

DISCOVER WITH DOLE – BEFORE THE 26TH AMENDMENT

Interact with primary sources from Senator Bob Dole’s archive and have a thrilling discussion on the right to vote at age 18 vs. 21. Debate as a senator and read constituent mail from before the 26th Amendment. The Dole Institute of Politics in Lawrence presents this lesson and honors Senator Dole’s legacy of bipartisan leadership as a celebrated veteran, legislator, and statesman.

Kansas College and Career Ready Standards for ELA Literacy in History/Social Studies:

- ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
- ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

Kansas College and Career Ready Standards for Social Studies:

- Standard 1 – Choices have consequences
- Standard 2 – Individuals have rights and responsibilities
- Standard 3 – Societies are shaped by beliefs, idea, and diversity.

Materials necessary

- **Constituent letters (one from Terry Howard and one from Mrs. Darrell Peters) – one set per student**
- **Primary source analysis page – one copy per student**
- **Pencils**

Prior to the lesson, please review the constituent letters and pre-teach any words with which you feel that your students may have difficulties.

Program Connection Information

Please use an external microphone (conference style) rather than the integrated one in the computer for the audio for your class and locate it centrally in the room. It can be difficult for the Greenbush teacher to hear the students using the computer microphone and therefore it reduces the interactive nature of the lesson. It is fine to use the computer webcam for your video source though.

All classes will take place using Zoom desktop video. If your building is already set up to use a desktop video application with a computer, simply open a browser and enter <https://zoom.us/j/3662120241> in the URL space. You may need to download Zoom launcher software (free download) if you don't already have it. This needs to be done in advance of the lesson.

If using a Polycom video conferencing unit (or any legacy type video conferencing unit) to connect to a ZOOM conference, make sure the unit is in "encrypted mode" then dial the following IP on the internet: 162.255.37.11 or 162.255.36.11 and once connected, they will ask for a MEETING ID: enter 3662120241 (for Sharon at Science Center).

It's always a good idea to touch base with your district technology facilitator prior to your program to make sure all systems/equipment are in place and operational and no firewalls that might prevent you from connecting to Zoom.

Classes take place at the following times:

9:00-9:45
10:00, 10:45
12:15- 1:00
1:15-2:00
2:15-3:00

If you log in during one of those times, you may connect during another class' lesson. If you do, please check your connection to make sure things are working properly and then leave the meeting until your scheduled time by selecting "End Meeting" in the lower right corner of your Zoom screen and click on "End Meeting". You will need to rejoin the meeting at your scheduled time. This prevents your site from interfering with the lesson currently in progress. After your lesson is finished, please leave the meeting.

If you have questions, please call Sharon Bertolio at Greenbush (620-724-6281).

Prior to the IDL lesson, please pre-teach and practice these cooperative learning techniques with your students. These will be used in the IDL lessons this school year.

Round Robin

Each member of the team takes a turn sharing orally with the team.

Rally Robin

With a partner, students take turns sharing brief oral responses.

Timed Pair Share

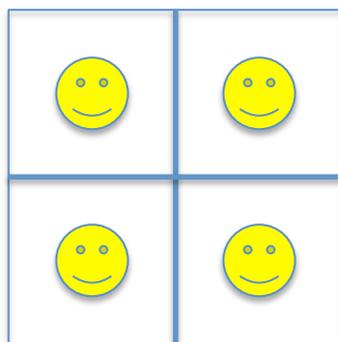
In pairs, students share with a partner for a predetermined time while the partner listens. Then partners switch roles.

Stand Up, Hand Up, Pair Up

Students move around with hands in the air and quickly find a partner with whom to share or discuss. Once students find a partner, they give each other a “high five” and stand together, ready for the next instructions.

More terms to know –

Shoulder Partner:
The person sitting on the student’s right or left.



Face Partner:
The person sitting facing the student.

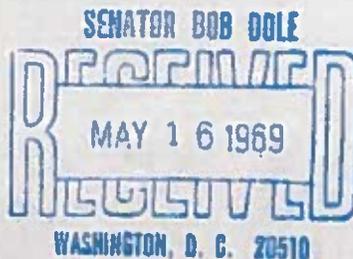
AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

Terry Howard

3129 Haskell

Kansas City, Kansas 66104
ZIP CODE

Dear Senator Dole:



May 13, 1969

Democracy is a very fragile thing. It is very easy to smother its flame in our efforts to preserve it from the violent winds of change. Of this our country must beware. It seems to me that we presently have a situation in America that is inconsistent with the principles of representative government. Young men between the ages of 18 and 21 are liable to involuntary military service, yet have no voice in their government. If these young men are not to be permitted to vote on the country's actions, then they should not be required to take on their shoulders the responsibility for carrying out those actions. They are either adults capable of taking part in the decision-making process, or they are children and not responsible for the country's defense. This double standard under the present system is highly undemocratic and must be corrected.

There are two obvious possibilities for action, either the voting age should be lowered to include those of draft age, or, preferably, the draft system, itself of questionable merit in a democratic society, should be revoked. Unless America is willing to put the lie to her democratic rhetoric before the world and before her own people, some action must be taken. You, sir, as a legislator are responsible for keeping the term representative government meaningful. I expect no more but no less of you.

Sincerely,

Terry Howard

*Note for 18
years olds.
also mention draft*

Jan. 21, 1969

Dear Mr. Dole,

I am very concerned about the idea of lowering the voting age to 18. My husband shares my views. This frightens us very nearly as much as the fact that we may be on the verge of losing our right to bear arms and protect our home.

I am not against teenagers as we have four of our own, one of each sex over 18 and two girls under. However, we would most assuredly not turn over the managing of our home to them. We discuss the family matters with them but my husband and myself reserve the right to make the decisions.

I will agree, the 18 year olds today are much more learned in books than ever before, but certainly not in common sense or experience.

What has come over the leaders of our nation today that they are turning over the running of the schools and the lawmaking to the teenagers. Have they lost faith in adults?

I have heard the big argument that at age 18 they are eligible for the draft, therefore, should be given the vote. However, this is not exactly so. They are eligible, but they are not drafted until they are 19 or over, the some do enlist, then they are put through months of training, which makes them much nearer 20 than 18. Which is a mighty big difference.

It is possible for any girl over 14 (most, even younger) to become a mother, why not lower the voting age to 14? This makes her just as much an adult as a boy being old enough to join the army.

I cannot possibly see how anyone can be eligible to vote until they have had responsibilities, held a job, and paid taxes, which very few 18 year olds have done. They could actually vote their parents into some dreadful situations because they listen, at this age, to what anyone but their parents tell them, and they are so very easily swayed to "join the group".

It seems that age and experience mean very little anymore, we have placed the young, untrained and unexperience on the pedestal. I do believe the age of permissiveness in the home is now bearing its fruit.

Even tho they are better schooled than ever before, please, lets let them grow up before handing over the reins to them. I doubt that they truly even want this heavy responsibility.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Darrell Peters
3413 17th St.
Great Bend, Kansas 67530

RECEIVED

JAN 24 1969

BOB DOLE

PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS

Type of source: (Check one)

Newspaper

Letter

Memorandum

Press Release

Report

Speech

Photograph

Congressional record

Other _____

Who created this?
Who was it made for?

When?
Where?

Why was it created?

What else do you observe? Any unique characteristics (letterhead, seals, handwritten)?

List three things the author said that you think are important.

1)

2)

3)

What point is the creator trying to make with this source?

What was happening in the U.S./world during this time period?

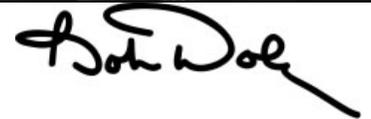
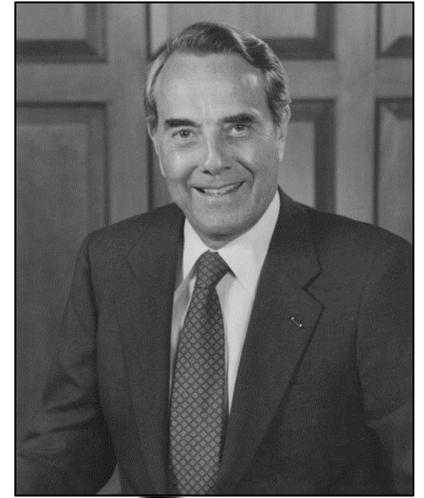
What else do you wonder about this source? **Questions?**

Additional Lesson Resources

Senator Robert “Bob” J. Dole

(July 22, 1923 -)

Senator Bob Dole served in the U.S. Congress for over 35 years for the state of Kansas. He is one of the longest serving Republican Leaders to date, the 1996 Republican Nominee for President, and President Ford’s Vice-Presidential running mate in 1976. Dole’s activities in U.S. politics cover the latter part of the 20th century from 1960-1996 and his archives are a key resource across subjects and academic disciplines, including history, government, politics, leadership, democracy, and the American experience.



Early Life

Robert Joseph Dole was born on July 22, 1923, in Russell, Kansas, to Doran and Bina Dole. He grew up during the Great Depression and held an assortment of jobs from a young age, including paper boy and soda jerk at the local drug store. Throughout his childhood in Russell, Dole was known as hard-working and witty. Dole attended the University of Kansas from 1941-1942. He played on the KU basketball, football, and track teams, and was a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity, where he served as Vice President.

Military Career

In 1942, following the events of Pearl Harbor, he voluntarily enlisted in the military to serve his country. Second Lieutenant Dole served in the 10th Mountain Division of the U.S. Army and was stationed in Italy during World War II. In 1945, while fighting overseas in Italy, German machine gun fire and shrapnel seriously injured Dole on his right shoulder and back. He was paralyzed due to shock and laid out on the battlefield for over eight hours before anyone could come and retrieve him because the fighting was so intense. After this, he returned back to the United States where he was confined to his bed in order to heal. Bob Dole was honored with two Purple Hearts and two Bronze Star Medals with V for valor.

Recovery and Education

Bob Dole underwent multiple surgeries with Armenian Dr. Hampar Kelikian to repair his injuries affecting the right side of his body. Dole was hospitalized for over three years after his major injury. The right side of his body never fully recovered from the gunfire, and he lost most of the mobility in his right arm. After recuperating, Dole moved to Arizona in

1948 and attended the University of Arizona for one semester before transferring to Washburn University in Topeka, KS. He graduated with both an undergraduate and law degree in 1952.

Political Career

In 1950, Dole ran as a Republican for the Kansas House of Representatives, winning a two-year term while he was attending Washburn University. After that, in 1952, Dole became the Russell County Attorney in his hometown. Following his time as the County Attorney, Dole became interested in the national political scene, and in 1960, he was elected as Kansas' sixth seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1968, Dole ran for a recently vacated Senate seat in Kansas. He would be re-elected to this same seat every six years until his retirement in 1996.

While in the Senate, Dole had many different positions. He served as Chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1971–1973. He was also the ranking Republican on the Agriculture Committee from 1975–1978 and Chairman of the Finance Committee from 1981–1985. Senator Bob Dole served as the Senate Majority Leader from 1985-1987, again from 1994-1996, and Senate Minority Leader from 1987-1994.

In 1976, President Gerald Ford selected Dole to be his running mate in his campaign for the presidency against Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale. However, Carter and Mondale won the election. Later on, in 1980, 1988, and 1996, Dole launched his own campaigns for the presidency. In 1996, Senator Bob Dole received the Republican Party's nomination for President against incumbent President Bill Clinton. Dole selected Representative Jack Kemp from New York as his running mate. However, their campaign was unsuccessful, and Senator Bob Dole officially retired from the national political scene.

In total, Senator Bob Dole spent over 45 years serving in various public office positions. He was, up until recently, the longest-serving Republican Leader having served ten years, eleven months and nine days.

Key Pieces of Legislation

While in Congress, Senator Bob Dole worked heavily on the passing of numerous pieces of legislation. This included crossing party lines to work with Democrats on various pieces of legislation such as the Federal Food Stamp Program (1977), which he worked on with Democratic Senator George McGovern. Senator Bob Dole was also a big proponent of Social Security. He worked across party lines in 1983 to save Social Security with Democratic

Senator Patrick Moynihan. President Ronald Reagan signed their bill into law on April 20, 1983.

Due to his experiences with disability after his injury, Senator Bob Dole was an active advocate for the rights of people with disabilities across the country. He was a crucial player in the passing of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which was signed into law on July 26, 1990 by President George H.W. Bush.

Family Life

In 1948, Bob Dole married Phyllis Holden, and in 1954, they welcomed a daughter named Robin. However, the two divorced in 1972. In 1975, Senator Bob Dole married Elizabeth Hanford, who has served in many political leadership positions. Senator Elizabeth Dole has served on the Federal Trade Commission, as Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Labor, President of the American Red Cross, and was the first woman Senator from North Carolina. Senator Elizabeth Dole also ran for President in 2000. In 1985, the couple adopted a miniature schnauzer dog in celebration of Dole's promotion to Senate Majority Leader; they named him Leader. The Senators currently reside in Washington, D.C. with their three miniature schnauzer dogs.

Present Day Life

After retiring from politics in 1997, Senator Bob Dole was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. He also served as National Chairman of the World War II Memorial in Washington, D.C. When the memorial was under construction, Dole helped raise more than \$170 million for project. Today, he visits the Memorial every Saturday he can to welcome Honor Flight veterans. Senator Bob Dole continues to work as special counsel for the Alston & Bird Law Firm in Washington, D.C. Senator Elizabeth Dole continues to run the Elizabeth Dole Foundation, which provides assistance to military caregivers and their families. In 2018, Senator Bob Dole received the Congressional Gold Medal for his efforts and committed public service to the nation, and in 2019, Senator Bob Dole received a promotion in his military rank from Captain to Colonel.