

KEY TERMS: failing freedom idealistic innovative selfless

NOTE-TAKING COLUMN: Complete this section <u>during</u> the video. Include definitions and key terms.	CUE COLUMN: Complete this section <u>after</u> the video.
What did the Harvard Business School study prove?	What makes America different?
What factors contribute to success?	
	How is America's uniqueness so important to the rest of the world?
What is the general concern that Mr. Adams has for America?	

DISCUSSION & REVIEW QUESTIONS:

- Mr. Adams states that, "Nowhere else are you as free to take entrepreneurial risks." How does freedom relate to eventual entrepreneurial success (or failure) in America?
- When discussing why people from all over the world come to America to take entrepreneurial risks, Mr. Adams explains that they came to America, "...because America gave them the chance to fail...and therefore the best chance in the world to succeed." What exactly does he mean by this? What is the difference between failing and then trying again in other countries versus applying the uniquely American principle of 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again' in America? What are the key factors in allowing multiple failures prior to possible success in America?
- Mr. Adams points out that, "America has been the most selfless nation in the history of the world... What other nation fights for the freedom of others? In Europe in two world wars, in Korea, in Vietnam and, yes, in Iraq. In all those wars, America had very little or nothing to gain economically." What do you think motivates America to fight for the freedom of others? If not an economic gain, what could America gain by helping other nations achieve freedom?
- Mr. Adams also rightly points out that, "Whenever there is a humanitarian crisis anywhere in the world... Americans invariably raise millions of dollars, almost instantly, to send food and clothing and supplies to people in distress they don't know and will never meet. Who else does that?" Do you think helping others around the world has become an American value? Why or why not? Why do you think Americans feel so compelled to help other nations without expecting anything in return?
- Mr. Adams worries that "...so many Americans are drawn to the ossified ideas of Europe," that "...so many Americans [are] wallowing in victim status blaming "outside forces" for their predicament rather than accepting responsibility and seeking to improve themselves," that "...American schools [are] debasing America's own glorious history," and that, "...America's debt and government grow larger while its military and its personal freedoms shrink." Do you think Mr. Adams' concerns are valid? Why or why not? Mr. Adams ends the video by stating that his worries never last, "Because each time I visit America I encounter a people who are confident, competitive, courageous, faithful, idealistic, innovative, inspirational, charitable, and optimistic." Do you believe that this characterization of the American people as a whole is accurate? Why or why not? How would you characterize the people of America, generally? Why?

EXTEND THE LEARNING:

CASE STUDY: USNS Comfort/ USNS Mercy

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the article "How the US Navy Uses the Largest Hospital Ships In the Word to Help Everyone," then answer the questions that follow.

- What American values does the mission of the U.S. Naval hospital ships reflect and project? Why are they so important? Who are they important to, and in what ways?
- Does funding and executing a program like this, especially in partnerships with other organizations, contribute to making America different? If not, why not? If so, how?
- Do you think that the mission of the USNS Comfort and USNS Mercy comports with the characterization of the American people that Mr. Adams describes in the video? Why or why not? What other factors can you think of that help to make America different from other nations? What are some examples?



- 1. What other country has achieved what America has?
 - a. Australia
 - b. New Zealand
 - c. England
 - d. None of the above.

2. What makes America different?

- a. You are free to fail and try again.
- b. Entrepreneurs are able to take risks.
- c. It's the most selfless nation in the history of the world.
- d. All of the above.

3. The world's economy depends on being able to sell to Canada.

- a. True
- b. False

4. To succeed, you _____

- a. must be given a small business loan
- b. must be given the chance to fail
- c. must have a college degree
- d. must be related to a billionaire

5. The CEOs of major Silicon Valley companies ______.

- a. are from California
- b. are from New York
- c. are all from Russia
- d. are from all over the world



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http://gizmodo.com/5948246/how-the-us-navy-uses-the-largest-hospital-ships-in-the-world-to-help-everyone?trending_test_c&utm_expid=66866090-62._DVNDEZYQh2S4K00ZSnKcw.3

How the US Navy Uses the Largest Hospital Ships In the World to Help Everyone



Jesus Diaz Filed to: Monster Machine10/03/12 12:00pm



This is the USNS Comfort next to a Nimitz-class supercarrier, the biggest war ship in the world. Together with its twin, the USNS Mercy, they are the largest hospital ships on the oceans, the second largest hospital in the US and the fifth largest on the planet.

Their labor is admirable, helping tens of thousands all over the world every year.

Both ships are huge, 894-feet (272-meter) leviathans with a flight deck displacing 69,360 tons. They have a combined 2,000 beds, 24 fully equipped operating rooms, radiological services, medical labs, intensive care

units, dental services, physical therapy and burn care, pharmacies, optometry labs, CAT scan and four oxygen factories. The Mercy also has a powerful Lumenis laser to treat patients.

The Mercy was originally the SS Worth supertanker, built in 1976. The Comfort was the exact same type of ship, a San Clemente Class oil tanker built in that same year. The 3-football field long ships were reconverted by the US Navy to treat injured soldiers everywhere.

But they do much more than that. Together with volunteers from non-governmental medical organizations, they also help tens of thousands of civilians affected by natural disasters. The US Navy's floating hospitals played a very important role in the aftermath of the Haiti earthquake, the Southeast Asia tsunami or Hurricane Katrina, to name just a few.

None of them carry offensive weapons—only defensive. Firing against both ships would be a war crime according to the Geneva Conventions. The crews on both ships are civilian, and they include hundreds of volunteer medical personnel, like the hundred volunteers from Project HOPE that, along with others from different NGOs, just returned from the Mercy's 2012 Pacific Partnership voyage to Southeast Asia.

Project HOPE volunteer Dr. Dana Braner waiting on the Mercy's landing deck.



Dr. Braner carrying one of his many patients.



Project HOPE volunteers treating a patient.



One of the Project HOPE volunteers, Claude Hillel, assisting a Haitian patient on board the USNS Comfort.



The Mercy at one of its destinations.



The Mercy arriving to port.

