



Made possible by  ACM

Dear _____ ,

Thank you for reserving a Traveling Trunk to use in your classroom.
You have reserved the Trunk for the following days:

Pick-up date: _____

Due date: _____

All trunks should be picked up and returned to the Museum according to prior arrangements.
The Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum is located in Downtown Nashville at:

222 Fifth Avenue South
Nashville, TN 37203

Trunks may not be shipped to or from the Museum and must be picked up on weekdays between the hours of 1:00PM and 5:00PM. Please contact Schools@CountryMusicHallofFame.org with any questions.

Inside each Trunk, please find lesson plans, a check-in sheet, and a letter confirming the due date of your Trunk. Attached, you will find a list of suggested activities. Please contact us if you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance. We hope you and your students enjoy learning about musical instruments and playing them in your classroom!

Sincerely,

The Education Department

SCHOOL PROGRAM FUNDERS



Museum programs are funded in part by ACM Lifting Lives; Chet Atkins Music Education Fund of The Community Foundation of Middle Tennessee; CMA; CMA Foundation; Dollar General Literacy Foundation; Sally Friedman; HCA Foundation; Jackson National Life Insurance Company; The Memorial Foundation; Metropolitan Nashville Arts Commission; PNC Grow Up Great; The Shehab Family; Tennessee Arts Commission; T&T Family Foundation; and Wells Fargo.

Listening Devices Trunk Contents

DEVICES

- ☐ 8-TRACK PLAYER
- ☐ BOOMBOX
- ☐ CD PLAYER (DISCMAN)
- ☐ IPOD
- ☐ RECORD PLAYER
- ☐ TAPE PLAYER (WALKMAN)
- ☐ TRANSISTOR RADIO



ACCESSORIES

- ☐ IHOME
- ☐ 1 SET OF COMPUTER SPEAKERS (FOR DISCMAN)
- ☐ 2 8-TRACK CASSETTE TAPES
- ☐ 4 CASSETTE TAPES
- ☐ 2 CDS
- ☐ 2 RECORDS
- ☐ 5 EXTENSION CORDS
- ☐ 4 HEADPHONES (FOR WALKMAN)
- ☐ 1 HEADPHONE SPLITTER (FOR WALKMAN)
- ☐ BATTERIES AND CHARGERS
- ☐ INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDES



Listening Device Trunk Teacher Check-In

TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE RETURNING THE TRUNK

ITEMS	DAMAGE AND REPAIR NOTES
<input type="radio"/> 8-TRACK PLAYER	_____
<input type="radio"/> BOOMBOX	_____
<input type="radio"/> CD PLAYER (DISCMAN)	_____
<input type="radio"/> IPOD	_____
<input type="radio"/> RECORD PLAYER	_____
<input type="radio"/> TAPE PLAYER (WALKMAN)	_____
<input type="radio"/> TRANSISTOR RADIO	_____
<input type="radio"/> IHOME	_____
<input type="radio"/> 1 SET OF COMPUTER SPEAKERS	_____
<input type="radio"/> 2 8-TRACK CASSETTE TAPES	_____
<input type="radio"/> 4 CASSETTE TAPES	_____
<input type="radio"/> 2 CDS	_____
<input type="radio"/> 2 RECORDS	_____
<input type="radio"/> 5 EXTENSION CORDS	_____
<input type="radio"/> 4 HEADPHONES	_____
<input type="radio"/> 1 HEADPHONE SPLITTER	_____
<input type="radio"/> BATTERIES AND CHARGERS	_____
<input type="radio"/> INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDES	_____

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Transistor Radio

Activity

WHAT DO YOU SEE? (2 minutes)

- Read out loud the history of the device.
- How would you describe this device to someone who can't see?
- What questions do you have about this device?

WHAT DO YOU HEAR? (4 minutes)

- Listen to music on the device by following the instructions.
- How is this device similar to how you listen to music today?
- How is this device different from how you listen to music today?

WHAT DO YOU THINK? (2 minutes)

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the device's design?
- Why is this device not popular today?
- How would you change this device to make it better?

History

- The discovery of radio waves in 1887 made wireless communication possible.
- Radio broadcasts for news, sports, and entertainment became popular in the 1920s. The radio provided an inexpensive and interesting way to pass the time.
- By 1929, one in every three American homes had a radio.
- Throughout World War II, the radio allowed listeners to receive regular news updates about the war.
- In the 1950s, cars were sold with radios preinstalled. That meant drivers could hear broadcasts on their way to and from work.
- In 1947, the invention of the transistor (an electronic part that boosts and powers the sound in a speaker) meant radios could be made smaller, and lighter, and could run on a single battery.
- Billions of transistor radios were made in the 1960s and 1970s.

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Transistor Radio

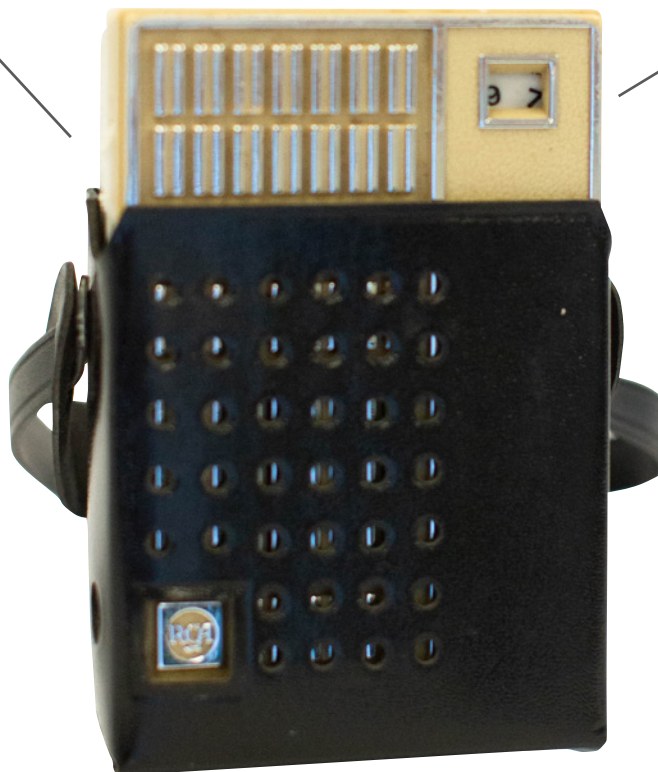
Instructions

1. Remove the radio from the case.
2. Locate the RADIO FREQUENCY DIAL next to the display with numbers.
3. Locate the other dial, which turns the radio on/off. Move the dial upwards to turn the radio ON and adjust the VOLUME.
4. Turn the RADIO FREQUENCY DIAL slowly until you are able to locate and hear a radio station.
5. When finished, slide the VOLUME dial downwards and turn OFF.
6. Place the radio back in the case so the speaker is facing the holes in the case. Place it upright using the u-shaped stand on the case.

*Troubleshooting: If the radio does not turn on, it most likely needs a new battery.
Open up the back of the radio, remove the 9V battery, and replace it with a new 9V battery (teachers only).

ON / OFF
& VOLUME

RADIO FREQUENCY
DIAL



LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Record Player

Activity

WHAT DO YOU SEE? (2 minutes)

- Read out loud the history of the device.
- How would you describe this device to someone who can't see?
- What questions do you have about this device?

WHAT DO YOU HEAR? (4 minutes)

- Listen to music on the device by following the instructions.
- How is this device similar to how you listen to music today?
- How is this device different from how you listen to music today?

WHAT DO YOU THINK? (2 minutes)

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the device's design?
- Why is this device not popular today?
- How would you change this device to make it better?

History

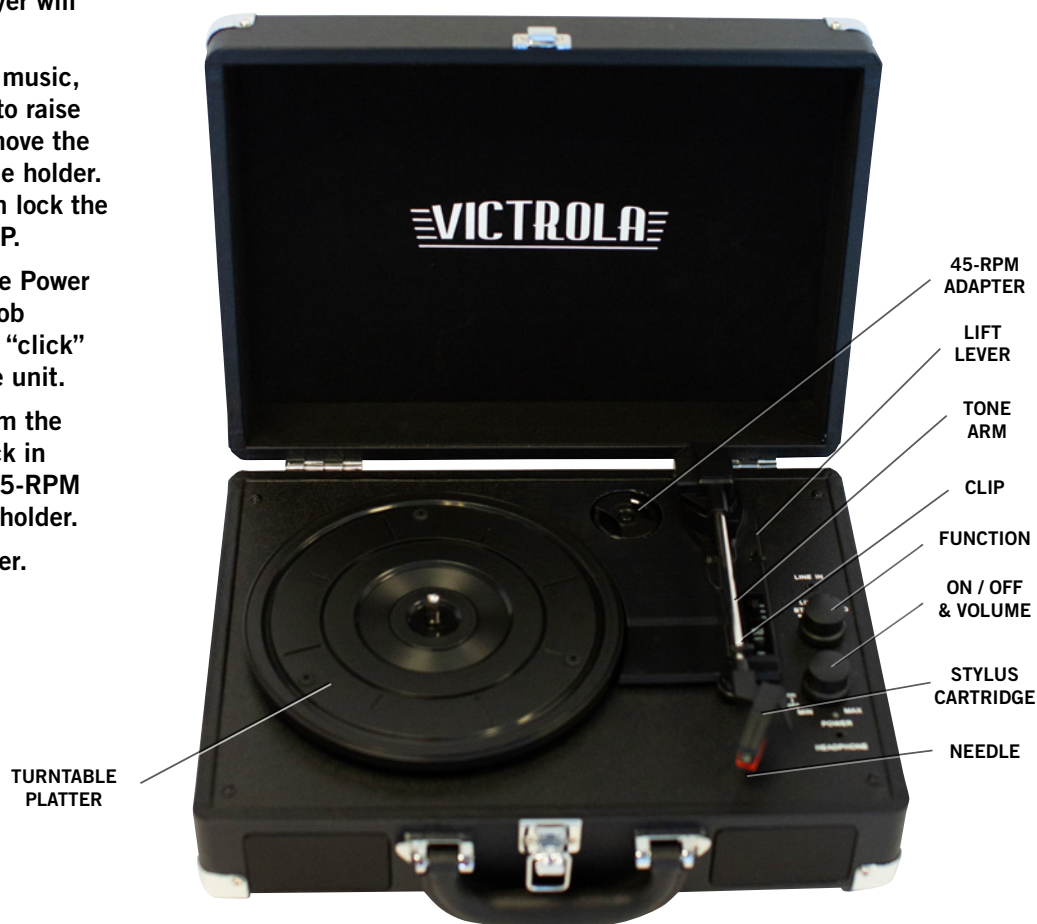
- In 1877, Thomas Edison invented the phonograph, a machine that recorded and played audio on heavy, tinfoil-covered cylinders.
- Ten years later, in 1887, Emile Berliner developed the gramophone, which read grooves off of a flat disc, called a record.
- In 1901, Berliner opened the Victor Talking Machine Company, which sold record players called Victrolas. Victrolas played 78-rpm records ("rpm" stands for "revolutions per minute"). The disc spun seventy-eight times per minute and played about three to five minutes of sound per side.
- As record player technology improved, 78-rpm records were replaced by 33 1/3-rpm records in the late 1940s. They are made of vinyl and play about twenty minutes of sound per side.
- In 1949, RCA Victor developed the 45-rpm record. It appealed to a younger audience because it was inexpensive, small (a 45-rpm record only played one song per side), and sometimes came in different colors.
- 45-rpm records remained very popular throughout the 1950s and 1960s, especially as jukeboxes became widely used in diners and restaurants.
- Record players, also called turntables, and 33 1/3-rpm records regained popularity in the late 2000s and are available in most electronic and music stores.

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Record Player

Instructions

1. Place the record player on a flat surface and connect the POWER CABLE.
2. Open the cover and put the 45-RPM ADAPTER on the spindle.
3. Handle the record by its edge (do not touch the surface). Remove the record from the case and place it on the TURNTABLE PLATTER.
4. Slide the SPEED SELECTOR to 45.
5. Unlock the TONE ARM from the CLIP.
6. Turn the Power ON-OFF/VOLUME knob clockwise to power on the unit, and set the volume to the desired level.
7. Turn the FUNCTION selector to PHONO. A red light will turn on.
8. Raise the LIFT LEVER to raise the TONE ARM, then move the STYLUS CARTRIDGE to the desired location on the record.
9. Carefully lower the LIFT LEVER to put the NEEDLE onto the record. The record player will auto start.
10. When finished playing music, raise the LIFT LEVER to raise the TONE ARM then move the TONE ARM back on the holder. Lower the LEVER, then lock the TONE ARM on the CLIP.
11. When finished, turn the Power ON-OFF / VOLUME knob counterclockwise until "click" is heard to shut off the unit.
12. Remove the record from the spindle, and put it back in the case. Return the 45-RPM ADAPTER to the placeholder.
13. Close and lock the cover.



LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

8-Track Player

Activity

WHAT DO YOU SEE? (2 minutes)

- Read out loud the history of the device.
- How would you describe this device to someone who can't see?
- What questions do you have about this device?

WHAT DO YOU HEAR? (4 minutes)

- Listen to music on the device by following the instructions.
- How is this device similar to how you listen to music today?
- How is this device different from how you listen to music today?

WHAT DO YOU THINK? (2 minutes)

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the device's design?
- Why is this device not popular today?
- How would you change this device to make it better?

History

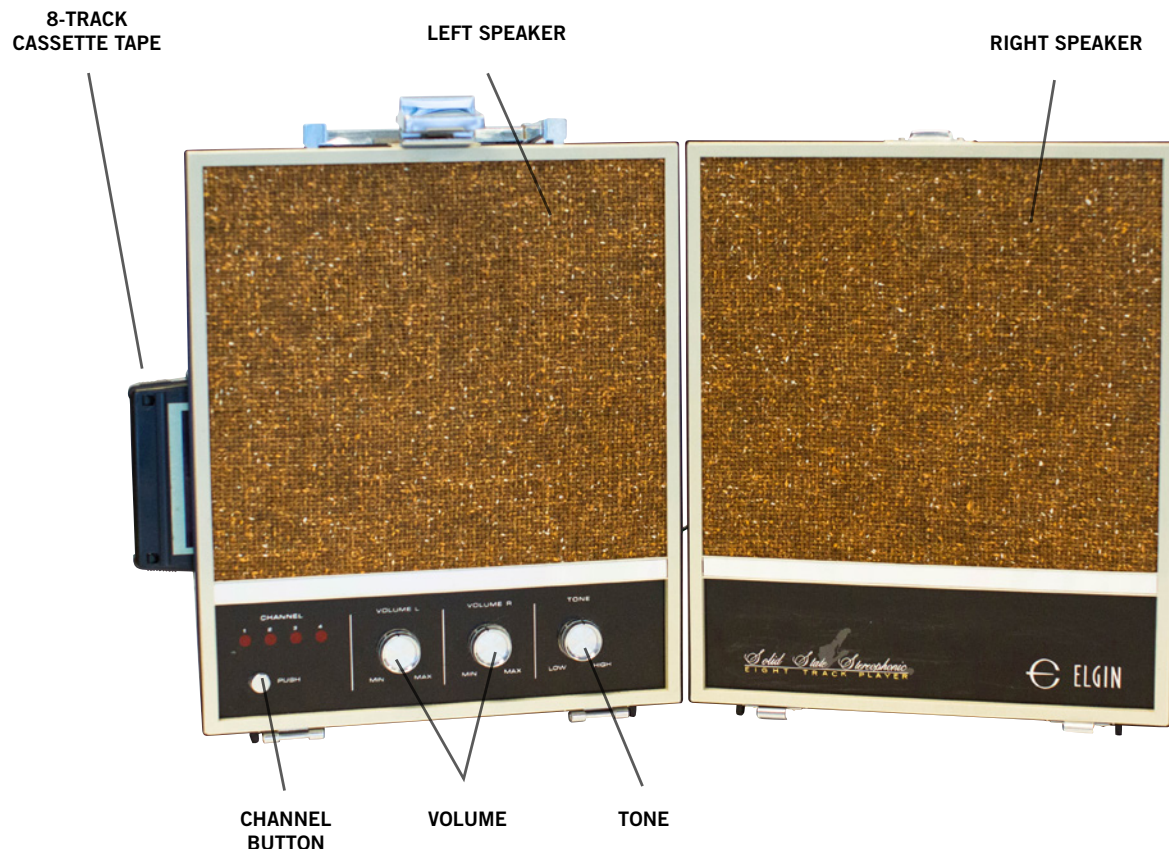
- 8-track tapes were created in 1964 by the Lear Jet Corporation (an airplane company) and developed for popular use by companies such as Ford (a car company) and RCA (a record company).
- An 8-track player is used for 8-track tapes. It is called an 8-track because the tape has four pairs of stereo tracks of music (a stereo track means separate sound is sent to the left and right speaker so the listener hears "in stereo").
- Inside the sturdy plastic case, magnetic tape moves in a single continuous loop, which makes rewinding impossible.
- Most 8-track tapes held about forty-five minutes of sound. As consumers demanded longer tapes, companies developed sixty-, eighty-, and ninety-minute tapes.
- 8-tracks were used from the late 1960s to the early 1980s.

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

8-Track Player

Instructions

1. Open the back compartment of the **RIGHT SPEAKER**, and pull out the **POWER** and **SPEAKER CABLES**.
2. Unlatch the top of the box.
3. Open and carefully separate the two speakers from the hinges on the bottom.
4. Connect the **POWER CABLE**, and select “AC” on the back of the **RIGHT SPEAKER**.
5. Connect the **SPEAKER CABLE** to the back of the **LEFT SPEAKER** (where it says **CONNECTOR**).
6. Insert the 8-track tape in the left speaker slot with the film facing inside. The tape player will automatically turn on.
7. Adjust **VOLUME** and **TONE** as needed.
8. If no music is playing, carefully adjust the tape so it's properly aligned inside the tape deck (move it slightly in/out or up/down). Don't push too hard.
9. Using the **CHANNEL** button, select channel 1, 2, 3, or 4 to hear different songs on the tape.
10. When finished, remove the tape by gently pulling it out.
11. Unplug the **POWER** and **SPEAKER CABLE**, and put them back in the **RIGHT SPEAKER** compartment.
12. Attach both speakers on the hinges, and close the latch on top.



LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Boombox

Activity

WHAT DO YOU SEE? (2 minutes)

- Read out loud the history of the device.
- How would you describe this device to someone who can't see?
- What questions do you have about this device?

WHAT DO YOU HEAR? (4 minutes)

- Listen to music on the device by following the instructions.
- How is this device similar to how you listen to music today?
- How is this device different from how you listen to music today?

WHAT DO YOU THINK? (2 minutes)

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the device's design?
- Why is this device not popular today?
- How would you change this device to make it better?

History

- The boombox was invented in 1966 by Phillips, a Dutch technology company that also developed the compact cassette.
- The name boombox comes from the volume of the speakers ("boom") and the device's square shape ("box").
- The boombox became popular in the United States in the late 1970s because it was portable and it could play the radio and cassette tapes at a loud volume.
- In large cities like New York and Los Angeles in the 1980s, young people used boomboxes to play hip hop, which was a new sound and often included dancing and rapping in the streets.
- As technology changed in the 1980s and 1990s, boomboxes adapted to play compact discs in addition to cassette tapes and radio. Microphones, additional speakers, and turntables (record players) could also be plugged into the boombox.

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Boombox

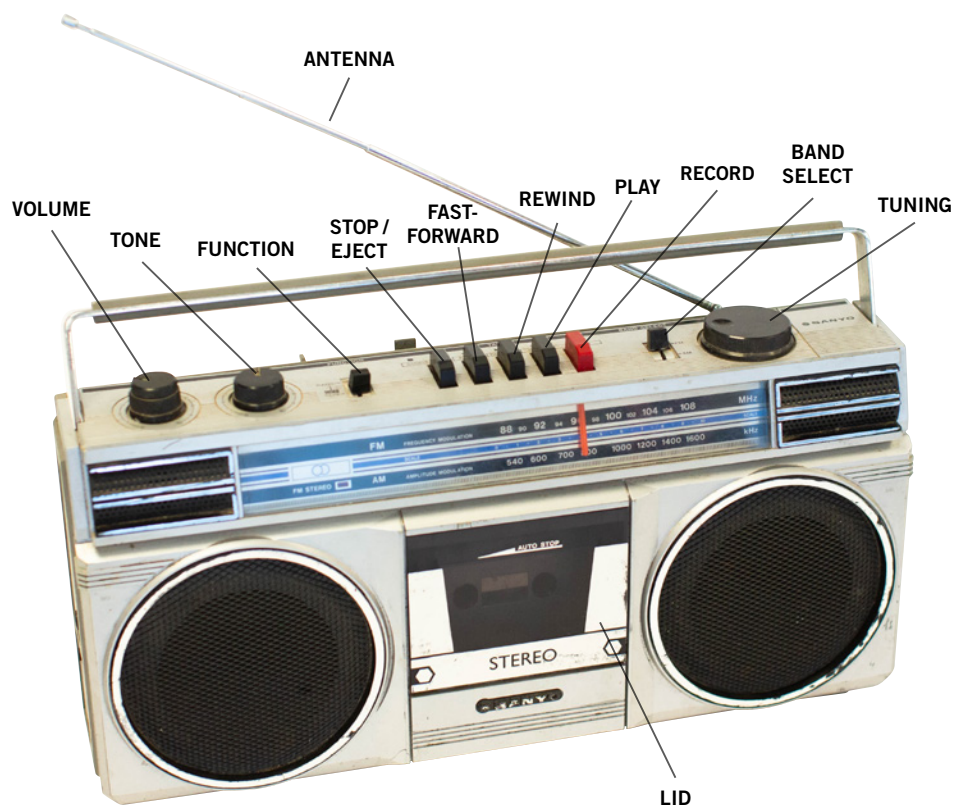
Instructions

LISTEN TO A CASSETTE TAPE

1. Remove the POWER CABLE from the BATTERY COMPARTMENT on the back.
2. Plug the cable in the AC INPUT and power source.
3. Push the STOP/EJECT ■ button to open the cassette lid.
4. Insert a cassette tape by sliding it against the inside of the lid. Carefully close the lid. If the lid does not close, remove the tape and turn it around to the correct position.
5. Find FUNCTION, select TAPE.
6. Press PLAY ► to play the cassette tape.
7. Adjust VOLUME, TONE, and BALANCE as needed.
8. Press REWIND I◀◀ or FAST-FORWARD ▶▶I to skip ahead or behind on the cassette tape.
9. When finished, press STOP/EJECT ■ to stop and eject the cassette tape.

LISTEN TO THE RADIO

1. Carefully lift the radio antenna off the clip and extend it outwards.
2. Find FUNCTION, select RADIO.
3. Find BAND, choose AM or FM.
4. Move the TUNING dial to find a radio frequency.
5. Adjust VOLUME, TONE, and BALANCE as needed.
6. When finished, move the mode to TAPE to turn OFF.



LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Cassette Player – Walkman

Activity

WHAT DO YOU SEE? (2 minutes)

- Read out loud the history of the device.
- How would you describe this device to someone who can't see?
- What questions do you have about this device?

WHAT DO YOU HEAR? (4 minutes)

- Listen to music on the device by following the instructions.
- How is this device similar to how you listen to music today?
- How is this device different from how you listen to music today?

WHAT DO YOU THINK? (2 minutes)

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the device's design?
- Why is this device not popular today?
- How would you change this device to make it better?

History

- In 1979, Sony released this personal cassette player. Sony called this device the “Walkman” because it allowed the owner to play their chosen music while on the move.
- The Walkman plays compact cassette tapes, which were developed by the Dutch technology company Philips in 1962. Compact cassette tapes became popular and replaced 8-track tapes due to its smaller size, improved sound quality, and reliability.
- Unlike an 8-track, the compact cassette is inserted completely inside the cassette player.
- Songs are recorded on both sides of the tape, which allows more music to be stored on each cassette. To play all parts of the tape, the cassette has to be removed and turned to the other side.
- Standard cassette tapes can hold up to 150 minutes of sound.
- In 1986, the word “Walkman” was added to the dictionary.

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

Cassette Player – Walkman

Instructions

LISTEN TO A CASSETTE TAPE

1. Connect headphones to the green HEADPHONE JACK and place the headphones over your ears. If there is more than one listener, you may plug in a headphone splitter to use additional headphones.
2. Carefully open the lid.
3. Insert a cassette. Slide the cassette against the lid with the cassette film facing up.
4. Slide the function selection to TAPE.
5. Set the MODE to NORM.
6. Press PLAY ►.
7. Adjust VOLUME as needed.
8. Press REWIND ◀◀ to move back or FAST-FORWARD ▶▶ to skip ahead on the cassette.
9. Press STOP ■ when finished.
10. Leave the Walkman on TAPE mode to stay turned OFF.

LISTENING TO AM/FM RADIO

1. Select AM or FM.
2. Move the TUNING dial to find a radio frequency.
3. When finished, move the mode to TAPE to turn OFF.

*Troubleshooting:

If the Walkman does not turn on, it most likely needs new batteries. Open up the BATTERY COMPARTMENT and install 2 AA batteries (teachers only).



LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

CD Player – Discman

Activity

WHAT DO YOU SEE? (2 minutes)

- Read out loud the history of the device.
- How would you describe this device to someone who can't see?
- What questions do you have about this device?

WHAT DO YOU HEAR? (4 minutes)

- Listen to music on the device by following the instructions.
- How is this device similar to how you listen to music today?
- How is this device different from how you listen to music today?

WHAT DO YOU THINK? (2 minutes)

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the device's design?
- Why is this device not popular today?
- How would you change this device to make it better?

History

- Sony, a Japanese technology company, developed the compact disc, or CD, with Phillips, a Dutch technology company. The first compact discs were released in 1982.
- CDs are thin, flat, and made of plastic. Using computers, CD makers put microscopic bumps in a long, tight spiral on one side, then covers them in shiny aluminum and a hard cover. CD players use lasers to “read” the bumps and play music.
- The spiral is so tight on the CD that if you were able to stretch the bump spiral into a line, it would be 3.5 miles long.
- A standard CD holds seventy-four minutes of music.
- CD players were immediately popular. In the United States, over 400,000 were sold from 1983-1984, even though they cost over \$1,000 each.
- Sony, the company that released the Walkman in the late 1970s, released the Discman, a portable CD player, in 1984.

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

CD Player – Discman

Instructions

1. Connect the AC POWER ADAPTER found in the case.
2. Connect speakers or headphones to the green output.
3. Press the OPEN button to open the lid.
4. Remove the CD from its case. Handle the disc by its edge (do not touch the surface).
5. Insert the CD (label facing up) by gently pushing in the center until it clicks in the spindle.
6. Close the lid.
7. Press PLAY ► and adjust volume as needed.
8. Press the TRACK SELECTION buttons to select a song. Press ►► to skip forward or hold down to FAST FORWARD. Press ◀◀ to skip backward or hold to REWIND.
9. Press PAUSE || to pause the song, then PLAY ► to resume.
10. Press STOP ■ when finished.
11. Remove the CD by pressing OPEN to open the lid, then place your thumb on the spindle and finger on the edge of the disc, and pull the disc up.
12. Close the lid and place the CD back in its case.



LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

MP3 Player – iPod & iHome

Activity

WHAT DO YOU SEE? (2 minutes)

- Read out loud the history of the device.
- How would you describe this device to someone who can't see?
- What questions do you have about this device?

WHAT DO YOU HEAR? (4 minutes)

- Listen to music on the device by following the instructions.
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WHAT DO YOU THINK? (2 minutes)

- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the device's design?
- Why is this device not popular today?
- How would you change this device to make it better?

History

- In October 2001, Apple CEO Steve Jobs introduced the iPod, a device used to play digital music.
- iTunes was a software application that allowed users to buy and play music on their home computers and transfer it to their iPods. Listeners could also “rip,” or import, music from CDs to iTunes.
- An iPod plays MP3s, digital music files first invented in Germany and made public in 1999. Because MP3s are not physical, like a compact disc or a tape, they are quick and easy to access and share.
- The name “iPod” was inspired by the science-fiction movie *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968). In the movie, the center of the spaceship was connected to smaller “pods,” similar to the way a personal computer such as an iMac connected to various portable products.
- Apple CEO Steve Jobs called the iPod “the Walkman of the 21st century.”
- The first iPods had 5 GB hard drives that could hold up to one thousand songs. Later generations of iPods had even more storage space.

LISTENING DEVICE INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

MP3 Player - iPod & iHome

Instructions

iPOD

1. Plug headphones in the INPUT JACK.
2. Be sure the HOLD bar is moved to the left and the orange indicator is not showing.
3. Turn the iPod on by pressing the center SELECT button.
4. To Navigate in Menu:
 - Move your thumb lightly around the CLICK WHEEL to highlight a menu item.
 - Press the SELECT button to select the item or song.
 - Press MENU on the CLICK WHEEL to go back to the previous menu.
5. When you find a song you want to listen to, highlight the song then press the SELECT button.
6. Controls during Now Playing:
 - Adjust Volume by moving your thumb on the CLICK WHEEL.
 - Press PLAY/PAUSE ►|| to start a song.
 - To skip to the next song, press NEXT ►►, or hold to FAST-FORWARD.
 - To start the song over, press PREVIOUS ◀◀, or hold to REWIND.
 - To skip to any point of a song, press the SELECT button from the Now Playing screen, then scroll to any point of the song using the CLICK WHEEL.
7. From the Now Playing screen, use the CLICK WHEEL to adjust the volume.
8. To turn off the iPod, press and hold PLAY/PAUSE ►||.

iHome

1. Connect the AC POWER ADAPTER to the iHome.
2. Insert the iPod into the iHome dock.
3. Press the power button on the iHome.
4. Follow the steps above on playing music on the iPod.

