemeanors and felonies, the various degrees of crimes, and the elements of a crime. Investigation procedures in the gathering of evidence and statements are discussed. Legal experts and police officers clearly illustrate such concepts as 5th Amendment rights, Miranda warnings, the "stop and frisk" rule, search warrants, and the "knock and announce" rule. Probable cause and arrest procedures are also demonstrated. (30 minutes)
  
- [Order in the court](#) (2001)
  - In this program, various legal experts explain pretrial and trial procedures, pointing out along the way differences in juvenile proceedings. Judges and lawyers navigate the pretrial process, beginning with the establishment of probable cause and formal charging by grand jury. Indictment, pretrial release, bail, and arraignment are also discussed. Such concepts as an alibi, burden of proof, and reasonable doubt are clearly explained. Finally, a panel of experts comments on a sentencing hearing and punishment, along with the defendant's constitutional right to appeal. A Cambridge Educational Production. (28 minutes)

## **Economics**

- [To have and have not: wealth and poverty in the new China](#) (2002)
  - Every year this nation's economy struggles to absorb millions of the unemployed, while the rich move to gated communities with private schools and tennis courts. That might sound like America, but it isn't. This Wide Angle documentary studies the new China, once the home of Mao's rigidly imposed social equality- and today, a member of the World Trade Organization containing both staggeringly wealthy and tragically destitute citizens. The country's commitment to private enterprise and free markets may reshape China more in a single year than most countries change in a decade. This eye-opening program illustrates the effect of that dynamic on the people of China. (56 minutes)

## **Education**

- [Balancing learning standards with diverse learning needs](#) (2005)
  - If diversity and special needs are prominent factors in a learning environment, teachers may have to juggle mandated standards with students' personal challenges. This video addresses that balancing act, demonstrating how experienced educators have mastered it. Focusing on multilevel instructional planning, the program explores the use of educational channels, individualized support, and interpersonal engagement-showing how to deliver lessons and assess student progress based on communication style, learning preference, and other variables. An extensive bonus interview with Dr. Diane Ashby, Dean of

Illinois State University's College of Education, is included. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. (18 minutes)

- [Classroom challenge: debating Darwin in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century](#) (2005)
  - This ABC News program sorts through arguments on both sides, examines the debate in the context of America's larger political climate, and explores its fundamental questions: Are evolution and I.D. incompatible? Is exposure to both ideas harmful or beneficial to schoolchildren? Does fossil evidence make evolution immune to challenge? Astute commentary from ABC News' George Stephanopoulos sums up I.D.'s implications for students, teachers, and parents. (22 minutes)
- [Communicating social support](#) (2005)
  - Beginning teachers often don't anticipate the challenges that high-needs students present. This video provides supportive strategies that boost the success of special needs learners. Exploring verbal and nonverbal communication through immediacy behaviors, the program shows how teachers can reduce the psychological distance between themselves and challenged students, with tangible benefits in student performance. The power of humor, praise, inclusiveness, listening to student feedback, and other strategies are discussed, as well as self-awareness points like speech tempo, tone of voice, and body language. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. (13 minutes)
- [Managing the difficult group](#) (2004)
  - Every teacher has been there—staring in the face of a difficult student or group of students threatening to thwart the progress of the day's lesson. But how can the teacher handle the conflict in a way that benefits everyone? Frustrated back-and-forth shouting between teacher and student should not and does not have to take place in the classroom. This program suggests practical classroom management strategies which are designed to help difficult students learn more successfully. It also examines why some students are disruptive and provides educators with specific techniques to prevent disruptive behavior. (30 minutes)

## History

- [1968: The Year that Changed the World](#) (1998)
  - War. Assassinations. Riots. This dramatic program examines the turbulent political and social landscapes of 1968 by combining dramatic archival footage and interviews with many key participants, including Walter Cronkite, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Senator Tom Hayden, Barbara Ehrenreich, Carlos Fuentes, and Pat Buchanan. Individual sections spotlight topics such as Vietnam, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and the civil rights movement, student revolts, the counter-culture, the Democratic National Convention, the Prague Spring, the Mexico City student massacre, and the '68 presidential campaign and election. A powerful educational resource about one of the pivotal years of the 20th century. (57 minutes)
- [Abraham Lincoln: A New Birth of Freedom](#) (1992)
  - When Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves, he set in motion a process of emancipation that is still unfolding today. This classic program—filled with location footage, archival photos, and excerpts from speeches, diaries, letters, and newspapers—documents Lincoln's life while emphasizing his contributions to

the struggle for racial equality. Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Leon Litwack; Lincoln scholars Jean Baker, Harold Holzer, and Charles Strozier; civil rights activist Eleanor Holmes Norton; former New York Governor Mario Cuomo; and many others offer their perspectives both on Lincoln and on the issues that divided the nation during the Civil War era and, a century later, the Civil Rights era. (60 minutes)

- [Age of revolutions](#) (1996)
  - This program examines how the French and Industrial Revolutions altered Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. The French Revolution spread anti-royalty sentiment and increased awareness of the ideals of democracy throughout the continent. The Industrial Revolution promoted the middle class and turned Europe into an urbanized, industrial society. Karl Marx published his Communist Manifesto, and in doing so laid the groundwork for the Russian Revolution, and the later European socialist movement. (23 minutes)
- [Ancient China](#) (1996)
  - From the creation legend of Panku to the demise of the Han Dynasty, this program traces Chinese history and explores the roots of Chinese culture today. Visit the Great Wall of China as scholars discuss why it remains even today a symbol of oppression, exemplified in the legend of the weeping woman; the Imperial Palace and how it exemplifies Chinese beliefs in harmony; and the Beijing Opera, whose works are an elaborate retelling of traditional folktales. The influences of Buddhism, ancestor worship, and Taoism in China are also discussed. (50 minutes)
- [Ancient Egypt](#) (1996)
  - This program sheds new light on this enigmatic empire, offering information on the god-kings, the construction of the pyramids, religions and cults, mummification and burial rites, the Rosetta Stone, and the vast treasures of Tutankhamen. Interviews with noted Egyptologists, a professor from Cairo University, the chief inspector at the archaeological digs at Giza, and the son of the guide who led Howard Carter to the tomb of Tutankhamen in 1922 add valuable insights. Computer graphics re-create pyramids, temples, and the sphinx in their original states. (47 minutes)
- [Ancient Greece](#) (1996)
  - Whether looking at Western language, history, or institutions, no other civilization has so greatly influenced our contemporary world. This program re-creates the Greek world, from the morning market to the evening symposiums, from burial rituals to the Olympics. Beginning with Homer's account of the Trojan War, this program explores Greek civilization using 3-D re-creations of the Parthenon and Agora, maps, and commentary by scholars to provide insight into the daily lives of Greek citizens. (46 minutes)
- [Ancient Rome](#) (1996)
  - At its zenith, the Roman Empire included North Africa, Spain, France, and Britain. The wealth that these conquests generated allowed Roman citizens to live in a sumptuous world of beautifully decorated homes and opulent cities. In this program, scholars discuss Roman unification of Europe, Roman culture and institutions, and the family structure. The role of the army as a major force in Roman society and politics, along with its military structure and tactics, are discussed. The Christianization of Rome and the enduring legacy of Roman Law

and institutions in Western government today are also analyzed. 3-D re-creations of the Coliseum and Pompeii allow students to see Rome as it was before the empire collapsed. (49 minutes)

- [Atlantic Charter: the end of colonialism](#) (2002)
  - This program examines the Atlantic Charter, a joint declaration by Franklin Roosevelt and a reluctant Winston Churchill that gave hope to nationalists living in embattled Europe and in colonial possessions around the world. In addition, controversial research asserting that the Charter accelerated Hitler's plans for the Final Solution and influenced Japan's decision to attack Pearl Harbor is discussed. Commentary by Elliot Roosevelt; Patrick Kinna, Churchill's private secretary; Douglas Brinkley, of The Eisenhower Center for American Studies; and historians Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Richard Rathbone, Chandrika Kaul, Theodore Wilson, and Tobias Jersak is featured. (57 minutes)
- [Aztecs](#) (1996)
  - Aztec myth prophesied that a great city would one day stand on the site where an eagle, perched on a cactus with a serpent in its mouth, was found. Today, Mexico City stands on this mythical site. Although the Aztec Empire fell on April 28, 1521, when Hernando Cortes and his army defeated Montezuma, traces of the thousand-year-old pre-Columbian empire still survive and influence world culture. This program explores Aztec culture and history, from the role of human sacrifice in the Aztec religion to their agricultural advances. Commentary by scholars, maps, and contemporary accounts provide an overview of the events that both shaped and destroyed an empire. (48 minutes)
- [Between the Wars: The Economic Seeds of World War II](#) (1997)
  - World War I altered the economic landscape of Europe and inadvertently contributed to World War II. In this program, we see how the interruption of American economic aid following the 1929 stock market crash caused havoc in the post-war European economy. The Treaty of Versailles, Germany's inability to repay its war debt, and its chronic inflation problems are discussed. Germany's problem with inflation is related to the rise of fascism, to leaders including Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco, and to the infamous Munich Agreement. (25 minutes)
- [Birth of the Middle Ages](#) (no date)
  - This program provides an introduction to medieval Europe by showing surviving traces to provide a feel of medieval style and practice and by tracing the roots of the fall of civilization and the onset of darkness. Much that is medieval survives, sometimes in unlikely places: in a feudal community in sub-Saharan Africa, where an absolute ruler holds court surrounded by ministers, courtiers, and hangers-on, with paladins in mail and mercenaries who, according to local tradition, are descendants of the crusaders; and in numerous folk festivals held in modern Italy, which reenact the futile battles against the invading nomadic hordes. The program traces the fall of Rome and the development of fortified monasteries and their gradual transformation into centers of prayer, work, and the study of ancient learning. With the acceptance of eastern peoples into the Church of Rome, Europe achieved its frontiers. (43 minutes)
- [Birth Struggle of the 1964 Civil Rights Act](#) (1964)
  - This documentary from the CBS News Archives examines the stormy passage of civil rights bill H.R. 7152 through the House of Representatives. The program, filmed in 1964, begins with a report on the controversial bill's history, from its introduction by John F. Kennedy to the eve of its debate on the Senate floor.

Following that report, Eric Sevareid moderates as Senators Hubert Humphrey and Strom Thurmond engage in a live television debate on the bill's merits. Footage of John and Robert Kennedy, Justice Department officials Nicholas Katzenbach and Burke Marshall, President Lyndon Johnson, and the racial clashes of the early 1960s captures the tension and drama surrounding the most comprehensive civil rights law since Reconstruction. Produced by CBS NEWS. (55 minutes, b&w)

- [Charlemagne and the Holy Roman Empire](#) (1989)
  - Out of the ashes of the Roman Empire rose the Holy Roman Empire, born during Christmas of 800 in the Basilica of St. Peter's in Rome. This program covers the antecedents and the life of Charlemagne, shows life at the court, life of the courtiers and of the peasants, recounts the battle of Roncevaux-site of the epic Chanson de Roland-and counterpoints the glories of the Carolingian Renaissance with the everyday realities of hunger, plague, and constant violence. The program concludes with the first of Europe's major confrontations between empire and church, in this instance between Henry IV and Gregory VII. (31 minutes)
- [Christianity](#) (2003)
  - This program sheds light on the evolution and spread of Christianity across 13 centuries of architecture and art. Selected sites and masterpieces include the 8th-century monastic settlement on Inishmurray Island, off the coast of Ireland; frescoes in the catacombs of San Domitilla and Caravaggios at Santa Luigi di Franchesi, in Rome; the Hagia Sophia, once a Christian cathedral, in Istanbul; the astonishing underground churches of Lalibela, in Ethiopia; Chartres Cathedral; and the Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Familia, in Barcelona-a visual feast of facades and spires. (26 minutes)
- [Communism: the fall of the Romanovs and the Berlin Wall](#) (2003)
  - The execution of the Romanovs, in 1918, marked Russia's irrevocable shift from a monarchy to a communist state. The destruction of the Berlin Wall, in 1989, signified the collapse of that state and its Marxist ideology. This gripping, highly realistic program cinematically dramatizes the events of these two historic watersheds: indelible emblems of the birth pains and death throes of the Soviet Union. The story begins at Ipatiev House, where a dynasty died, and ends at Checkpoint Charlie, where the will of the people spoke-and the gates to freedom opened. Original BBCW broadcast title: The Murder of the Romanovs and the Fall of the Berlin Wall. (51 minutes)
- [Demise of Western Communism: fall of a giant](#) (1997)
  - This program discusses Western democracy's confrontation with and ultimate defeat of communism from the end of World War II to the destruction of the Berlin Wall. Events depicted include the Red Army's invasion of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, and the heightening of the Cold War between the U.S. and Russia through the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. The destruction of the Berlin Wall is the symbolic beginning of a new era in European history. (26 minutes)
- [Eastern Europe: 1900-1939](#) (1991)
  - This program traces the history of Eastern Europe from the reign of Franz Josef to the rise of Hitler and the beginnings of the Second World War. Topics covered include the war for Macedonia pitting Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece against the Turks; political manipulation of the Balkans by Russia, Austria, Britain, and France; domination of Serbia; the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand; the fall of czarist Russia; the Hungarian Revolution of 1918; rise of the Communist Party; birth of the Czechoslovakian Republic; the Treaty of

Versailles; the rise of Marshal Pilsudski in Poland; formation of the United Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; and the Munich Conference. (55 minutes)

- [Exploration \(history of world trade\)](#) (1998)
  - Spurred on by trade, necessity, and curiosity, all peoples throughout history have engaged in exploration. Yet while some nations, such as China, explored with the goal of forming peaceful trade partnerships, others, including Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, Britain, and even the U.S., tended toward conquest and colonization. This program investigates the imperatives that promote exploration, addressing the characteristics that have prompted some countries to coexist peacefully and others to act exploitatively. (53 minutes)
  
- [Exploring the Egyptian pyramids](#) (1975)
  - The pyramids of Egypt inspired awe in no less a luminary than Julius Caesar. This documentary solves the mystery behind their construction, and explains their significance to the ancient culture that built them. To solve the mysteries, archaeologists visit the first step pyramid in Sakkara, and the Great Pyramid of Cheops, with its startling 2,300,000 slabs of stone, each weighing 2.5 tons. An analysis of their wall paintings reveals much about how the monoliths were built, as well as the mummification of their dead inhabitants. Original BBC broadcast title: The Oldest Wonder. (50 minutes)
  
- [Eye of the dictator: propaganda and the Nazis](#) (1994)
  - This program examines the use of film and particularly the weekly newsreel to inform, disinform, and persuade Germany during the years of the Nazi regime. The program takes an in-depth look at the way Josef Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, controlled the work of German film cameramen and how he manipulated their work to great effect both as propaganda and as art. Berlin exercised total editorial control of everything, with Goebbels himself assuming total news management. He approved every film and every budget, decided on the music, and chose the emphasis. When Goebbels was satisfied, the result was shown to Hitler for his personal approval. (55 minutes, color with b&w archival footage)
  
- [The Fateful Decade: From Little Rock to the Civil Rights Bill](#) (1990)
  - This program begins at Little Rock's Central High School, when soldiers had to provide safety for black children exercising their legal right to go to school. Martin Luther King, Jr., already appears in 1958 at a meeting of black leaders with President Eisenhower. The civil rights movement accelerated: marches, clashes with the police and the jailing of demonstrators, the murder of Medgar Evers, the bombing of the Baptist church in Birmingham, sit-ins and protests, the Montgomery march, the Mississippi Freedom march, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s famous "I Have a Dream" and "I Have Been to the Mountaintop" speeches, his funeral, and President Johnson's signing of the Civil Rights Bill of 1968. (27 minutes)
  
- [Fatal attraction of Adolf Hitler](#) (1989)
  - Between 1933 and 1945 the people of Germany surrendered their will to a charismatic demagogue who led them, and much of the world, to destruction. How it happened is the subject of this program. Its focus is on the appeal of Hitler's personality not only to Germans, but to leaders of other European

nations. We see how Hitler's life influenced his leadership style, and how he used the Jews as scapegoats on whom to blame Germany's economic problems. Home movies of Hitler's private life, and interviews with those who knew him, complete this eerie portrait. A BBC Production. (90 minutes)

- [Gold Mountain Dreams](#) (the Chinese experience in America, 2003)
  - In the 1840s, civil war and famine in southern China drove thousands of young men to seek their fortune in the California Gold Rush. This program traces the Chinese experience in America, from their welcome in San Francisco as "celestial men of commerce," through the Gold Rush and building of the Transcontinental Railroad, to the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act banning their entry into this country. This program rediscovers the often-overlooked role of the Chinese and tells their stories through the lives of individuals using photos, artifacts, and interviews with descendants and historians. (89 minutes)
- [How the Nazis came to power](#) (no date)
  - This program shows how simple and logical it all was—one step at a time, from the bitter defeat of World War I and the humiliating Treaty of Versailles, the wrangling of the Weimar democracy, the economic crisis... Then the fear of Communism, the threat of violence, and the Nazi promise of law and order was so seductive that the mass of Germans were willing to overlook a little repression here and a little there, until it became a point of honor for Germans to witness brutality without flinching. Forced after the war to look at what they had done, the Germans would not or could not see. (17 minutes, b&w)
- [Mayans](#) (1996)
  - The most advanced of the pre-Hispanic peoples of Central America, the Mayans rose to great prominence, only to suddenly decline around the year AD 900. In this program, cultural historian Iain Grain delves into Mayan history, investigating topics such as the Mayans' mastery of mathematics, their extremely hierarchical society, their use of human sacrifice to induce rain, and Mayan art. Many examples of Mayan architecture are provided as well, plus a computer recreation of the temple at Chichen Itza. Although there are still more than two million native Mayans living in Central America, the exact origins of their ancestors and the fate of the ancient Mayan cities remain mysteries. (47 minutes)
- [Mesoamerica: the rise and fall of the city-states](#) (2001)
  - Filmed on location in central and southern Mexico, this program touches on the Mayan, Toltec, and Aztec cultures—and a civilization that preceded them all at a city dubbed Teotihuacan by Nahuatl-speakers centuries after its fall. Expert commentary and 3-D computer images shed light on the complex societies that emerged, grew strong, and disappeared in the highlands and lowlands of Mesoamerica. (27 minutes)
- [Napoleonic wars](#) (1999)
  - At a time when revolutionary France was assailed from all sides, there emerged a young military officer whose genius and ambition assured him of great fame—and notoriety. In this program, Dr. David Chandler—world-renowned authority on the Emperor Napoleon and author of *The Campaigns of Napoleon*—provides full commentary on the strategies and tactics of the Napoleonic Wars. Large-scale reenactments bring to life the military campaigns that so strongly influenced a century of European history. Maps, hundreds of images and paintings, and analyses of the weapons used by the opposing armies also contribute to this thorough examination of the Napoleonic era. (31 minutes)
- [Normans](#) (2004)

- To William, the Duke of Normandy, England was "Angleterre" or the Old French equivalent-and in 1066 the country became as French as William could make it. This program describes the Norman invasion that ended Anglo-Saxon rule, summarizes William the Conqueror's transformative reign, and profiles the six rulers who followed him. How Henry I wrested the crown from his brothers and solidified royal authority, how Stephen of Blois succeeded instead of Henry's own son, how Richard Coeur de Lion fulfilled chivalric ideals but as a king fared no better than his hapless brother John-these and other accounts compose a lively proto-history of England's "foreign" royalty. (47 minutes)
- [Organizing America: The History of Trade Unions](#) (1994)
  - Using interviews, personal accounts, and archival footage, this program investigates the major events in the history of American trade unions, from the formation of the first "friendly societies" in the 18th century, to the challenges posed by new technologies in the 1980s and 90s. Important issues such as minimum wages, health and safety conditions, discrimination, benefits, job security, and strikes are addressed. Veterans of labor struggles, labor historians, and business and government officials reveal fascinating personal insights into labor's sometimes violent origins, and how its influences have changed the workplace over the past 200 years. *A Cambridge Educational Production*. (38 minutes)
- [Out West: Beyond the Myth](#) (2006)
  - Outside the boundaries of America's collective folk imagination and underlying the sweeping narrative of U.S. history lies the lived experience of the nation's westward pioneers. Without exaggeration or embellishment, this captivating documentary focuses on the lives of the common people who headed West between the early 1860s and the turn of the 20th century. Accounts of personal challenges and hardships, interwoven with larger stories of progress and warfare, create a vivid narrative that presents the expansion of America through the eyes of those who won the West at the expense of the land's indigenous peoples. By demythologizing America's Manifest Destiny, *Out West* will doubtlessly alter many previously unquestioned beliefs. (57 minutes)
- [Renaissance, Reformation and beyond: towards a modern Europe](#) (1997)
  - The Italian Renaissance's contributions to revolutions in architecture, art, religion, commerce, politics, and navigation are discussed in this program. The Signoria Tower, Ghiberti's Baptistery doors, and Giotto's Bell Tower exemplify innovative ideas in architecture and art; Martin Luther and John Calvin apply similar revolutionary thinking to religion; Portuguese seafarers boldly set out to discover a route to India, while Christopher Columbus, setting his sights westward, discovers the New World. (25 minutes)
- [Roman and Islamic Spain](#) (2004)
  - Iberia, Hispania, Al-Andalus-successive names for a crucible of ancient cultures, world powers, and major religions. This program explores World Heritage sites corresponding to Spain's deep-rooted Roman and Islamic influences. With stunning visuals of the aqueduct at Segovia, the Mesquita Mosque in Cordova, Granada's Alhambra Palace, and other magnificent locations, the program vividly illustrates the ebb and flow of two empires prior to the Christian reconquista of the peninsula. Informative narration complements a progression of architecture and engineering that clearly illustrates the sophistication of both cultures. (53 minutes)
- [Stalin: the red god](#) (1999)

- When atheistic Joseph Stalin assumed power, he put to use his training as a Russian Orthodox priest to redirect his people's devotional fervor and to cast himself as a secular god. Using eyewitness accounts, reenactments of key events in Stalin's life, and examples of Soviet film, art, music, and architecture, this provocative program demonstrates how Stalin ennobled communism and elevated it to the level of a state religion. Neo-Stalinists, nostalgic for their godlike leader, provide insights into how a terrifying dictatorship can ignite a devotion both deep and disturbing. (62 minutes)
- [World War I](#) (1990)
  - From the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo to the delegates signing the Versailles Treaty, this program covers the events that set off the war and the war itself: the German invasion of Belgium; the Battle of the Marne, of Ypres, Verdun, the Somme, Gallipoli; the naval Battle of Jutland, the sinking of the Blucher, and the German U-boat campaign; airplanes, Zeppelins, and the newly-invented tank; the U.S. entry into the war; the last massive German attack and the Allied counter-attack, while Germany's allies were crumbling; and the most immediate effects of the war: the downfall of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, Kaiser Franz-Josef of Austria, and Tsar Nicholas of Russia; the Russian Revolution and the birth of the Soviet State; and the Treaty of Versailles, which was intended to end the bloodiest war of all time but succeeded instead in starting a bloodier one yet. (27 minutes, b&w)
- [World War II: the road to war](#) (2004)
  - This program chronicles the global events that ultimately led to U.S. action in World War II. Discussion points include Hitler and the Nazi Party, fascism in Italy, and Communism under Stalin; British appeasement and American isolationism; blitzkrieg; the Lend-Lease Plan; and the Holocaust. The program ends with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor-"a date which will live in infamy"-and America's declaration of war. Correlates to standards from the National Council for the Social Studies. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. (31 minutes)
- [World War II: the world at war](#) (2000)
  - Starting with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, this program follows the United States through its mobilization for war and into battle in North Africa, Europe, and the Pacific. It also explains the dramatic domestic changes that total war made necessary-from rationing and recycling, to war bonds and government economic controls, to new roles for women in society-and the dawning of the Atomic Age, with its perilous implications for the postwar world. Correlates to standards from the National Council for the Social Studies. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. (30 minutes)

### **Immigration Issues**

- [Between two worlds](#) (2003)
  - In the early 1880s, abetted by the Chinese Exclusion Act, a wave of anti-Chinese sentiment swept across America. This program examines the exclusion years through the stories of Chinese Americans and their families who were kept apart by both ancient custom and U.S. law. These immigrants were trapped between countries, at home neither in the U.S. nor in China. The law of the land, which separated these families, also provided relief as Chinese Americans turned to the courts for justice. (89 minutes)
- [Borderless: the lives of undocumented workers](#) (2006)

- How much do American and Canadian citizens really understand about the personal, social, and economic struggles of undocumented workers? This program deepens that understanding, providing an intimate look inside the lives of two non-status migrant laborers. Geraldo, a Costa Rican construction worker, and Angela, a Caribbean domestic employee, describe their experiences with labor exploitation and restrictive immigration laws, as well as their separation from children and family-poignantly conveyed through telephone calls home. Humanizing an often-invisible workforce, the program exposes some of the hidden costs of sustaining the "first world" economy. (27 minutes)
- [Gold Mountain Dreams](#) (the Chinese experience in America, 2003)
  - In the 1840s, civil war and famine in southern China drove thousands of young men to seek their fortune in the California Gold Rush. This program traces the Chinese experience in America, from their welcome in San Francisco as "celestial men of commerce," through the Gold Rush and building of the Transcontinental Railroad, to the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act banning their entry into this country. This program rediscovers the often-overlooked role of the Chinese and tells their stories through the lives of individuals using photos, artifacts, and interviews with descendants and historians. (89 minutes)
- [Issues of Latino Identity](#) (2001)
  - Though Hispanic people journey to the United States from different homelands, do they all share the same heritage and concerns? This program takes a detailed look at the fastest-growing minority in the U.S. and what it means to be Latino and American. The documentary contrasts the experience of being a Latino in a flourishing ethnic neighborhood of a big city with living in a small town, where many Latinos feel isolated. Interviews with individuals stepping up to the roles of leadership in the Hispanic community cover a large spectrum of subjects, including social services, churches, business, and the arts. (30 minutes)
- [No turning back](#) (2003)
  - The new immigration laws of 1965 were a turning point for the Chinese in America and allowed a new wave of immigrants to enter the country. Chinese American life has flourished in the years since. Narrated by Bill Moyers, this program presents intimate portraits of the new Chinese Americans who face a struggle common to so many immigrants: to reconcile some losses of their old culture in order to embrace their adopted American one. (88 minutes)

## Literature

- [Antigone](#) (1984)
  - Antigone is perhaps the most easily accessible of all the great classical tragedies, its theme clear and up-to-date: the conflict between moral and political law. Now the tale of Oedipus and his family comes to its end—he, his wife Jocasta, his sons, and now, at the last, his daughter, all dead. Antigone is not the only victim in the play; Creon too comes to a tragic downfall—although he repents in time, bureaucratic ritual results in the deaths of Creon's son and wife, burdening him with guilt as well as grief. With Juliet Stevenson, John Shrapnel, and John Gielgud. (111 minutes)
- [Legend of Arthur in literature and popular culture](#) (2002)
  - What makes the promise of Camelot still resonate in the 21st century? In this program, experts discuss the enduring fascination with King Arthur in Britain and America since the Victorian era. Tennyson's Idylls of the King, Twain's A

Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, paintings of the Pre-Raphaelites, and writings of John Steinbeck, T. H. White, Marion Zimmer Bradley, and others are featured. In addition, Hollywood and pop culture's continuing infatuation with Arthur is explored. (26 minutes)

- [New England Transcendentalists](#) (1997)
  - Expert interviews, dramatic re-creations at Walden Pond, and readings from major works are used to explore the evolution of the American Transcendentalist Movement in the early 19th century. The lives and writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, and Henry David Thoreau are examined to discover the spiritual foundations for America's first authentic literary voice. Experts include Harvard University Professor Lawrence Buell, University of South Carolina Professor Joel Myerson, and the authors of three current biographies on Emerson, Fuller, and Thoreau. (27 minutes)
- [Personal journal with Gish Jen, author](#) (2003)
  - Born and raised in the United States, Gish Jen has become a leading literary voice of the Chinese American experience. In this program, Bill Moyers talks with the critically acclaimed writer, whose novels and short stories are known for their humorous and incisive edge. (15 minutes)
- [Realism: the artistic form of the truth](#) (2007)
  - It is a creative impulse as old as humanity itself: to depict life faithfully, accurately, in words or images. This program shows how that impulse led to Realism—a widespread artistic movement, born in the latter half of the 19th century, which rejected pretense, distortion, and sentimentality. Incorporating interviews with art historians and literary scholars, the program explores the sociopolitical origins of the phenomenon in the 1848 Revolution in France and the concurrent wave of industrialization that swept Europe and America. Luminous images by Edouard Manet, Gustave Courbet, Jean-Francois Millet, and Honore Daumier—along with the unflinching writings of Honore de Balzac, Gustave Flaubert, Emile Zola, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Anton Chekhov, August Strindberg, and Henrik Ibsen—are analyzed and compared with the work of Thomas Eakins, George Bellows, Mark Twain, Jack London, Stephen Crane, and others. The contributions of early photographers and filmmakers, as well as the first stirrings of feminism, are also examined. (54 minutes)
- ["The Rocking Horse Winner" - D. H. Lawrence](#)
  - This story of innocent imagination destroyed by greed is a school classic. With John Mills and Valerie Hobson. (90 minutes, b&w)
- [Romanticism: Imagining Freedom](#) (2005)
  - The rebellious artist, the attraction to the dark side, love and death, and the primacy of nature—all of these are themes that suffused the artistic and ideological revolution known as Romanticism. This program vividly conveys how new ways of thinking and seeing reshaped the humanities in the 18th and 19th centuries. The writings of Holderlin, Emerson, Poe, Whitman, Byron, Wordsworth, and Keats, as well as the paintings of Turner and Goya and the music of Beethoven, are vibrantly presented. Scholars Susan Wolfson, professor of English at Princeton University; Rafael Argullol Murgados, director of the Institut

Universitari de Cultura; Xavier Antich, professor of aesthetics at the Universitat de Girona; and David Reynolds, distinguished professor of English at Baruch College, CUNY, discuss the characteristics of this influential movement and its impact on contemporary culture. (53 minutes)

### Medical Issues

- [Personal journey with Dr. David Ho: AIDS researcher](#) (2003)
  - Since arriving in America from Taiwan at the age of 12, Dr. David Ho has become a world-renowned scientist. His research in the fight against HIV/AIDS earned him honors as Time magazine's Man of the Year. In this program, Bill Moyers talks with Dr. Ho about his experience as an immigrant and U.S. citizen, and his contributions to the battle against AIDS. (15 minutes)

### Mythology

- [Classical Mythology: it's origins and impact](#) (1999)
  - Renowned classicists including Sir Hugh Lloyd Jones, of Oxford University; Mary Lefkowitz, of Wellesley College; and Gregory Nagy, of Harvard University, explore the origins of classical mythology and its relationship with other aspects of Greek culture, tracing subsequent influences on Western civilization. Topics discussed include cultural transmission among the Mediterranean peoples of the 8th century BC, the derivation of texts attributed to Homer and Hesiod, interpretations of the myths of Phaeton and Callisto, the connections between Greek myth and tragedy, the Roman use of myths, and applications of modern critical theory to mythology. (29 minutes)
- [Modern Myths](#) (1999)
  - In this program, the transformation of the earlier "savior" myth into the modern myth of the "hero" is examined. How social myths such as "progress" facilitate modern industrial societies, and the myth of the "star" as a social construct that provides the audience with an object on which to project its ideals, are also discussed. (53 minutes)

### Philosophy

- [Epistemology: what we can know](#) (2004)
  - This program travels from Plato's cave to Gettier's papier-mache barns while addressing, along the way, questions such as: What does it mean to really know something? How can one know that one knows it? And is seeing the same thing as believing? Deconstructing the principles of epistemology are Rutgers University's Alvin Goldman and Peter Klein and Princeton University's Alexander Nehamas and Daniel Garber. Their insights, in combination with incisive excerpts from Aristotle's *De Anima*, Descartes's *Meditations on First Philosophy*, Locke's *An Essay on Human Understanding*, Hume's *A Treatise of Human Nature*, and Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*, illuminate the complexity of "truth." (46 minutes)
- [Logic: the structure of reason](#) (2004)
  - As a tool for characterizing rational thought, logic cuts across many philosophical disciplines and lies at the core of mathematics and computer science. Drawing on Aristotle's *Organon*, Russell's *Principia Mathematica*, and other central works, this program tracks the evolution of logic, beginning with the basic syllogism. A sampling of subsequent topics includes propositional and

predicate logic, Bayesian confirmation theory, Boolean logic, Frege's use of variables and quantifiers, Godel's work with meta-mathematics, the Vienna Circle's logical positivism, and the Turing machine. (43 minutes)

- [Modern philosophy](#) (2004)
  - During the 16th century, a new breed of thinker arose, equal parts philosopher and scientist, that threw off the received wisdom of the past and started afresh. In this program, Paul Guyer, of the University of Pennsylvania; Rutgers University's Colin McGinn; and Princeton University's Kwame Anthony Appiah and Daniel Garber address the major philosophical currents of that era-and the explosive controversies surrounding them. Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Descartes's "Discourse on the Method," Hobbes' *Leviathan*, Spinoza's *Ethics*, and other germane works are cited. (42 minutes)
- [Philosophy of religion](#) (2004)
  - This program explores three major areas of philosophical inquiry into religion: religious epistemology, or the exploration of the rational grounds for religious beliefs and, in particular, the existence of God; the metaphysics of religion, which inquires into the nature of God; and theodicy, which examines the philosophical implications of the presence of evil in the world. Commentary by Alvin Plantinga, of the University of Notre Dame; Fordham University's Merold Westphal; Dean Zimmerman, of Rutgers University; and Richard Sorabji, of King's College London, is featured. Readings from Thomas Aquinas' *Summa Theologica*, Moses Maimonides' *Guide for the Perplexed*, and other essential texts are included. (44 minutes)
- [Philosophy of science](#) (2004)
  - Does science explain the world, or does it simply describe it? Can science ever be truly objective? What is the boundary between science and non-science? Does nature have laws? This program seeks to answer questions such as these through the insights of Princeton University's Daniel Garber; Hilary Putnam, of Harvard University; and Barry Loewer, of Rutgers University. Ranging from the Physics of Aristotle to the competing physics paradigms of Einstein and Bohr, the program illustrates the progression of scientific thought from ancient times, through the Renaissance, to the 21st century. (46 minutes)
- [Political Philosophy](#) (2004)
  - Who should lead the world's only superpower? When is it acceptable to topple another country's leader? Are personal freedom and national security mutually incompatible? The answers to urgent political questions such as these are informed by 23 centuries of discourse that started with *The Republic*. This program focuses successively on the pivotal ideas of Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Rousseau, Marx, Mill, John Rawls, and Robert Nozick to elucidate the thinking that underpins the West's conceptions of good and bad government. Commentary by Ronald Dworkin, of New York University, and Kwame Anthony Appiah, of Princeton University, is featured. (46 minutes)

## Physics

- [Electric Current](#) (1997)
  - This investigation employs a 100-watt incandescent bulb, nichrome wire, and a variac; electric wire, a dry cell, and a compass; an ammeter; an induction coil;

argon, helium, neon, and mercury and a discharge tube; a string of lights on a Christmas tree; a Crookes tube and induction coil; and electrodes, an electric bulb, and a beaker alternately filled with water, sugar, table salt, vinegar, lemon juice, and orange juice solutions to understand the following how incandescent bulbs and fluorescent tubes work Ohm's law proportional relationship between current and voltage series and parallel configurations positive and negative electrons electrically conductive and nonconductive liquids ions(30 minutes)

- [Friction, work and energy](#) (1999)
  - Can a giant hunk of chocolate be used to illustrate friction? It is in section one of this program, which describes kinetic and static friction, the normal force, and the coefficient of friction. In section two, a group of construction workers and the cartoon brothers Bumpkin Bill and Urban Tom elucidate the true nature of work, power, and energy. The Work-Kinetic Energy Principle is also addressed in an example using the "Alexandria Ferro XL" sports car. (25 minutes)
- [Gravitation](#) (1999)
  - Why are things attracted to one another? How long does it take the moon Titan to complete one orbit around Saturn? And what is the weight of a pizza on the Sun? Using the help of a Sun Surface Pizza delivery person, this program answers these and other burning questions regarding the Law of Universal Gravitation and all three of Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion. (18 minutes)
- [Personal journey with Samuel Ting, Nobel Laureate physicist](#) (2003)
  - Born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and raised in China and Taiwan, Samuel Ting received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1976 and is now leading a multinational experiment with NASA to search for antimatter, the opposite of our known universe. In this program, Bill Moyers speaks with Dr. Ting about his childhood years in war-torn China, his current project, and his philosophy of science. (15 minutes)
- [Physics in baseball](#) (2004)
  - When you use baseball to demonstrate the principles of physics, your students will see science in a whole new way. Divided into four segments, this program takes a close look at the pitch (how gravity, drag, and the Magnus force are used to manipulate the path of the ball); the hit (kinetic energy, the coefficient of restitution, and Newton's Laws of Motion-and the changes that result when rawhide meets wood); the flight (the effects of launch angle, drag, turbulence, temperature, air density, and the Magnus force on a ball during its flight to the bleachers); and running the bases (force, mass, inertia, and acceleration as the crowd goes wild!). A fascinating and informative teaching tool. Correlates to the National Science Education Standards and the Ohio Science Academic Content Standards. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online. (27 minutes)

## Political Science

- [Communism: the fall of the Romanovs and the Berlin Wall](#) (2003)
  - The execution of the Romanovs, in 1918, marked Russia's irrevocable shift from a monarchy to a communist state. The destruction of the Berlin Wall, in 1989, signified the collapse of that state and its Marxist ideology. This gripping, highly realistic program cinematically dramatizes the events of these two historic watersheds: indelible emblems of the birth pains and death throes of the Soviet Union. The story begins at Ipatiev House, where a dynasty died, and ends at Checkpoint Charlie, where the will of the people spoke-and the gates to freedom

opened. Original BBCW broadcast title: The Murder of the Romanovs and the Fall of the Berlin Wall. (51 minutes)

- [Demise of Western Communism: fall of a giant](#) (1997)
  - This program discusses Western democracy's confrontation with and ultimate defeat of communism from the end of World War II to the destruction of the Berlin Wall. Events depicted include the Red Army's invasion of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, and the heightening of the Cold War between the U.S. and Russia through the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. The destruction of the Berlin Wall is the symbolic beginning of a new era in European history. (26 minutes)
- [Political philosophy](#) (2004)
  - Who should lead the world's only superpower? When is it acceptable to topple another country's leader? Are personal freedom and national security mutually incompatible? The answers to urgent political questions such as these are informed by 23 centuries of discourse that started with The Republic. This program focuses successively on the pivotal ideas of Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Rousseau, Marx, Mill, John Rawls, and Robert Nozick to elucidate the thinking that underpins the West's conceptions of good and bad government. Commentary by Ronald Dworkin, of New York University, and Kwame Anthony Appiah, of Princeton University, is featured. (46 minutes)

## Religion

- [Christianity](#) (2003)
  - This program sheds light on the evolution and spread of Christianity across 13 centuries of architecture and art. Selected sites and masterpieces include the 8th-century monastic settlement on Inishmurray Island, off the coast of Ireland; frescoes in the catacombs of San Domitilla and Caravaggios at Santa Luigi di Franchesi, in Rome; the Hagia Sophia, once a Christian cathedral, in Istanbul; the astonishing underground churches of Lalibela, in Ethiopia; Chartres Cathedral; and the Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Familia, in Barcelona—a visual feast of facades and spires. (26 minutes)
- [Essentials of faith: Buddhism](#) (2006)
  - Buddhism holds that life and the physical world are illusions, transcended by emptying the mind and simplifying one's life. In reality, Buddhism is complicated—no unified teaching exists. This program presents ways of articulating Buddhist thought from six straightforward and insightful practitioners who explain parallels and distinctions between Buddhist traditions. Commentators include Geshe Tashi Tsering of the Jamyang Buddhist Center, Ajahn Sumedho of Amaravati Monastery, Diana St. Ruth of the Golden Buddhist Center, singer-songwriter Sandie Shaw, designer Jeff Banks, and Jennie Peters of Soka Gakkai International in the United Kingdom. (24 minutes)
- [Hinduism](#) (2003)
  - This program provides insights into the practice of Hinduism through the architecture and art of India. Circling from Varanasi to Mamallapuram and Khajuraho and back again, it spotlights carved-stone shrines such as the Krishna Mandapam, the Panch Rathas, and the Dharmaraja Ratha; the ancient Shore Temple, recovered from the Bay of Bengal; and the Kandariya Mahadev Temple, with its exotic—and erotic—exterior panels. An aarti ceremony on the banks of the

Ganges and the rarely filmed and highly symbolic cremation process are captured as well. (27 minutes)

- [Islam](#) (2003)
  - Five times a day, one fifth of the world's population faces Mecca and falls to its knees in prayer. This program illustrates how, through architecture and art, Muslims have articulated their faith. Architectural sites include the Great Mosque of Djenne, in Mali; the Jama Masjid Mosque, in Delhi, which took 5,000 workers more than six years to build during the time of Shah Jahan; the Hagia Sophia, in Istanbul; the Great Mosque of Cordoba; and the ultramodern New York Mosque. (26 minutes)
- [Judaism](#) (2003)
  - This program explores how, over time, the Jews of the Diaspora have expressed their beliefs through architecture and art in a variety of countries. Architectural sites include Tempio Israelitico, in Rome, a sumptuous example of Italian Jewish architecture; the tiny Cordoba Synagogue; Budapest's Great Synagogue on Dohany Street, a mixture of Byzantine and Moorish design elements; and, in New York City, the largest synagogue in the world: Temple Emanu-el. (26 minutes)
- [Philosophy of religion](#) (2004)
  - This program explores three major areas of philosophical inquiry into religion: religious epistemology, or the exploration of the rational grounds for religious beliefs and, in particular, the existence of God; the metaphysics of religion, which inquires into the nature of God; and theodicy, which examines the philosophical implications of the presence of evil in the world. Commentary by Alvin Plantinga, of the University of Notre Dame; Fordham University's Merold Westphal; Dean Zimmerman, of Rutgers University; and Richard Sorabji, of King's College London, is featured. Readings from Thomas Aquinas' Summa Theologica, Moses Maimonides' Guide for the Perplexed, and other essential texts are included. (44 minutes)

## **Social Issues**

- [Drugging of our children: inside the ADHD controversy](#) (2005)
  - Some doctors are wary of prescribing medication for ADD or ADHD, especially when treating young patients-but the majority rely on psychotropic drugs. This program challenges the status quo, supported by a staggering amount of testimony and documentation. Incorporating detailed interviews with psychiatrists, neurologists, and education experts-as well as parents and kids who have suffered because of rigid prescription practices-the program analyzes links between school procedures, the medical establishment, and Big Pharma. Footage from the 1998 Consensus Development Conference on ADD/ADHD raises disturbing questions about how the disorders are diagnosed. (104 minutes)

## **U.S. Constitution**

- [Amending the Constitution](#) (2002)
  - This program is an indispensable tool for helping students to understand the constitutional amendment process and to see its importance in their own lives. It defines what an amendment is, explains why amendments have been needed down through the centuries, and describes the process for proposing and ratifying an amendment. A viewable/printable instructor's guide is available online.

Correlates to National Standards for United States History Education. A Cambridge Educational Production. (18 minutes)

- [Bill of Rights](#) (2007)
  - It upholds freedom of speech and religion, guarantees a free press, grants the right to keep and bear arms, preserves the right of trial by jury, establishes states' rights, and more. This program presents the ten key Constitutional amendments that have defined the fundamental liberties that are the American birthright and examines the controversies and challenges they have withstood. Correlates to all applicable state and national standards. Recommended for middle school through college. (69 minutes)
- [Birth Struggle of the 1964 Civil Rights Act](#) (1964)
  - This documentary from the CBS News Archives examines the stormy passage of civil rights bill H.R. 7152 through the House of Representatives. The program, filmed in 1964, begins with a report on the controversial bill's history, from its introduction by John F. Kennedy to the eve of its debate on the Senate floor. Following that report, Eric Sevareid moderates as Senators Hubert Humphrey and Strom Thurmond engage in a live television debate on the bill's merits. Footage of John and Robert Kennedy, Justice Department officials Nicholas Katzenbach and Burke Marshall, President Lyndon Johnson, and the racial clashes of the early 1960s captures the tension and drama surrounding the most comprehensive civil rights law since Reconstruction. Produced by CBS NEWS. (55 minutes, b&w)
- [The Fateful Decade: From Little Rock to the Civil Rights Bill](#) (1990)
  - First there was the law, and then there was enforcement of the law. This program begins at Little Rock's Central High School, when soldiers had to provide safety for black children exercising their legal right to go to school. Martin Luther King, Jr., already appears in 1958 at a meeting of black leaders with President Eisenhower. The civil rights movement accelerated: marches, clashes with the police and the jailing of demonstrators, the murder of Medgar Evers, the bombing of the Baptist church in Birmingham, sit-ins and protests, the Montgomery march, the Mississippi Freedom march, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s famous "I Have a Dream" and "I Have Been to the Mountaintop" speeches, his funeral, and President Johnson's signing of the Civil Rights Bill of 1968. (27 minutes)
- [Gay marriage and the constitution](#) (2004)
  - This ABC News program looks at the constitutional controversy over gay marriage as it exploded in both Massachusetts and California in February 2004. Is it a matter of civil rights or human rights? Should it be addressed at a state level or a federal level? Ted Koppel moderates a debate about gay marriage and its legal ramifications with Representative Barney Frank, conservative political activist Gary Bauer, and San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom, who arranged for the issuance of marriage licenses to eligible same-sex couples because the California Family Code is allegedly in violation of the state's constitution in the matter of gay marriage. (22 minutes)