

Case Problem 3

Data Files needed for this Case Problem: `cw_class_txt.html`, `cw_styles_txt.css`, 1 CSS file, 2 PNG files

The Civil War and Reconstruction Peter Craft is a professor of military history at Mountain Crossing University. The university is offering a series of online courses, one of which is “The Civil War and Reconstruction” taught by Professor Craft. He has developed the online content and has had a colleague help with the page layout. You’ve been asked to complete the project by creating text and color styles. A preview of the sample page is shown in Figure 2-56.

Figure 2-56

Civil War History home page

Mountain Crossing online

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Course Outline

- I. The Road to War
 - A. Planting the Seeds
 - B. The First Crisis
 - C. Compromise & Failure
 - D. Fault Lines
- II. Politics & Generals
 - A. The Election of 1860
 - B. Politics
 - C. Generals
 - D. The Election of 1864
- III. The Course of War
 - A. The Appomattox Plan
 - B. The Eastern Campaign
 - C. The Western Campaign
 - D. 1861-1862
 - E. 1863
 - F. 1864-1865
- IV. Aftermath
 - A. Lincoln's Assassination
 - B. Reconstruction
 - C. A New Constitution
 - D. The United States Is...

The Civil War and Reconstruction

About the Course

The Civil War and Reconstruction class explores the causes and consequences of the American Civil War, covering American history from 1840 through 1870 in great detail. My primary goal is to interpret the multiple threads that run through this epic event and consider how these threads still engage the politics and culture of the present day. In this course, we will rely heavily on primary texts, interpreting the events of the day through the words of those men and women who experienced it. We'll examine four main points of interest:

- The risk of disunion in a young nation
- The personality and motivations of the men and women who responded to that crisis
- The events of the war which shaped the outcome
- The aftermath and the unresolved issues that came out of the conflict

About Peter Craft

Peter Craft is a professor of American and Military History and the Director of the Taylor Institute for the Study of Military History at Mountain Crossing University. He is the author of numerous books, including: *Fault Lines: The Causes of the Civil War*, *Day at Cooper Union* (for which he received the Lincoln Prize), and *Heaven: A Memoir*. He is also a frequent contributor to *The News Hour* and the *History Channel*.

Course Structure

Lectures are provided through podcast or via direct download twice weekly with lecture notes available through e-mail or RSS feed. A detailed summary of the lectures is provided in the links at the left.

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Complete the following:

1. Using your editor, open the **cw_class_txt.html** and **cw_styles_txt.css** files from the **html02 ► case3** folder. Enter *your name* and *the date* in the comment section of each file, and save them as **cw_class.html** and **cw_styles.css** respectively.
2. Go to the **cw_class.html** file in your HTML editor. Within the document head, create a link to the **cw_styles.css** style sheet file.
- ✚ Explore 3. Using the Google Fonts website, locate the Limelight font. Copy the code for the **link** element to use this font and paste the copied code to the document head in the **cw_class.html** file.
4. Study the content and structure of the **cw_class.html** file and then close the file, saving your changes.
5. Go to the **cw_styles.css** file in your editor. At the top of the file, define the character encoding as **utf-8**.
- ✚ Explore 6. On the next line, use the **@import** rule to import the contents of the **cw_layout.css** file into the style sheet.
7. Go to the Structural Styles section. Within that section create a style rule to set the background color of the browser window to **rgb(151, 151, 151)**.
8. Create a style rule to set the background color of the page body to **rgb(180, 180, 223)** and set the body text to the font stack: **Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif**.
9. Display all **h1** and **h2** headings with normal weight.
10. Create a style rule for every hypertext link nested within a navigation list that removes underlining from the text.
11. Create a style rule for the **footer** element that sets the text color to white and the background color to **rgb(101, 101, 101)**. Set the font size to **0.8em**. Horizontally center the footer text, and set the top/bottom padding space to **1 pixel**.
12. Next, you'll format the body header that displays the name of the university. Go to the Body Header Styles section and, for the **body > header** selector, create a style rule that sets the background color to **rgb(97, 97, 211)**.
13. The university name is stored in an **h1** heading. Create a style rule for the **h1** heading that is a direct child of the body header that sets the font size to **4vw** with the color value **rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.8)**. Display the text with the font stack: **Limelight, cursive**. Set the margin space to **0 pixels**.
14. The last word of the **h1** heading text is enclosed within a **span** element. Create a style rule for the **span** element nested within the **h1** heading that is nested within the body header, setting the text color to **rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.4)**.
15. Go the Navigation Styles section. In this section, you format the navigation list that has the ID **mainLinks**. For hypertext links within this navigation list, set the top and bottom padding space to **5 pixels**.
16. For previously visited and unvisited links within the **mainLinks** navigation list, create a style rule that displays the hypertext links in a white font.
17. For hovered or active links within the **mainLinks** navigation list, create a style rule that displays the hypertext links in white with an opacity of **0.8** and set the background color to the value **rgba(51, 51, 51, 0.5)**.
18. Go to the Outline Styles section. In this section, you'll format the course outline that appears on the page's left column. The navigation list in this outline has the ID **outline**. Create a style rule for this navigation list that sets the text color to **rgb(51, 51, 51)** and the font size to **0.8em**.
19. Horizontally center the **h1** headings within the outline navigation list.
20. For the first level of **ol** elements that are a direct child of the outline navigation list, create a style rule that sets the line height to **2em**, the top/bottom margin to **0 pixels** and the left/right margin to **5 pixels**. Display the list marker as an upper-case Roman numeral.
21. Display the second level of **ol** elements nested within the outline navigation list with an upper-case letter as the list marker.
22. Display all previously visited and unvisited links in the outline navigation list using the color value **rgb(101, 101, 101)**.
23. Display hovered and active links in the outline navigation list using the color value **rgb(97, 97, 211)** with the text underlined.

24. Go to the Section Styles section. In this section, format the description of the course. Create a style rule that sets the background color of the `section` element to `rgb(220, 220, 220)`.
25. Format the heading of this section by creating a style rule for the `section header h1` selector that sets the font size of 2.2em and the left padding space to 10 pixels.
26. Go to the Article Styles section and create a style rule for h2 headings within the `article` element that sets the font size to 1.4em.
- 🔗 **Explore** 27. Display the first letter of the first paragraph within the `article` element with a font size of 2em and vertically aligned with the baseline of the surrounding text. (*Hint: Use the `first-of-type` pseudo-class and the `first-letter` pseudo-element.*)
28. Information about Peter Craft has been placed in an `aside` element. Go to the Aside Styles section and create a style rule that sets the font size of text in the `aside` element to 0.9em.
29. For h1 headings nested within the `aside` element, create a style rule that sets the font size to 1.4em and horizontally centers the text.
30. Save your changes to the file and then open the `cw_class.html` file in your browser. Verify that the appearance of the page resembles that shown in Figure 2-56. Confirm that when you change the width of the browser window, the size of the page heading text changes in response to setting the heading text using the `vw` unit.