

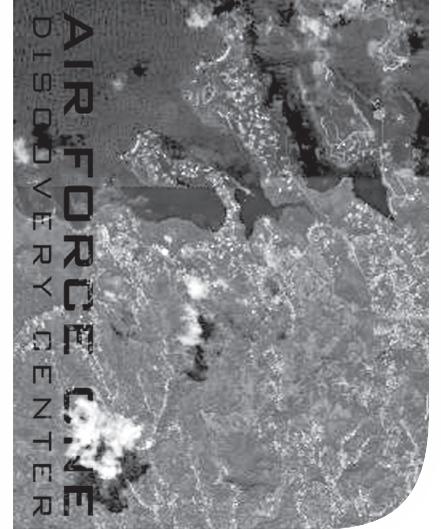


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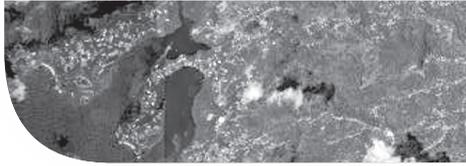
AIR FORCE ONE
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COMMUNISM IN THE 1980'S: GRENADA

Objective: Learn vocabulary terms related to the crisis President Reagan faced in 1983, and learn how events in Grenada affected the United States.

In 1983, President Ronald Reagan was concerned about the island nation of Grenada. He feared Grenada's **communist** neighbor, Cuba, was using its large army to help Grenada become a communist force in the Caribbean Sea. In October, the relationship between the U.S. and Grenada became extremely tense when Maurice Bishop, the **Prime Minister** of Grenada, was **assassinated**. The new **rebel** Grenadian government was controlled by strict communist leaders.

The United States was the most powerful **democracy** in the world. President Reagan believed it was his duty to protect the freedom of U.S. citizens and promote freedom around the world. In particular, President Reagan was concerned for the safety of the American students who were living in Grenada, attending St. George's Medical University. He needed to evacuate the students before they became **hostages** or **casualties** of the crisis in Grenada.

Directions: Please define the following words using the glossary on page 9.

COMMUNISM (NOUN): _____

DEMOCRACY (NOUN): _____

PRIME MINISTER (NOUN): _____

REBEL (NOUN): _____

HOSTAGE (NOUN): _____

CASUALTIES (NOUN): _____

ASSASSINATED (VERB): _____

1. What is the difference between a communist government and a democratic government?

2. Why was President Reagan concerned about the threat of communism around the world?

3. Why would the President be concerned for the safety of the Americans on Grenada?

MAPPING GRENADA



Objective: Use map skills to plot key locations on Grenada and identify them using symbolic representations.

Read the descriptions of the following locations and plot the points indicated on the map to the right. Label each point with a colored symbol according to the key below.



Airport
(orange)



Government House
(red)



School
(blue)



Capital City
(purple)



Fort
(green)



Mountain
(brown)



Point Salines Airport is the largest airport in Grenada. Point Salines **A-18 through B-18**.

Fort Rupert is one of the forts built on Grenada. Fort Rupert **D-14**.

Government House on Grenada is where the governor of Grenada lives. Government House **E-14**.

Two campuses make up St. George's University Medical School on Grenada. The largest campus is located at **True Blue**. True Blue **C-18**.

Grand Anse is the oldest campus of St. George's Medical School. St. George's Medical School **D-16**.

St. George's is the capital of Grenada. St. George's **D-15**.

Pearls Airport is located at the north end of the island. Pearls Airport **M-6**.

Fort Frederick is a fort that was constructed by the French. Fort Frederick **F-15**.

Mount St. Catherine is the highest elevation in Grenada **I-6**.

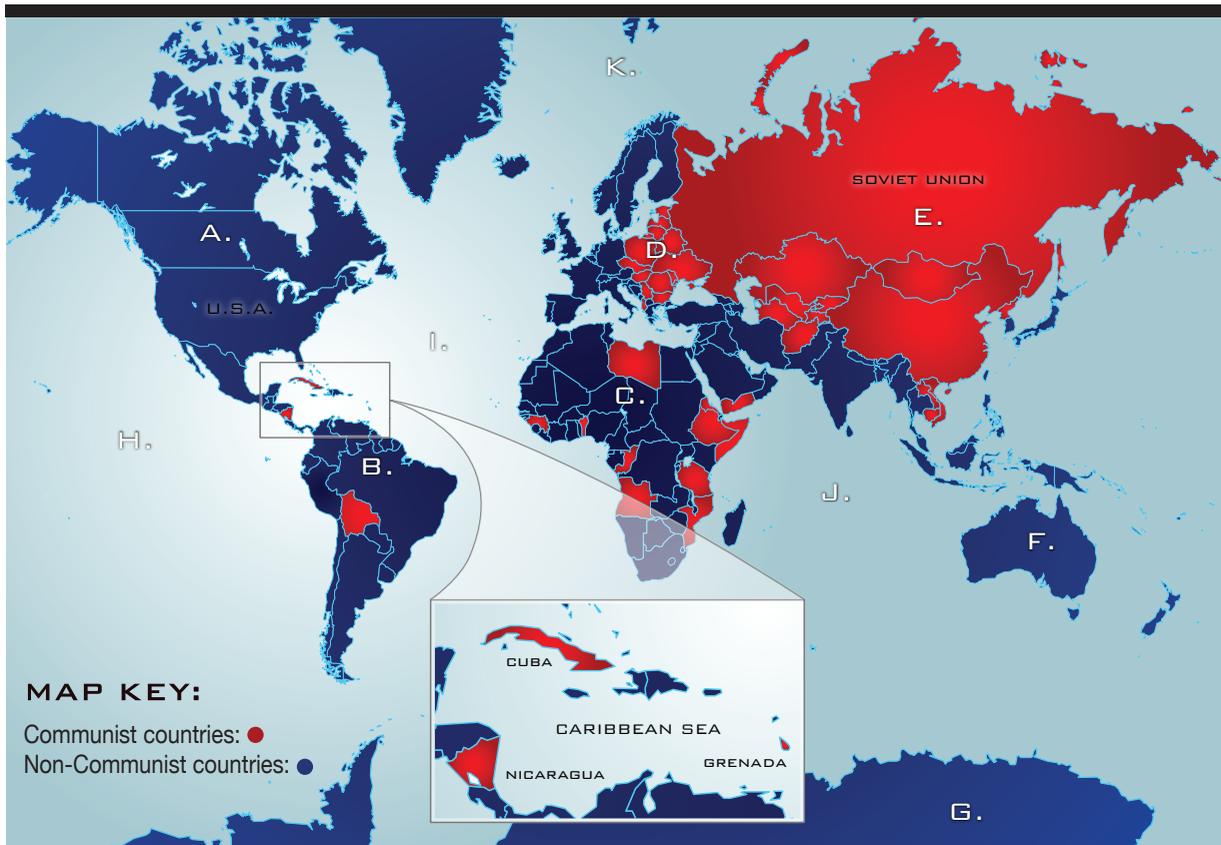
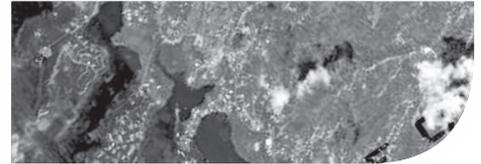
Mount Horne is the second highest elevation in Grenada **K-7**.



MAPPING GRENADA



1980's WORLD MAP



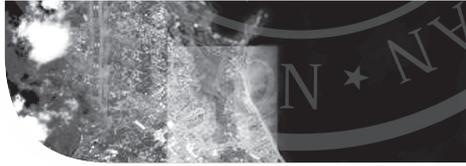
Word Box:

Asia, North America, Pacific Ocean, Africa, Indian Ocean, Europe, Australia, Atlantic Ocean, Arctic Ocean, South America, Antarctica.

Directions: Label the continents and oceans. Also, please locate Grenada and circle it.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. _____ | G. _____ |
| B. _____ | H. _____ |
| C. _____ | I. _____ |
| D. _____ | J. _____ |
| E. _____ | K. _____ |
| F. _____ | |

- How many countries in the Caribbean area are Communist? _____
- How could the spread of Communism in the Caribbean affect other countries, including the United States? _____



PRESIDENTIAL ADVISORS

Objective: Use critical thinking skills to discover how the President of the United States gathers information and makes decisions.

Every President appoints a group of advisors to assist with the daily operation of our government and to help make important decisions. The people the President chooses for certain jobs must be approved by the U.S. Senate. These advisors are called the President's **Cabinet**. The President selects other officials and experts who advise him but do not need Senate approval. These advisors may attend **classified** meetings and share important **briefings** with the President.

Directions: Please use the glossary on Page 9 to match the job title with the correct job description.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. Cabinet | a. Advises the President in political matters |
| _____ 2. Secretary of Defense | b. Next in line for the Presidency |
| _____ 3. Secretary of State | c. Leads the military |
| _____ 4. Chief of Staff | d. CIA expert on specific world regions |
| _____ 5. National Security Advisor | e. Senate elected advisors to President |
| _____ 6. White House Counsellor | f. Helps President negotiate with other countries |
| _____ 7. National Intelligence Officer | g. Manages White House staff |
| _____ 8. Vice President | h. Provides safety for U.S. citizens |



President Reagan in a meeting with his advisors.

UNITED STATES MILITARY



Objective: Learn the branches of the U.S. military and analyze the structure of the three branches involved in the Grenada crisis.

The President of the United States is also called the Commander in Chief, which means he is in charge of the military. The U.S. military is made up of the following five branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard.



ARMY:
Soldiers that specialize in land-based military operations.



MARINES:
Military troops trained to serve on land and sea.



NAVY:
Military forces equipped and trained for sea warfare.

Directions: Use the glossary on Page 9 to match the vocabulary terms.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Amphibious | a. Specific plan |
| _____ 2. Campaign | b. Highly trained |
| _____ 3. Strategy | c. Military action |
| _____ 4. Elite | d. To stop or cancel |
| _____ 5. Abort | e. Group of soldiers |
| _____ 6. Battalion | f. Operations on land and sea |

Directions: Please use the glossary on Page 9 to find the definitions of **Navy SEALs**, **Marine Corps**, **Army Rangers** and **Army Infantry**. Use these definitions to answer the following questions.

1. If you needed a group to conduct a classified mission quietly and quickly, which group would you use? Why? _____

2. If you needed a group to engage in fighting for multiple days against large forces, which group would you use? Why? _____

3. If you needed to evacuate hostages from a dangerous location, which group would you use? Why? _____



THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS

Objective: Review various news sources and analyze differences in how people received the news in 1983 compared with today.

PRESS SERVICES

Below is a list of the news services from the White House Press Room in the Discovery Center. Please use this list to complete the following activity.



ABC News
Associated Press
CBS News
Los Angeles Times

NBC News
Reuters
Wall Street Journal
Washington Post

ABC, CBS, and NBC News were the three main news networks in the U.S. in 1983. Most people watched the morning and nightly news on one of these networks. They employed a large number of reporters who covered important events and reported them on camera.

The **Los Angeles Times, Wall Street Journal, and the Washington Post** represent major newspapers that report local, national, and world events. Their staff writers researched and reported the news in their stories. In 1983, people could not read news on the Internet because it did not exist in its current form.

The **Associated Press** and **Reuters** are wire services. Wire services sell their articles to television news networks, newspapers, and other print media. Newspapers might print a story from one of these services instead of assigning their own reporters to cover the event. Television news networks and other media organizations often take the information reported by the wire services and conduct additional research to create their own stories.

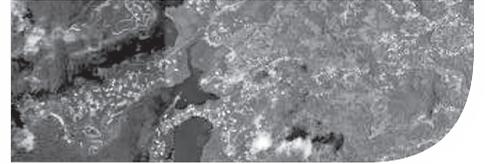
The news organizations you will see in the White House Press room were among the leading news services in 1983. You will not find current cable television stations such as **CNN, Fox News,** or **MSNBC** because they either did not exist when Ronald Reagan was President or they were still new and fairly insignificant. At that time in history, most homes did not have cable television.

1. How is a wire service different from a television news network?

2. Do you think the Internet has made the news media more or less influential in our society? Why or why not?

3. Name two television news networks or newspapers that are not mentioned above. Why do you think they are not included in the Discovery Center?

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS



Objective: Use the information below to complete a report about the Constitution and the rights of United States citizens.

Directions: Use the tips below to find the word(s) to help you fill in the blanks.

TIPS

1. In the early days of America's history, people expressed a need to protect themselves against an overly powerful government.
2. The Constitution of the United States was ratified (approved) in 1788.
3. Many people thought the Constitution needed a Bill of Rights to protect the personal freedoms of all U.S. citizens.
4. The First Amendment of the Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of speech -- the right to state your opinions without legal consequences.
5. The First Amendment also guarantees freedom of the press -- the right of the media to report the news and publish opinions in an editorial without government intervention or control.
6. Sometimes government officials do not want the press to report their actions to the public, especially when they are planning military strategy.

In the United States the rights of all _____ are protected under the U.S. Constitution. Ratified in _____, the Constitution was used to structure the government of the United States. Initially, the Constitution did not include protection of the rights of individual citizens. The founders added the Bill of Rights to protect the _____ and rights of U.S. citizens. The First Amendment of the Bill of Rights guarantees freedom of _____ and _____. The First Amendment allows citizens to express their opinions even when they disagree with the government. It also protects the news media when they report truthful information to the public, even when _____ wish they would not.

TIP 1

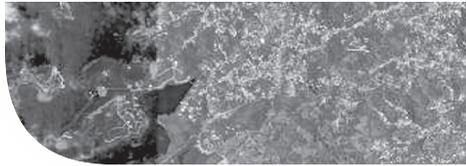
TIP 2

TIP 3

TIP 4

TIP 5

TIP 6



GLOSSARY

Abort (verb): To stop or cancel.

Amphibious (adj.): Occurring on water and land.

Army Infantry (noun): Large force of soldiers trained to fight on foot; specialize on land and night missions; at risk during daylight missions.

Army Rangers (noun): Highly trained parachute force that specializes in hostage rescues; they travel with limited (5 days worth) supplies and require support for long term missions.

Assassinate (verb): to kill a person usually by a surprise attack.

Battalion (noun): Group of soldiers, 300-1200 total, capable of independent combat missions.

Briefing (noun): A short summary of information or instructions.

Cabinet (noun): A group of advisors to the President.

Campaign (noun): A military action to accomplish a specific objective.

Casualty (noun): A person that is harmed or killed as a result of war.

Chief of Staff (noun): Supervises other White House staff, plans the President's schedule and assists the President with various tasks.

Classified (adj.): Top secret.

Communism (noun): Form of government under which one party owns all property and businesses; citizens enjoy few rights.

Democracy (noun): Form of government run by elected officials under which all citizens enjoy many freedoms and rights.

Elite (adj.): Highly trained and skilled; the best.

Evacuation (noun): To remove people from a dangerous place.

Hostage (noun): A person who is captured and held against his/her will.

Marine Corps (noun): Fast moving military branch that fights on sea and land; often first to enter combat; rely on the Navy for transportation.

National Intelligence Officer (noun): Presidential advisor that works for the CIA, specializing in a specific world region.

National Security Advisor (noun): Top Presidential advisor concerning the security of American citizens in the U.S. and abroad; in charge of National Security Council.

Navy SEALs (noun): Highly trained group of the Navy that specializes on sea, air and land; small teams conduct secret missions quietly. Need assistance for larger combat missions.

Negotiate (verb): To engage in a discussion in order to come to an agreement or make a deal.

Prime Minister (noun): The leader of the government in some countries.

Rebel (noun): A person that fights against his/her government.

Secretary of Defense (noun): Presidential advisor that leads the military and communicates information between the President and top military leaders.

Secretary of State (noun): Cabinet member that focuses on matters involving other countries; represents the U.S. in foreign countries.

Strategy (noun): A specific and elaborate plan to accomplish a goal.

Vice President (noun): President of the Senate; this person is next in line for the Presidency.

White House Counsellor (noun): Advises the President in political and domestic matters.



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