

Chapter 1 : Teaching the movie "Hidden Figures" • " Connected Teaching and Learning

Hidden Figures Movie Watching Notes Guide. Showing top 8 worksheets in the category - Hidden Figures Movie Watching Notes Guide. Some of the worksheets displayed are Discussion guide for hidden figures, A facilitators guide for youth workers leaders, Hamlet study guide, Teachers notes, Discussion guide, Discussion guide, Focus and motivate media anne frank remembered study can, Moviefilm.

Schroeder grew up by Cape Canaveral and her grandparents worked at NASA, where she also interned as a teenager, and as a result saw the project as a perfect fit for herself. Fox Pictures acquired the film rights, and Theodore Melfi signed on to direct. He also wrote original songs and handled the music department and soundtrack of the film, with Hans Zimmer and Benjamin Wallfisch. Horne was brought in to be the on-set mathematician. Historical accuracy[edit] The film, set at NASA Langley Research Center in , depicts segregated facilities such as the West Area Computing unit, where an all-black group of female mathematicians were originally required to use separate dining and bathroom facilities. However, in reality, Dorothy Vaughan was promoted to supervisor of West Computing in , becoming the first black supervisor at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics NACA and one of the few female supervisors. You had a mission and you worked on it, and it was important to you to do your job She asked the city of Hampton for an exception, and it was granted. The school turned out to be run down and dilapidated, a hidden cost of running two parallel school systems. Smith was her neighbor and friend from sorority and church choir. When the Space Task Group was created in , engineers from the Flight Research Division formed the core of the Group, and Katherine moved along with them. She coauthored a research report in , the first time a woman in the Flight Research Division had received credit as an author of a research report. The scene where Harrison smashes the Colored Ladies Room sign never happened, as in real life Katherine refused to walk the extra distance to use the colored bathroom and, in her words, "just went to the White one". Neither scene happened in real life, and screenwriter Theodore Melfi said he saw no problem with adding the scenes, "There needs to be white people who do the right thing, there needs to be black people who do the right thing, and someone does the right thing. And so who cares who does the right thing, as long as the right thing is achieved? I wanna have conversations about film. But his suggestion that a feel-good scene like that was needed for the marketability and overall appeal of the film speaks to the fact that Hollywood at large still has a long way to go in telling black stories, no matter how many strides have been made. Timelines had to be conflated and [there were] composite characters, and for most people [who have seen the movie] have already taken that as the literal fact. You might get the indication in the movie that these were the only people doing those jobs, when in reality we know they worked in teams, and those teams had other teams. There were sections, branches, divisions, and they all went up to a director. There were so many people required to make this happen. It would be great for people to understand that there were so many more people. It is simply not possible. The MA-6 mission was planned for three orbits and landed at the expected time. The press kit published before launch states that "The Mercury Operations Director may elect a one, two or three orbit mission. Henson on December 15, The film began a limited release on December 25, , before a wide release on January 6, Research indicates that by the year , there will be 2. Some of the screenings were open to all-comers, while others were arranged to benefit girls, women and the underprivileged. The campaign began as individual activism by Spencer, and made a total of more than 1, seats for Hidden Figures available, free of charge, to poor individuals and families. The minifigures set did not end up including any of the figures from the film. Superb performances across the board and a fascinating story alone make Hidden Figures a solid, an accomplished and deftly executed movie that entertains, engages and earns your time, money and attention. Best of all, you come out of the movie knowing who Katherine Johnson and Dorothy Vaughn and Mary Jackson are, and so do your daughters and sons. Lavishly engaging from start to finish, Hidden Figures may be able to catch the most inopportune movie-goer off guard and cause them to fall for its undeniable and classic storytelling. The film is not to be missed. Tim Grierson, writing for Screen International, states that "Hidden Figures is almost patronisingly earnest in its depiction of sexism and racism. An air of do-gooder

self-satisfaction hovers over the proceedings", [67] while Jesse Hassenger at The A.

Chapter 2 : Hidden Figures | Fox Digital HD

This set of 20 questions will help your students take notes on the significant historical, scientific, and mathematical events in the movie Hidden Figures.

The following version of this book was used to create this guide: The study guide uses references to African Americans as "blacks" and Caucasians as "whites" to reflect the language used by the author of Hidden Figures; this language also reflects usage during the particular moment in history that the book is tracking. Hidden Figures, by Margot Lee Shetterly, is the story of the contributions made to space flight by the black women who worked at the Langley Research Center in the early days of aeronautical research. It reveals little-known history about the crucial work performed by black women amidst segregation and discrimination that led to America putting a man into space. She believed that the contributions made by black women deserved to be recognized not as a story about black women, or even just women, but as a story that is integral to American history. Because men were involved in the military effort and white women were already working the jobs vacated by men, Melvin Butler turned to hiring black women to do the computing jobs at Langley. In Chapter Two, Dorothy Vaughan, a highly intelligent black high school teacher, applied for a job at Langley. In Chapter Three, Dorothy was hired to work at Langley at twice the pay of her teaching job. Dorothy and her husband were friends with the Colemans who had a daughter named Katherine. Katherine would later take a job at Langley as well. In Chapter Four, Dorothy arrived in Newport News, which was growing increasingly crowded due to people moving there for work. The segregated transit systems made travel difficult for everyone and sometimes led to conflicts between the races. Black soldiers were sometimes the targets of violence from other Americans who believed they had overstepped their boundaries. Black Americans were expected to support the war effort and fight for the rights of Jews when they were not receiving equal rights in America. West Computing was the black women computers division. Discoveries occurred rapidly and a course was created for female computers to help them reach the level of junior engineer. Women were responsible for the calculations using raw data from the testing being done, but they were not given credit for their work by the male engineers. In Chapter Seven, Dorothy signed a lease on an apartment in Newport News, which was difficult because there was a shortage of black housing. When the war ended, many workers were laid off and some employers went back to hiring only whites. Katherine graduated from high school at an early age and attended college on a scholarship. She was extremely bright and charismatic. While at college she was chosen to be one of three black students to integrate a white college. Katherine married Jimmy Goble and dropped out of the graduate program when she became pregnant. She moved her children to live with her while her husband continued his itinerant hotel job. Although the workforce at Langley was temporarily reduced, there was a defense industry boom that led to more people being hired. Engineering was still male dominated. Researchers worked toward breaking the sound barrier and women were on the ground at the testing site to analyze the data. Several of the women working at Langley began achieving great things, including becoming authors in some of the research reports. Dorothy became the head of West Computing after Blanche Sponsler became ill and died. Chapter Ten focuses on Mary Jackson. Mary was a math teacher who took a job at the USO during the war. She was humanitarian minded and led a Girl Scout troop where she taught the girls not to put limits on themselves. She started work at Langley in a clerical position and later became a computer. The Rosenberg investigation created racial tension at Langley and one black woman was fired. Black leaders decried the U. President Truman desegregated the military and called for fair treatment of black government employees. The white computers laughed at her when she asked where the bathroom was. She was angry and told Kaz about it. He invited her to work for him. Later, Mary was given an assignment and when the numbers did not come out as expected, the division chief believed she had made an error. Mary stuck by her numbers and they discovered that the division chief gave her the wrong starting numbers. In Chapter 12, Katherine Goble attended a wedding and learned about the jobs that were available to black female mathematicians. She and her husband decided to move to Newport News and Katherine began working as a computer. Katherine was assigned to a job in the Flight Research Division. On

her first day there she sat down next to a white engineer who got up and walked away from her. She decided not to let it bother her and the two later become friends. She was assigned to research the crash of a small plane and her findings led to changes in air traffic regulations to avoid wake turbulence accidents. Katherine fit in well with the team and she was well liked. Her experience of segregation was different from some of the other women in part because her coworkers were more progressive and also because she was very light skinned and people sometimes were not sure if she was black. In Chapter 14, Dorothy Vaughan began to see that the job of computers would eventually change due to the use of mechanical computers. She also knew that the work done at Langley would lead to space travel. Dorothy knew that if the West Computers were to keep their jobs they would need to learn to use the calculators and computers. At Moton High School, where Dorothy once taught, there was a bus accident that was the result of buses in poor condition. The deaths of five students led the students there to start a lawsuit that became part of *Brown v. Americans* began to wonder what they might be losing in terms of brainpower by neglecting black students. Mary Jackson began an engineer training program, but first had to get permission to attend classes at Hampton High School, which was segregated. She was granted a pass and was shocked to see how shabby the white school was. Chapter 15 focuses on Christine Mann, who was a high school student at the time schools in Little Rock, Arkansas were in the news because of black students trying to integrate them. The president had to send in the U. Army to escort the students to school. The Russians launched Sputnik and the space race began. Christine was in high school when *Brown v. Board of Education* was ruled on. She wondered how she and her fellow students would be able to compete with white students. In Chapter 16 the employees at Langley were being pushed to get an American into space as quickly as possible. While the Civil Rights movement was gaining ground, many were still fighting against integration. The state of Virginia passed laws that would allow schools to be closed rather than to integrate. As part of that move, West Computing was disbanded, which meant that Dorothy Vaughan was no longer in a management position. In Chapter 17, Katherine Goble was not allowed to attend meetings with the engineers because she was a woman. She questioned this until the engineers eventually allowed her to attend the meetings. In Chapter 18, schools in Virginia were closed to avoid integration. Katherine met a man named James Johnson, whom she later married. She continued to work with her team to calculate the trajectories for Project Mercury and also authored a report on the orbital path. In Chapter 19, Mary Jackson helped her son build a car for the soap box derby, which he went on to win. She worked toward several humanitarian efforts, including advocating for one council to govern both black and white Girl Scouts. She also partnered with a white colleague to speak to black students at a conference. In Chapter 20, Nasa tested the Mercury capsule while Christine Mann, a student at the time, who was in college. Dorothy Vaughan was working alongside many of the women from East Computing as a computer programmer. President Kennedy declared that America would send a man to the moon. In Chapter 21, the launch date for Project Mercury was set. Astronaut John Glenn requested that Katherine double check the numbers generated by the mechanical computer. All of the film footage shot at NASA shows white men even though there were many black people working there as well. Project Mercury was successful and John Glenn was lauded as a hero while Katherine was celebrated by the black community. In Chapter 22, the government released a brochure celebrating the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. Katherine was the only black woman to appear in it. Dorothy Vaughan celebrated 20 years at Langley. Few black people were applying at Langley because the area was still segregated. When new black people started at Langley, the other black employees took care to help them adjust to the area. In Chapter 23, Katherine was at a conference for her sorority during the Apollo 11 launch. Many people objected to the space program as money spent frivolously while the poor struggled to feed their families and there was a shortage of black housing. Even black Americans who supported the space program were upset that the program did not have any black people in key positions. In the Epilogue, Shetterly concludes the stories of the black women she has written about. Katherine continued working at Langley and had a hand in the Apollo 11 and Apollo 13 missions. Dorothy Vaughan never achieved her final goal, but recognized that the work she did at Langley made it possible for future generations of women to work in science and mathematics. This section contains 1, words approx.

Chapter 3 : Hidden Figures Summary & Study Guide

For more reviews from teachers [The Hidden Figures Movie Guide | Questions | Worksheet \(PG - \)](#) resource is also available on [TeachersPayTeachers % Free Movie Guides](#) Get a feel for my work and see if this resource is right for you.

The synopsis below may give away important plot points. A young Katherine Coleman Lidya Jewett is waiting, naming the geometric shapes in a stained glass window, while her parents talk to a school official. The only such school for "colored" students starts at the sixth grade and Katherine is only eight, so she will have to skip several grades. That worries her parents, but they agree it will be best for her, even though the family will have to move. Katherine solves the problem without hesitation, then turns around and explains it to her teenaged classmates. A racist police officer stops and asks for identification. A man in the crowd, Paul Stafford Jim Parsons , makes a snooty comment and is asked what his position is. He explains he is the head engineer. The three women work at the West Area Computing division, segregated from the rest of Langley Research Center, along with many other black women who work as computers -- meaning they do math by hand. Dorothy gives out new assignments to the group. Mary wants to work as an engineer but she is told she is going to be assisting the male engineers. She tells her the Space Task Group needs a new computer who can do analytic geometry. Vivian whom the black women all address as Mrs. Mitchell, though she calls them by their first names escorts Katherine to the Flight Research Division elsewhere on the campus, telling her that the dress code for women is skirts below the knee and no jewelry except maybe pearls. She warns her not to speak to the department head, Mr. Harrison, unless he speaks to her first. Katherine enters the large area where white men are working, some at desks and some at equations on blackboards so tall they need ladders. Katherine is mistaken for a janitor and the men act rudely towards her. In the engineering department, Mary carries her papers through a sealed chamber where a space capsule is about to undergo wind tunnel testing; she stops to admire it. The male engineers in the observation room shout that her life is not worth a shoe so she abandons it and joins the engineers behind the glass. The space capsule fails the wind test -- many of its louvered exterior heat shielding panels fly off. Mary and the engineers examine it and the head engineer, Karl Zielinski Olek Krupa , muses that they could use a corrugated heat shield. Mary suggests that they try different fasteners for the existing panels instead. Mary explains that the only schools that have the programs needed to become an engineer are off limits to colored people. Meanwhile, Katherine is given a lot of work to check by Paul Stafford, who is short with her, telling her his numbers are perfect and he needs them checked by the end of the day. Time passes and Katherine needs to use the restroom. She brings her work with her and continues to proof it while she pees. Katherine gets home and finds her three daughters fighting in their bedroom. It turns out Katherine is a widow, and her mother Donna Biscoe takes care of her children while she works. The young ones want to know why the oldest sister gets her own bed. Katherine says if they want to take on the same chores and responsibilities, they can earn the right to the bed. The younger girls agree they are fine sharing. They complain that their mom has been gone for a long time and she cites her new position as the cause. At the barbecue afterwards, Mary signals for the man, Jim Johnson, to come over and talk to Katherine. He does, and Dorothy and Mary make themselves scarce. Jim and Katherine flirt with each other, but he gets off on the wrong foot when he hears about her work at NASA, expressing surprise that they "let women" do something "so taxing. Nobody says anything, but the next day when Katherine looks for coffee she finds a separate pot labeled "Colored. Nobody notices but Katherine steps up and does the math. Time passes and Al asks who solved the problem. When Katherine admits she did, he asks what she does and Katherine tells him she is checking work. She demonstrates that you can read the blacked-out text if you hold the paper up to the light. She requests that she get uncensored reports in the future. Glenn will later pilot the Friendship 7, becoming the first American in orbit. He is discouraged from greeting the black women, who are standing apart from the white employees, but he comes over anyway and proves to be friendly. At a party where many couples are dancing to music on the radio, Col. He asks her to dance and apologizes for disrespecting her. They see each other often during the next months. When she returns, Harrison asks her why she is gone for so long every day. When it falls, he says from now on, there will be no segregation of bathrooms: Tension

between Katherine and Paul Stafford continue over the issue of credit for the reports they both contribute to, and a new problem arises: But he tells her to keep quiet. Then he holds out a piece of chalk to Katherine and asks her to take a stab at it. The camera zooms in on the hand-off of the chalk, recreating the scene early in the movie when the teacher asks a much younger Katherine to step up to the blackboard. Mary goes to a judge and asks if she can attend a school that does not allow colored people so she can get a degree in engineering. She is granted permission to enroll exclusively in night classes, making her the first colored woman to attend. She goes to class and the white students are taken aback but it does not bother her. The men tasked with getting the machine working are having a hard time, and Al has threatened not to pay them. Dorothy has also asked some canny questions and discovered that once it proves its reliability, the IBM -- which can run computations many times faster than a whole room full of human computers -- will replace her West Area Computing unit. She arranges for all 30 of the women she supervises to come along and join the data center staff. One evening Katherine comes home to find her daughters dressed up and her dinner table set for a special occasion. Everyone in the department appreciates her and as she packs up her things, Ruth gives Katherine a wedding gift from the whole group: The day of the launch, Vivian runs into Dorothy in the bathroom. She apologizes to Dorothy for never making her supervisor. Vivian tells Dorothy she has nothing against the black women under her supervision and always did the best she could for them. Before walking out, Dorothy studies her and says pityingly, "I know you really believe that. Glenn requests that Katherine do the math by hand because he trusts her brain more than he trusts the IBM machine. Al is able to locate her and she sits down to check the calculations at her old desk in the West Area Computing room. Katherine runs the numbers, identifies the correct set of figures, and races back to the control room to hand the notebook to Al, who is inside. She stands outside, dejected, despite having saved the day. A long moment passes and then Al returns, handing her a pass that grants her access to the control room and ushering her inside with him. Fifty million people watch the lift-off on television while Katherine and Al watch from the control room. We see the horizon from the space capsule as John Glenn pilots Friendship 7 into orbit. After successful orbits around Earth, Glenn notices a warning light: If the heat shield blows away, the capsule will burn up as it reenters the atmosphere and Glenn will die. After the launch, the activity at NASA dies down. Vivian finally promotes Dorothy to supervisor in the Analysis and Computation Division and addresses her as Mrs. Mary gets her degree and becomes an engineer. Katherine went on to calculate the trajectories for the Apollo 11 flight to the Moon and for Apollo 13, as well. President Obama awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom in Johnson Computational Research Facility. She retired in and remains married to Jim Johnson to this day.

Chapter 4 : Fast and Fun Resources for Hidden Figures | Scholastic

Discussion Guide for Hidden Figures The movie *Hidden Figures*, based on the book of the same name by Margot Lee Shetterly, is the true story of three brilliant African-American women at NASA: Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan, and Mary Jackson.

Chapter 5 : Fox provides free "Hidden Figures"™ curriculum guides for teachers

This Study Guide consists of approximately 51 pages of chapter summaries, quotes, character analysis, themes, and more - everything you need to sharpen your knowledge of Hidden Figures. This detailed literature summary also contains Topics for Discussion on Hidden Figures by Margot Lee Shetterly.

Chapter 6 : Hidden Figures () - Plot Summary - IMDb

Teachers can download the Hidden Figures curriculum guide for free from Journeys in Film, and beginning in May, high schools can also request free DVDs to screen the movie for students across the U.S.

Chapter 7 : SparkNotes Search Results: hidden figures

Hidden Figures highlights the persistence of Katherine Johnson, Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson to achieve their goals despite the discriminatory biases of colleagues and community members and rise as leaders in the fields of mathematics and engineering.

Chapter 8 : Hidden Figures | calendrierdelascience.com

But Hidden Figures remains a crowd-pleaser because the main characters, while faced with insidious day-to-day discrimination (segregated bathrooms, offices, libraries, schools), don't endure the kind of horrific violence depicted in Selma. The three stars are all fantastic, with Henson clearly enjoying playing genius, widowed mother Katherine.

Chapter 9 : Hidden Figures Movie Guide | Questions | Worksheet (PG -) |

Norma Gordon has been collecting Hidden Figures resources in a Google Drive folder. She has links to other resources, NASA's "Modern Figures" toolkit, and a lesson on Conversion Errors that's full of the math of space travel.