

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 420 596

SO 028 824

AUTHOR Smigielski, Alan
 TITLE The Internet and You.
 INSTITUTION Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. Office of Education.
 PUB DATE 1997-04-00
 NOTE 17p.
 AVAILABLE FROM Smithsonian Office of Education, Arts and Industries Building, 1163/MRC 402, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 25060, telephone: 202-357-2425.
 PUB TYPE Collected Works - Serials (022) -- Guides - Non-Classroom (055)
 JOURNAL CIT Art to Zoo: Teaching with the Power of Objects; Mar-Apr 1997
 EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
 DESCRIPTORS *Computer Networks; Educational Facilities; Elementary Education; Information Networks; *Information Sources; Instructional Materials; *Internet; Museums; Online Systems; Resource Centers; Social Studies

ABSTRACT

This issue of "Art to Zoo" examines the "mysteries" surrounding the Internet and offers simple "pointers" on how to access the Smithsonian's teaching materials. Many of the materials are available online. Articles include: (1) "What is the Internet?"; (2) "Connecting to the Internet"; (3) "Internet Shopping List"; (4) "Internet Terms"; (5) "A Brief History of the Internet"; (6) "The World Wide Web"; (7) "How Do I Use 'Art to Zoo' on the World Wide Web?"; (8) "Using the Adobe Acrobat Reader"; (9) "What Does the Smithsonian Web Site Have for Educators?"; (10) "What Else Can I Find on the Smithsonian Web Site?"; and (11) "Resources." (EH)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *



Netscape: Contrasts in Blue

ART to ZOO

Teaching With the Power of Objects

CONTRASTS IN BLUE: Life on the Caribbean Coral Reef and the Rocky Coast of Maine

Smithsonian Institution
November/December 1996

- Cover
- Background Essay
- Lesson Plan 1
- Lesson Plan 2
- Lesson Plan 3
- Resources

Publication of Art to Zoo is made possible through the generous support of the Pacific Mutual Foundation

[Cover](#)
[Background Essay](#)
[Lesson Plan 1](#)
[Lesson Plan 2](#)
[Lesson Plan 3](#)
[Resources](#)

Last Modified 3-13-97
eseem010@sivm.si.edu

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND
DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS
BEEN GRANTED BY

M. K. Smith

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

1



A travel poster for the Bahamas features the clear azure water of the coral reef, where a diver encounters an electric blue and yellow angelfish. A Maine vacation brochure depicts gleeful children gathering mussels among the boulders, as powerful waves crash upon the rocky shore. These distinctive scenes describe two very different marine ecosystems: the coral reef of the Caribbean and the rocky coast of Maine.

The striking contrasts between these two dynamic ecosystems are the theme of this issue of *Art to Zoo* and are among the many topics visitors can ponder in Exploring Marine Ecosystems, a permanent exhibition at the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History. The activities that follow encourage students to consider the role of temperature, sunlight, waves, and tides in the creation of unique marine environments.



Download the November/December 1996 issue (785K).

The [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#) is available for MacOS and Windows.



Please e-mail us with any comments or suggestions.

ED 420 596

SO 028 824

Inside

Understanding the Internet
Getting Connected

Grades

4-9

Publication of *Art to Zoo* is made possible through the generous support of the Pacific Mutual Foundation.

THE INTERNET AND YOU

What Is the Internet?

Page 4

Connecting to the Internet

Page 4

Internet Shopping List

Page 4

Internet Terms

Page 4

A Brief History of the Internet

Page 5

The World Wide Web

Page 5

How Do I Use *Art to Zoo* on the World Wide Web?

Page 6

Using the Adobe Acrobat Reader

Page 9

What Does the Smithsonian Web Site Have for Educators?

Page 11

What Else Can I Find on the Smithsonian Web Site?

Page 12

Resources

Page 15

Art to Zoo's purpose is to help teachers bring into their classrooms the educational power of museums and other community resources. *Art to Zoo* draws on the Smithsonian's hundreds of exhibitions and programs—from art, history, and science to aviation and folklife—to create classroom-ready materials for grades four through nine. Each of the four annual issues explores a single topic through an interdisciplinary, multicultural approach. The Smithsonian invites teachers to duplicate *Art to Zoo* materials for educational use.

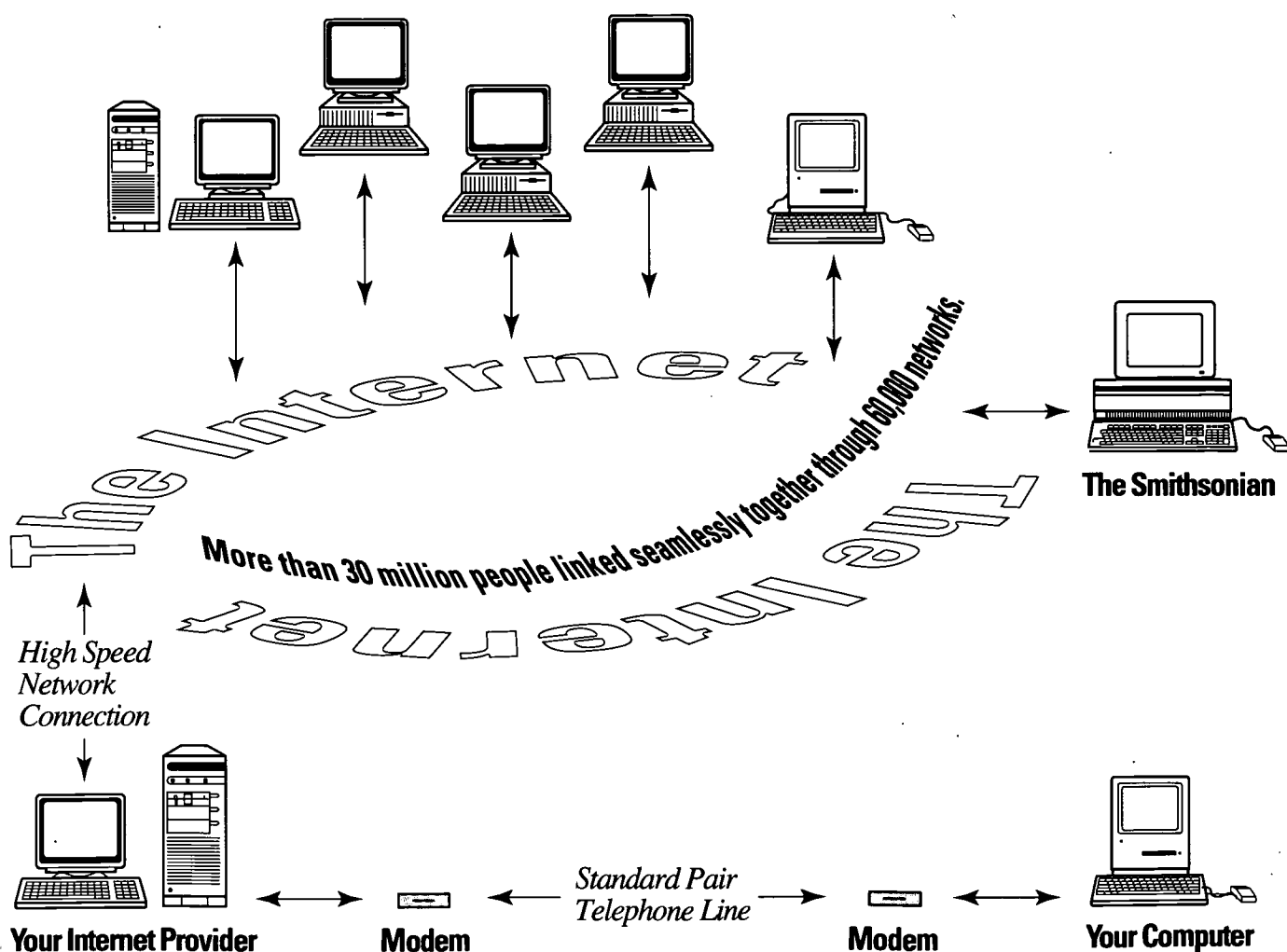
You may request a large-print, Braille, audiotape, or computer disk version of *Art to Zoo* by writing to the address listed on the back cover or by faxing your name, school name, and address to (202) 357-2116.

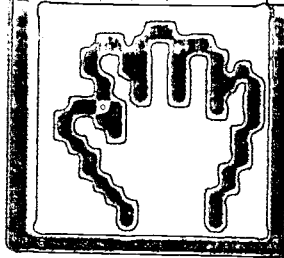
These and a host of other new buzz words fill the newspapers, news broadcasts, and informal conversations we hear every day. We know that the Information Age is here and wonder what it has in store for us. Will the online world help me find background materials and lesson plans for my classes? Does it really offer all of the text, sound, and movies that would appeal to students' various learning styles? Will it help me to develop new ways of teaching old subjects, reenergizing these disciplines for a new and technically savvy generation? Can I learn how to use these online resources? The answers to these questions are yes, yes, yes, and a definite YES! >>

ONLINE Interactive The Internet WORLD

WIDE

WEB





INTERNET TERMS

Server—A computer or software package that allows network users to “download,” or transfer to their computers, files or programs. Client software (such as an Internet browser) allows you to retrieve these files. Once they reach your computer, the browser interprets and displays the files as hypertext, images, sound, or movies, depending on their format.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)—A special way of connecting to an Internet site to retrieve or send files. Many Internet sites have materials on their servers that anyone can download using the account name *anonymous*. Such sites are called *anonymous FTP servers*.

Gopher—Another way of connecting to an Internet site through special client and server software. Gopher software allows a user to find materials through a user-friendly system of menus.

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)—A World Wide Web address. Every file on the Web has its own unique URL, which browsers such as Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer use to call up and display the contents of that particular file.

A World Wide Web URL looks like this **<http://www.si.edu>** (the Smithsonian home page—your gateway to the Institution!)

and an FTP URL looks like this **<ftp://photo1.si.edu/images>** (the Smithsonian Office of Imaging, Printing, and Photographic Services—lots of great images!)

(Note: Due to the dynamic nature of the Internet, some or all of the URLs listed in this issue may have changed since publication.)

Electronic mail (e-mail)—A way of exchanging messages through the Internet. It's faster, cheaper, and often more convenient than regular postal mail. See Figure 2 for information on how to read an e-mail address.

This issue of *Art to Zoo* attempts to dispel the mysteries surrounding the Internet. Although claims that the ‘Net is transforming research, teaching, and business may seem daunting, connecting to and using it is easy if you follow the few simple pointers on these pages. You will also find that many of the traditional forms of teacher support—like *Art to Zoo* and the Smithsonian's other teaching materials—have online versions, too, making these publications available at your fingertips twenty-four hours a day. The customizable and interactive age of the Internet has arrived, and it is here for you!

WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

Today's Internet, in a physical sense, is a collection of sixty thousand linked computer networks that connect more than thirty million people. This system provides a platform for people worldwide to share information. When you connect to the Internet, you become part of a diverse electronic community rich in educational resources.

On the Internet, you can exchange mail with friends and colleagues around the world, participate in discussion groups with

leading experts, search libraries and archives for a particular book or magazine, tour online versions of museum exhibitions, and gather software, pictures, sound, video, and text that can help you plan your lessons and expand your students' understanding.

CONNECTING TO THE INTERNET

You can connect to the Internet in many ways. Your school may already have one or several computers with links to the Internet. Be sure to check with your school's computer specialist or media specialist for details. Another resource is your local library system, which often has computers set aside for people who want to use the Internet for research purposes.

From your home you may reach the Internet through commercial or nonprofit (“freenet”) Internet service providers. Check the business or classified section of your local newspaper for a sampling of these services in your area.

To connect to the Internet from your home, you'll need an account with a service provider as well as a computer, modem, telephone connection, and the network software appropriate for your computer's operating system (e.g., Macintosh, Windows, UNIX). Check with individual providers for details on your setup requirements; many offer Internet software free when you begin using their services.

INTERNET SHOPPING LIST

- ✓ Computer
- ✓ Modem
- ✓ Telephone connection
- ✓ Internet software

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

The Internet was developed to meet the particular conditions of the Cold War era. The U. S. military needed a decentralized communications network that could survive global nuclear conflict. So, in 1969, the Pentagon launched a network of four computers, known as ARPANET, to experiment with decentralized communications. Researchers at universities and defense corporations soon saw the collaborative potential of ARPANET and connected thousands of their own computers to the network during the 1970s. In the 1980s, the National Science Foundation greatly improved upon the original ARPANET design by adding many more high-speed links to what was now a huge network of networks.

By the 1990s, the Internet had become far more than a military communications system. Commercial and educational use skyrocketed as people began connecting to the Internet through desktop computers and interacting with the user-friendly and graphically rich World Wide Web.

THE WORLD WIDE WEB

When people talk of the Internet today, they're often referring to the World Wide Web, the newest, fastest growing, and arguably, most popular method of accessing the Internet. On the Web, hypertext (highlighted text that contains "links" to other documents), graphics, sound, and video files are mixed together seamlessly, enabling easy access to a wide variety of information sources.

Many corporations, government agencies, and educational institutions (including the Smithsonian) have realized the tremendous communication power of the Web and have built extensive World Wide Web sites. The information in this issue of *Art to Zoo* will help you to use the online version of this publication and explore the many exciting Smithsonian resources on the World Wide Web.

Ocean Planet: Interdisciplinary Marine Science ...

Ocean Planet Interdisciplinary Marine Science Activities

Sea Secrets

Sea Connections

Ocean Market

Pollution Solution

Stranded Along the Coast

Reflections on the Sea

brother

This publication was made possible by a generous grant from Brother International Corporation.



After centuries of seafaring, we're only now beginning to plumb the workings of our watery planet. The deeper we go, the clearer it becomes that no matter who we are or where we live, we all have a hand--and a stake--in what happens in the seas.

The Smithsonian Institution created the exhibition *Ocean Planet* to share with the public what recent research has revealed about the oceans and to encourage ocean conservation. This online booklet of lessons and activities adapts several themes of the exhibition for use in the middle and high school classroom.

Ocean Planet has six lesson plans. "Sea Secrets" explores ocean geography; "Sea Connections" looks at the plants and animals that live in different marine ecosystems. "Ocean Market" identifies and values many products of the seas. "Pollution Solution" examines the effects of an environmental crisis. "Stranded Along the Coast" explores both natural and human causes of animal strandings. Finally, "Reflections on the Sea" explores the influence of oceans on language and literature.

Each of the six lesson plans has the same elements: background information; statement of learning objectives; list of required materials; step-by-step procedures; student handouts (in Adobe Acrobat format); and a list of additional resources, including connections to the online version of the *Ocean Planet* exhibition.

The instructional approaches in *Ocean Planet* are interdisciplinary. Lesson plans will work in different classes, from biology and mathematics to geography and social studies. Many activities employ students' writing skills.

We hope that the lessons in this online booklet may guide students to better understand the diversity and importance of the seas.

A person
named
"J.Doe"

Smithsonian
Office of
Education

Educational

j-doe@soe.si.edu

at

Smithsonian
Institution

means:

An individual named
J. Doe at the Smithsonian
Office of Education
at the Smithsonian
Institution, which is
an educational entity.

The extensions at
the end of the address
indicate the affiliation
of the individual

mil = military
net = network
edu = educational
com = commercial
gov = government
org = organization

Figure 2. Reading an e-mail address.

Figure 1. The *Ocean Planet* curriculum kit online.



How Do I Use Art to Zoo on the World Wide Web?

To use *Art to Zoo* on the Web, you'll first need to get access to the Internet (see "Connecting to the Internet," page 4) and a graphical Web browser. You will also need another piece of software, the free Adobe Acrobat Reader, as explained below. Although many graphical Web browsers are available, we recommend that you use either Navigator (version 2 or higher) or Internet Explorer (version 3) to properly display the magazine's online design. If you do not have one of these software programs, you can request them from your

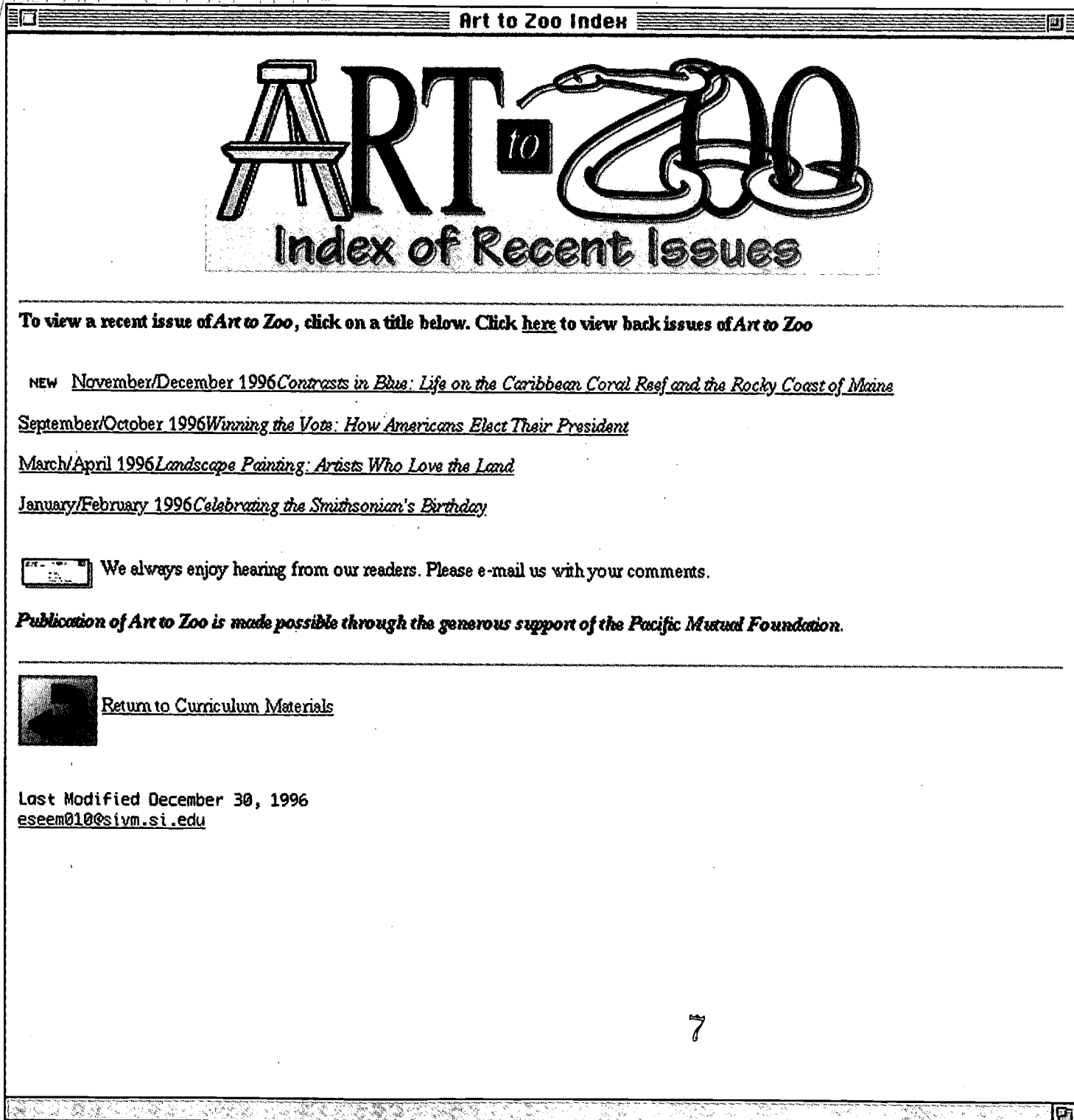



Figure 3. The *Art to Zoo* index page online.

provider or download them at the following URLs:
<http://home.netscape.com> for Navigator,
<http://www.microsoft.com> for Internet Explorer. If you do not already have a Web browser, call either Netscape at 415-937-3777 or Microsoft at 800-426-9400 or visit your local computer supply store. (Note: Neither the Smithsonian Institution nor SOE endorses any of these products over any others. We merely suggest them because they support the format of our online publications.)

Once you have the Web browser software, follow the installation instructions for your computer platform. Web browser software often comes in a compressed format, which shrinks large files and allows for faster download times. Make sure to follow the instructions for decompressing the software on your computer platform.

With the Web browser installed, you are ready to explore the Web. Open, or "launch," the browser and type the address below in the text field labeled "Location" in

[X] [] []
Contrasts in Blue



Teaching With the Power of Objects

CONTRASTS IN BLUE:
Life on the Caribbean Coral Reef and the Rocky Coast of Maine


Smithsonian Institution
November/December 1996

- Cover
- Background Essay
- Lesson Plan 1
- Lesson Plan 2
- Lesson Plan 3
- Resources

Publication of Art to Zoo is made possible through the generous support of the Pacific Mutual Foundation

[Cover](#)
[Background Essay](#)
[Lesson Plan 1](#)
[Lesson Plan 2](#)
[Lesson Plan 3](#)
[Resources](#)


The Dynamic Coral Reef



Corals, sponges, sea fans and fish flourish on a reef.

Within the reef exists a complex food web in which nothing goes to waste. Animals such as conch, sea urchins, and surgeonfish graze on algae, thereby preventing it from overtaking and killing the coral. Huge eyed squirrelfish feed along the reef at night and help keep the grazers in check. Sea fans and sea anemones wave back and forth in the water column, using their tentacles to catch particulates and tiny organisms floating in the water. Other reef animals eat the coral or the mucus that coats it.

The coral reef ecosystem displays a complex interdependency of organisms. Some depend more on each other than others and develop symbiotic relations. The corals and zooxanthellae are one example of a mutually beneficial relationship. Another example is the cleaners and their hosts. Organisms such as the scarlet banded shrimp and neon goby "clean" other organisms by removing parasites and food particles from their gills and mouths. The cleaners get food while the host organisms stay free of potentially harmful parasites.



Last Modified December 30, 1996
eseem010@svm.si.edu

Figure 4. An Art to Zoo background essay online.

Navigator or "Address" in Internet Explorer:

<http://educate.si.edu/lessons/art-to-zoo/azindex.html>.

Press the "Return" or "Enter" button on your keyboard. After a few seconds (depending on the speed of your connection) you will see the *Art to Zoo* index page. From there, place your cursor on top of one of the *Art to Zoo* titles shown in hypertext and click to view that issue.

Each *Art to Zoo* has a consistent look and is easy to navigate (see figure 4). The sidebar on the left side of the

screen contains the magazine's table of contents. To view any of these sections, click on the desired lesson plan, background essay, or resource page.

The power of *Art to Zoo* online lies in its ability to link you to the vast resources of the Internet. If you're reading an *Art to Zoo* background essay, you can click on any number of hypertext links that take you to other sites with even more information on your subject of choice!

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Contrasts in Blue". The main header features the "ART to ZOO" logo with the tagline "Teaching With the Power of Objects". The left sidebar contains a table of contents for "CONTRASTS IN BLUE: Life on the Caribbean Coral Reef and the Rocky Coast of Maine", including links for Cover, Background Essay, Lesson Plan 1, Lesson Plan 2, Lesson Plan 3, and Resources. The main content area is a large banner for the "OCEAN PLANET SMITHSONIAN" exhibition, which is a traveling exhibition at The Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii, from May 17, 1997, to October 5, 1997. Below the banner, there is a section titled "ENTER THE EXHIBITION HERE" with three bullet points: 1. Ocean Planet, premiered at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History from April 1995 to April 1996, where it attracted nearly two million visitors. This electronic online companion exhibition contains all of the text and most of the panel designs and images found in the original exhibition. 2. Find out more about the plans for Ocean Planet at the Bishop Museum. 3. Learn more about the project by reading an overview of the exhibition, a guide to the exhibit, or a copy of the final report, which presents information about visitation, educational programming and materials, publicity, and the results of the visitor studies. At the bottom of the main content area, there is contact information for Judith Gradwohl, Smithsonian Institution (Curator Ocean Planet), with a phone number (301) 286-9428. The footer of the browser window shows the link: http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/OCEAN_PLANET/HTML/ocean_planet_overview.html.

CONTRASTS IN BLUE:
Life on the Caribbean Coral Reef and the Rocky Coast of Maine
Smithsonian Institution
November/December 1996

- Cover
- Background Essay
- Lesson Plan 1
- Lesson Plan 2
- Lesson Plan 3
- Resources

Publication of *Art to Zoo* is made possible through the generous support of the Pacific Mutual Foundation


Cover
Background Essay
Lesson Plan 1
Lesson Plan 2
Lesson Plan 3
Resources


OCEAN PLANET
SMITHSONIAN
A Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition

will be on view at
The Bishop Museum
Honolulu Hawaii
May 17, 1997 to October 5, 1997

ENTER THE EXHIBITION HERE

- *Ocean Planet*, premiered at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History from April 1995 to April 1996, where it attracted nearly two million visitors. This electronic online companion exhibition contains all of the text and most of the panel designs and images found in the original exhibition.
- Find out more about the plans for *Ocean Planet* at the Bishop Museum.
- Learn more about the project by reading an overview of the exhibition, a guide to the exhibit, or a copy of the final report, which presents information about visitation, educational programming and materials, publicity, and the results of the visitor studies.

 Judith Gradwohl (301) 286-9428
Judith Gradwohl, Smithsonian Institution (Curator Ocean Planet)

 Visit the National Museum of Natural History

Link: http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/OCEAN_PLANET/HTML/ocean_planet_overview.html

Figure 5. The *Ocean Planet* exhibition, as viewed in an *Art to Zoo* window.

The online *Art to Zoo* can also deliver the printed issue directly into your classroom through the Adobe Acrobat Reader. This application allows you to view the publication on screen exactly as it appears in the printed version, including authentic fonts and graphics, no matter what type of computer platform you have. You can even print the entire publication or individual student activity pages to any printer for use in your classroom! (Note: To view and print colors, you must have a color monitor and printer, respectively.)

File Edit Document View Tools Window Mon 4:25:19 PM

japan.pdf

ACTIVITY PAGE 1 Mapping It Out

Directions:
Locate the following features on the map.

Major Islands	Major bodies of water	Nearby Countries	Selected Cities
Honshu	Pacific Ocean	Russia	Tokyo
Kyushu	Sea of Japan	China	Yokohama
Shikoku	Sea of Okhotsk	North Korea	Kyoto
Hokkaido	East China Sea	South Korea	Osaka
Okinawa			Nagoya
Ryukyu Islands			Sapporo

© Art to Zoo Japan: Images of a People January/February 1997

LESSON PLAN Step 2

**LOOKING FOR CLUES:
PAINTINGS AS
INFORMATION SOURCES**

Objectives

- Interpret Japanese and American paintings.
- Evaluate paintings as sources of cultural and historical information.

Materials

- Copies of Activity Pages 2A, B, and C.
- Pens or pencils.

Subjects

- Art, social studies

Procedure

- Tell your students that they'll be acting like detectives in this activity. Ask them what detectives look for to solve a mystery. Answers may vary, but students will probably conclude that detectives seek clues that suggest a particular sequence of events in the past. Emphasize that they'll now be looking for clues in paintings that can provide insights into the daily lives of people in earlier times who lived in Japan and the United States.
- Give each student a copy of Activity page 2A and 2 copies of 2C. Ask them to examine carefully the painting on Activity Page 2A and answer the accompanying observation questions from Activity Page 2C. (Do not tell your students the title or subject of the painting at this time.) When your students have finished answering the questions, begin a class discussion based on their responses. Students will probably conclude that the painting depicts a town in the United States during the early twentieth century. Be sure to tell your students that the scene was painted by American artist Willard Leroy Biesel in 1917 and is entitled *Morning—Dorfield* (see inset for teacher's notes).
- Give each student a copy of Activity Page 2B and repeat the procedure described in Lesson Plan Step 2. (Again, do not tell your students the title or subject of the painting yet.) In the class discussion, students may conclude that the painting depicts a rural area in Japan sometime in the past. Be sure to tell your students that the painting, entitled *Countryside*, was painted by Japanese artist Katsushika Hokusai during the early decades of the 1800s (see inset for teacher's notes). Stress that the painting was done on panels that combine to make a six-fold screen, a form of traditional Japanese art your students will study in the next activity.
- Review what students learned about both scenes by observing the paintings. How would they characterize the daily lives of the peoples depicted? How are the two scenes alike or different? Ask your students to consider whether paintings are good sources for clues to another culture. They will probably conclude that paintings are valuable sources of information. If they do not note any limitations of paintings as information sources, be sure to stress that paintings capture only a single moment in time, in a particular place, and may express only the viewpoint of the artist. Have students create a list of questions they have about the lives of the people depicted for which the paintings do not provide answers. What do the paintings tell us about life in Japan and America today? You may also wish to emphasize that we can misinterpret what we see. Conclude the activity by asking students what other sources of information they might examine for clues to a culture. Answers will vary, but students will probably conclude that paintings by other artists, artwork from different time periods, the accounts of travelers, and contact with people from another culture might provide alternative views of that culture.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Morning—Dorfield, 1917
By Willard Leroy Biesel
American, 1874-1926
Painted in 1917
(1) in *Gallery of Art* annexes number 18/154
66.1 x 73.8 (in 68 x 79")

Countryside, 1800s
Six-fold screen
By Katsushika Hokusai (Japanese, 1760-1849)
Ukiyo-e School, Edo period, nineteenth century
Color and gold on paper
From *Gallery of Art* annexes number 62/63
15.69 x 35.51 (in 159 1/16 x 139")

This is a detail from the right screen of a pair of screens. The artist depicts the season, autumn, and the setting, Mount Fuji towering above the clouds in the distant landscape. On the right side of the screen Hokusai painted a farmer's wife. Four men are returning from the field, carrying bundles of wheat on their backs. In the foreground, a group of people are walking toward a bridge. In the background, a group of people are walking toward a bridge. In the background, a group of people are walking toward a bridge.

Art to Zoo Japan: Images of a People January/February 1997

Page 6 of 16 82% 8.53 x 11 in

Figure 6. An *Art to Zoo* student activity page and lesson plan, as viewed in the Adobe Acrobat Reader.

All you need to make use of this innovative technology is the free Acrobat Reader.

You can obtain this software in two ways: on CD-ROM or by downloading from the Internet. The disks on which many operating systems and software applications come often include other related software such as the Acrobat Reader. If none of your CD-ROMs contain this software or if you do not have a CD-ROM drive, you can get the Reader by downloading it from one of the following URLs:

<http://www.adobe.com/acrobat/readstep.html> or
<ftp://ftp.adobe.com/pub/adobe/applications/Acrobat>.

These sites and the CD-ROMs include important instructions on how to install the software.

Once you have installed the Acrobat Reader, you may find it helpful to configure your Web browser to launch the Reader whenever you download a file in Acrobat format. Check your browser's documentation for specific configuration instructions.

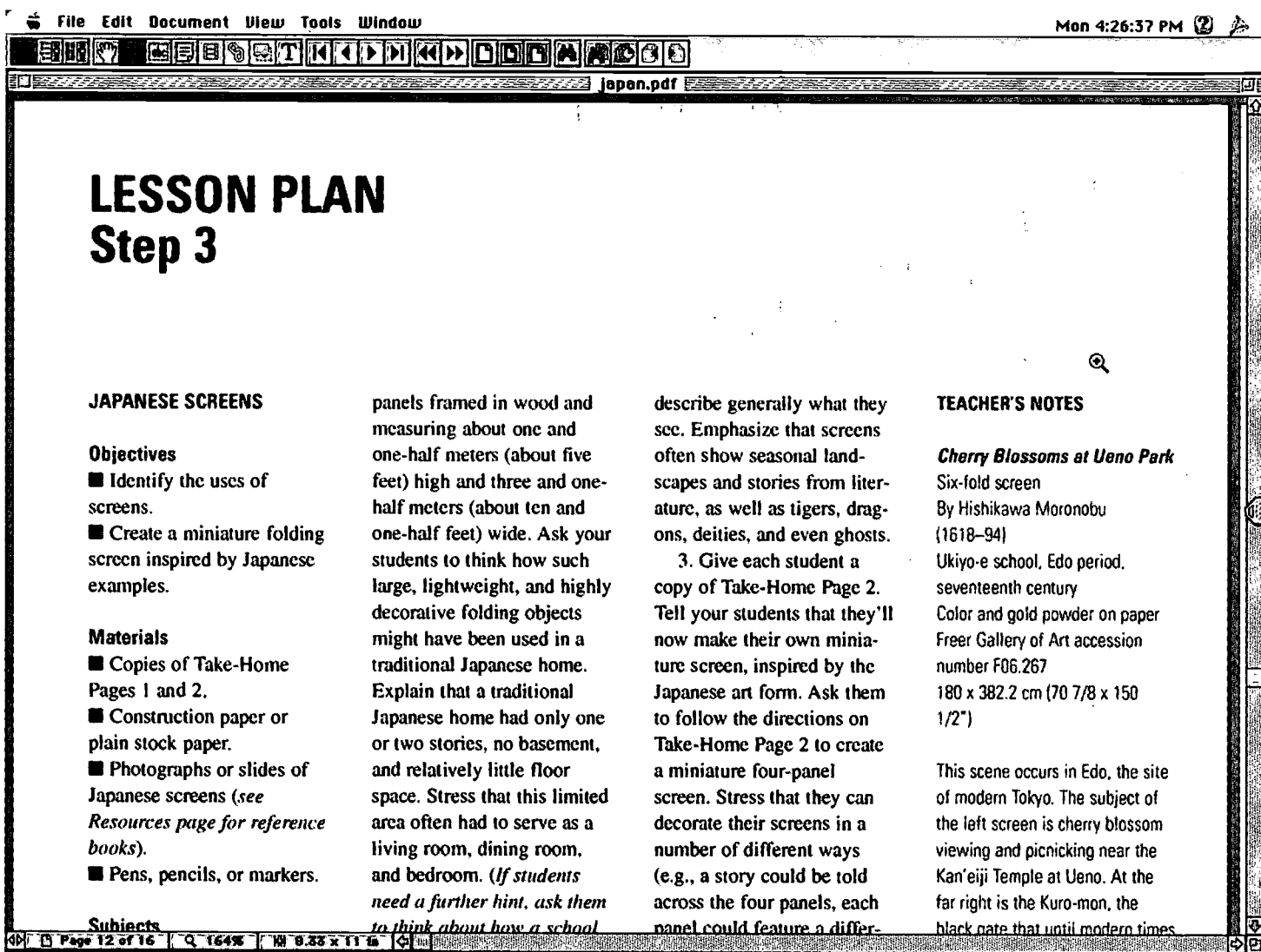


Figure 7. A click of your mouse enlarges your view of *Art to Zoo* within the Adobe Acrobat Reader.

WHAT DOES THE SMITHSONIAN WEB SITE HAVE FOR EDUCATORS?

A lot! By the time you receive this issue, the Institution will have launched an area specifically for educators that will enable easy access to online curriculum materials, program information, and publications.

To reach this special education area, go to the Smithsonian Home Page, <http://www.si.edu>, and click on the "Resources/Tours" icon. From the "Perspectives of the Smithsonian" list, click first on "Education at the Smithsonian" and then on the "Go to" button.

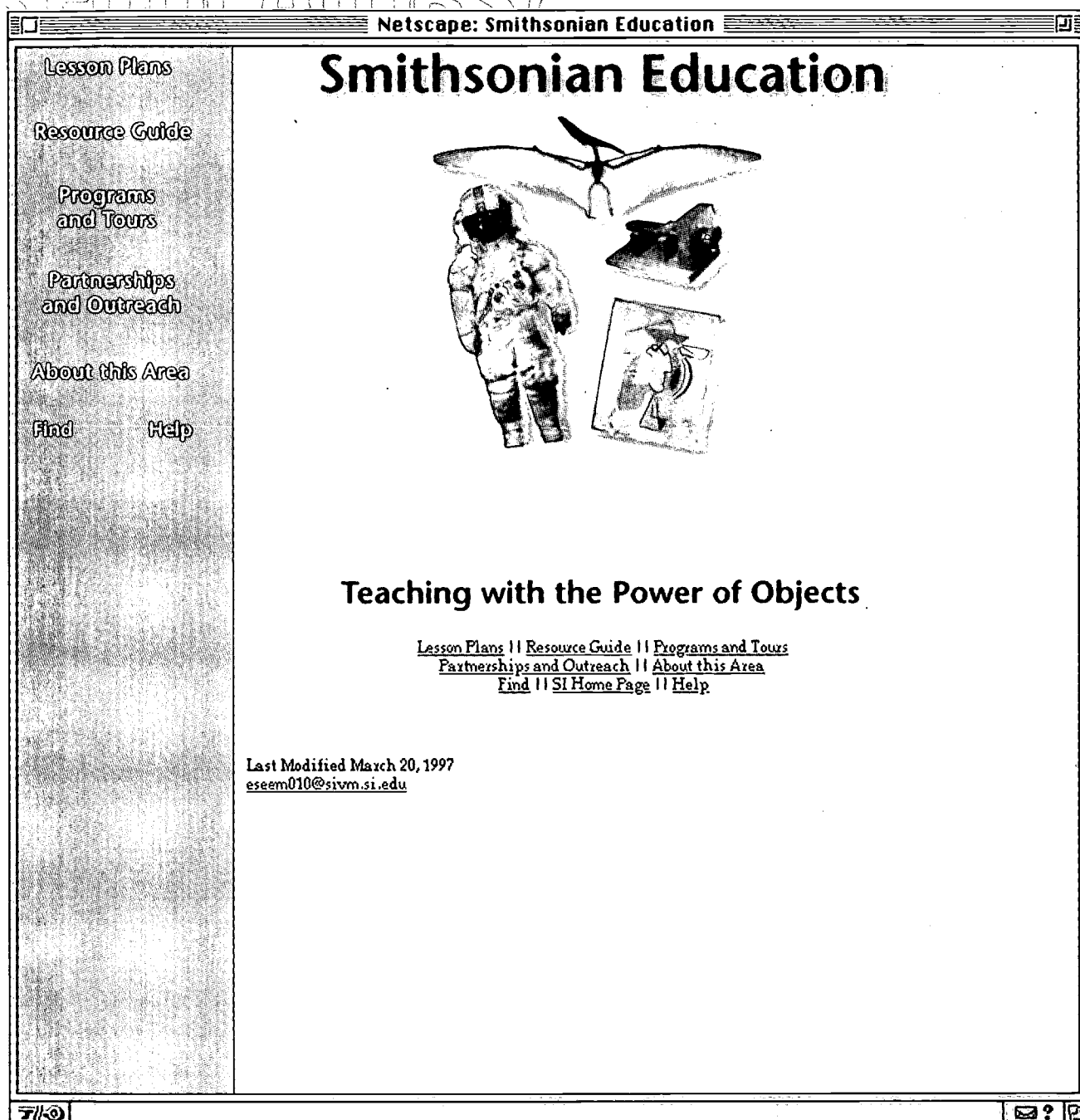



Figure 8. The Smithsonian Institution Education Area Home Page.

Be sure to mark the Smithsonian's education area so that you can easily return to it in the future. In Navigator, go to the "Bookmarks" menu and select "Add Bookmark." In Internet Explorer, go to the "Favorites" menu and select "Add Page to Favorites."

What Else Can I Find on the Smithsonian Web Site?

The Smithsonian is as rich an educational resource online as it is on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. From the home page, you can link to all of the Smithsonian museums. Search through the many sites to find a dazzling array of online exhibitions, museum information, research data, graphics, sounds, and video that bring the Smithsonian to your desktop. Here are just a few of the exciting areas you can visit on the Smithsonian Web site:




**OCEAN
PLANET
SMITHSONIAN**

A Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition


will be on view at
The Bishop Museum
Honolulu Hawai'i
May 17, 1997 to October 5, 1997

ENTER THE EXHIBITION HERE

- *Ocean Planet*, premiered at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History from April 1995 to April 1996, where it attracted nearly two million visitors. This electronic online companion exhibition contains all of the text and most of the panel designs and images found in the traveling exhibition.
- Find out more about the plans for *Ocean Planet* at the Bishop Museum.
- Learn more about the project by reading an overview of the exhibition, a glossary to the exhibition, or a copy of the final report which presents information about visitation, educational programming and materials, publicity, and the results of the visitor studies.



For more information, please contact:
Judith Gradwohl, Smithsonian Institution (Curator Ocean Planet)



Visit the Bishop Museum Homepage

Learn more about this *Planet* and see the *Planet*.

Figure 9. The online *Ocean Planet* exhibition offers a wealth of information for educators.

13

ERIC
Full Text Provided by ERIC

12 Art to Zoo The Internet and You March/April 1997

Ocean Planet online

http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/ocean_planet.html

Ocean Planet online (see figure 9) is a virtual exhibition organized around an interactive floor plan. It incorporates all panel designs, text, graphics, video, and audio from the traveling, three-dimensional exhibition on which it is based. The exhibition text and electronic "Resource Room" provide

links to other sources of oceanographic and marine science information, including educational materials, brochures, and other publications developed for the *Ocean Planet* exhibition (including the September/October 1995 issue of *Art to Zoo* and the booklet *Ocean Planet: Interdisciplinary Marine Science Activities*).

The screenshot shows a Netscape browser window with the address bar displaying "Netscape: i0d.TOC". The main content area features a large circular image of a celestial body (likely the moon) on the left. To its right, the text "increase & diffusion" is displayed in a large, bold, serif font, with "A SMITHSONIAN WEB MAGAZINE" in a smaller font below it. Below this, a black rectangular box contains the text "table of contents" in a large, white, serif font, with "december 1996" in a smaller, white, serif font below it. The main content area is divided into three sections, each with a small icon on the left and a text block on the right. The first section is titled "EXPEDITION" and features a compass rose icon. The text block reads: "The Deeper You Go. If you read our September issue, you'll know why underwater archeologist Paul Johnston returned to Hanalei Bay last summer. Can you guess what Johnston found his second time around? You'll have to wait until the booty comes out of the desalination tanks to get the whole story." The second section is titled "CULTIVATION" and features a small image of a plant. The text block reads: "Every time one of our elders dies, it's like a library burning down." followed by "*** New for 12/21/96***" and "For generations, Native American children from Oklahoma to Mexico were taught *not* to speak their native languages. Now that it's safe to educate Native American children in their native tongues, who will teach them? Read an excerpt from a report to be published in January." The third section is titled "What Seems To Be The Fuss?" and features a small image of a person. The text block reads: "Guitarist Jimi Hendrix made amazing music in his short life. He also spent a lot of time". The browser window includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward, home, stop) and a status bar at the bottom showing "7/10" and "http://www.smithsonian.gov".

Figure 10. The Smithsonian "e-zine" *Increase and Diffusion* explores many diverse topics in lively and engaging articles.

Increase and Diffusion

<http://www.si.edu/i+d/index.html>

Increase and Diffusion is a free, electronic Web magazine ("e-zine") aimed at capturing the breadth of activity at the Smithsonian Institution (see figure 10). Recent articles explore efforts to revive Native American languages, Jimi Hendrix's musical legacy, the 1960 Nixon-Kennedy debates, and a piece of civil rights history that recently arrived at the Smithsonian.

National Museum of American Art Online Exhibitions

<http://www.nmaa.si.edu/>

Interactive, online exhibitions abound at the National Museum of American Art (see figure 11). Among the virtual exhibitions that the museum has recently developed are *American Kaleidoscope—Themes and Perspectives in Recent Art*; *Lost and Found: Edmonia Lewis' Cleopatra*; *The White House Collection of American Crafts*; and *Highlights of the Permanent Collection*.

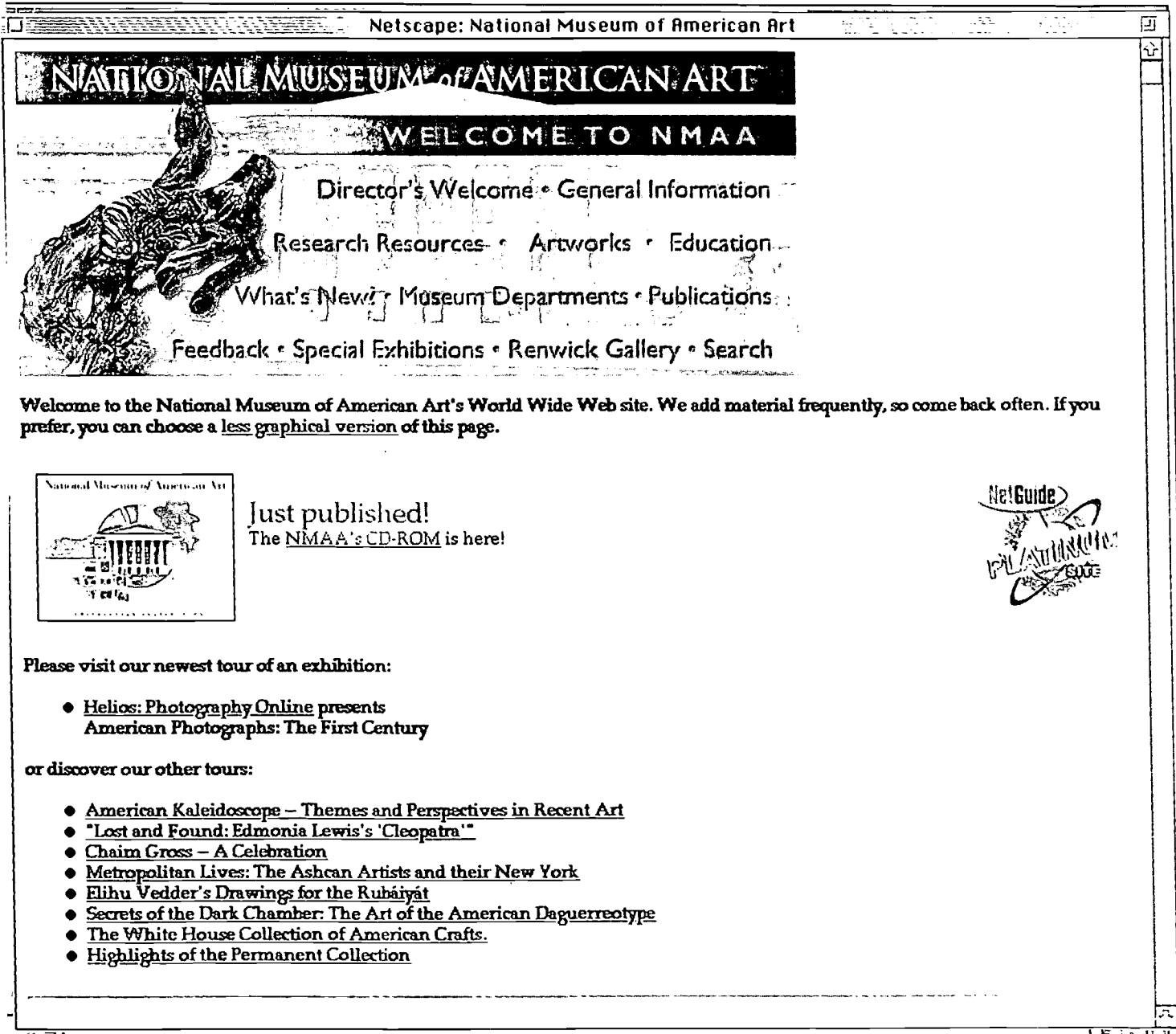


Figure 11. Educators will find many intriguing online exhibitions at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

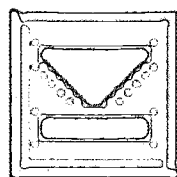
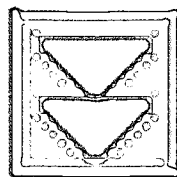
Hoffman, Paul E. *The Internet Instant Reference*. San Francisco: Sybex, 1995. For ordering information, go to <http://www.sybex.com/books.html>.

Irvine, Martin. *Web Works*. New York: Norton, 1996. For an exhaustive and user-friendly overview of the Internet; its historical, technical, and cultural origins; and how to use it to your best advantage in the classroom, visit the *Web Works* site, <http://www.wnnorton.com/webworks>.

Levine, John R., Carol Baroudi, and Margaret Levine Young. *The Internet for Dummies*. 3d ed. Foster City, California: IDG Books Worldwide, 1995.

Levine, John R., and Margaret Levine Young. *More Internet for Dummies*. San Mateo, California: IDG Books Worldwide, 1996. You can order both *Dummies* books at the following URL: <http://www.dummies.com>.

Kehoe, Brendan P. *Zen and the Art of the Internet*. 4th ed. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1996. The original version of this guide is also available online at http://www.cs.indiana.edu/docproject/zen/zen-1.0_toc.html.



HELP US BUILD!

Join the Smithsonian Office of Education in building a new education area on the Smithsonian Institution World Wide Web site.

We are seeking motivated educators who would like to test educational materials online as they are developed. Your involvement may include one or more of the following activities:

- ☐ commenting on proposed features in, or organization of, the Smithsonian education area
- ☐ testing lessons in your classroom
- ☐ commenting on student use and understanding of the Internet
- ☐ telling us how you use the Smithsonian Web site and its education area

To participate as a "beta tester," you need a computer capable of displaying at least 256 colors, a 14.4-Kbps (or faster) modem, an Internet connection, and a Web browser capable of displaying frames and tables (e.g., Navigator version 2 or higher or Internet Explorer version 3 or higher). For more information, contact Michelle Smith, SOE publications and electronic media director, at smithmk@soe.si.edu.

ART TO ZOO

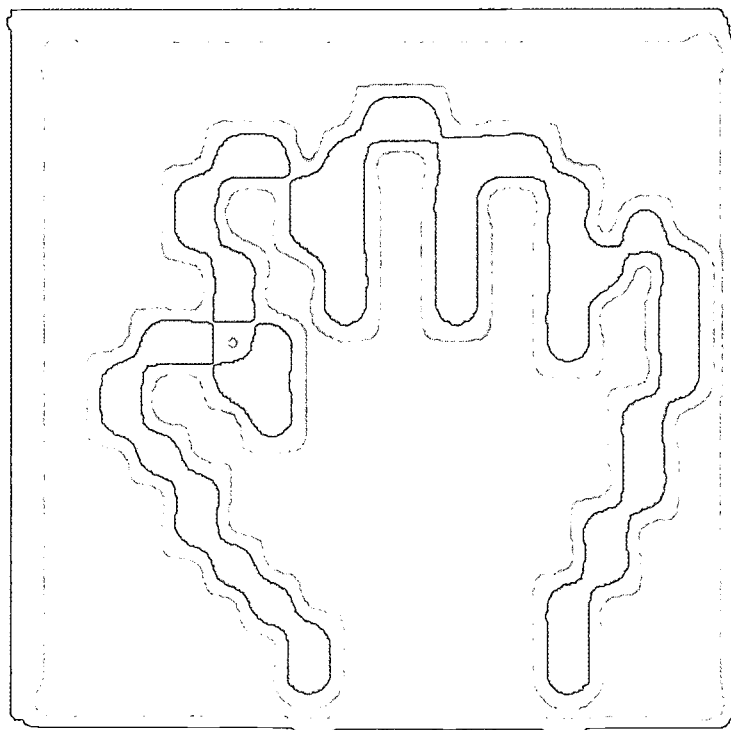
Art to Zoo is a publication of the Smithsonian Office of Education, Washington, DC 20560.

Writer
Alan Smigielski

Editor
Douglas Casey

Designer
Karlic Design Associates, LLC
Baltimore, Maryland

Director, Publications and Electronic Media
Michelle Knovic Smith



SUBSCRIBE TO Art to Zoo

For a free subscription to *Art to Zoo*, make a copy of this form and send it to Smithsonian Office of Education /
Art to Zoo, Arts and Industries Building 1163, MRC 402, Washington, DC 20560. Please print clearly.

Name _____

Address _____

ZIP _____

Directions

Print clearly and include your ZIP code. Check ONE of the following boxes:

☐ This is my school (or other organization) address.

☐ This is my home address.

SMITHSONIAN
Education

Bulk Rate
Postage and Fees Paid
Smithsonian Institution
G-94

Arts and Industries Building 1163
MRC 402
Washington, DC 20560

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



NOTICE

REPRODUCTION BASIS



This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.



This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").