

References and Resources:

Sense of Place

"Those things that add up to a feeling that a community is a special place, distinct from anywhere else"

-National Trust for Historic Preservation

"A sense of place results gradually and unconsciously from inhabiting a landscape over time, becoming familiar with its physical properties, accruing history within its confines"

-Kent Ryden

1. A Sense of Place: Wendell Berry, America's best-known bioregionalist, says if you don't know where you are, you don't know who you are. With a sense of place, your identity is defined—to a significant extent—by the natural features of the place where you live. Without a sense of place, what will fill the void?

2. Responsibility to Place: There is a difference between living on the land and dwelling in it—understanding its rhythms, its potential, and its limits. Those who develop intimacy with a place over time tend to accept responsibility for it.

3. Knowing Your Bioregion: Your bioregion is a unique place with its own watershed, soils, climate, plants, animals, and history. How much do you know about it?

4. Living in Place: Living in place means consciously trying to satisfy your needs and find your pleasures in your local bioregion and working to assure the long-term health of the bioregion.

5. Mapping Your Place: Mapping can be learned by local groups and individuals to give a new sense of place. Whereas a typical map shows political subdivisions and transportation routes, a bioregionalist's map delineates regions based on watersheds, climate, and plant types, thereby helping people relate to their natural surroundings.

6. Building Local Community: A bioregionalist assumes responsibility for the health and continuity of a place, not only its natural features, but also the social bonds of its people.

7. Empowerment: Knowing a place can inspire and empower one to take action to preserve it or take part in its restoration. How important is individual and group action in modern society?

From Northwest Earth Institute

http://nwei.org/discussion_courses/course-offerings/discovering-a-sense-of-place

- The Spiritual and Cultural Significance of National Parks
 - “National parks function as cultural icons of national heritage and identity. For many they preserve the pristine essence and pioneering spirit of America”

- From America's Best Idea: A Photographic Journey Through Our National Parks

Protection and Preservation

(Mt. Fuji)

http://www.pref.shizuoka.jp/a_foreign/english/policies/protectfuji.html

"Its popularity, however, has also played a part in the deterioration of its environment with an increase in usage by hikers and a surge in illegal dumping. Recent years have seen strategies being put in place to address these issues."

(General)

<http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/teaching-preservation/>

"It's never too early to start teaching children about places that matter. From art to social studies, lessons that incorporate historic preservation topics go beyond typical textbook activities by teaching your students to recognize and appreciate the rich heritage that surrounds them"

(General)

http://www.conservation.org/discover/Pages/about_us.aspx

"Every person on Earth deserves a healthy environment and the fundamental benefits that nature provides. But our planet is experiencing an unprecedented drawdown of these resources, and it is only by protecting nature and its gifts – a stable climate, fresh water, healthy oceans and reliable food – that we can ensure a better life for everyone, everywhere."

Guiding Questions

- How have humans connected themselves to land (Mt. Rainier and Fuji) throughout history?
 - o *Socially, politically, economically, spiritually/religiously, technologically?*
- What does "place" mean to you?
- How are **you** connected to land (your neighborhood, your city, your state, your country, your world?)
- What is land preservation, why/how/where is it conducted?
- How have historical figures convinced decision makers to take action and preserve land for the greater good/future generations?
- How are people around the globe connected to important pieces of land? How these connections are similar to your own, how are they different?

1. Northwest Indians

- a. Myths and legends about the mountain
 - i. Supernatural beings, considered sacred
 - ii. Avalanches and volcanic eruptions on *Takhoma*

1. caused by *tomanowos* and nothing could tempt man to climb high above the snow line
- b. associated with mystery and danger
 - i. *Tatoosh*, the Thunder Bird lived in the mountains. He shook the mountains with the flapping of his wings and the flashing of his eye was the lightning
 1. In order to soften his anger his picture is painted everywhere. Often he is represented by a single eye which is woven or painted on their possessions
- c. <http://projects.ups.edu/gjones/fall2005/secb/K12Volcanoes/Myths.htm>
- d. <http://www.oregonpioneers.com/myths.htm>

2. John Muir

- a. "If in the making of the West, Nature had what we call parks in mind, —places for rest, inspiration, and prayers, —this Rainier region must surely be one of them."
 - i. In 1883, Longmire, at the age of 63, finally decided to face his own challenge with the Mountain. On the way up, he camped near several soda and iron springs. Longmire established Mount Rainier's first hotel at that sight. Touting the value of the spring water and mineral water baths as a medical cure-all, his advertisements reached far and wide. Many came to be cured and found the peaceful scenery and surroundings just as wonderful.
 - ii. John Muir, a conservationist, came in 1888 and rented horses to climb the mountain. That wasn't his original plan, but after he saw the mountain, he got too excited and found himself upon the summit in the company of photographer Arthur C. Warner. With the writings of Muir and the pictures of Warner, the American people became familiar with the grandeur of Mount Rainier.
 - iii. <http://www.sfmuseum.org/john/muir1.html> (letter for preservation)

3. Fay Fuller

- a. First woman to climb Mount Rainier.
 - i. The interest of climbing the mountain, enjoying the scenery and waters continued to grow. The culmination of this increasing interest came on 02 March 1899, when President McKinley signed the act establishment of Mount Rainier National Park, the nation's fifth national park.
 - ii. http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=7786
 1. A historical perspective on the woman and her climb
 - iii. <http://www.thenewstribune.com/2007/10/08/174149/fay-fuller.html>
 1. A newspaper article about Fuller's life and her help creating the Mazamas
 - iv. <http://mtn.tpl.lib.wa.us/climbs/climbing/people/fuller.asp>
 1. Fuller and how she changed climbing in the Northwest.

4. James Longmire
 - a. <http://www.thenewstribune.com/2007/10/08/174150/james-longmire.html>
5. Who is who of Mt. Rainier
 - a. http://www.nps.gov/features/mora_cenn/fastfacts.htm
6. Historical letters regarding Muir Woods National Monument
<http://www.nps.gov/muwo/historyculture/historical-letters.ht>

7. *America's Best Idea: A photographic Journey through Our National Parks*

Jorstad, Stan. *America's Best Idea, A Photographic Journey Through Our National Parks*. New York: American Park Network, 2006. 8-11, 25. Print.

8. *Sacred Mountains of the World* by Edwin Bernbaum

Bernbaum, Edwin. *Sacred Mountains of the World*. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1990. Print.

Mt. Fuji

<http://www.fujisan-3776.jp/english/protecting/protecting.html>

http://www.mtfuji.or.jp/en/cultural_values/worship.php

<http://www.mtfuji.or.jp/en/index.php>

Other great print sources

Sunrise to Paradise: The Story of Mount Rainier National Park

Kirk, Ruth. *Sunrise to Paradise: The Story of Mount Rainier National Park*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1999. Print.

Opening/Guiding Questions

SENSE OF PLACE

1. What does place mean to you, what makes a place special to you?
2. How are people connected to places? Think about a specific place.

3. How do people establish an idea of place? What makes it important or special to a person or a group?

PRESERVATION

1. What does preservation mean?
2. Why do people want to preserve and protect places? What significance may a particular place have to a person or a group?
3. Do people think differently about preservation and protection, why might they?
4. What place would you want to protect and preserve, why?

Mt. Rainier Figures/Groups

Historical Figure(s)	Sense of Place (<i>how/why it's important</i>)	Reasons for Protection/Preservation
Nisqually Tribe		

John Muir		
Fay Fuller		
James Longmire		
U.S. National Park Service		
President William McKinley		
Puyallup Tribe		

Mt. Fuji Figures/Groups

Historical Figure(s)	Sense of Place (<i>how/why it's important</i>)	Reasons for Protection/Preservation
Fujisan Club		

Matsudai Shonin		
Followers of Shugendo		
Kakugyo Hasegawa		
Fuji-Ko		
Jikigyo Miroku		
Ida		

“Sacred Mountains of the World” –Edwin Bernbaum

Creating a "SENSE OF PLACE"
According to the Northwest Earth Institute

A Sense of Place	
Responsibility to Place	

Knowing Your Bioregion	
Living in Place	
Mapping Your Place	
Building Local Community	
Empowerment	

Your sense of place!

(Pick your school, your park, forest, lake, city, state, country, etc.)

1. How are you **defined** by your place?
2. How do you/can you **accept responsibility** of your place?
3. What **history** do you know of your place?
4. How do you find **pleasure/happiness** in your place?
5. How do you **relate to your surroundings** of your place?
6. How do you **take responsibility** of your place?
7. Why do you think **empowerment** is important in **protecting/preserving** your place?

(Sense of Place)

The Spiritual and Cultural Significance of National Parks

(Questions should be used in conjunction with "Americas Best Idea")

1. How can people escape daily distractions of their "cluttered lives" by visiting national parks?
2. How did John Muir play a key role in creating the national park service?

3. Discuss what the "beauty and grandeur" of national parks have inspired.
4. Explain how the national parks have served as cultural icons of national heritage and identity by providing specific examples from the text.
5. Explain how American Indians hold spiritual values to what are now national parks providing specific examples from the text.
6. How has "America's best idea" led to others around the world to protect and preserve important places?

(Protection/Preservation)

New Terms for Conservation

(Questions should be used in conjunction with "Americas Best Idea")

1. Explain the roles and functions of the Wilderness Act of 1964.
2. Explain how UNESCO developed ideas of protection and preservation on a global scale.
3. Explain what a biosphere reserve is.
4. Discuss what a world heritage site is and the issues surrounding the idea. Explain the criteria for such a site.
5. Discuss in your own words, why conservation is important to the world as a whole.