

DOWNLOAD PDF HANK AARON AND THE HOME RUN THAT CHANGED AMERICA

Chapter 1 : Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America: By Stanton, Tom | eBay

In Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America, Tom Stanton, author of the prize-winning The Final Season, penetrates the burnished myth of Aaron's chase and uncovers the compelling story behind the most consequential athletic achievement of the past fifty years.

By the time Aaron retired, he and his brother held the record for most career home runs by a pair of siblings. They were also the first siblings to appear in a League Championship Series as teammates. Aaron grew up in a poor family. He would create his own bats and balls out of materials he found on the streets. Like most high schools they did not have organized baseball, and so he played outfield and third base for the Mobile Black Bears, a semipro team. Although he batted cross-handed. As a result, in 1952, at the age of fifteen, Aaron had his first tryout with an MLB franchise, the Brooklyn Dodgers; however, he did not make the team. During his junior year, Aaron first joined the Pritchett Athletics, [12] followed by the Mobile Black Bears, an independent Negro league team. Years later, Aaron remembered: But the Braves offered fifty dollars a month more. His team was in Washington, D. We had breakfast while we were waiting for the rain to stop, and I can still envision sitting with the Clowns in a restaurant behind Griffith Stadium and hearing them break all the plates in the kitchen after we finished eating. What a horrible sound. Even as a kid, the irony of it hit me: By the end of the season, he had performed so well that the league made him the unanimous choice for Rookie of the Year. Aaron led the league in runs, hits, doubles 36, RBI, total bases, and batting average. He was one of the first African Americans to play in the league. When Aaron traveled around Jacksonville, Florida, and the surrounding areas, he was often separated from his team because of Jim Crow laws. In most circumstances, the team was responsible for arranging housing and meals for its players, but Aaron often had to make his own arrangements. Former Braves minor league player and sportswriter Pat Jordan said, "Aaron gave [Geraghty] much of the credit for his own swift rise to stardom. Aaron singled, doubled, and hit a home run in the game. On October 6, Aaron and Lucas married. Up to that time, Aaron hit most pitches to left field or center field, but after working with Owen, Aaron was able to hit the ball more effectively all over the field. Aaron had not played well at second base, but Owen had noted that Aaron could catch fly balls and throw the ball well from the outfield to the infield. Though the Korean War was over, people were still being drafted. The Braves were able to speak to the draft board, making the case that Aaron could be the player to integrate the Southern Association the following season with the Atlanta Crackers. The board appears to have been convinced, as Aaron was not drafted. Although he was on the roster of its farm club, Milwaukee manager Charley Grimm later stated, "From the start, he did so well I knew we were going to have to carry him. He then changed his number to 44, which would turn out to look like a "lucky number" for the slugger. Aaron would hit 44 home runs in four different seasons, [33] and he hit his record-breaking 37th career home run off Dodgers pitcher Al Downing, who coincidentally also wore number 44. The nickname quickly gained currency, but "Henry" continued to be cited frequently in the media, both sometimes appearing in the same article, and Aaron would answer to either one. On December 15, 1953, his wife gave birth to twins. He led the Braves to another pennant, but this time they lost a seven-game World Series to the Yankees. During the next several years, Aaron had some of his best games and best seasons as a major league player. On June 21, 1954, against the San Francisco Giants, he hit three two-run home runs. It was the only time in his career that he hit three home runs in a game. He led the league with 44 home runs and RBI and finished third in batting average. Despite that, he again finished third in the MVP voting. The Braves moved from Milwaukee to Atlanta after the season. On May 10, 1955, he hit an inside-the-park home run against Jim Bunning in Philadelphia. It was his only inside-the-park home run of his career. At the end of the season, Aaron again finished third in the MVP voting. In 1956, Aaron reached two more career milestones. On May 17, Aaron collected his 300th hit, in a game against the Cincinnati Reds, the team against which he played in his first major-league game. On April 27, 1957, Aaron hit his 300th career home run, the third major league player ever to do so. At age 37, he hit a career-high 47

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home runs during the season along with a career-high. During the strike-shortened season of 1971, Aaron tied and then surpassed Willie Mays for second place on the career home run list. Aaron also knocked in the 2,th run of his career and hit a home run in the first All-Star game played in Atlanta. Aaron finished the season with home runs. Aaron received thousands of letters every week during the summer of 1971, including hate mail; the Braves ended up hiring a secretary to help him sort through it. He hit home run number 714 on September 29, 1971, and with one day remaining in the season, many expected him to tie the record. But in his final game that year, playing against the Houston Astros managed by Leo Durocher, who had once roomed with Babe Ruth, he was unable to achieve this. After the game, Aaron stated that his only fear was that he might not live to see the season. While preparing the massive coverage of the home run record, he quietly had an obituary written, afraid that Aaron might be murdered. Is this to be the year in which Aaron, at the age of thirty-nine, takes a moon walk above one of the most hallowed individual records in American sport Newspaper cartoonist Charles Schulz created a series of Peanuts strips printed in August in which Snoopy attempts to break the Ruth record, only to be besieged with hate mail. Lucy says in the August 11 strip, "Hank Aaron is a great player The Braves opened the season on the road in Cincinnati with a three-game series against the Cincinnati Reds. Braves management wanted him to break the record in Atlanta, and were therefore going to have Aaron sit out the first three games of the season. But Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn ruled that he had to play two games in the first series. The Braves returned to Atlanta, and on April 8, 1971, a crowd of 53,000 people showed up for the game—a Braves attendance record. The game was also broadcast nationally on NBC. While cannons were fired in celebration, two college students [52] sprinted onto the field and jogged alongside Aaron for part of his circuit around the bases, temporarily startling him. That ball is gonna be-eee The fireworks are going. Henry Aaron is coming around third. His teammates are at home plate. And listen to this crowd! A black man is getting a standing ovation in the Deep South for breaking a record of an all-time baseball idol. And it is a great moment for all of us, and particularly for Henry Aaron. And for the first time in a long time, that poker face in Aaron shows the tremendous strain and relief of what it must have been like to live with for the past several months. The trade re-united Aaron with former teammate Del Crandall, who was now managing the Brewers. Over the course of his record-breaking year career, Aaron had a batting average of .342. This made him one of the first minorities in Major League Baseball upper-level management. In that announcement, Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig also announced that Aaron would be playing a major role in the management of Braves, forming programs through major league baseball that will encourage the influx of minorities into baseball. Aaron sold all but the Toyota dealership in McDonough in 1971. Additionally, Aaron owns a chain of 30 restaurants around the country. Playing off the intense interest in their perceived rivalry, Aaron and Bonds made a television commercial that aired during Super Bowl XLI, shortly before the start of the baseball season, in which Aaron jokingly tried to persuade Bonds to retire before breaking the record. It is a great accomplishment which required skill, longevity, and determination. Throughout the past century, the home run has held a special place in baseball and I have been privileged to hold this record for 33 of those years. I move over now and offer my best wishes to Barry and his family on this historical achievement. My hope today, as it was on that April evening in 1971, is that the achievement of this record will inspire others to chase their own dreams. Aaron lives in the Atlanta area. Jewelry and two BMW vehicles were stolen. The cars were later recovered. The award is given annually to the baseball hitters voted the most effective in each respective league. When the city of Atlanta was converting Centennial Olympic Stadium into a new baseball stadium, many local residents hoped the stadium would be named for Hank Aaron. It was the first major award to be introduced in more than thirty years and had the distinction of being the first award named after a player who was still alive. Bush in June 1971 Hank Aaron was on hand for the dedication. He was named a Georgia Trustee by the Georgia Historical Society, in conjunction with the Governor of Georgia, to recognize accomplishments and community service that reflect the ideals of the founding body of Trustees, which governed the Georgia colony from 1733 to 1776.

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Chapter 2 : Atlanta Braves season - Wikipedia

The book "Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America" is hands down one of the most interesting books I have ever read. This book has a mixture of emotions such as dismalness and exhilarating.

He has provided a in depth look at the immortal Hank Aaron as he chases the mystical number of , the number of career homeruns for perhaps baseballs most celebrated player, Babe Ruth. What I really found intriguing about the story are the personalities of the two legends. You have the brash, outspoken Babe Ruth who lived a life of excess clashing against the stoic, mild-manner Hank Aaron. There is also the different career paths led by each man. Ru Tom Stanton has written a pretty solid book. Ruth, starting as a pitcher in Boston and then traded to New York made baseball a spectacle in cities deep in baseball lore. Having been in the mecca of the American media, Ruth became a super-hero, a mythical god performing Herculean feats in front of thousands of Yankee fans. Compare that to Hank Aaron. He played in the Midwest in front of home crowds in Milwaukee until the team packed up and moved to Atlanta. Even during the stretch run of his chase, Aaron played to paltry crowds in his home stadium. In Atlanta Stadium many crowds never surpassed 10, people to watch a piece of American history. Aaron had to fight just to keep his name in front of his other contemporaries like Johnny Bench, Willie Mays, and Roberto Clemente. Ruth was held to no one. Aaron was the model of consistency. Hardly without flash or flamboyance, he somehow upheld his homerun totals as he neared the age of 40 while keeping up his lifetime. These two men who stood atop the baseball mountain certainly took different routes seeking their baseball immortality. Following in the footsteps of Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby, Hank Aaron had entered baseball at a time where African-Americans were just beginning to ingrain themselves into the Major Leagues. Aaron carried the burden of his brothers as they passed the torch to him. Jackie Robinson himself implored Aaron to speak out against injustices by reminding him that he was now on a pedestal where he can make a difference. I think the book does a great job of capturing the times and really getting into the darker side of the homerun chase. Hate mail, death threats, bomb threats tried to slow Hank, but his resiliency pushed him past all the negativity to that magical night in Baseball fans of all ranges will really get into this book. I think this story will also resonate with readers interested in the Civil Rights movement and those interested in studying race in sports. Overall, this is a quality book that is well researched and reads like a script. A little background with the people, places, and issues of the time will definitely help readers keep track of the extensive list of names and references. This book has a mixture of emotions such as dismalness and exhilarating. The plot of this book takes place in from the ss so expect a lot of discrimination throughout the book. Even though in the beginning of the book it might start off slow and gloomy, as you read on it gets better and better and the suspense builds up. The climax is astonishing and the results at the end of the book will really make you glad you read it. I personally thought this book had a great life story. It actually made me a huge fan of Hank Aaron and gave me a boost of self esteem that I can do whatever I want if I work hard. My favorite part of the whole book is when Mr. Aaron gave hope and inspiration to not only every African American in the U. At the end of the book though. With this being said, if you are skeptical and right on the line of deciding whether or not you should read this book, I think it is definitely worth it.

Chapter 3 : Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America by Tom | BookPage

Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America by Tom Stanton Baseball has witnessed more than , home runs. Many have altered the outcome of games, and some have decided pennants and become legend.

Chapter 4 : Hank Aaron and the Home Run that Changed America - The Ohio Digital Library - OverDrive

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In Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America, Tom Stanton, author of the prize-winning THE FINAL SEASON, penetrates the burnished myth of Aaron's chase and uncovers the compelling story behind the most consequential athletic achievement of the past fifty years.

Chapter 5 : Staff View: Hank Aaron and the home run that changed America /

In Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America, Tom Stanton, author of the prize-winning The Final Season, penetrates the burnished myth of Aaron's chase and uncovers the compelling story behind the most consequential athletic achievement of the past fifty years."--BOOK JACKET.

Chapter 6 : Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America (March 29, edition) | Open Library

Hank Aaron and the home run that changed America (Book).

Chapter 7 : Editions of Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America by Tom Stanton

In April , Hank Aaron hit his th home run, breaking Babe Ruth's longstanding record for homers, which Aaron had days earlier tied on his first swing of the '74 baseball season.

Chapter 8 : Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America -- book review

HANK AARON AND HOME RUN THE THAT CHANGED AMERICA TOM STANTON An e-book excerpt from.

Chapter 9 : Hank Aaron - Wikipedia

The two seasons () Aaron spent closing in on Ruth's mark should have been a time of excitement and joyful anticipation. Instead, it was a horror. In recognition of the 30th anniversary of the feat, Tom Stanton takes a look at the withering pressures the slugger faced in Hank Aaron and the Home Run That Changed America.