



## WHEN THE BORDER VANISHES



Teachers are encouraged to develop pre-DVD activities, history and biography lessons, or assessments that incorporate the people, locations, events, and terms in the following lists. A suggested lesson and extension activities are described in the Guided Listening and Reading Activity included in this instructional packet.

### KEY TERMS

The following terms are used in this DVD program. Their descriptions and definitions are drawn from a variety of sources, including dictionaries, textbooks, and official U.S. Government websites.

**Abroad** In or to a foreign country or countries: in or to another continent.

**Access** A means of approaching, entering, exiting, communicating with, or making use of:  
The ability or right to approach, enter, exit, communicate with, or make use of.

**Ally** The term used to describe a nation which has entered into an agreement or treaty with another nation for the purposes of mutual support.

**Animal Habitat** The place in which an animal naturally grows or lives. It can be either the geographical area over which it extends, or the particular station in which an animal is found.

**Apollo** The Apollo program was the American spaceflight program that landed the first humans on Earth's moon. Conceived during the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Apollo program began in earnest in 1961 after President John F. Kennedy challenged the nation to land a man on the moon by 1969.

**Asset** A resource having economic value that an individual, corporation, or country owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide future benefit.

**Astronomy** The scientific study of matter in outer space, especially the positions, dimensions, distribution, motion, composition, energy, and evolution of celestial bodies and phenomena.

**Bankrupt** A person, firm, or corporation that has been declared unable to pay debt through a court proceeding and is relieved from the payment of all debts after the surrender of all assets to a court-appointed trustee.

**Big Game Hunting** Large animals hunted for sport.

**Bird Refuge** A reserved area in which birds and other animals, especially wild animals, are protected from hunting or molestation.

**Bison** A bovine mammal (*Bison bison*) of western North America, having large forequarters, a shaggy mane, and a massive head with short curved horns; a buffalo.

**Border** A dividing line between two countries, states, etc. or the land along it.

**Breeding Ground** A place or set of circumstances that encourages the development of certain ideas or conditions.

**Brigade** A military unit consisting of a variable number of combat battalions or regiments.

**Bubonic Plague** A contagious, often fatal epidemic disease caused by the *bacterium Yersinia*.

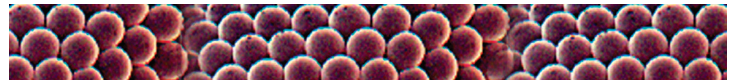
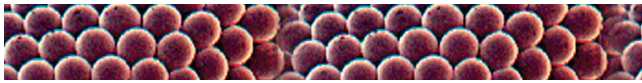
**Boone and Crockett Club** A conservationist organization, founded in the United States in 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt. The name was chosen to honor Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, who were thought of as ethical hunters and honest men who loved the outdoors. In addition to publishing a well-known "fair chase" statement of hunter ethics, the Club worked for the elimination of industrial hunting, the creation of wildlife reserves, and conservation-minded regulation of hunting.

**Cabinet Department** A department of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Each department is headed by one of the President's top advisors, known as the Cabinet. There are currently 15 Cabinet departments, including the Department of State.

**Canal** An artificial waterway or artificially improved river used for travel, shipping, or irrigation.

**Caricature** A representation, especially pictorial or literary, in which the subject's distinctive features or peculiarities are deliberately exaggerated to produce a comic or grotesque effect.

**Ceasefire** A ceasefire (or truce) is a temporary stoppage of a war in which each side agrees with the other to suspend aggressive actions. Ceasefires may be declared as part of a formal treaty, but they have also been called as part of an informal understanding between opposing forces.



**Climate Change** Changes such as temperature, precipitation, or wind, which differ significantly from previous average conditions and are seen to endure, bringing about corresponding changes in ecosystems and socioeconomic activity.

**Communism** A theory and system of social and political organization that sought to overthrow capitalism through a workers' revolution and redistribute wealth to the proletariat, or working class. Supporters were known as communists.

**Consensus** A decision-making process that requires the continued consent of group members in the course of action.

**Conservationist** Someone who advocates the protection of a natural resource, usually by planned management, to prevent its depletion or destruction.

**Coral Reef** Prominent oceanic features composed of hard skeletons produced by coral animals; usually formed along edges of shallow, submerged ocean banks or along shelves in warm, shallow, tropical seas.

**Congress** The legislative branch of the U.S. Government, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**Cowpox** Cowpox is a disease caused by a virus that afflicts cattle. Humans contracted the disease by touching the udders of infected cows. Immunity to cowpox led to immunity to smallpox.

**DDT** An insecticide, *dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane*, that is also toxic to animals and humans. It was banned in the United States in 1972.

**Decade** A period of 10 years.

**Deforestation** The clearance of forests by logging and burning.

**Department of State** The United States Government department responsible for advising the President on formulating foreign policy, implementing the President's foreign policy, and conducting foreign relations with other nations.

**Diplomacy** The term is used to describe the practice of conducting relations with other nations, such as negotiating treaties, alliances, or agreements.

**Diplomat** An individual who is appointed by a government to represent its interests and to conduct its relations with another government.

An Ambassador is the highest ranking U.S. Department of State diplomatic representative to another nation.

**Diplomatic Corps** Those engaged in on-going or specific official diplomatic efforts. Included are the Secretary of State, ambassadors, and special envoys to other nations and their staff members who support the work of diplomacy.

**Diplomatic Mission** An individual or group sent by a government to conduct negotiations or establish relations with another country. A diplomatic mission can be temporary or permanent.

**Diplomatic Tool** Any strategy or tactic used by a nation to promote its national policy or goals in its relations with other countries.

**Disease** A pathological condition of a part, organ, or system of an organism resulting from various causes, such as infection, genetic defect, or environmental stress, and characterized by an identifiable group of signs or symptoms.

**Disinfect** To destroy or prevent the growth of disease-carrying microorganisms through cleansing.

**Earth Day** A day to inspire awareness and appreciation for the Earth's natural environment. Earth Day was begun by U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson as an environmental teach-in on April 22, 1970. It became an international movement in 1990. Today it is celebrated in more than 175 countries.

**Earth Summit** The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Summit, was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 3 to June 14, 1992.

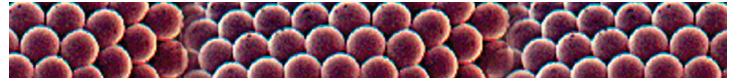
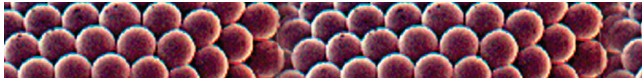
**East** The direction toward the point where the sun rises.

**Emigrant** Someone who leaves one country to settle in another.

**Endangered Species** A population of organisms that is at risk of becoming extinct because its numbers are declining or it is threatened by changing environmental or predation parameters.

**Environment** Something that surrounds a thing or an item. It could be physical (constructed or built), natural (water, land, atmosphere), or it could be human (people or communities).

**Envoy** An agent sent by a government or ruler to transact diplomatic business.



**Epidemic** An infection spreading rapidly and extensively, affecting many individuals in an area or a population at the same time.

**Eradicate** To remove or destroy utterly.

**Ethical** In accordance with principles of conduct that are considered correct, especially those of a given profession or group.

**Exposure** State or condition of being unprotected and open to damage or danger.

**Exterminator** A person or business specializing in the elimination of insects and vermin, especially by the controlled application of toxic chemicals.

**Federal Government** The term refers to the national government of the United States, which is made up of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. It includes all of the departments and agencies that carry out the duties and responsibilities assigned to it by the Constitution to govern the whole country.

**Federal Law** A body of law at the national level of a government, consisting of a constitution, enacted laws and the court decisions pertaining to them. The federal law of the United States consists of the United States Constitution, laws enacted by Congress, and decisions of the Supreme Court and other federal courts.

**Final Frontier** Refers to outer space and still considered an area of unexplored territory.

**Fortification** Works erected to defend a place or position.

**Fumigation** The process of removing unwanted pests from an environment. Fumigation may be used to remove insects from a building, from soil or foods, or from items being shipped.

**Frontier** That part of a settled, civilized country which lies next to an unexplored or developing region that is often still uncivilized or lawless.

**Foreign Policy** The official views and policies of a government regarding its relations with other nations. In the United States, foreign policy is developed by the President, with the advice of the Secretary of State and others, and is implemented by the Department of State and any other officials designated by the President.

**Global Economic Interdependence** Characteristic of societies with a high degree of division-of-labor, where people depend on people in other nations to produce most of the goods and services required to sustain life and living.

**Global Issues** Problems in which technology has dramatically reduced the distance between nations.

**Guinea Worm** A long threadlike nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) of tropical Asia and Africa that lives under the skin of humans and other mammals and causes ulcerative lesions on the legs and feet.

**H1N1 Virus** A subtype of influenza A virus. It was the most common cause of human influenza in 2009. Other strains of H1N1 are endemic in pigs and birds.

**Hazardous waste** Materials dangerous or potentially harmful to our health or the environment. Hazardous wastes can be liquids, solids, gases, or sludges. They can be discarded commercial products, such as cleaning fluids or pesticides, or by-products of manufacturing processes.

**Hookworm** A roundworm infestation affecting the small intestine and lungs. The worms are about 1/2 inch long.

**Hostility** A feeling or state of antagonism or overt acts of warfare; conflict, opposition, or resistance in thought or principle.

**Hotbed** An environment conducive to vigorous growth or development, especially of something undesirable.

**Illegal Wildlife Trade** The illicit procurement, transportation, and distribution of wild and endangered species across international borders.

**Incubation period** The time between the infection of an individual by a pathogen and the manifestation of the illness or disease it causes.

**Infectious Disease** Any disease caused by the entrance, growth, and multiplication of microorganisms in the body; a germ disease. It may not be contagious.

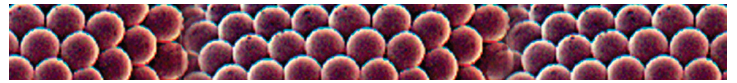
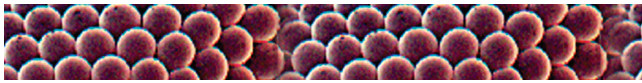
**Influenza** An acute contagious viral infection characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract and by fever, chills, muscular pain, and prostration.

**Immunity** Resistance to a disease because of the formation of antibodies or the development of cellular immunity or both.

**Impediment** A hindrance or obstruction.

**Implement** A tool or instrument used in doing work.





**Inoculate** To introduce a serum, a vaccine, or an antigenic substance into the body of a person or an animal to produce or boost immunity to a specific disease.

**Irony** The use of words to express something different from and often opposite to their literal meaning. An expression or utterance marked by a deliberate contrast between apparent and intended meaning. A literary style employing such contrasts for humorous or rhetorical effect.

**Issue** A point of discussion or dispute.

**Lazaretto** A hospital treating contagious diseases or a building or ship used as a quarantine station.

**Migrate** To move from one country or region and settle in another.

**Mosquito** Any of a large family (*Culicidae*) of two-winged dipteran insects. The females extract blood from animals, including humans. Some varieties are carriers of specific diseases, including malaria and yellow fever.

**Mobilize** To put into motion or use.

**Morale** The state of the spirits of a person or group as exhibited by confidence, cheerfulness, discipline, and willingness to perform assigned tasks.

**Mourning** The actions or expressions of one who has suffered a bereavement; conventional outward signs of grief for the dead, such as a black armband or black clothes; the period during which a death is mourned.

**Natural Resources** Any part of the physical environment, such as minerals, or natural vegetation, which humans can use to satisfy their needs. Natural resources may be classified as renewable and non-renewable.

**Non-governmental Organization (NGO)** Any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national, or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment, or health. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements.

**Negotiate** The term refers to discussions between individuals, groups, or nations that are conducted

for the purpose of arriving at an agreement on a particular set of terms or actions.

**Offensive** Making an attack.

**Ornithology** The branch of zoology that deals with the study of birds.

**Overseas** Beyond the sea; abroad.

**Organized Territory** A region or district of the United States not admitted to the Union as a state but having its own legislature, with a governor and other officers appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Territories can be classified by whether they are incorporated part of the United States proper and whether they have an organized government through an Organic Act or constitution passed by the U.S. Congress.

**Outbreak** A sudden rise in the incidence of a disease such as measles or a sudden increase in the numbers of a harmful organism; especially an insect such as the locust.

**Pesthole** A place that is considered a breeding ground for epidemic disease.

**Pesticide** A chemical used to kill pests, especially insects.

**Pioneer** One who ventures into unknown or unclaimed territory to settle. A person who opens up new areas of thought, research, or development.

**Prairie** An extensive area of flat or rolling mostly treeless grassland; in particular the plain of central North America.

**Prospectus** A formal summary of a proposed venture or project.

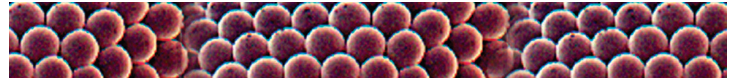
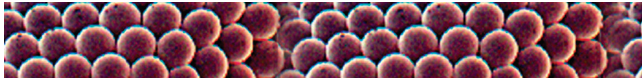
**Prosperity** The condition of being successful or thriving; especially economic well-being.

**Quarantine** A period of time during which a vehicle, person, or material suspected of carrying a contagious disease is detained at a port of entry under enforced isolation to prevent disease from entering a country.

**Rain Forest** A dense evergreen forest with an annual rainfall of at least 406 centimeters (160 inches). Rainforests are often, but not always, located in tropical regions.

**Recruit** To fill up the number of (as an army) with new members.

**Refugee** Any person outside of their country of origin who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion,



nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

**President** As the highest ranking elected official of the United States, the President is the leader of the nation and the chief of the executive branch of the U.S. Government.

**Secretary of State** Appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as an adviser on foreign policy and diplomacy. The Secretary of State is a member of the Cabinet and is the head of the Department of State.

**Siege** The surrounding and blockading of a city, town, or fortress by an army attempting to capture it.

**Spur** To incite or stimulate; give heart or courage to a situation or person.

**Sputnik** A Russian artificial satellite. Sputnik was the first man-made satellite to orbit the earth.

**Surveyors** An engineer who determines the boundaries and elevations of land or structures.

**Territorial Claims** To demand or assert one's right to territory.

**The South** The region of the United States south of the Mason-Dixon line.

**Travel restrictions** A principle that limits the extent of travel to another country because of situations within that country such as war, political instability, or disease.

**Treaty** A formal agreement between two or more countries or states, as in reference to terms of peace or trade and any limitations associated within the agreement.

**The West** A term used especially during the Cold War to refer to the United States and its allies, especially those in Western Europe.

**Treaty** A formal agreement between two or more nations. A treaty may have a variety of purposes, such as to specify the terms of peace at the end of a war, establish trade or other economic relations between nations, or to establish controls and limits on certain types of weapons or activities.

**Tropical Disease** A disease that is indigenous to and may be endemic in a tropical area but may sometimes occur in areas that are not tropical

**Typhus** A severe acute disease with prolonged high fever up to 40°C (104°F), intractable headache and a pink-to-purple raised rash due to infection. Other symptoms of the disease include cough,

difficulty breathing, vomiting, seizures, coma, and mental confusion.

**United Nations** An international organization composed of most of the countries of the world. It was founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and economic development.

**Vaccine** A preparation of a weakened or killed pathogen that stimulates antibody production or cellular immunity against the pathogen when it is administered but is incapable of causing severe infection.

**Vaccination** Injection of a killed microbe in order to stimulate the immune system against a pathogen.

**Virus** A minute infectious agent which is able to replicate only within a living host cell.

**Vulnerable** Capable of or susceptible to being wounded or hurt by a weapon or a vulnerable part of the body.

**White House** The official home of the President of the United States. The term is often used to refer to the President and his Administration.

## LOCATIONS

The following geographic locations are included in this DVD. Teachers are encouraged to develop further pre-video, unit activities and geography lessons that incorporate these locations. For issues of the modern world, these internet resources can be particularly useful.

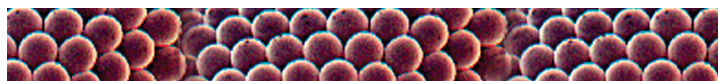
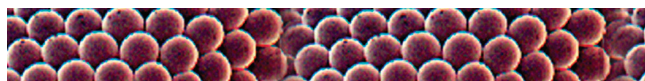
U.S. Department of State Countries and Regions  
<http://www.state.gov/countries>

U.S. Department of State Background Notes  
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn>

Library of Congress Portals to the World  
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/portals.html>

## U.S. LOCATIONS

Alaska	Atlanta,GA	Florida
Georgia	Great Lakes	Great Salt Lake
Hudson River	Kansas	Louisiana
Louisiana Territory	Mt. Vernon	Memphis, TN
New Orleans, LA	NW Territory	Pacific
Peedee River	Pelican Island, FL	Pennsylvania
Philadelphia	Plymouth	Puerto Rico
Virginia	Washington, D.C.	Yorktown,VA
Yukon		



## CONTINENTS & WORLD REGIONS

Caribbean	Central Africa	Central America
South America	West Africa	

## INTERNATIONAL LOCATIONS

Africa	Barcelona	Brazil
Canada	Columbia	Copenhagen
Cuba	China	Egypt
Guatemala	India	Kazakhstan
Kenya	Panama	Panama Canal
Paris	Pacific Ocean	Sudan
Spain	Stockholm	Sweden
Thailand	Tonga	United States

## HISTORICAL FIGURES

Aztecs	Daniel Boone	George Catlin
Rachel Carson	Charles Cornwallis	Andrew Ellicott
James Fenimore Cooper		
Davy Crockett	Jeremiah Dixon	John Fremont
Bill Gates	Washington Irving	Lewis & Clark
Francis Marion	Charles Mason	John Muir
Native Americans	Gifford Pinchot	John D. Rockefeller
Sacagawea	Zebulon Pike	
Alexander von Humboldt		

## WORLD LEADERS

Kofi Annan

## U.S. PRESIDENTS AND PERSONALITIES

Jimmy Carter	Carlos Finlay	John Foster
Hubert Humphrey	Andrew Jackson	Thomas Jefferson
Lyndon Johnson	John F. Kennedy	Jesse Lazar
Henry Cabot Lodge	Edmund Muske	Gaylord Nelson
Richard Nixon	Barack Obama	Walter Reed
Theodore Roosevelt	William Howard Taft	
Stewart Udall	George Washington	Woodrow Wilson

## HISTORICAL TERMS & EVENTS

Apollo 8	Apollo 17	American Republic
Bubonic Plague	Earth Day	Earth Summit
Haitian Revolution	Hudson River School	
Malaria Control Unit		Revolutionary War

Spanish American War	Sputnik
World Conservation Congress	World War I
World War II	HIV/AIDS
Boone & Crockett Club	Sierra Club
Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	DDT
Espionage Act of 1917	Lacey Act of 1900
Global Disease Detection Program	
National Audubon Society	Red Cross
Inland Fisheries Treaty of 1908	Yellow Fever
Migratory Bird Act of 1918	

The following historical events, treaties, policies, and organizations are included in this DVD. Teachers are encouraged to incorporate them into either pre-video activities or history lessons. The following websites can be useful resources for this purpose.

United Nations

<http://www.un.org/>

World Health Organization

<http://www.who.int/topics/en/>

Centers for Disease Control

<http://www.cdc.gov/diseasesconditions/>

Boone & Crockett Club

<http://www.boone-crockett.org/>

National Audubon Society

<http://www.audubon.org/>

US Forest Service

<http://www.fs.fed.us/>

Red Cross

<http://www.redcross.org/>

Lacey Act

<http://www.fws.gov/le/pdf/files/lacey.pdf>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/history/noaa.html>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

<http://www.fws.gov/>

Official Site of the Panama Canal

<http://www.pancanal.com>