

PLAYING THE PAST | JUNIOR BADGE PROGRAM



Overview

Playing the Past is designed to help Girl Scouts at the Junior level explore what life was like in the past. Juniors will learn about seven women from US and global history, then use their new knowledge to imagine life as one of these historical figures. Each scout will select a historical woman, write from her perspective, design a costume that might resemble her clothing, consider her daily life, and make a piece of art characteristic of her time period. After completion of the five included activities, each participating Junior will qualify for her Junior Playing the Past Badge.

How to Complete

The Junior Playing the Past Badge Program is offered to Girl Scouts onsite at the National Museum of Dentistry by appointment. To reserve, contact Elise Petersen (NMD Education Coordinator) at epetersen@umaryland.edu or (410) 706-4819. Alternatively, troops may complete this program remotely using the Remote Troop instructions included throughout this guide.

National Museum of Dentistry patches are available for purchase. Girl Scout troops should purchase Junior Playing the Past badges separately at the following link:
<https://www.girlscoutshop.com/JUNIOR-PLAYING-THE-PAST-BADGE>.

Exhibitions & Materials

- Full museum tour
- For onsite troops, the following materials will be provided by the museum:
 - journals
 - pencils or pens, colored pencils/crayons/markers
 - drawing paper
 - fashion design template
 - *Women of the National Museum of Dentistry* fashion and art guides
- For remote troops, the following materials must be provided by the troop:
 - journals
 - pencils or pens, colored pencils/crayons, markers
 - drawing paper
 - fashion design template*
 - *Women of the National Museum of Dentistry* tour overview for remote troops*
 - *Women of the National Museum of Dentistry* fashion and art guides*

*Printable copy included in this guide



The Dr. Samuel D. Harris
National
Museum of
Dentistry

Step 1: Decide Who You Are

In-person troops will be guided on a special tour of the museum which will introduce participants to seven historical women. Each scout should listen for details that interest them and make notes in their journal.

Remote troops may read from *Women of the National Museum of Dentistry: Playing the Past Girl Scout Tour* to introduce themselves to seven historical women. Each scout should listen for details that interest them and make notes in their journal.

Once your troop has learned about some of the historical women represented at the National Museum of Dentistry, each scout should select one to study more closely. Scouts may use any criteria to make their selections. Scouts might choose the woman they feel they have the most in common with; the woman they have the least in common with; the woman they most admire; the woman they think comes from the most interesting time or place; or the woman that they would simply like to spend some time with today.

ACTIVITY: Pretend to be your character and choose one of the following options.

- **Write in her diary.** Use your imagination to think about what your character's daily life may have been like. Feel free to revisit the printed guide or museum exhibition where the character is mentioned, or ask the NMD education guide to refresh your memory for details such as your character's time period, geographic location, career, or legacy. In your journal, write one week's worth of diary entries from your character's perspective.
- **Write a speech.** If your character had spoken her mind, what would she have said? To whom would she have said it? What types of things do you think were important to her? Feel free to revisit the printed guide, walk back to the museum exhibition where the character is mentioned, or ask the NMD education guide to refresh your memory for details such as your character's time period, geographic location, career, or legacy. In your journal, write a speech for your character. For added fun, perform your character's speech for your troop!

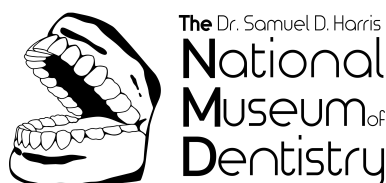
Step 2: Create a Costume

The way we dress is often determined by several factors, including (1) social norms in our culture, (2) duties, responsibilities, and activities we intend to do, and (3) fashion trends.

ACTIVITY: You're a fashion designer! Using the included Fashion Design template, design an outfit that you think would be appropriate for your character. Consider the time and place in which she lived as well as the work she did. Would she wear any special clothing? Would she have any special accessories? For inspiration, you may consult the fashion and art guides included for each character.

Step 3: Experience Daily Life

For Step 3, scouts will identify some of the daily chores and duties of one of NMD's historical women and try some of them out. For this step only, in-person scouts must choose to study either (1) Dr. Clark or (2) Drs. Rollins and Jordon. If scouts have chosen characters other than Drs. Clark, Rollins, or Jordon for their overall experience, they may return to their chosen characters for Steps 4-5. Remote scouts may complete Step 3 in whatever manner is desired, e.g. by identifying chores and duties of all of the scouts' chosen characters and trying them out; researching recipes the characters might have made and preparing them; or designing models of the characters' possible homes.



ACTIVITY (IN-PERSON ONLY): Scouts should separate into two groups based on their choice of (1) Dr. Clark or (2) Drs. Rollins and Jordon.

- **Group 1 (Shark Jaws):** Pretend you are Dr. Eugenie Clark. Today, you will be studying shark teeth and jaws! Take a close look at the object in front of you. In your journal, make as many observations as you can. Next, think like a scientist—what hypotheses can you draw from your observations about sharks?
- **Group 2 (Mouthpower):** Pretend you are an early 20th-century dentist like Dr. Ida Gray Nelson Rollins or Dr. Minnie Evangeline Jordon. Put on a dentist's lab coat and get to work observing your patient's x-ray! Explore the dental tools in the area and imagine the purpose of each tool. In your journal, write down as many observations as you can about your patient's teeth and imagine, given the tools available to you, how you can help them!

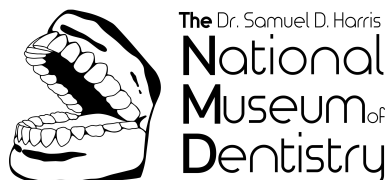
Step 4: Have Some Old-Fashioned Fun

What types of art were popular during your character's time?

ACTIVITY: Create a drawing that resembles an artwork from your character's period. You may either copy a real artwork from her time, or create one of your own that resembles an artistic style prevalent during her life. For inspiration, you may consult the fashion and art guides included for each character.

Step 5: Have a Living History Party!

As a troop, circle up and share all that you have learned about your characters. Listen to your fellow scouts discuss theirs, and think about what you have in common with the various women of the NMD as well as how your lives differ from theirs. Troops may do this at the museum, or after their visit over lunch or a snack!



Women of the National Museum of Dentistry

TOUR OVERVIEW FOR REMOTE TROOPS



PENNY "IRON JAW" WILSON

This photo shows American circus performer Penny Wilson performing her "Iron Jaw" act in 1956. Penny would bite down on a special, custom-made mouthpiece attached to a rope and fly through the air, holding on with only her teeth! Throughout the twentieth century, performers like Penny Wilson had more independence and freedom than most American women. Women circus performers helped secure many women's rights of the twentieth century, including the right to vote. If you are a performer of any kind or a bold forward-thinker, you are like Penny Wilson!



YAMAUBA

Pictured here is Yamauba, a Japanese mother from the 1700s. In this painting, you can see that Yamauba is applying chemicals to her teeth to turn them black. During her time, blackened teeth were thought to be a marker of importance and beauty for Japanese women. This practice, called Ohaguro, may sound strange to us—however, it kept Yamauba's teeth very healthy! It is likely that because Yamauba practiced Ohaguro each day, she never experienced cavities. If you enjoy keeping up with healthy fashion trends, you are like Yamauba!



SAINT APOLLONIA

Saint Apollonia is believed to have lived in Alexandria, Egypt during the second century. In other words, she was born close to the year 200. According to certain traditions, Apollonia was martyred for her religious beliefs and suffered torture, including having all of her teeth pulled out. For this reason, she is known today as the Patron Saint of Dentistry. You don't have to endure torture in order to be like Saint Apollonia—if you have ever had the courage to stand up for yourself, or for something you believe in, you and Apollonia are alike!



DR. EUGENIE CLARK

Dr. Eugenie Clark was born in 1922 and raised in New York City. From about 1950-2000, Dr. Clark worked as a marine biologist. She made many discoveries about sharks, including new knowledge about their unique teeth. During her lifetime, Dr. Clark reflected on her Japanese heritage and the ways Japanese culture honors the sea; her own love of the ocean reminded her of her ancestors. If you love to visit the ocean or the aquarium, and/or you are interested in learning more about life under the sea or in the animal kingdom, you are like Dr. Clark!



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QUEEN VICTORIA

Queen Victoria reigned over the United Kingdom from 1837 until 1901 and was one of the earliest known public figures to employ a personal dentist! Here at the National Museum of Dentistry, we have Queen Victoria's personal (and very fancy!) set of dental hygiene tools, which are made of gold and mother of pearl. If your talents include leadership, you are like Queen Victoria!



DR. IDA GRAY NELSON ROLLINS

When Dr. Ida Gray Nelson Rollins graduated from the University of Michigan's College of Dentistry in 1890, she made history as the very first Black woman to graduate from dental school and practice as a dentist. Later, she mentored younger Black women who wanted to practice dentistry and helped support their success. If you have ever had to find the courage to pave your own way toward a dream or goal, you are like Dr. Rollins!



DR. MINNIE EVANGELINE JORDON

Graduating from dental school just eight years after Dr. Ida Gray Nelson Rollins, Dr. Minnie Evangeline Jordon was another early woman dentist. Before pursuing dentistry, Dr. Jordon worked as a teacher. After dental school, she became the first-ever dentist to specialize in pediatric care, or dental care for children. Dr. Jordon spent her entire life advocating for children and children's healthcare. If you are good at helping to take good care of younger siblings, cousins, neighbors, or friends, you are like Dr. Jordon!



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Women of the National Museum of Dentistry

FASHION & ART GUIDE: PENNY "IRON JAW" WILSON 1950S USA

American women circus performers in the 1950s wore sparkling leotards, sometimes embellished with beads or feathers. For certain acts, including aerial performances, performers added fabric "wings" that made them look like butterflies or birds. Penny wore such wings in her "Iron Jaw" act. Below are some examples of circus performance costumes from Penny's time period.



1950s America saw the rise of the Modern Art movement. American abstract artists such as Jackson Pollock and Mark Rothko were working during this period. But abstract art isn't the only art the 1950s are famous for—during this period, Norman Rockwell also painted several of his iconic scenes of everyday American life.



Jackson Pollock, Convergence, 1952



Norman Rockwell, The Shiner, 1953



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FASHION & ART GUIDE: YAMAUBA 1790S JAPAN

Japanese noblewomen of the eighteenth century wore flowing, robe-like gowns called kimonos fastened with wide, colorful sashes (belts) called obi. They also blackened their teeth with tea and plant chemicals, which was considered in their culture to be a mark of maturity and beauty.



Many Japanese artists during Yamauba's time made artworks called woodblock prints. The two artworks pictured above, as well as the one pictured below, are examples of woodblock prints. To make a woodblock print, Japanese artists etched designs in wooden blocks, applied colorful ink to the blocks, then stamped them on paper. Japanese woodblock images often depict people and/or animals and nature subjects and have a flat, two-dimensional style.



A Great Doctor Treats Serious Diseases, 1850

(Original housed at the University of Maryland Health Sciences and Human Services Library)



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FASHION & ART GUIDE: SAINT APOLLONIA 2ND CENTURY EGYPT

In the ancient Egyptian world where Apollonia lived, people of all genders wore light, thin linen gowns made from a plant called flax. Most people kept their clothing plain, though people with lots of money and resources sometimes decorated their clothing with images that told stories that were important to them. When designing a costume for Saint Apollonia, make sure to include her symbol—a dental extractor!



Because she is a religious symbol, Saint Apollonia has been depicted many times throughout history in stained glass church windows. Observe the below examples of stained glass portraits of Apollonia, and try creating an artwork of your own (of any subject) that resembles stained glass!



Originally located at
Priory Church of St.
Mary, Abergavenny,
Wales. (13th Century)



St. Mary's Church, Chilton, Suffolk, England
(15th Century)



Our Lady Church,
Freistadt, Austria
(1890)



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FASHION & ART GUIDE: DR. EUGENIE "THE SHARK LADY" CLARK 1950S-60S USA

Forget dresses and gowns! Marine biologist Dr. Eugenie Clark's daily uniform was a swimsuit or wetsuit. Below are several photographs of Dr. Clark in the 1950s and 1960s when she was at the height of her career. She is wearing swimsuits, wetsuits, and diving gear of that time period.



In the 1960s, at the same time that Dr. Clark was making major discoveries about sharks, artist Andy Warhol was creating now-iconic American artworks. Do you recognize the below images? Warhol used bright colors and repetition in his images of American celebrities and common household items. These artworks became known as "pop art."



Andy Warhol, Campbell's Soup Cans, 1961-62



Andy Warhol, Marilyn Monroe, 1967



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FASHION & ART GUIDE: QUEEN VICTORIA 1837-1901, UNITED KINGDOM



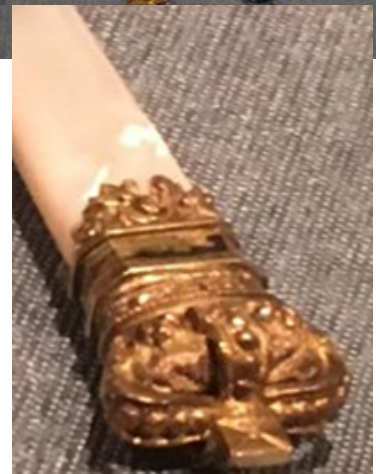
Throughout her 63-year reign, Queen Victoria wore many different fashions. The one she may be most famous for, though, was her white wedding dress. As one of the first women to be publicly married in white, Victoria started the trend still practiced today of white wedding gowns!

Here at the museum, our favorite fashion accessory of Queen Victoria's is her ornate personal set of dental hygiene tools. Below, you can see the full set, as well as a close-up showing their intricate crown decoration.

Midway through Victoria's long reign, an artistic movement emerged called Impressionism. Impressionists painted in light, pastel colors with small, gentle brushstrokes and emphasized outdoor scenes with lots of natural light. You may have heard of Claude Monet, the Impressionist painter who created the below artwork!



Claude Monet, Waterlilies and Japanese Bridge, 1899



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FASHION & ART GUIDE: DRs. ROLLINS AND JORDON 1890S-1920S USA

Women who lived during the American Progressive Era wore late-Victorian fashions, including ornate dresses and blouses with high collars trimmed with lace. Drs. Rollins and Jordon were both photographed in their lifetimes in such clothing. Around the same time, doctors and dentists first began wearing white lab coats. While we don't know whether Drs. Rollins or Jordon wore white lab coats in their dental practices, you may choose to give your character one if you wish!



At the time that Drs. Rollins and Jordon began practicing dentistry, a new style of art was beginning to emerge called art nouveau. Art nouveau included nature themes and symbols, such as flowers, leaves, and curved vines. Later, when they were both at the height of their careers, a revolutionary Black art movement emerged in Harlem, New York. Artists associated with this movement, now called the Harlem Renaissance, aimed to center Black subjects and assert pride in Black American life and identity.



Alphonse Mucha, *Rêverie*, 1897



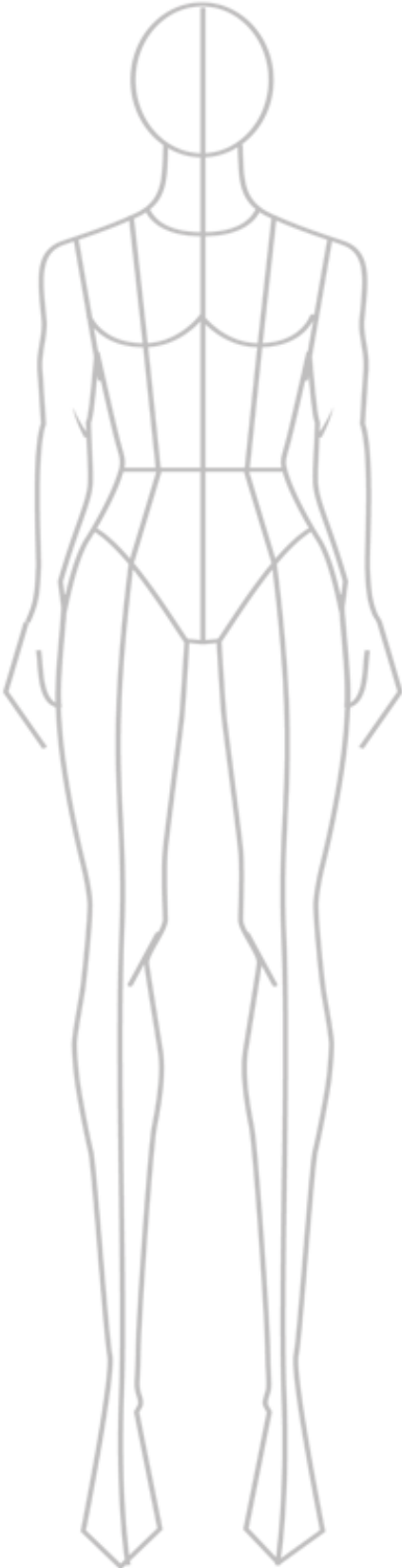
James Wells, *Looking Upward*, 1928



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FASHION DESIGN TEMPLATE



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