

Washington, D.C.
&
Philadelphia, PA

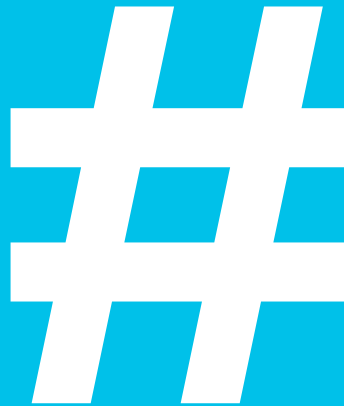
{NAME}

I'M A STUDENT @:



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ST**

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STUDENT PASSPORT:
JOURNEY INTO HISTORY

GREENLIGHT STUDENT TRAVEL #GLST

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington is the capital city of the United States and is located in the District of Columbia. The city is named after George Washington the first president of the United States. The district, Columbia, is named after Christopher Columbus, the man that introduced the Europeans to the continents that would eventually be named North and South Americas. Columbia is a historical and poetic name for the United States of America. The American continents are named after explorer Amerigo Vespucci.



CHRONOLOGY

1791: President Washington picks site of new capital city.

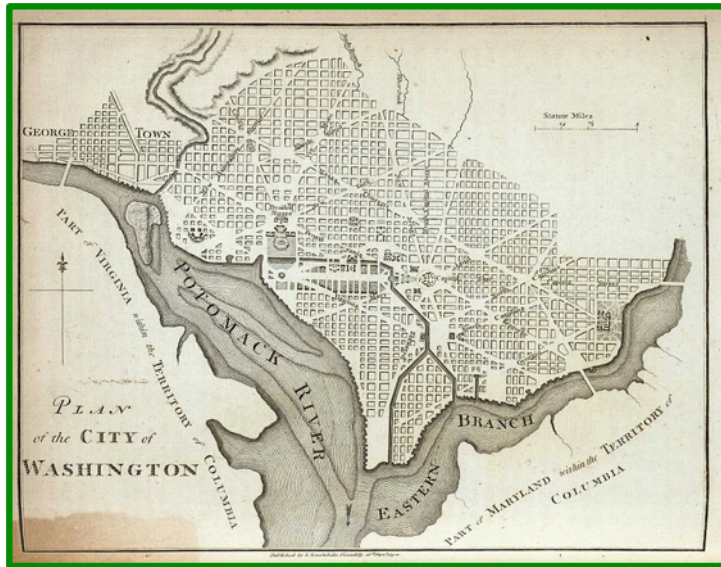
1800: Washington City officially becomes the nation's capital on June 11.

1814: The British burn the city during the War of 1812.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ City Population: 646,450 (2013 numbers)
- ★ Area: 68.25 square miles
- ★ The District of Columbia is smaller in size than any other State in the Union but it has more citizens than the States of Vermont and Wyoming.



WHY WE VISIT...

Because it is our nation's capital city and there's a lot of history to explore. Oh, and we own it all, too.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLDC

#_____

ALBERT EINSTEIN MEMORIAL

The Albert Einstein Memorial honors the German-born and nationalized American citizen who developed the general theory of relativity. Einstein warned of the dangers nuclear weapons posed to humanity and denounced their use in warfare.

CHRONOLOGY

1879: Albert Einstein is born in Germany.

1921: Receives the Nobel Prize in Physics.

1933: Visits the U.S. and stays.

1940: Becomes a U.S. citizen.

1955: Dies in Princeton, New Jersey.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS



Einstein was visiting the United States when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany and never went back.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To remember a brilliant mind and that anyone anywhere can come to the United States and live the American dream, Einstein did that and became synonymous with intelligence and genius.

CHECK IT OUT

✓NATIONALIZE

na-tion-al-ize

verb; naturalize (a foreigner).



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLAlbertEinsteinMemorial

#_____

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Arlington National Cemetery is the resting place for the hundreds of thousands of our nation's patriots. The Virginia land once belonged to George Washington's step-grandson George Washington Parke Custis.



Upon his passing, the house went to his daughter Mary Custis who would go on to marry Robert E. Lee. The house and property fell into Union hands during the Civil War but Lee went on to lead the Army of Northern Virginia in an attempt at independence for the southern States in rebellion.

CHRONOLOGY

1802: Martha Washington's grandson George Washington Parke Custis acquires the land that will be Arlington.

1861: Union troops take control of the land.

1864: The first soldier is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

1932: Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (unofficially named Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers) opens to the public.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ There are more than 400,000 graves.
- ★ The cemetery is divided into 70 sections.
- ★ William Howard Taft and John Fitzgerald Kennedy are the only U.S. Presidents currently buried at Arlington.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To honor the deceased, visit loved ones, and connect with our past to better understand the present and where we can go in the future. The Arlington National Cemetery is a monument to the history of the Republic, both good and bad elements. The land is connected to the first presidential couple, the Washingtons, as well as the South's famous general during the Civil War, Robert E. Lee. Slaves are buried next to free black men. Presidents popularly elected are honored, as are the unknown soldiers whose names remain lost but their sacrifice ever present.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING

The Capitol Building is home to the Congress of the United States, the legislative branch of the federal government. Here congressional representatives of the People and the States meet to make laws.



CHRONOLOGY

1793: Capitol cornerstone laid by President George Washington.

1800: Congress and other institutions of the federal government move into the building.

1814: British troops burn the Capitol during the War of 1812.

1819: The Capitol is restored and ready for lawmakers.

1857: New chambers ready for the House of Representatives.

1859: New chambers ready for the Senate.

1863: Statue of Freedom is put on top of newly completed dome.

1949-1951: The Capitol is remodeled on the inside with modern air condition and lighting among other things.

2008: The underground visitor center opens.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Architects of the Capitol oversee the building and grounds, and only 11 men have served in that position since 1793.
- ★ In 1993 the Statue of Freedom was taken down and restored.
- ★ From Andrew Jackson in 1829 to Jimmy Carter in 1977, with a few exceptions, presidents took the oath of office for president outside the Capitol's East Front and since Ronald Reagan in 1981, the swearing-in ceremony has been held on the West Front of the Capitol...except for Reagan's second inaugural in 1985 when it was too cold to hold outside so instead the ceremony took place in the Rotunda.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To see democracy in action and history up-close. The building is a symbol of freedom to people around the world while at home it is a building of political and governmental powers.

CHECK IT OUT

- ✓ The members of the House of Representatives must be 25 years old, serve a two-year term with no limits on reelection, a resident of the State but not necessarily the desired district, and a citizen of the United States for 7 years continuously. To be a Senator you must be 30, serve an unlimited number of six-year terms, a citizen of the State to represent, and a U.S. citizen for 9 years continuously. All of this and more can be found in Article I of the U.S. Constitution.
- ✓ The Congress of the United States is a **bicameral** (two chambers) legislative body made up of the House of Representatives (435 members) and the Senate (100). 49 of the 50 States have a similar set up in their capital city, while in Nebraska they have a **unicameral**, or one legislative body.
- ✓ The House represents the People based on population proportionally while the Senate represents the States equally with two seats per State.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLtheCapitol #_____

THE COURT BUILDING

The Court Building is home to the Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS), the judiciary branch of our government. The 9 justices have presided in this building since 1935. Prior to getting their own building, the justices met in various locations during the early days of the Republic but from 1860-1935, the Old Senate Chamber in the Capitol building was the Court's home. This building symbolizes the Court's co-equal role in the federal government reinforcing the separation of powers in our Republic.

CHRONOLOGY

1929: Chief Justice William Howard Taft persuades Congress to authorize the construction of a building for the Supreme Court.

1935: The Court Building opens.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The role of the Chief Justice is not mentioned in Article III of the Constitution but rather in Article II when discussing how to impeach an official of the government.
- ★ There have been 17 Chief Justices of the United States.
- ★ The justices are appointed by the president and approved by the Senate.
- ★ The case of *Marbury v. Madison* in 1803 establishes the Supreme Court's power of judicial review.

WHY WE VISIT...

To witness the judiciary portion of our government in action as they review cases and determine whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional.

CHECK IT OUT

✓ **JUDICIAL REVIEW** is an example of checks-and-balances in our government.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLSCOTUS #_____

EMBASSY ROW

Embassy Row is an informal name given to an area populated by embassies representing countries from around the world.

Pictured below is the Portuguese Embassy in Washington, D.C. Notice the European Union and Portuguese flags out front and no American flag.

CHRONOLOGY

1872: First embassy built, as opposed to a repossessed mansion, is for the United Kingdom.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Some of the embassies are former mansions of the rich.
- ★ The embassies are considered to be foreign soil.

WHY WE VISIT...

To see the mansions which once belonged to wealthy Americans in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, which now house diplomats and representatives from around the globe.



CHECK IT OUT

✓ EMBASSY

em-bas-sy

noun; official residence or offices of an ambassador.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLEmbassyRow

FORD'S THEATER

Ford's Theater opened in 1863 but would gain historical importance the night of April 14, 1865. The American Civil War dominated Abraham Lincoln's first term, but just over a month into his second term peace was at hand. Lincoln needed rest and relaxation second only to the soldiers on the frontlines. Lincoln enjoyed the theater as a way to unwind. He and Mary Todd, the first lady, were joined by a young couple-to-be-married to watch *OUR AMERICAN COUSIN*, a comedy. Southern sympathizer John Wilkes Booth, a famous actor, knew his way around theaters and waited for the play's best laugh-out-loud moment to enter the presidential box and shoot President Lincoln in the back of the head. After a brief struggle with Major Henry Rathbone, Clara Harris' fiancé, the Lincolns' theater companions, Booth leapt from the theater box down to the stage. But on the way down, his spur got caught on the flag stumbling his fall and injuring himself. However he escaped leaving the theater in utter chaos in response to the news that the president had been shot. While pandemonium reigned, doctors in attendance made their way to Lincoln in hopes of saving him. The president needed to be moved; he was dying.

CHRONOLOGY

1833: First Baptist Church of Washington constructed.

1859: First Baptist Church merges with Fourth Baptist Church for a larger congregation.

1861: John T. Ford buys vacated church and uses it as a theater.

1862: Renovates the building and renames it "Ford's Athenaeum."

1863: After a fire at the end of the previous year, Ford reopens under a new name "Ford's New Theater."

1865: Lincoln is assassinated. Later that year Congress leases the building from Ford since he received threats to reopen the theater.

1866: Congress purchases the building from Ford.



1931-1933: The Department of the Interior operates the building as a memorial to President Lincoln and becomes known as the Lincoln Museum.

1968: Officially opens as a National Historic Site.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ President Abraham Lincoln visited Ford's Theater 8 times between 1863 and 1865.
- ★ President Lincoln's assassin had performed in the theater as a 24-year old actor two years before the assassination.
- ★ President Lincoln was the first president to be assassinated. Three more presidents have since been assassinated: James A. Garfield (1881), William McKinley (1901), and John F. Kennedy (1963). The first attempt at assassinating a president of the United States was in 1835 when Richard Lawrence pulled two back-firing pistols on Andrew Jackson, who in self-defense beat the would-be assassin with his cane.

WHY WE VISIT...

To be in the building where history happened and the course of a nation was altered by one man's bullet.

CHECK IT OUT

✓ When a president dies in office the vice president takes the Oath of Office and becomes the president. This precedent was established in 1841 after President William Henry Harrison died after 30 days in office. Vice President John Tyler immediately took the oath and assumed authority without question. Andrew Johnson, who was also targeted for assassination that infamous night but his would-be assassin had second thoughts, became the 17th POTUS and later, the first president to be impeached. Johnson served from April 15, 1865 until Ulysses S. Grant was sworn-in as the 18th POTUS on March 4, 1869.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLFordsTheater

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial honors the 32nd president of the United States. FDR served the longest and this memorial covers that history, starting with his first term in 1933 with the Great Depression and ending early in his fourth term in 1945 with his passing at the near-end of World War II.

CHRONOLOGY

1882: Franklin D. Roosevelt is born on January 30.

1920: Democratic Party's vice presidential nominee with James Cox.

1921: Contracts the disease known as polio.

1929-1932: Serves as the 44th Governor of New York.

1933-1945: Serves as the 32nd POTUS.

1945: Dies just over two months into his 4th term on April 12th.

1955: Interest in a memorial begins.

1997: The memorial is dedicated.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Views of the Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson memorials are intentional displaying the ever-evolving history of the United States.
- ★ First memorial to also honor and remember a first lady, Eleanor Roosevelt in this case.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor and remember a president who led the nation through two difficult periods, the Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II in the early 1940s. Though unable to use his legs in adulthood, FDR overcame that obstacle and carried the burdens of nation with the help of his wife who traveled the country on his behalf investigating things he had no access to.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLFDR

#_____

THE HOLOCAUST MUSEUM

The Holocaust Museum is a memorial to the millions that were oppressed and murdered under Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany of the 1930s and 40s. People of the Jewish faith were his main target, but Hitler's Germany went after homosexuals, political dissidents, and people of different ethnic backgrounds among other reasons. The Holocaust is a dark period in the 20th Century and in recorded history of humanity.



CHRONOLOGY

1933: Nazi Germany comes to power.

1938: Nazis loot and destroy homes and businesses of Jewish people in what becomes known as *Kristallnacht*, the night of broken glass; November 9-10.

1941: The Nazi's "final solution" for the Jewish people begins.

1944: Concentration camps gradually become liberated by Allied forces.

1945: The war in Europe ends on May 8th.

1978: Creating a memorial for the victims and survivors of the Holocaust begins.

1988: Cornerstone for museum laid.

1993: The Museum opens.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Approximately 6 million Jews were killed by Nazi Germany.
- ★ Survivors of the Holocaust could not and would not return to their homes they were forced from and would remain in displacement camps until being able to immigrate to another place like Israel, the United States, and South America among other destinations. The last displacement camp closed in 1957.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To view the worst humanity is capable of while trying to remember the millions that died and suffered for no other reason than being themselves.

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL

The Korean War Veterans Memorial honors the Americans who fought the first hot war of the decades long Cold War. At the end of World War II in 1945, the Korean peninsula, once under the control of the Empire of Japan, was split at the 38th Parallel, or line of latitude north of the equator. The United Nations (U.N.) controlled the southern half while the Soviet Union got the northern half. The north went communist and in 1950 invaded the south. For the south, military support came from the U.N. with the United States offering the most soldiers. The fighting ended in 1953 with an armistice between the two sides.

CHRONOLOGY

1945: Korean peninsula split at the 38th Parallel.

1950: North Korea invades South Korea.

1953: Armistice between the North and South.

1992: Groundbreaking on memorial.

1995: Memorial is dedicated on anniversary of armistice.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Approximately 1.5 million Americans served in the war and 54,000 Americans died in the Korean War.
- ★ The 19 statues when reflected on the wall displays 38 soldiers representing the 38th Parallel that divides the peninsula.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor those that gave the ultimate sacrifice in service to their country in order to preserve democracy and freedom for people in danger of losing those natural rights.

CHECK IT OUT

- ✓ A **peninsula** is land with water on 3 sides
- ✓ **Parallels**, or lines of **latitude**, circle the globe never touching and measuring the distance north or south of the equator. So the line dividing Korea is 38 degrees north of the **equator**.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress is the nation's library and research facility for the Congress of the United States.



1800: Established by an act of Congress.

1814: The British burn the capital city and the Library of Congress with it.

1886: Congress approves the construction of a new library.

1888: Construction begins.

1897: The library opens up to the public.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Former President Thomas Jefferson donated his collection of 6,487 books after the fire of 1814.
- ★ There are more than 158 million items in the library.
- ★ There have been 13 Librarians of Congress.

WHY WE VISIT...

To research anything and everything and see where all the members of Congress go to research the legislation they write.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLLibraryofCongress

#_____

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The Lincoln Memorial remembers the 16th president of the United States and the first to be assassinated. Elected on the Republican Party ticket with barely 40% of the popular vote in 1860, Abraham Lincoln's election triggered the Civil War. He would lead the country through its most difficult period since revolution or anything as of this writing in the early 21st Century. He would fight to preserve the Union of States and eventually fight to free the enslaved black Americans. In 1862, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves in the South. In 1864, he was reelected with 55% of the vote on the Union Party ticket, a Republican presidential candidate with a Democratic vice presidential candidate. In 1865, Lincoln pushed the 13th Amendment through the Congress, the amendment ending slavery in the United States. Lincoln's assassin, John Wilkes Booth, didn't like what Lincoln stood for and believed killing him would be in the South's best interest. The South lost a friend and the nation a president on April 15, 1865.



CHRONOLOGY

1809: Abraham Lincoln is born in Kentucky on February 12th.

1846: Lincoln elected to one term in the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois.

1860: Elected 16th POTUS and first Republican elected.

1861: Civil War breaks out between the formerly united States.

1864: Reelected POTUS on Union Party ticket with Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

1865: Lincoln assassinated just days after Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House.



1911: Bill for Lincoln Memorial approved.

1915: Construction began on Lincoln's birthday.

1922: The Memorial is dedicated.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The 36 columns represent the 36 States in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death in 1865.
- ★ The sitting statue of Lincoln is 19 feet tall.
- ★ All 50 States are represented in the Memorial.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor the memory and legacy of the 16th president of the United States who fought to preserve the Union of States and eventually end slavery in the United States of America. Lincoln had a vision of a country where blacks would vote just like the white man, and that vision of an equal society drove John Wilkes Booth to kill Lincoln.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all..."

-Abraham Lincoln, THE SECOND INAUGURAL (1865)



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLAbrahamLincoln

#_____

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MEMORIAL

The Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK) Memorial honors the life and legacy of an American Civil Rights leader who was assassinated on April 4, 1968. King fought to end segregation in the South in the 1950s and 60s. He was alongside President Lyndon Johnson pushing through the Congress the



Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. His passion and oratorical skills brought him supporters of every background. MLK displayed his abilities to the nation in August of 1963 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. There he delivered what would become known as the “I Have a Dream” speech. MLK was not a president but he inspired many and fought for change.

CHRONOLOGY

1929: Martin Luther King, Jr. is born on January 15th.

1963: Delivers famous “I Have a Dream” speech.

1964: Receives Nobel Peace Prize.

1968: MLK is assassinated.

1986: MLK’s birthday becomes a national holiday.

2009: Construction of memorial begins.

2011: Memorial opens.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ MLK's memorial is 4th non-presidential memorial on or near the National Mall and the first African-American to be honored.
- ★ The official address of the memorial is 1964 Independence Ave. S.W. commemorating the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor a man who non-violently fought for freedom and equality and wanted the nation he called home to live up to the ideals set forth by the Founding Fathers.

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

-Martin Luther King, Jr., I HAVE A DREAM (1963)

CHECK IT OUT

✓ While President Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves in the rebel lands with the **Emancipation Proclamation** in 1863 and the passage of the **13th Amendment** in 1865, but with the failure of **Reconstruction** (1865-1877) and its end in 1877 blacks in America would be held back by "Jim Crow Laws", laws of discrimination and segregation, and it would be under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr. in the 1950s and 1960s to help bring an end to the continued injustice committed against formerly enslaved humans living in the United States of America.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLMLK

MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon was the home of George and Martha Washington. Washington built the mansion in stages between 1757 and 1778 with artisans and slave labor. It was Washington's older half-brother, Lawrence Washington, upon inheriting Little Hunting Creek Plantation that he renamed it Mount Vernon after Edward Vernon, his commanding officer in the British Royal Navy. George kept the name when inherited the estate. Mount Vernon has been open to the People since as early as 1796, just three years before Washington's death on December 14, 1799 in the home and nation he built.

CHRONOLOGY

1754: George Washington leases Mount Vernon from his elder-half-brother's widow.

1761: Washington fully inherits Mount Vernon.

1797: Washington returns from the presidency to retire at Mount Vernon.

1799: Washington passes away.

1802: Martha Washington passes away.

1853: Money is raised to purchase the estate for posterity.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ There are 36 rooms in the mansion.
- ★ The weathervane atop the cupola is in the shape of a dove of peace.

WHY WE VISIT...

To see where George Washington called home and how wealthy people of the 18th Century lived in the colonial and early days of our Republic.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLMountVernon

#_____

NATIONAL AIR & SPACE MUSEUM

The National Air & Space Museum celebrates the nation's aviation and spaceflight history while educating and inspiring visitors with all that is possible. The history of a nation's attempt to be free of the earth below and its reach for the stars up above.

CHRONOLOGY

1876: 20 kites from China begin the nation's aviation collection.

1903: Orville and Wilbur Wright, brothers, fly the first successful airplane.

1946: Air museum established.

1966: Name changes to include "space".

1969: Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walk on the Moon.

1972: Construction of new museum begins.

1976: The new museum opens.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The largest of the 19 Smithsonian Museums.
- ★ The museum has nearly 60,000 objects, from microchips to a Saturn V rocket.
- ★ The abstract sculpture at the museum's entrance named *ad Astra* is 100 feet tall and means "to the stars."

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To see human's triumph over gravity as we fly with the birds and reach for the stars.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLNationalAirandSpaceMuseum
#_____

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The National Archives houses important legal and historical documents of the United States federal government. The information in the archives are for the People to use to research lineage, records of military service, or simply a favorite historical topic.

CHRONOLOGY

1931: Ground breaks on the building for the National Archives.

1933: Cornerstone laid.

1993: New archives building is completed.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Within the archive's collection are items dating back to 1775.
- ★ From any year, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) keep 2 to 5 percent of the federal records that are of continuing value to the government
- ★ Electronic records are also managed by the NARA.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To explore our nation's history experiencing what we've gone through and where we can go from here.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLNationalArchives

#_____

THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

The National Cathedral is the nation's religious and spiritual center, which took 83 years to complete. The idea for a national cathedral originates with the city's inception in the 1790s. Construction would begin with Theodore Roosevelt as POTUS in 1907 and completed when George H. W. Bush was president in 1990. Here is where the nation gathers to mourn or remember a solemn moment for the country.

CHRONOLOGY

1893: Congress grants a charter to Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia.

1907: Construction begins.

1990: Construction ends.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ 6th largest cathedral in the world and 2nd in the United States.
- ★ 4th tallest structure in Washington, D.C.
- ★ A sculpture of STAR WARS' Darth Vader is high atop the cathedral's west tower

WHY WE VISIT...

To see what man can create both in religion and architecture.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLNationalCathedral

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Since its opening in 1964, the National Museum of American History is a living memory of the nation's past from independence to the present, from civic to pop culture and so much more.



1955: Plans for the museum are approved.

1964: Museum opens as the National Museum of History and Technology.

1980: Name of museum is changed.

2008: Renovation is completed after 2 years.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ It's the 6th museum in Smithsonian Institute
- ★ There are more than 3 million objects and archival material in the museum's collection

WHY WE VISIT...

To connect with our past through artifacts spanning America's history through culture, science and technology.

*"The only thing new in the world is the history
you do not know."*

-Harry S. Truman quoted in PLAIN SPEAKING: AN ORAL
BIOGRAPHY OF HARRY S. TRUMAN (1974)



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLNationalMuseumofAmericanHistory

#_____

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The National Museum of Natural History promotes the natural world showcasing all the wonder and diversity the Earth has to offer. From everything within our borders to everything beyond whether a geological environment or an anthropological study of a culture, this is the place to find it.

CHRONOLOGY

1910: The museum opens.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ There are more than 126 million natural science specimens and cultural artifacts.
- ★ The museum is the size of 18 football fields.
- ★ The museum contains an IMAX Theater system.

WHY WE VISIT...

To connect and better understand the natural world around us and our place in it.

CHECK IT OUT

✓NATURAL HISTORY

nat u ral his to ry

noun; the scientific study of animals or plants, esp. as concerned with observation rather than experiment, and presented in popular rather than academic form.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLENationalMuseumofNaturalHistory

#_____

NATIONAL WWII MEMORIAL

The World War II Memorial honors the Americans who died in service to their country, served in the armed forces and returned wounded or safely, and to those that contributed to the war effort at home. The global conflict from 1939-1945 reshaped geopolitics. The United States entered the war on the side of the Allies in 1941 after the surprise attack by the Japanese Empire on our naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Japan's ally, Nazi Germany declared war on the U.S. soon after. The Allied Forces fought in Europe and North Africa and in the vast Pacific Ocean. Nazi Germany surrendered to the Soviet Union, a member of the Allies, on May 8, 1945. The United States ended the war in the Pacific by dropping an atomic bomb on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, just days apart in August. The Empire of Japan surrendered to the U.S. aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* on September 2, 1945.

CHRONOLOGY

1941: Japan bombs Pearl Harbor; U.S. enters war on the side of the Allies.

1945: Victory in Europe (May) and in the Pacific (September).

1993: Congress approves construction of memorial.

1997: Memorial design approved.

2001: Construction begins.

2004: Memorial is dedicated.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

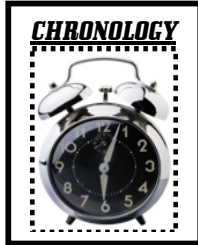
- ★ The 56 pillars represent the 48 States of 1945, as well as the District of Columbia, the then territories of Alaska and Hawaii, as well as the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- ★ Over 400,000 U.S. lives were lost in the global conflict.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor those that gave the ultimate sacrifice in service to their country and for the cause of freedom and democracy around the world.

PETERSEN HOUSE

The Petersen House is a boarding house across the street from Ford's Theater. Physicians on-site did not think President Abraham Lincoln would survive a journey from the theater to the Executive Mansion, so he was carried across the street to the Petersen House. Members of his family and of the government watched as Lincoln passed away. Lincoln died at 7:22 on the morning of April 15, 1865.



1865: A dying President Lincoln is carried from Ford's Theater across the street to the Petersen House.

1896: The federal government purchases the house.

1933: The National Park Service operates the house now.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The bed and other items in the bedroom are replicas, however the pillow and pillowcases are the original artifacts.

WHY WE VISIT...

To see the place Abraham Lincoln drew his last breath before passing away.

CHECK IT OUT

✓ **Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton**, one of the many in-and-out of the Petersen house in Lincoln's final moments, broke the silence after Lincoln's passing by either saying:

"Now he belongs to the angels."

or

"Now he belongs to the ages."

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is a collection of museums, research centers, and a zoo. It is “the nation’s attic” with over 100 million items.

CHRONOLOGY

1829: English scientist James Smithson bequeathed his fortune to the United States upon his death in order to build an institute dedicated to the “increase and diffusion of knowledge.”

1846: President James K. Polk signs bill establishing the institution.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The institution consists of 19 museums and a zoo.
- ★ There are nearly 137 works of art and specimens at the institution.
- ★ The original Smithsonian building is called “the Castle” and now houses the institution’s administrative staff and information center.

WHY WE VISIT...

For the reasons James Smithson wanted us to and that’s for the “increase and diffusion of knowledge.”

CHECK IT OUT

✓DIFFUSION

dif-fu-sion

noun; the spreading of something more widely



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLSmithsonianInstitution

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial honors a Founding Father who helped shape this nation. From writing the document that would break the bonds with Great Britain, the Declaration of Independence to serving as the nation's first secretary of state, second vice president, and third president.



CHRONOLOGY

1743: Thomas Jefferson is born in Virginia.

1776: Writes the Declaration of Independence.

1779-81: Serves as 2nd Governor of Virginia.

1790-93: Serves as 1st Secretary of State.

1797-1801: Serves as 2nd Vice President of the United States.

1801-1809: Serves as 3rd President of the United States.

1826: Dies on the 50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

1934: Plans for a Thomas Jefferson Memorial begin.

1943: Memorial is dedicated on 200th Anniversary of Jefferson's birth.

1947: Statue of Jefferson is installed late because of wartime rationing.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The word “inalienable” is inscribed in the memorial, whereas “unalienable” which was used in the published draft of the Declaration of Independence is not used.
- ★ Thomas Jefferson is the only sitting vice president to defeat a sitting president, John Adams, in the election of 1800.
- ★ John Adams, a longtime friend and political rival, died hours after Jefferson uttering his last words: “Thomas Jefferson survives”.



“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable Rights; that among these, are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

-Thomas Jefferson, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1776)

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor a Founding Father who helped bring about our independence from Great Britain and shaped an ever-expanding young nation.



#HASHTAG-

IT!

#GLJeffersonMemorial



U.S. MARINE CORPS WAR MEMORIAL

This memorial, also known as the Iwo Jima Memorial, honors the U.S. Marines that helped capture the Pacific island. With Iwo Jima in the hands of the U.S., B-29 bombers carrying the atomic bombs had safe passage to their Japanese targets and putting an end to World War II.

CHRONOLOGY

1945: The Battle of Iwo Jima raged from February 19-March 26.

1945: The war in the Pacific and World War II ends on September 2.

1947: Funds are raised for a memorial.

1955: The memorial is unveiled.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The memorial honors not just the Marines from the Battle of Iwo Jima but every Marine that died in served since 1775.
- ★ The statue is based on a photograph of the six Marines raising a second flag on the island of Iwo Jima.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor those that gave the ultimate sacrifice in the service of their country for the survival of democracy and freedom.



VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial honors the American lives lost during the Vietnam War. The war was between the communist North Vietnam against the U.S. backed south. Preventing the spread of communism, a political ideology from taking over a free people. The policy and war failed and those that sacrificed their lives live-on on the wall.

CHRONOLOGY

1955: Military assistance is given to South Vietnam.

1956: First U.S. casualty while in Vietnam.

1964: Gulf of Tonkin Resolution increases U.S. involvement in the Vietnamese civil war.

1973: Almost all of U.S. Troops are out of Vietnam.

1975: The last of U.S. servicemen to die in Vietnam and the Fall of Saigon.

1982: The memorial is dedicated.

1984: The Three Soldiers statue is dedicated.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The wall is “V” shaped.
- ★ A 21-year old Yale University student from Ohio, Maya Lin designed the memorial.
- ★ The casualties of Vietnam are not a definite number, as of the early 21st Century the number of servicemen lost in Vietnam has reached 58,282.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To honor the men and women who chose to serve and those that were drafted into service for their country to stop the spread of communism.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Washington Monument honors the nation's first president. George Washington was a unifying figure as general of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and as the Republic's first chief executive. Twice he gave up power, first after 8 years as general of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and then after 8 years as the young Republic's first president and commander-in-chief under the then new U.S.

Constitution. Two years after leaving office, Washington passed away on December 14, 1799 and thanks to Henry Lee's eulogy we remember him as "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen..." And the monument shows he is number 1.

CHRONOLOGY

1732: George Washington is born on February 22nd.

1775-83: Washington serves as General of the Continental Army.

1788-89: Washington unanimously elected 1st POTUS.

1789: Washington sworn-in for first term in New York City; April 30th.

1792: Washington unanimously reelected POTUS.

1793: Washington sworn-in for second term in Philadelphia; March 4th.

1796: Washington delivers his Farewell Address.

1797: Washington leaves office retires to Mount Vernon; March 4th.

1799: Washington dies at Mount Vernon.

1848: Cornerstone to monument is laid.

1854-77: Construction on the monument is halted.

1884: Capstone set.

1885: Monument is dedicated.

1888: Monument opens to the public.

2013: An earthquake damages the structure.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ When it opened it was the world's tallest structure until the next year when the Eiffel Tower was completed in Paris, France.
- ★ 150 feet up the shade of the monument alters from the halt in construction.
- ★ It is the world's largest stone structure and obelisk.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor the man that helped to unify both the 13 colonies and the States as the leader of the Continental Army and the first President of the United States.



CHECK IT OUT

✓OBELISK

ob-e-lisk

noun; a stone pillar, typically having a square or rectangular cross section and a pyramidal top, set up as a monument or landmark.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLWashingtonMonument

#_____

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House is the home of the President of the United States, the head of the executive branch of our government. Built by slave labor and artisans, the house has been home to all the presidents except George Washington but it is also the American People's home. It is also a symbol of American freedom, democracy and power. As the head of state and government, the president, a temporary resident of four to eight years, uses the house to host foreign leaders, diplomats, as well as for domestic politics. The White House is the People's house and we turn to it in times of triumph and tragedy for guidance and hope.



CHRONOLOGY

1792: President George Washington selects James Hoban's design for the Executive Mansion.

1792-1800: Mansion is built.

1800: President John Adams moves into the house in November.

1814: The British burn the mansion during the War of 1812.

1817: President James Monroe moves into the partially reconstructed mansion.

1824: South Portico added.

1829: North Portico added.

1901: Construction on West Wing begins.

1902: Expansion and renovation of mansion.

1949-1951: The inside of the mansion is gutted and rebuilt.

1952: President Harry Truman moves into the renovated mansion.

WHY WE VISIT...

Because it is the People's house and it is a unifying symbol for Americans and the place we turn to for guidance and leadership.

"I pray Heaven to bestow the best of Blessings on this House and on all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise Men ever rule under this roof."

-John Adams in a letter to his wife Abigail on the first night in the Executive Mansion
(November 2, 1800)

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms
- ★ Before officially becoming "The White House" it was also known by a few other names like the Executive Mansion, the President's Palace, and the President's House.
- ★ George Washington did not live in the house or see its completion.
- ★ William Henry Harrison lived in the house the shortest amount of time at just 30 days.
- ★ Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt have lived in the house the longest at 12 consecutive years.
- ★ A burn mark remains from the British's attack in 1814 during the War of 1812.

CHECK IT OUT

To be the president of the United States (POTUS), you need to be a U.S. born citizen, 35-years old, and a continuous residence of 14 years. A presidential term equals 4 years and an individual can serve from up to 8 to 10 years.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLtheWhiteHouse



PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	POTUS	YEARS	STATE	POLITICAL PARTY
1	George Washington	1789-1797	VA	Independent
2	John Adams	1797-1801	MA	Federalist
3	Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	VA	Jeffersonian-Republican
4	James Madison	1809-1817	VA	Jeffersonian-Republican
5	James Monroe	1817-1825	VA	Jeffersonian-Republican
6	John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	MA	Jeffersonian-Republican
7	Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	TN	Democratic
8	Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	NY	Democratic
9	William Henry Harrison	1841	OH	Whig
10	John Tyler	1841-1845	VA	Whig
11	James K. Polk	1845-1849	TN	Democratic
12	Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	LA	Whig
13	Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	NY	Whig
14	Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	NH	Democratic
15	James Buchanan	1857-1861	PA	Democratic
16	Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	IL	Republican
17	Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	TN	Democratic
18	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877	OH	Republican
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881	OH	Republican
20	James A. Garfield	1881	OH	Republican
21	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885	NY	Republican
22	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	NY	Democratic
23	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893	IN	Republican
24	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897	NY	Democratic
25	William McKinley	1897-1901	OH	Republican
26	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909	NY	Republican
27	William Howard Taft	1909-1913	OH	Republican
28	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921	NJ	Democratic
29	Warren G. Harding	1921-1923	OH	Republican
30	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929	MA	Republican
31	Herbert Hoover	1929-1933	CA	Republican
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945	NY	Democratic
33	Harry S. Truman	1945-1953	MO	Democratic
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1961	KS	Republican
35	John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	MA	Democratic
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969	TX	Democratic
37	Richard M. Nixon	1969-1974	CA	Republican
38	Gerald R. Ford	1974-1977	MI	Republican
39	Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	GA	Democratic
40	Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	CA	Republican
41	George H.W. Bush	1989-1993	TX	Republican
42	William Jefferson Clinton	1993-2001	AR	Democratic
43	George W. Bush	2001-2009	TX	Republican
44	Barack Obama	2009-____	IL	Democratic



PHILADELPHIA, PA

Philadelphia is the birthplace of American democracy, where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution was debated and the second home to the federal government for ten years. During the colonial days, Philadelphia was one of the largest cities next to New York City. Today it is the nation's 5th largest city.



CHRONOLOGY

1701: William Penn incorporates the city of Philadelphia.

1790-1800: The second city to serve as capital of the United States.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ City Population: 1.5 million (2012 numbers)
- ★ Area: 141.6 square miles
- ★ The city has a couple of nicknames: Philly and the City of Brotherly Love (literally means brotherly love in Greek)



WHY WE VISIT...

To connect with our nation's founding where the majority of the political action took place and find out if it is always sunny in Philadelphia.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLPHILLY #_____

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

In 1743 to promote the sciences and humanities John Bartram and Benjamin Franklin founded the Philosophical Society. The society has played a part in the nation's intellectual and cultural life. The society attracted men who would go on to found the United States. Names are continuously added to the society's membership roster of individuals like inventor Thomas Edison and poet Robert Frost.

CHRONOLOGY

1743: The society is founded.

1785-89: Philosophical Hall is built for the society's building.

2001: Open to the public as a museum.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The Magellanic Premium, a prize of achievement in “navigation, astronomy, or natural philosophy,” has been given out by the society since 1786.

WHY WE VISIT...

To get a better understanding of what happens when brilliant minds mingle all for the advancement of knowledge.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLAmericanPhilosophicalSocietyMuseum

AMISH COUNTRY

Lancaster, Pennsylvania is home to an Amish community. The Amish are a deeply religious oriented people with a family-centered way of life and live without modern technologies that have made life easier for the average American. While visiting their community, be respectful as these are real human beings only with a different approach to life.

CHRONOLOGY

1536: A young Catholic priest from Holland, Menno Simons gains followers who later become known as “Mennonites.”

1693: Jacob Amman gains followers who later become known as the Amish.

1720s-1730s: Amish and Mennonites settle in Lancaster, Pennsylvania because of the colony’s religious tolerance and diversity.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The Amish are more conservative than their religious brethren the Mennonites.
- ★ Rumspringa is a time in a young Amish adult’s life where they get to choose between remaining with the community and get baptized or leave.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To see how humans with a different belief and lifestyle live a simple life in the electronic-technology filled world of the 21st Century.

CHECK IT OUT

✓CONSERVATIVE

con-serv-a-tive

adjective; holding to traditional attitudes and values and cautious about change or innovation, typically in relation to politics or religion.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S FUNERAL AND GRAVE

Dead at the age of 84 in 1790, Benjamin Franklin's Funeral and Grave honor the memory of the man dubbed the First American since he first called for unity among the 13 colonies. He is a Founding Father, signer of both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. He would also go on to represent the colonies and the young country in Europe. He was more than a statesman, but a man of many talents and passions.

CHRONOLOGY

1706: Benjamin Franklin is born.

1723: Runs away to Philadelphia.

1727: Forms the Junto, a coming together of artisans and tradesmen, to better themselves and their community.

1729: Becomes publisher of *The Pennsylvania Gazette*.

1750: Flies a kite and discovers electricity.

1754: Franklin leads the Pennsylvania delegation to the Albany Congress.

1775: First Postmaster General.

1776: Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

1776-1785: Ambassador to France.

1790: Franklin passes away.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Benjamin Franklin's name is synonymous with the 100-dollar bill.
- ★ Franklin established a common-law marriage with Deborah Read in 1730 after having first proposed to her in 1723.

WHY WE VISIT...

To pay tribute to an American legend who shaped the nation and what it means to be free.

CHECK IT OUT

✓ If you ever want to ask a trick question to a friend, ask: "which president is on the \$100 bill?" Answer: there is no president on the \$100. (It also works with the \$10).

THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE

The Betsy Ross House is a home Ross never owned but did live in. Ross is known for altering the American flag from having six-pointed stars to five-pointed stars, much easier to make. The story has it that George Washington asked Ross to make a flag for the young nation. But it is just a legend passed down through history that cannot be confirmed. Ross did change the stars and was one of many women producing flags for all patriots to wave proudly.

CHRONOLOGY

1740: Construction begins on the front of the house.

1776: Betsy Ross moves in.

1937: Restoration begins.

1941: The property is given to the city of Philadelphia.

1965: Annex building is added.

1974: Courtyard is renovated and fountain installed.

1995: Historic Philadelphia, Inc. manages the property.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ It is still under dispute whether or not Betsy Ross actually lived in the house.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To see for ourselves if the legend is true in hopes of connecting with a symbol of our freedom and Republic.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLBetsyRossHouse

#_____

CARPENTERS' HALL

Carpenters' Hall was built and still owned by the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia. It served as a meeting place in 1774 for the First Continental Congress, which gathered 56 delegates from 12 of the 13 colonies (Georgia needed King George III's army for protection from the native peoples). The Congress would debate war and peace and side with peaceful options to confront the distant but all powerful government.

CHRONOLOGY

1724: Carpenters' Company, a trade guild, is founded.

1770: Construction begins.

1774: Home to the First Continental Congress.

1791: Headquarters of the First Bank of the United States.

1857: The company chooses to restore and preserve the building for history.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Carpenters' Hall was the site for the First Continental Congress because the State House was rumored to have loyalists, colonists loyal to King George III.

WHY WE VISIT...

To see where the first steps of a unified people began.

CHECK IT OUT

✓ GUILD

gild

noun; an association of people for mutual aid or the pursuit of a common goal.



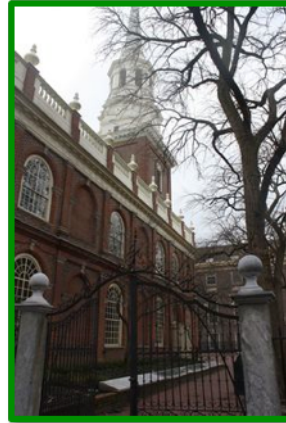
#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLCarpentersHall

#_____

CHRIST CHURCH

Christ Church was founded in 1695. It would become known as “the Nation’s Church” during the Revolutionary War. The congregation was filled with stars and regular folk of the Founding Generation, from farmers and soldiers to delegates of the Second Continental Congress.



CHRONOLOGY

1695: Christ Church is founded.

1727-1744: Church is constructed.

1754: Steeple is added.

1777: Church is rebuilt.

1883: The church is remodeled on the inside.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ When the steeple was added in 1754, it was the tallest structure in North America at the time.
- ★ Presidents George Washington and John Adams attended services at Christ Church during their administrations.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To visit where the Founding Generation of Americans came together for a spiritual connection.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLChristChurch

#_____

CONGRESS HALL

Congress Hall was the Capitol when the legislatures met in the early days of the Republic under the new Constitution. The Congress met here for ten years before moving to Washington, D.C. During its brief time as the center of legislative activity, the Congress admitted 3 new States (Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee), passed the Bill of Rights to the Constitution, and held two presidential inaugurations, George Washington's second (*see artwork*) and John Adams' only time he took the oath of office.

CHRONOLOGY

1787-1789: Construction begins.

1790-1800: The Congress of the United States works from here.

1896: Restoration begins.

1913: The building is rededicated.



FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The number of Representatives in the House was 106 from 16 States.
- ★ The number of Senators in the Senate was 32.
- ★ The House of Representatives met on the first floor while the Senate met on the second floor.

WHY WE VISIT...

To connect with the early days of the Republic.

CHECK IT OUT

✓No matter where the POTUS is **inaugurated**, he or she takes the same Oath of Office. It's 35 words in length and traditionally administered by the **Chief Justice of the United States**.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLCongressHall

#_____

DECLARATION HOUSE

The Declaration House, or Graft House (named after the owner and bricklayer Jacob Graft), was the building where Thomas Jefferson took up residence for three weeks of June 1776 and wrote the Declaration of Independence. The original building was torn down, but with photographs the National Park Services recreated a replica of the original building for present and future generation of Americans to connect with their nation's founding.

CHRONOLOGY

1775: Graft House is built.

1776: Thomas Jefferson writes the Declaration of Independence.

1883: The house is torn down.

1975: House is rebuilt with help of photographs.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The Second Continental Congress chose 5 men to draft what would become the Declaration of Independence. They were Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.
- ★ While the Declaration was approved on July 4th it was not signed by the members of the Second Continental Congress until August.

WHY WE VISIT...

While not the original building, this replica allows us to visit with Thomas Jefferson as he breaks the political bonds with Great Britain and brings to life a new nation the United States.

"When in the Course of human events..."

-Thomas Jefferson, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1776)



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLDeclarationHouse

#_____

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

The Franklin Institute of Science honors all that made Benjamin Franklin an innovated marvel of his time, his passion for science and technology. Franklin, a Founding Father, was not just a statesman, but a man of many talents. His talents as an inventor, the lightning rod and bifocal glasses among others, inspired generations of thinkers and tinkerers.

CHRONOLOGY

1824: Institute is founded.

1932: Cornerstone for a new building is laid.

1934: Opens to the public.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The institute is equipped with an IMAX Theater system.
- ★ The institute puts on exhibition tours which travel around the country bringing the wonders of the institute to your hometown.

WHY WE VISIT...

To be amazed and delighted by the technological marvels on display.

CHECK IT OUT

✓ **Benjamin Franklin** was not a U.S. President but a statesman who represented the young nation on the world stage as a representative of liberty.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLFranklinInstituteofScience

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

The Battle of Gettysburg produced the largest number of casualties in the entire war between the States, or the Civil War. The rebels led by Confederate General Robert E. Lee pushed forward into northern territory. Union Major General George Meade's Army of the Potomac defeated the Army of Northern Virginia, turning the tide of the war. On November 19, at the dedication ceremony for the Gettysburg National Cemetery, President Abraham Lincoln honored the soldiers from both sides and reminded the nation that a "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

CHRONOLOGY

1780: Gettysburg is settled.

1806: Gettysburg is incorporated as a city.

1863: Union and rebel (Confederate) soldiers battle it out during the deadliest encounter of the Civil War; July 1-3.

1863: In November, President Abraham Lincoln eulogizes the battlefield.

1864: Preservation of the battlefield begins.

1895: Becomes a National Military Park.

1933: The National Park Service takes charge of the field.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS



Preservation of the fields is in danger of being replaced by commercial interests, such as motels and casinos.

WHY WE VISIT...

To honor the lives sacrificed in the defense of liberty and equality.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

-Abraham Lincoln, THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS (1863)

CHECK IT OUT

✓A SCORE equals 20 years.

INDEPENDENCE HALL

Independence Hall is the cauldron of American democracy. Important documents to the foundation of our nation originated in this building. From 1775-1783, it was the meeting place for the Second Continental Congress where delegates from the States debated the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the U.S. Constitution during the Constitutional Convention in 1787.



CHRONOLOGY

1753: Built for the Pennsylvania colonial legislature.

1775-1783: Meeting place for the Second Continental Congress.

1787: Constitution is debated.

1948: Independence National Historic Park is established.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ Also served as the Pennsylvania State House.
- ★ The basement once served as the city's dog pound.
- ★ Windows were kept shut during the hot summer of 1787 while the new Constitution was debated.

WHY WE VISIT...

To see where the nation's political heritage originated.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLIndependenceHall

#_____

THE LIBERTY BELL

The bell was cast in 1752 and went atop Independence Hall. It rang along with other bells throughout the former colonies, upon reading of the Declaration of Independence a few days after July 4, 1776. By the early 19th Century it inexplicably acquired its distinctive crack along with multiple explanations for it over the years. Abolitionists, those wanting to end slavery in the United States, took the bell as a symbol for their cause and named it Liberty Bell.



CHRONOLOGY

1752: The bell is cast.

1753: Bell is recast.

Early 1800s: Bell is cracked.

1830s: The bell gains its name.

1885-1915: The bell travels the country in an exhibition of historical artifacts.

1948: National Park Service maintains the bell.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ The bell did not ring on July 4, 1776.
- ★ The bell used to hang in the steeple of Independence Hall.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To see the bell with the crack and a symbol of our nation's liberty.

CHECK IT OUT

✓ABOLITIONIST

ab-o-li-tion-ist

noun; a person who favors the abolition of a practice or institution, esp. capital punishment or (formerly) slavery.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLtheLibertyBell

#_____

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION CENTER

The National Constitution Center is devoted to the U.S. Constitution, the governing document and supreme law of the land. Written in 1787 by James Madison it outlines how the federal government, or centralized power, would operate and share power with the States. This document would replace the young nation's first governing document, the near-powerless Articles of Confederation. Opponents of the new Constitution felt the central government was too strong and in 1791 the anti-federalists help assure the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution. Seventeen more amendments have since been added.



CHRONOLOGY

2000: Construction on the building begins on its anniversary; September 17th.

2003: Opens July 4th.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

- ★ It is the oldest written constitution on earth.
- ★ It takes $\frac{3}{4}$ of the States to ratify, or approve, both the Constitution and a constitutional amendment.
- ★ There have been 27 Amendments to the Constitution.

WHY WE VISIT...

To appreciate and better understand our nation's governing document, which has been emulated around the world.

"We the People..."

-James Madison, THE U.S. CONSTITUTION (1787)



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLNationalConstitutionCenter

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

The President's House was where the president lived during Philadelphia's time as the nation's capital city. George Washington lived here the longest while John Adams lived in the house most of his term before moving into the new executive mansion in the new capital city, just months left in his term. By 1832 the majority of the building was gone and all that remained was a wall and the foundation. During renovation of Independence Mall in 2000, the President's House's foundation was discovered and the third house to the nation's leader was brought back to life.

CHRONOLOGY

1767: The house is built.

1777-1778: Under British control, General William Howe occupies the house.

1787: The owner, Robert Morris, invites George Washington to stay at the house during the Constitutional Convention that summer.

1790: Morris gives up his house to President George Washington as the new home of the young Republic's chief executive in its second temporary capital city.

1800: President John Adams moves out of the President's House in Philadelphia to the new federal city in Washington City.

1832: The house is demolished.

2000: The house's original foundation is excavated.

2010: Memorial to the site of the President's House opens.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS

★ A public toilet was built on the location of the President's House after the area was demolished to create the Independence Mall in the 1950s.

WHY WE VISIT...

To see how the president lived in the first decade of the young Republic.



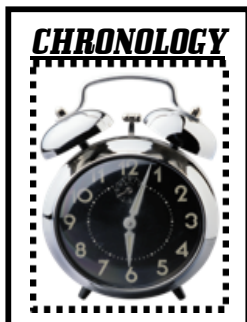
#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLthePresidentsHouse

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THE UNITED STATES MINT

The United States Mint was established in 1792 and since then has continuously produced coins. The mint is the largest coin factory in the world. Coins used everyday are made here, as are special limited edition coins and Congressional Gold Medals.



1792: U.S. Mint is approved by the Congress to be built in Philadelphia.

1829: A second building is constructed.

1901: A third is constructed.

1969: A fourth and the largest of the mint buildings.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS



The U.S. Mint in Philadelphia is the first building constructed by the new federal government.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To see where the essential ingredients of capitalism are created.

CHECK IT OUT

✓BULLION

bul-lion

noun; gold or silver in bulk before coining, or valued by weight.

✓CAPITALISM

cap-i-tal-ism

noun; an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLUSMint

#_____

VALLEY FORCE

The Continental Army used Valley Forge as a military camp during the winter and spring of 1777-78. George Washington brought his men to Valley Forge after the Battle of Red Bank. The British controlled Philadelphia and the Continental Army needed to recuperate. Unfortunately they would encounter starvation, disease, and exposure to extreme temperatures of the winter season. Once they overcame their losses and hardships, the soldiers went through intense training and six months after their arrival the Continental Army left Valley Forge on June 19, 1778. Washington and his men would retake Philadelphia as the British fled in retreat.

CHRONOLOGY

1777-1778: General George Washington and his troops set up camp for six months.

1777: The army arrives; December 19.

1778: Six months later the army leaves to retake Philadelphia; June 19.

FINDING FASCINATING FACTS



Nearly 2,000 soldiers died during the winter months there.

WHY WE VISIT. . .

To honor those that died and sacrificed so that the People of the colonies could be free of a far off tyrannical government.

CHECK IT OUT

✓FORGE

for-j

noun; a furnace or hearth for melting or refining metal.



#HASHTAG-IT!

#GLValleyForge

#_____

UNITED STATES HISTORY TIMELINE

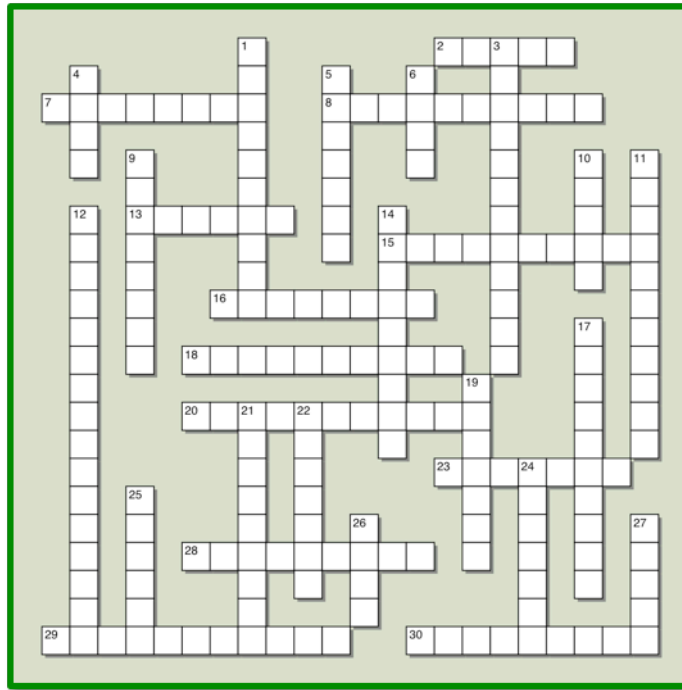
1492	-Christopher Columbus introduces Europeans to new lands.
1570	-The Iroquois Confederacy is founded.
1607	-Jamestown is settled by John Smith.
1610	-Santa Fe is founded.
1619	-Slavery is introduced to the Colony of Virginia.
1620	-The Mayflower Compact is signed.
1626	-New Amsterdam is founded.
1629	-The Massachusetts Bay Colony is founded. -Province of Carolina is incorporated.
1632	-The Province of Maryland is founded.
1636	-The Connecticut Colony and Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations are founded.
1638	-The Delaware Colony is founded.
1677	-Province of Maine annexed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
1681	-The Province of Pennsylvania is founded by William Penn.
1754	-The Albany Congress is a meeting of representatives from 7 of the 13 colonies.
1754-1763	-French and Indian War.
1765	-The British Parliament passes the Stamp Act.
1774	-First Continental Congress meets.
1775	-Battles of Lexington and Concord; the Revolutionary War begins.
1775-1781	-Second Continental Congress meets
1776	-The Declaration of Independence is written and passed. -The Spanish settle in San Francisco.
1777-1778	-The Continental Army recuperates at an encampment in Valley Forge.
1781	-The British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown.
1781	-Articles of Confederation are ratified by all 13 States.
1783	-Treaty of Paris ends the American Revolution.
1787	-James Madison writes the U.S. Constitution.
1787	-Delaware ratifies the Constitution first then Pennsylvania and New Jersey.
1788	-¾ of the States ratify the Constitution: Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York.
1788-1789	-The Electoral College unanimously elects George Washington as the first president of the United States (POTUS) and John Adams the first vice president (VPOTUS).
1789	-U.S. Constitution takes effect; March 4 th . -Washington sworn-in; April 30 th .
1789	-Twelfth State to ratify the Constitution is North Carolina.
1789	-John Jay appointed first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Washington.
1790	-Thirteenth State to ratify the Constitution is Rhode Island.
1791	-Vermont admitted to the Union as the 14 th State. -The Bill of Rights ratified.
1792	-Washington unanimously reelected. Adams reelected VPOTUS.
1792	-Kentucky admitted to the Union as the 15 th State.
1793	-Washington is sworn-in for a second term; March 4 th .
1794	-Cherokee Nation founded.
1795	-John Rutledge appointed the 2 nd Chief Justice. -11 th Amendment to the Constitution ratified.
1796	-Washington's Farewell Address. -Oliver Ellsworth appointed 3 rd Chief Justice.
1796	-John Adams defeats Thomas Jefferson for the presidency; first partisan election.
1796	-Tennessee admitted to the Union as the 16 th State.
1797	-John Adams sworn-in as 2 nd POTUS and Jefferson as 2 nd VPOTUS.
1800	-Washington City becomes the capital of the United States. -Adams moves into the Executive Mansion.
1800	-Vice President Jefferson defeats Adams in the election of 1800.
1801	-President Adams appoints John Marshall 4 th Chief Justice.
1801	-The House of Representatives elects Jefferson after an Electoral College tie with Aaron Burr.
1801	-Jefferson sworn-in as 3 rd POTUS and Burr as the 3 rd VPOTUS.
1803	-Louisiana Purchase. - <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> . -Ohio admitted to the Union as the 17 th State.
1803	-12 th Amendment ratified; separates Electoral College votes for POTUS and VPOTUS.
1804	-Vice President Burr shoots and kills Alexander Hamilton in a duel.
1804	-Jefferson is reelected with a new VPOTUS named George Clinton.
1804-1806	-Lewis and Clark expedition.
1805	-Jefferson sworn-in for a second term. Clinton becomes the 4 th POTUS.
1808	-James Madison wins election with Clinton; becoming first VPOTUS to serve 2 different POTUS.
1809	-Madison sworn-in as 4 th POTUS and Clinton sworn-in again as VPOTUS.
1812	-War of 1812 begins. -Louisiana admitted to the Union as the 18 th State.
1812	-Clinton is the first VPOTUS to die in office. -Madison wins reelection with running mate Elbridge Gerry.
1813	-Madison sworn-in for a second term and Gerry is sworn-in as the 5 th VPOTUS.
1814	-The British burn the Executive Mansion and the rest of the capital city.
1814	-Treaty of Ghent ends the War of 1812. -Vice President Gerry dies in office.
1815	-Battle of New Orleans takes place two weeks after the treaty was signed.
1816	-James Monroe elected 5 th POTUS and Daniel D. Tompkins elected the 6 th VPOTUS.
1816	-Indiana admitted to the Union as the 19 th State.
1817	-Monroe sworn-in as POTUS and Tompkins as VPOTUS. -Mississippi admitted as the 20 th State.
1818	-Illinois admitted to the Union as the 21 st State.
1819	-Florida is acquired in the Adams-Onís Treaty.
1819	- <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> . -Alabama admitted to the Union as the 22 nd State.
1820	-President Monroe nearly unanimously reelected by the Electoral College along with Tompkins.

	-Maine admitted as the 23 rd State.
1821	-Missouri admitted as the 24 th State. -Monroe and Tompkins sworn-in for a second term as POTUS and VPOTUS.
1823	-Monroe Doctrine issued as part of the State of the Union.
1824	-Presidential election goes to House of Representatives when no candidate achieves a majority although Andrew Jackson has more popular and electoral votes. John C. Calhoun elected 7 th VPOTUS.
1825	-The House elects John Quincy Adams the 6 th POTUS. -Adams sworn-in as POTUS and Calhoun as VPOTUS. -Erie Canal is completed.
1828	-Jackson defeats Adams in the presidential election. Calhoun is reelected VPOTUS. The first election of a Democratic candidate and first to count the popular vote in all the States.
1829	-Jackson sworn-in as 7 th POTUS. Calhoun is sworn-in.
1830	-Indian Removal Act passes effecting the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole, and Muscogee-Creek.
1831	-The Choctaw leave their ancestral lands in what becomes known as the Trail of Tears.
1832	-John C. Calhoun becomes first VPOTUS to resign and becomes a senator from South Carolina. -Jackson is reelected POTUS and Martin Van Buren is elected the 8 th VPOTUS.
1833	-Jackson and Van Buren sworn-in.
1835	-Roger B. Taney is appointed the 5 th Chief Justice.
1836	-Van Buren wins election with Richard M. Johnson. -Arkansas admitted to the Union as the 25 th State.
1837	-Van Buren is inaugurated as 8 th POTUS and Johnson as 9 th VPOTUS. -Michigan admitted as the 26 th State.
1840	-William Henry Harrison becomes the first Whig candidate to win the presidency, oh and John Tyler, too.
1841	-Harrison sworn-in as 9 th POTUS and Tyler as 10 th VPOTUS; March 4 th . -Harrison is first POTUS to die in office, Tyler sworn-in as 10 th POTUS; April 4 th .
1844	-James K. Polk elected 11 th POTUS and George M. Dallas the 11 th VPOTUS.
1845	-Polk and Dallas inaugurated. -Florida admitted as the 27 th State. -The United States annexes Texas becoming the 28 th State.
1846	-Mexican-U.S. War begins. -Iowa admitted as the 29 th State.
1848	-The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican-U.S. War. -Wisconsin admitted as the 30 th States. -Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore win the presidential election. -Seneca Falls Convention.
1849	-Taylor sworn-in as 12 th POTUS and Fillmore as 12 VPOTUS. -Gold Rush to California.
1850	-Taylor dies in office and Fillmore sworn-in as 13 th POTUS; July 9 th . -California admitted to the Union as the 31 st State; September 9 th .
1852	-Franklin Pierce elected 14 th POTUS and William R. King 13 th VPOTUS.
1853	-Pierce and King inaugurated; March 4 th . -King dies; April 18 th .
1856	-James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge elected to office.
1857	-Buchanan inaugurated as 15 th POTUS and Breckinridge as 14 th VPOTUS. - <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> .
1858	-Minnesota admitted as 32 nd State. -Abraham Lincoln debates Stephen Douglas for a U.S. senate seat from Illinois.
1859	-Oregon admitted as 33 rd State.
1860	-Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin elected president and vice president. First Republicans elected. -SC secedes from the Union.
1861	-Lincoln inaugurated as the 16 th POTUS and Hamlin as the 15 th VPOTUS. -MS, FL, AL, GA, LA, TX, VA, AR, TN, and NC secede from the Union. -the Civil War between the States, North and South, begins. -Kansas admitted to the Union as the 34 th State.
1863	-Emancipation Proclamation takes effect. -Construction on Transcontinental Railroad begins. -The Battle of Gettysburg takes place on July 1 st -3 rd . -Lincoln delivers "Gettysburg Address". -West Virginia admitted as the 35 th State in the Union.
1864	-Lincoln wins reelection with Democrat Andrew Johnson on the Union Party ticket. -Nevada admitted as the 36 th State. -Samuel P. Chase appointed 6 th Chief Justice of the United States.
1865	-13 th Amendment ratified; ends slavery in the United States. -Lincoln sworn-in for a second term; Johnson sworn-in as 16 th VPOTUS. -Robert E. Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House. -Lincoln assassinated; Johnson sworn-in as 17 th POTUS.
1865-1877	-Reconstruction.
1867	-Nebraska admitted as the 37 th State. -Secretary of State William Seward buys Alaska from the Russians. -President Johnson is impeached by the House and acquitted by the Senate.
1868	-14 th Amendment ratified; equal rights protection. -Ulysses S. Grant is elected 18 th POTUS and Schuyler Colfax the 17 th VPOTUS.
1869	-Grant and Colfax inaugurated. -Transcontinental Railroad is completed.
1870	-15 th Amendment ratified; right to vote.
1872	-Grant reelected POTUS with Henry Wilson.
1873	-Grant inaugurated and Wilson sworn-in as 18 th VPOTUS.
1874	-Morrison Waite appointed the 7 th Chief Justice.
1875	-Civil Rights Act of 1875 passes.
1876	-The telephone is invented by Alexander Graham Bell. -Colorado admitted as the 38 th State. -Battle of Little Bighorn. -Samuel Tilden wins more popular votes than Rutherford B. Hayes. -The Compromise of 1877: A commission determines Hayes will receive the disputed Electoral College votes and in exchange federal troops will be removed from the South ending Reconstruction.
1877	-Hayes sworn-in as 19 th POTUS and William A. Wheeler the 19 th VPOTUS.
1880	-James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur are elected POTUS and VPOTUS.
1881	-Garfield inaugurated as 20 th POTUS and Arthur the 20 th VPOTUS; March 4 th .

	-Garfield is shot July 2 nd and dies September 19 th . Arthur is sworn-in as 21 st POTUS.
1883	-The Brooklyn Bridge opens.
1884	-Grover Cleveland elected POTUS and Thomas Hendricks elected VPOTUS.
1885	-Cleveland inaugurated as 22 nd POTUS and Hendricks the 21 st VPOTUS. -Hendricks dies.
1888	-Cleveland wins popular vote but Benjamin Harrison wins the Electoral College. -Melville Fuller appointed the 8 th Chief Justice.
1889	-Harrison inaugurated as 23 rd POTUS and Levi P. Morton as the 22 nd VPOTUS. -North Dakota admitted as 39 th State and South Dakota admitted as 40 th State; November 2 nd . -Montana admitted as the 41 st State. -Washington admitted as the 42 nd State.
1890	-Idaho becomes the 43 rd State admitted to the Union. -Wyoming is the 44 th State admitted.
1892	-Cleveland reelected to a second term.
1893	-Cleveland sworn-in as 24 th POTUS and Adlai Stevenson as 23 rd VPOTUS.
1896	-William McKinley and Garret Hobart elected. - <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> . -Utah admitted as the 45 th State.
1897	-McKinley inaugurated as 25 th POTUS and Hobart the 24 th VPOTUS.
1898	-Spanish-American War. -Hawaii is annexed. -U.S. acquires new territories including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.
1899	-Vice President Hobart dies in office.
1900	-McKinley is reelected with Theodore Roosevelt as his VPOTUS.
1901	-McKinley is sworn-in for a second term and Roosevelt becomes the 25 th VPOTUS; March 4 th . -In September, McKinley is shot and dies days later; Roosevelt sworn in as 26 th POTUS.
1904	-Roosevelt is elected POTUS with Charles W. Fairbanks.
1905	-Roosevelt sworn-in as POTUS and Fairbanks as the 26 th VPOTUS.
1907	-Oklahoma admitted as the 46 th State.
1908	-William Howard Taft and James Sherman win the presidential election.
1909	-Taft sworn-in as 27 th POTUS and Sherman 27 th VPOTUS.
1910	-Edward White appointed 9 th Chief Justice.
1912	-Vice President Sherman dies in office. -New Mexico admitted to the Union as the 47 th State. -Arizona admitted as the 48 th State. -Woodrow Wilson wins the election against former President Roosevelt, President Taft, and Eugene Debs.
1913	-Wilson inaugurated as 28 th POTUS and Thomas Marshall as the 28 th VPOTUS. -16 th Amendment ratified; income tax. -17 th Amendment ratified; direct election of Senators.
1914	-The Great War a.k.a. World War I begins in Europe.
1916	-Wilson and Marshall reelected.
1917	-Wilson and Marshall sworn-in for a second term. -U.S. enters World War I declaring war on Germany.
1919	-Treaty of Versailles ends WWI. -U.S. Senate rejects treaty; first time a treaty is rejected by the Senate.
1920	-18 th Amendment ratified; establishing prohibition on alcoholic production, transport and sales. -Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge win election against James Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
1921	-Harding and Coolidge inaugurated as 29 th POTUS and 29 th VPOTUS. -William Howard Taft appointed 10 th Chief Justice.
1923	-President Harding dies and Coolidge becomes the 30 th POTUS; August 2 nd .
1924	-Coolidge wins the presidency and Charles Dawes becomes the 30 th VPOTUS.
1925	-Coolidge and Dawes sworn-in.
1928	-Herbert Hoover is elected president and Charles Curtis vice president.
1929	-Hoover sworn-in as 31 st POTUS and Curtis 31 st VPOTUS. -Stock Market Crash; the Great Depression begins. -American Samoa becomes a territory of the U.S.
1930	-Charles Evans Hughes appointed 11 th Chief Justice.
1932	-Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner win the presidential election.
1933	-Roosevelt inaugurated as 32 nd POTUS and Garner as 32 nd VPOTUS; March 4 th . -20 th Amendment ratified; changes start date of federal terms from March to January. -21 st Amendment ratified; repeals 18 th Amendment.
1936	-Roosevelt and Garner reelected to a second term. -Hoover Dam opens.
1937	-The Golden Gate Bridge opens in San Francisco, CA. -Roosevelt and Garner inaugurated for a second term; January 20 th .
1939	-World War II breaks out in Europe.
1940	-Roosevelt wins a 3 rd term.
1941	-Roosevelt sworn-in for a 3 rd term and Henry Wallace is sworn-in as 33 rd VPOTUS. -Harlan F. Stone appointed 12 th Chief Justice. -Japan bombs Pearl Harbor; U.S. enters WWII.
1942	-Japanese-Americans are put in internment camps.
1944	-Roosevelt wins a 4 th term with Harry S. Truman. -Roosevelt sworn-in for a 4 th term at the White House and Truman as 34 th VPOTUS; January 20 th . -FDR dies; Truman becomes 33 rd POTUS. -Germany surrenders to the Allies; May 8 th . -U.S. drops atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki just days apart in August. -Japan surrenders to the U.S. aboard the U.S.S. <i>Missouri</i> .
1946	-Fred M. Vinson appointed 13 th Chief Justice.
1947	-Truman Doctrine. -Marshall Plan. -The Cold War begins.
1948	-Truman wins the presidency with Alben Barkley. -The military is desegregated by executive order.
1949	-Truman inaugurated and Barkley becomes the 35 th VPOTUS.
1950	-Korean War begins.
1951	-22 nd Amendment ratified; limits presidents to 2 terms.
1952	-Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon win the general election.
1953	-Eisenhower sworn-in as 34 th POTUS & Nixon 36 th VPOTUS. -Armistice puts Korean War on hold.
1954	-Earl Warren appointed 14 th Chief Justice. - <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> overturns <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> .

1955	-The U.S. gets involved with Vietnam. -Rosa Parks arrested after refusing to move from the front of the bus to the back.
1956	-Eisenhower and Nixon win reelection.
1957	-Eisenhower and Nixon are sworn-in for a second term. -Civil Rights Act passes.
1958	-National Aeronautics and Space Administration established. -First U.S. satellite launched; <i>Explorer 1</i> .
1959	-Alaska admitted as the 49 th State. -Hawaii admitted as the 50 th State.
1960	-John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson win the general election.
1961	-Kennedy sworn-in as 35 th POTUS and Johnson as the 37 th VPOTUS. -23 rd Amendment ratified; D.C. gets 3 presidential electoral votes.
1962	-Cuban Missile Crisis.
1963	-March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. -JFK assassinated; LBJ sworn-in as 36 th POTUS.
1964	-24 th Amendment ratified. -LBJ wins the presidency. -Gulf of Tonkin Resolution passes; increases military support to South Vietnam. -Civil Rights Act passes.
1965	-LBJ inaugurated; Hubert Humphrey sworn-in as 38 th VPOTUS. -Voting Rights Act passes.
1966	-Robert C. Weaver first black member of a cabinet; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. - <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> .
1967	- <i>Apollo 1</i> astronauts die on the launch pad. -25 th Amendment ratified; clarifies presidential succession of the VPOTUS and appointing a VPOTUS. -Thurgood Marshall appointed to the Supreme Court.
1968	-Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated. -Robert F. Kennedy is assassinated. -Former Vice President Nixon wins the general election with Spiro Agnew.
1969	-Nixon and Agnew inaugurated as the 37 th POTUS and 39 th VPOTUS. -Warren E. Burger appointed 15 th Chief Justice. -The U.S. spacecraft <i>Apollo 11</i> lands on the Moon; July 20 th .
1971	-26 th Amendment ratified; voting age lowered from 21 to 18.
1972	-Burglars break-in to the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building; Nixon orders the cover-up. -Nixon and Agnew win reelection.
1973	-Nixon and Agnew are inaugurated. -U.S. involvement in Vietnam ends. -Agnew resigns; October 10 th . -Gerald Ford first appointed VPOTUS; sworn-in as 40 th VPOTUS; December 6 th .
1974	-Nixon becomes first POTUS to resign and Ford sworn-in as 38 th POTUS; August 9 th . -Nelson Rockefeller appointed 41 st VPOTUS.
1976	-Jimmy Carter wins the presidency.
1977	-Carter sworn-in as 39 th POTUS and Walter Mondale as 42 nd VPOTUS.
1979	-Iran Hostage Crisis begins.
1980	-Ronald Reagan and George Bush win the general election.
1981	-Reagan sworn-in as 40 th POTUS and Bush 43 rd VPOTUS. -Hostages in Iran are released. -Sandra Day O'Connor is first female appointed to the Supreme Court.
1983	-U.S. Marine barracks bombed in Beirut.
1984	-Reagan and Bush win reelection.
1985	-Geraldine Ferraro is first woman to run on a national ticket as the Democrat's vice presidential candidate. -Reagan and Bush inaugurated for a second term.
1986	-Space Shuttle <i>Challenger</i> explodes 73 seconds after liftoff. -William Rehnquist appointed 16 th Chief Justice.
1988	-Bush becomes the first VPOTUS to win the presidency since 1836.
1989	-Bush sworn-in as 41 st POTUS and Dan Quayle as the 44 th VPOTUS. -27 th Amendment ratified after 202 years.
1990-1991	-Gulf War; Operation Desert Storm is a success.
1991	-The Soviet Union dissolves ending the Cold War.
1992	-William Jefferson Clinton and Al Gore win the general election.
1993	-Clinton sworn-in as 42 nd POTUS and Gore as the 45 th VPOTUS. -Don't Ask, Don't Tell begins in the U.S. Military regarding gay service.
1995	-In Oklahoma City, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building is bombed by Timothy McVeigh.
1996	-Clinton and Gore are reelected.
1997	-Clinton and Gore sworn-in for a second term.
1998	-U.S. Embassies are bombed in Tanzania and Kenya. -Clinton is impeached by the House.
1999	-Clinton is acquitted by the Senate.
2000	-Gore wins popular votes; SCOTUS ends recount in FL, awarding the electoral votes to Bush after 36 days. -George W. Bush sworn-in as 43 rd POTUS and Richard Cheney is sworn-in as 46 th VPOTUS.
2001	-The terrorist organization <i>al-Qaeda</i> successfully attacks the U.S. with 3 planes destroying the World Trade Center and damaging the Pentagon but passengers on a 4 th flight, United 93, prevented further destruction. -Afghanistan War begins.
2003	-Space Shuttle <i>Columbia</i> is destroyed on reentry. -The U.S. invades Iraq; Iraq War begins.
2004	-Bush and Cheney win the general election.
2005	-Bush and Cheney are sworn-in for a second term. -John G. Roberts appointed the 17 th Chief Justice.
2007	-Hurricane Katrina strikes the Gulf Coast of the U.S. -Nancy Pelosi elected first female Speaker of the House.
2008	-Barack Obama and Joe Biden win the general election.
2009	-Republicans nominate a female to a national ticket for the first time with Sarah Palin. -Obama is the 44 th POTUS and first black president. Biden is the 47 th VPOTUS.
2010	-Don't Ask, Don't Tell is repealed.
2011	-Osama bin Laden is killed by U.S. forces. -U.S. troop withdrawal from Iraq begins.
2012	-Obama and Biden win reelection.
2013	-Obama and Biden inaugurated for a second term.

JOURNEY INTO A CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across

- 2) split at the 38th Parallel after WWII
 7) Amerigo _____
 8) Lee surrenders to Grant at _____
 13) last Whig elected president
 15) Nebraska legislature
 16) representative democracy; the United States
 18) economic system in the United States; free market
 20) the Japanese attacked this naval base in 1941 (2 words)
 23) 14th State admitted to the Union
 28) first man to walk on the Moon
 29) Congress of the United States; branch
 30) she changed the stars on the flag from 6 points to 5 (2 words)

Down

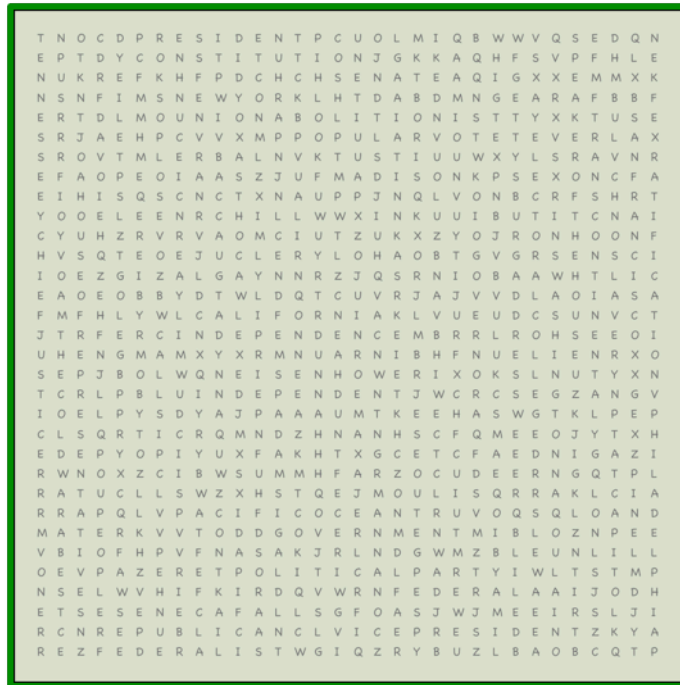
- 1) Executive Mansion (2 words)
 3) approval by the States
 4) William _____
 5) first Democratic president
 6) president during the Mexican-U.S. War
 9) _____ of Confederation
 10) 20 years
 11) Continental Army encampment (2 words)
 12) determines the presidency (2 words)
 14) Supreme Court of the United States; branch
 17) first POTUS
 19) Statue of _____; 1863
 21) addition or change to the Constitution
 22) _____ Bell
 24) _____ v. Madison
 25) 50th State admitted to the Union
 26) discovered in California in 1848
 27) first VPOTUS

JOURNEY INTO HISTORY: TRUE OR FALSE

DIRECTIONS: Circle TRUE or FALSE for each statement.

TRUE	FALSE	Christopher Columbus discovered America.
TRUE	FALSE	George Washington was the first president to live in the White House.
TRUE	FALSE	Thomas Jefferson died before John Adams on July 4, 1826.
TRUE	FALSE	Theodore Roosevelt charged up San Juan Hill during the Mexican-U.S. War.
TRUE	FALSE	Chicago was the political center of the American Revolution.
TRUE	FALSE	Washington State is name after Abraham Lincoln.
TRUE	FALSE	George Clinton was the first VPOTUS to die in office.
TRUE	FALSE	The House of Representatives elected Thomas Jefferson in 1800 after a tie in the Electoral College with Aaron Burr.
TRUE	FALSE	So far, only 2 men have been elected president as bachelors.
TRUE	FALSE	The Missouri Compromise allowed California in to the Union.
TRUE	FALSE	Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican elected POTUS.
TRUE	FALSE	Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution.
TRUE	FALSE	North Dakota and South Dakota were admitted to the Union on the same day.
TRUE	FALSE	Grover Cleveland is the only former president to win the presidency.
TRUE	FALSE	Richard Nixon is the only former vice president to win the presidency.
TRUE	FALSE	Andrew Jackson was not the first Democratic president.
TRUE	FALSE	The 13 th Amendment abolishes slavery.
TRUE	FALSE	Benjamin Harrison was the first POTUS to die in office.
TRUE	FALSE	Japanese-Americans were put in internment camps during World War I.
TRUE	FALSE	Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights in the 1850s and 1860s.
TRUE	FALSE	The Second Continental Congress declared independence from Great Britain in 1776.
TRUE	FALSE	San Francisco was founded in 1776 by Spanish settlers.
TRUE	FALSE	Geraldine Ferraro was the first woman nominated by a national party for the vice presidency in 1984.
TRUE	FALSE	California enters the Union in 1850 after gold is discovered in 1848.
TRUE	FALSE	James Monroe wrote the Monroe Doctrine.
TRUE	FALSE	Reconstruction was a successful era from 1965-77 following the Civil Rights struggle.
TRUE	FALSE	Slavery was introduced in Virginia in 1619.
TRUE	FALSE	Christopher Columbus is a Founding Father.
TRUE	FALSE	President Gerald Ford pardoned President Richard Nixon.
TRUE	FALSE	President Barack Obama was born in Hawaii in 1961.
TRUE	FALSE	The Germans surrendered on the U.S.S. <i>Missouri</i> ending WWII.
TRUE	FALSE	The <i>Apollo 11</i> mission lands on the moon in 1969.
TRUE	FALSE	The transcontinental railroad connects the country north and south.
TRUE	FALSE	There are no age limits but there are term limits for members of the House and Senate.
TRUE	FALSE	The South fought to preserve the institution of slavery during the Civil War.

JOURNEY INTO A WORD SEARCH



abolitionist
Adams
bicameral
California
Capitol
Chief Justice
the Civil War
the Cold War
Columbia
Constitution
democracy
Democratic
Eisenhower
Electoral College
federal
Federalist
Gettysburg Address

Gold Rush
government
governor
House of Representatives
impeachment
independence
independent
Jefferson
Lincoln
Madison
New York
obelisk
Pacific Ocean
People
Philadelphia
popular vote

political party
president
ratification
railroad
Republican
Roosevelt
San Francisco
Senate
Seneca Falls
slavery
Speaker of the House
States
Tennessee
Transcontinental
Union
Vice President
Washington
Whig

JOURNEY INTO HISTORIOGRAPHY

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Thomas Jefferson, THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (1776, Excerpt)

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract.

The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln, THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS (1863, Unabridged)

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Abraham Lincoln, THE SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS (1865 Excerpt)

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

James Madison, PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION (1787 Unabridged)

The unity of government which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that from different causes and from different quarters much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth, as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

George Washington, FAREWELL ADDRESS (1796 Excerpt)

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual:

Free at last! Free at last!

Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!

Martin Luther King, Jr., I HAVE A DREAM (1963 Excerpt)

JOURNEY INTO 140 CHARACTERS

DIRECTIONS: Using JOURNEY INTO HISTORIOGRAPHY on pages 64 and 65 synthesize THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and two other passages into a 140-character summary.

Passage: THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Passage: _____

Passage: _____

JOURNEY INTO CONNECTING HISTORY

DIRECTIONS: Using pages 64 and 65 read the three documents listed:

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

I HAVE A DREAM

Connect the themes, the writers and in context to when they were written. Use the space below to sketch your thoughts in outline form, a free write, diagram, a chart, or whatever you need to connect these 3 documents and their message.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on its right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

JOURNEY INTO PRESIDENTIAL FACTS

POTUS SAYS

Match the POTUS to the quote. Put the POTUS number in the space provided.

George Washington (1)	Franklin Roosevelt (32)	Jimmy Carter (39)
John Adams (2)	Dwight Eisenhower (34)	Ronald Reagan (40)
Thomas Jefferson (3)	John F. Kennedy (35)	William Jefferson Clinton (42)
Abraham Lincoln (16)	Richard Nixon (37)	Barack Obama (44)

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable Rights; that among these, are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness” _____

“We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths — that all of us are created equal — is the star that guides us still; just as it guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall; just as it guided all those men and women, sung and unsung, who left footprints along this great Mall, to hear a preacher say that we cannot walk alone; to hear a King proclaim that our individual freedom is inextricably bound to the freedom of every soul on Earth.” _____

“It is only a beginning, always. The young must know it; the old must know it. It must always sustain us, because the greatness comes not when things go always good for you, but the greatness comes and you are really tested, when you take some knocks, some disappointments, when sadness comes, because only if you have been in the deepest valley can you ever know how magnificent it is to be on the highest mountain.” _____

“We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.” _____

“Let us not be afraid to help each other—let us never forget that government is ourselves and not an alien power over us. The ultimate rulers of our democracy are not a President and Senators and Congressmen and Government officials but the voters of this country.” _____

“Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions 'for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.” _____

“We will meet these challenges, not through big government. The era of big government is over, but we can't go back to a time when our citizens were just left to fend for themselves.” _____

“The threat is nearly invisible in ordinary ways. It is a crisis of confidence. It is a crisis that strikes at the very heart and soul and spirit of our national will. We can see this crisis in the growing doubt about the meaning of our own lives and in the loss of a unity of purpose for our Nation.” _____

“For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.” _____

“The crew of the space shuttle *Challenger* honored us by the manner in which they lived their lives. We will never forget them, nor the last time we saw them, this morning, as they

prepared for their journey and waved goodbye and ‘slipped the surly bonds of earth’ to ‘touch the face of God.’” _____

“In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.” _____

“I pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof.” _____

WHICH POTUS?

Match the POTUS with the historical event associated with them.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| John Adams (2) | William Henry Harrison (9) | Andrew Johnson (17) |
| John Quincy Adams (6) | Benjamin Harrison (23) | Lyndon Johnson (36) |
| Theodore Roosevelt (26) | | George H.W. Bush (41) |
| Franklin Roosevelt (32) | | George W. Bush (43) |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. _____ XYZ Affair. | 6. _____ First to die in office. |
| 2. _____ The Great Society. | 7. _____ Only POTUS to lose popular vote and win reelection. |
| 3. _____ First son of POTUS to be POTUS. | 8. _____ New Deal. |
| 4. _____ Defeated Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War. | 9. _____ First to be impeached. |
| 5. _____ Square Deal. | 10. _____ First grandson of POTUS to be POTUS. |

NON-EXPLETIVES DELETED

Use the words listed below to fill in the redacted information.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ George Washington | _____ Inaugural Address | _____ 10 |
| _____ general election | _____ precedent | _____ John F. Kennedy |
| _____ Barack Obama | _____ the Chief Justice | _____ the Capitol |
| _____ Theodore Roosevelt | _____ oath | _____ president |
| _____ 35 | _____ State of the Union | _____ 1932 |
| _____ State | _____ firsts | _____ 4 |
| _____ inauguration | _____ 14 | _____ the Congress |
| _____ 2 | _____ Franklin Roosevelt | _____ the People |
| _____ term | _____ 25 th Amendment | _____ Vice presidents |
| _____ 22 nd Amendment | _____ American | _____ the Constitution |
| _____ November | _____ 7 | _____ John Tyler |
| _____ 20 th Amendment | _____ William McKinley | _____ January |
| _____ 1901 | | |

First to be the **1** of the United States you must be a natural born U.S. citizen and have lived here continuously for **2** years. Also, a candidate must be **3** years old and cannot be from the same **4** as his/her running-mate. If elected you are limited to **5** terms, which last for **6** years. You cannot serve more than **7** years as POTUS. Your **8** begins the **9** 20th following the previous November's **10**. You will be sworn-in by **11** outside of **12**. After the **13**, you will give a(n) **14**. Every year you will give a(n) **15** message or address to **16** and if **17** like you there might be a chance you're reelected.

18 set a 2-term limit **19** that lasted until **20** was elected to a 3rd and 4th term. The **21** limited the terms after FDR's presidency. But because of his election in **22** and the long journey from **23** to

March 4th, the [24] was passed moving the [25] date to the first month of the New Year.

[26] was the youngest POTUS to take the Oath of Office at 42 years old after the assassination of [27] in [28], while [29] was the youngest elected at 43 years old. [30] becoming president through death began with [31] and repeated by the [32] others over the course of [33] history until it would be written into [34] as the [35] [36] is the first black, or African-American, president elected and there are many more [37] to come.

POTUS PARTIES BOXES

Use the POTUS table on page 38 to fill in the party boxes.

<u>NO POLITICAL PARTY</u>	<u>FEDERALISTS</u>	<u>JEFFERSONIAN-REPUBLICANS</u>
<u>DEMOCRATIC</u>	<u>WHIG</u>	<u>REPUBLICANS</u>

Which political party has **elected** more presidents?
Which political party has had more presidents **serve** in office? (*i.e. how many Whig candidates were elected versus how many served in office.*)
Which political party is the oldest?

JOURNEY INTO CREATIVE WRITING

DIRECTIONS: Write a letter to President George Washington in the space provided. In the 1790s President Washington appointed Pierre L'Enfant to design the new capital city to occupy the banks of the Potomac beginning in 1800. Washington died in December of 1799 never getting to see the completed new capital city named in his honor. In the letter explain to him what the Washington, D.C. is like in the 21st Century.

[illegible]

[illegible]

JOURNEY INTO A HAIKU

DIRECTIONS: Write a **haiku** on what it means to be an American.

A haiku is a type of poem from Japan with only 17 syllables structured as follows:

LINE 1: 5 syllables

LINE 2: 7 syllables

LINE 3: 5 syllables

Use LINE 3 to make an observation about your topic, in this case what it means to be an American.

EXAMPLE:

City streets or farms,

rich or poor, men or women,

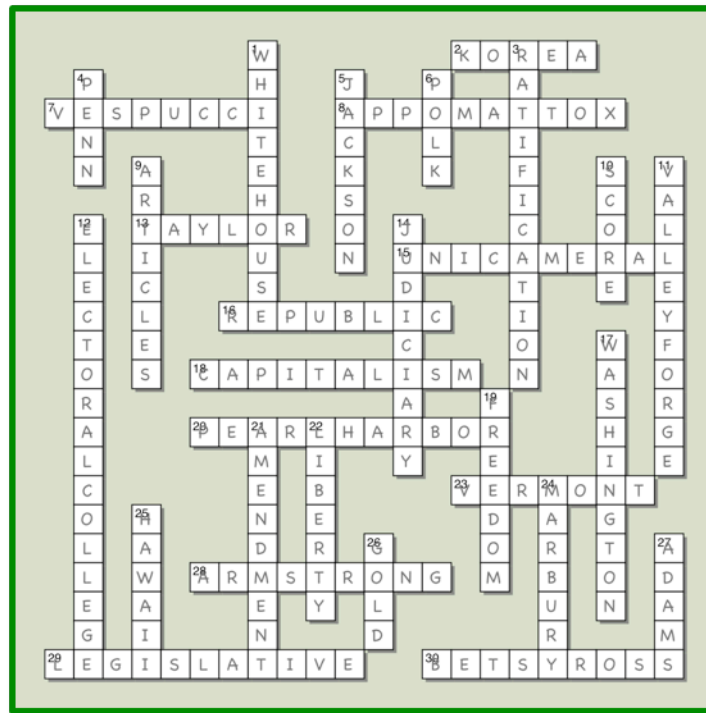
all free and equal.

Use the space below to sketch your thoughts and write a haiku.

[illegible]

JOURNEY INTO THE ANSWERS

JOURNEY INTO A CROSSWORD PUZZLE *on page 61:*

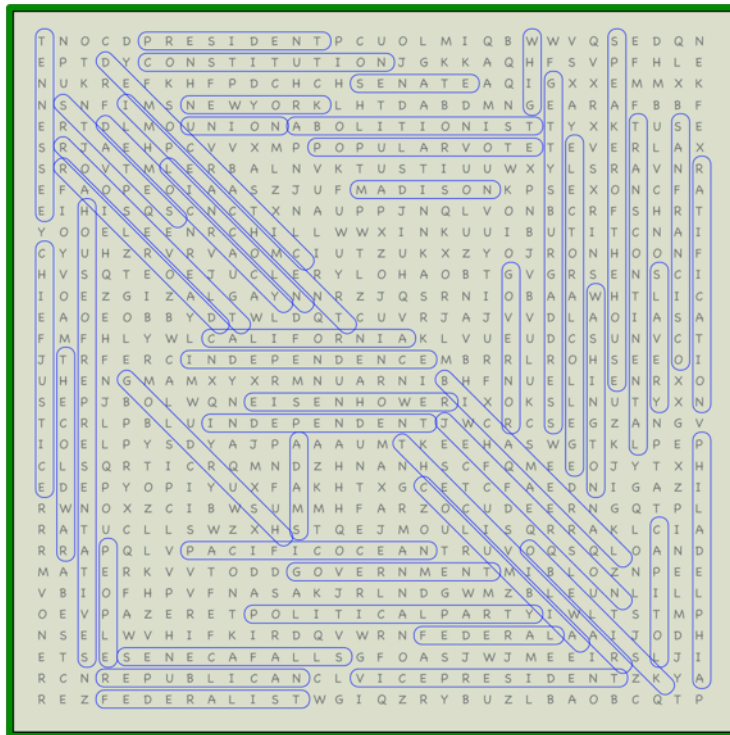


JOURNEY INTO HISTORY: TRUE OR FALSE *on page 62:*

Answers below with corrected facts:

	FALSE	Christopher Columbus <i>landed in the West Indies.</i>
	FALSE	<i>John Adams</i> was the first president to live in the White House.
TRUE		Thomas Jefferson died before John Adams on July 4, 1826.
	FALSE	Theodore Roosevelt charged up San Juan Hill during the <i>Spanish-American War.</i>
	FALSE	<i>Philadelphia</i> was the political center of the American Revolution.
	FALSE	Washington State is name after <i>George Washington.</i>
TRUE		George Clinton was the first VPOTUS to die in office.
TRUE		The House of Representatives elected Thomas Jefferson in 1800 after a tie in the Electoral College with Aaron Burr.
TRUE		So far, only 2 men have been elected president as bachelors.
	FALSE	<i>The Compromise of 1850 brought California in to the Union.</i>
TRUE		Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican elected POTUS.
TRUE		Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution.
TRUE		North Dakota and South Dakota were admitted to the Union on the same day.
TRUE		Grover Cleveland is the only former president to win the presidency.
TRUE		Richard Nixon is the only former vice president to win the presidency.
	FALSE	Andrew Jackson <i>was</i> the first Democratic president.
TRUE		The 13 th Amendment abolished slavery.
	FALSE	<i>William Henry Harrison</i> was the first POTUS to die in office.
	FALSE	Japanese-Americans were put in internment camps during <i>World War II.</i>
	FALSE	Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights in the <i>1950s and 1960s.</i>
TRUE		The Second Continental Congress declared independence from Great Britain in 1776.
TRUE		San Francisco was founded in 1776 by Spanish settlers.
TRUE		Geraldine Ferraro was the first woman nominated by a national party for the vice presidency in 1984.
TRUE		California enters the Union in 1850 after gold is discovered in 1848.
TRUE	FALSE	<i>John Quincy Adams</i> wrote the Monroe Doctrine.
	FALSE	Reconstruction was an <i>unsuccessful</i> era from 1865-77 following the <i>Civil War.</i>
TRUE		Slavery was introduced in Virginia in 1619.
	FALSE	Christopher Columbus is <i>not</i> a Founding Father.
TRUE		President Gerald Ford pardoned President Richard Nixon.
TRUE		President Barack Obama was born in Hawaii in 1961.
	FALSE	The <i>Japanese</i> surrendered on the U.S.S. <i>Missouri</i> ending WWII.
TRUE		The <i>Apollo 11</i> mission lands on the moon in 1969.
	FALSE	The transcontinental railroad connects the country <i>east and west.</i>
	FALSE	<i>You must be at least 25 years old to serve in the House and 30 to serve in the Senate and there are no term limits.</i>
TRUE		The South fought to preserve the institution of slavery during the Civil War.

JOURNEY INTO A WORD SEARCH *on page 63:*



WHO SAID WHAT?

3
44
37
16
32
1
42
39
35
37
34
2

WHICH POTUS?

1. 2	6. 9
2. 36	7. 43
3. 6	8. 32
4. 41	9. 17
5. 26	10. 23

NON-EXPLETIVES DELETED

18..... George Washington	14..... Inaugural Address	7.....10
10.....general election	19..... precedent	29.....John F. Kennedy
36.....Barack Obama	11.....the Chief Justice	12.....the Capitol
26.....Theodore Roosevelt	13.....oath	1.....president
3.....35	15..... State of the Union	22.....1932
4.....State	37.....firsts	6.....4
25.....inauguration	2.....14	16..... the Congress
5.....2	20..... Franklin Roosevelt	17..... the People
8.....term	35.....25 th Amendment	30.....Vice presidents
21.....22 nd Amendment	33.....American	34.....the Constitution
23.....November	32.....7	31.....John Tyler
24.....20 th Amendment	27.....William McKinley	9.....January
28.....1901		

POTUS PARTIES BOXES

<u>NO POLITICAL PARTY</u>	<u>FEDERALISTS</u>	<u>JEFFERSONIAN- REPUBLICANS</u>
George Washington	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson James Madison James Monroe John Quincy Adams

JOURNEY INTO YOUR THOUGHTS

[illegible]

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 25 horizontal black lines.

