Resources from today’s MeetUp: 3/23/16

**Grohmann Museum**

The Grohmann Museum’s Man at Work Art Collection features more than 1,000 paintings and sculptures representing the evolution of human work. Donated to MSOE by Dr. Eckhart Grohmann, works date from 1580 to present times and mostly represent German and Dutch artists, although others include American, Austrian, Belgian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, English, Hungarian, Flemish, French and Spanish. The collection includes industries such as farming and mining, to trades such as glassblowing and seaweed gathering. Later, it is machines and men embodying the paradoxes of industrialism – dark factory materials with glowing molten metal juxtaposed with workers.”

-excerpted from the Grohmann Museum website

The Grohmann Museum is accessible to individual visitors and school groups. For information visit: [http://www.msoe.edu/about-msoe/grohmann-museum/](http://www.msoe.edu/about-msoe/grohmann-museum/) or call (414) 277-2300

**Silent Conversation**

This discussion strategy uses writing and silence as tools to help students explore a topic in-depth. Having a written conversation with peers slows down students’ thinking process and gives them an opportunity to focus on the views of others. This strategy also creates a visual record of students’ thoughts and questions that can be referred to later in a course. Using the Big Paper strategy can help engage shy students who are not as likely to participate in a verbal discussion. After using this strategy several times, students’ comfort, confidence, and skill with this method increases.

For instructions on Silent Conversation, visit: [https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/teaching-strategies/big-paper-building-silent-con](https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/teaching-strategies/big-paper-building-silent-con)

**The Role of Art in the Labor Movement**

In nearly every issue of Union newspapers...logos, union-advertisements, and political cartoons could be found. “Labor cartooning had virtually no traditions behind it when the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) was founded in 1905...Early on...organizers and editors were aware of the propagandistic power of the cartoonist’s art, and many times over the years they actively solicited cartoons from the artists in their ranks. Under the heading ‘Worker needs cartoons’ the *Industrial Worker* for March 30th, 1918 noted that the paper ‘Desires cartoons on industrial union or revolutionary subjects’ and that ‘cartoons in line with the IWW principles and program are acceptable at all times.’” [https://ideologicalart.wordpress.com/labor-movement/](https://ideologicalart.wordpress.com/labor-movement/)