IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

1. If you are separated from your group, call 1-800-274-1707 for assistance.

2. If you cannot reach anyone at the number above, contact the police department by dialing 911.
My WorldStrides
Historic East Coast Discovery Journal

My Name

My Program Leader’s Name

My Course Leader’s Name

Dates of my WorldStrides Program

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Explore America’s Birthplace

Adventure! This word, radiating throughout the streets of Europe, would soon bring tens of thousands of fortune and freedom seekers to the vast wilderness which was to become the United States of America. Some would find religious freedom, many would find fortune, and unfortunately, countless others would find death. The land would be laid waste, the native people ousted, and for better or worse, history would never be the same again.

This Discovery Journal covers topics related to the birth of our nation, from the very earliest settlers to the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the Civil War. Your program will provide insight to expressions of personal and religious freedoms in the United States. In an interesting comparison between the past and the present, you will have the opportunity to interact with historical characters, participate in simulation activities, and visit the sites where pivotal historical events took place in the United States.

Try to imagine what life might be like now if the first colonists to America turned around and returned home to England? What if the British won the Revolutionary War? Would the United States be the largest economy in the world if the Constitution had never been written? What if the South had won the Civil War?

Although historians could argue well on all sides of these issues, it is clear that our world would be very different if John Smith, Thomas Jefferson, or Abraham Lincoln had not accomplished what they did during their lifetimes. Visit the places where it all started and begin this great adventure!
Historical Timeline

1606  King James I grants charter to establish a colony in the New World
1607  Jamestown is founded
1614  John Rolfe marries Powhatan Indian Pocahontas
1619  The first representative assembly meets at Jamestown
1620  The Mayflower lands
1691  Yorktown is founded
1693  William & Mary College is established
1699  Williamsburg becomes the capital of the colony of Virginia
1701  Philadelphia is officially declared a city
1705  The new Capitol building is completed
1720s  The first sizeable group of Amish arrive in Lancaster County
1763  Patrick Henry speaks out against the stamp tax
1769  Construction begins at Monticello
1773  Boston Tea Party occurs
1776  Thomas Jefferson writes the Declaration of Independence
1780  Virginia’s capital moves to Richmond, Virginia
1781  Lord Charles Cornwallis surrenders to George Washington during the Revolutionary War
1783  Paris Treaty is signed, officially ending the War
1787  The Constitution Convention meets in Philadelphia’s State House
1789-97  Washington serves as President
1790  Philadelphia serves as the capital of the United States
1791  Bill of Rights is added to the Constitution
1801-09  Thomas Jefferson serves as President of the United States
1812  War with the British begins
1817  Construction begins at the University of Virginia
1826  Jefferson dies on July 4
1861  Civil War begins
1861  The battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3
1865  Civil War ends
America was born from a small place in Virginia that we now refer to as the “Historic Triangle.” These three settlements, Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown represent the place where Europeans, American Indians, and Africans first lived together and became the seed of the American people.

Jamestown

In 1607, 104 Englishmen landed on the coast of the James River and began to build the first permanent English colony in the New World. The settlers were not prepared for the unbearable heat of the summers or the blistering cold winters, and many did. The residents of Jamestown struggled until 1612 when John Rolfe began growing tobacco. The success of the tobacco crop together with Rolfe’s later marriage to Pocahontas sustained England’s first colony.

- What hardships would the first settlers have faced on their voyage to the New World?

- Would you have left England on one of the first three ships to sail to the New World? Why or why not?
Williamsburg

After struggling in the disease-infested swampland of Jamestown for many years, the Virginia colonists decided to move their capital inland to Middle Plantation. Located on higher ground between the James and York Rivers, Middle Plantation was the home of the College of William and Mary, and had plenty of undeveloped surrounding land. In 1699, the new capital city was renamed Williamsburg in honor of England’s King William III. The capital of Virginia moved from Williamsburg to Richmond in 1780.

- In what ways would you have to adjust to the lifestyle of a Colonial American?
- Describe one of the craft shops you visit. How is the craft different today than it was in the 18th century?

Yorktown

Founded in 1691, Yorktown was a busy and prosperous seaport. However, Yorktown’s fame comes from the surrender of Lord Charles Cornwallis to General George Washington in 1781, which marked the last major battle of the Revolutionary War. In 1783, the final treaty was signed in Paris, France ending the Revolutionary War and recognizing American independence. Yorktown also witnessed major Civil War activity, and its fortifications held the Union army at bay.

- After hearing the account of a Revolutionary War witness, describe the point of view your witness held about the war.
- How would your family react to an imminent war?
Charlottesville

Established in 1762, Charlottesville, Virginia is best known for its most famous townsman, Thomas Jefferson. It was here that Jefferson constructed his dream home, Monticello, to retreat from the rigors of public service. Jefferson's University of Virginia is also located in Charlottesville, and during the construction, Jefferson had a path cut through the trees so he could view the construction progress from Monticello.

- Thomas Jefferson was a man of many accomplishments, interests, and talents. For which of these do you think he would most like to be remembered?

- Thomas Jefferson wrote the words “all men are created equal” in the Declaration of Independence. What does this small, but powerful, statement mean to you? How has this statement helped to create the country that America is today?
Philadelphia

When William Penn arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682, he chose Philadelphia as the location for the capital of his new colony. During the Revolutionary War, this city was the center of the independence movement. The Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution were drafted and signed in Philadelphia’s Independence Hall. Philadelphia served as the capital of the United States from 1790-1800. Today, it is often referred to as “Philly” and known as “The City of Brotherly Love.”

- In 1787, the representatives from the 13 colonies met in Philadelphia to craft the Constitution. How did the founders balance the influence of each of their own states?

- How did the founders ensure that no one portion of the government would outweigh the other?

Relevant activities for Philadelphia include but are not limited to:
- All activities under “Steps to Independence”
- All activities under “Words and their Meanings”
Amish Country
Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Approximately 16,000 to 18,000 Old Order Amish currently live in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They originally came from Europe in the early 1700s and were attracted to William Penn’s “holy experiment” of religious tolerance. The Amish stress humility, family, community, and separation from the world. Old Order groups all drive horses and buggies instead of cars, do not have electricity in their homes, and send their children to private, one-room schoolhouses.

• List some other ways the Amish live apart from the rest of the world.

• Discuss the ways in which their lifestyle differs from your own.

Relevant activities for Amish Country include but are not limited to:
• All activities under “Words and their Meanings”
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

The battle of Gettysburg is known as the turning point of the Civil War. The bloodiest battle of the war lasted for three days, and when it was over, 51,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, or missing. Today, you can tour the battlefield, visit the cemetery where President Abraham Lincoln gave his famous Gettysburg Address, and see the Cyclorama, a 360 degree circular painting depicting Pickett’s Charge.

• Over 130 years after the Civil War, there is still some debate as to the true cause of the war. While many people cite slavery as the main cause, others believe it was only one of the factors. What do you think?

Relevant activities for Gettysburg include but are not limited to:
• All activities under “Remembering the Fallen”
Boston, Massachusetts

Massachusetts Bay Colony (now Boston) was founded by Puritan colonists in 1630 (not to be confused with Pilgrims who founded Plymouth County about ten years later). When British colonists attempted to exert more control over the colonies in the 1770s, primarily through taxation, Bostonians were prompted to initiate the American Revolution. The Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, and several battles occurred in or around Boston. Today Boston is the largest city and the unofficial capital of New England.

Relevant activities for Boston include but are not limited to:
- All activities under “The Thirteen Colonies”
- All activities under “Steps to Independence”

• What do you believe is meant by the “Puritan spirit?” How is it a part of America today?

• Discuss the famous phrase “no taxation without representation.” What basic principle does this phrase represent?
America’s Age and Its Parent Nation

2007 marked the 400th anniversary of a group of explorers called the Virginia Company who landed on the shores of the James River. These explorers landed on May 14th, 1607, and even though their experience was plagued by dangers from native Indian tribes to brackish waters with mosquito-infested swamps, they managed to establish America’s first permanent European settlement. While it may seem like America has been around for a long time, it is quite young compared to the land where our forefathers came from.

Using the events described from both American and British history, plot each significant event with its corresponding date on the timeline on page 13. Remember that this timeline only shows a fraction of British history! Its past dates back to the Roman Empire’s invasion of the British Isles in 55 B.C.
Timeline

a) Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is first printed

b) The Mayflower lands at Plymouth Rock in Cape Cod, Massachusetts

c) American colonies ratify the Declaration of Independence

d) John Harrison creates a chronometer to measure longitude and latitude

e) Fire breaks out in a baker's shop and burns down about 80% of London

f) Britain recognizes the independence of The United States of America

g) Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca explores the Gulf Coast states

h) Charter created for The College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia

i) On behalf of King Henry VII of England, Italian Jon Cabot tries to sail to Asia, but lands in Canada

j) Christopher Columbus discovers the New World
Thirteen Colonies

Establish Your Own Colony

Colonial America, or the eastern-most part of the United States and parts of Canada, was established by people of various different regions in Europe in search for a better life.

While Native Americans were the original inhabitants of North America, European nations that set out to explore the world would also find this land. Though this exploration period began with greater intensity in the 1500s, evidence shows earlier explorers landed as early as 1000.

Starting in the late 16th century, the settlers that arrived on the eastern seaboard were British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. Each of these groups came to the new continent for different reasons and created colonies with distinct social, religious, political, and economic structures. The Spanish and Portuguese were equipped with the tools and wealth to explore and colonize the New World in Florida and California. England set sail for other reasons such as the quest for religious freedom, mercantilism, and gold. They began their settlement in Jamestown, and the colonization grew to thirteen colonies across the east coast. The French crown wanted to expand their influence on the New World in Canada, Acadia, the Hudson Bay area, Newfoundland and Louisiana.

Now that you have an idea on the background of Colonial America and the colonists, it’s time for you to think about what you would do. Picture yourself in 1600s Europe as one of the European powerhouses: England, France, Portugal or Spain. Be sure to briefly include why you choose your response.

• What would you name your colony, and what country would you sail from?

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________

• What type of area would you prefer to settle in?

__________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________
• How many people would your colony start out with? What would be the age and gender of the people? Would you look to expand?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

• How would you attempt to have a profitable colony? What type of commerce would you embark upon?

_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

• What do you think could be the greatest obstacles to your survival and success?
“No Taxation without Representation!”

This slogan summarizes the issue at the root of the Revolutionary War – American colonists did not have the right to vote for representatives of their own governing body. Colonists argued that “taxation without representation” violated the traditional English right that the power should be derived from the consent of the governed. Americans rejected the Stamp Act of 1765, the Townsend Acts, and in 1773 violently rejected the tax on imports at the Boston Tea Party, which helped spark the Revolutionary War.

The British claimed that Americans had “virtual representation” in Parliament. Why do you think this argument was not accepted by colonists?

______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________

The tax the British placed on tea was actually very minimal. Why, then do you think the Americans reacted so powerfully?

______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________

Which of the United States still do not have representation in Congress?  
*Hint: Our president lives here!*

______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
The Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence established the United States of America as a separate nation from Great Britain. Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration over the span of 18 days before being adopted at the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia on July 4th, 1776 (July 4th was, ironically, the day that Jefferson died 50 years later). According to Jefferson, the purpose of the Declaration was "not to find out new principles, or new arguments, never before thought of . . . but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject, in terms so plain and firm as to command their assent, and to justify ourselves in the independent stand we are compelled to take."

Thus, the Preamble of the Declaration outlines a general philosophy of government that justifies a revolution when government harms natural rights.

Following the Preamble, is what is referred to as the “Indictment,” a list of grievances against the King of England for his “repeated injuries and usurpations” of the Americans’ rights and liberties.
The Declaration of Independence

Using the word bank below, fill in the blanks to complete the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

We hold these truths to be 1)______________, that all men are created 2)______________, that they are endowed by their 3)________________ with certain unalienable 4)______________, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of 5)______________. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just 6) ________________ from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of 7)_______________ becomes 8) ________________ of these ends, it is the Right of the 9) ________________ to alter or to 10) ________________ it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such 11) ________________ and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their 12) ________________ and Happiness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>equal</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>principles</th>
<th>Safety</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rights</td>
<td>destructive</td>
<td>self-evident</td>
<td>powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Government</td>
<td>Creator</td>
<td>abolish</td>
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</table>
The United States Constitution

The Constitution, which is the “supreme law of the land” was completed in 1787. At the time, it was decided that nine states needed to ratify, or approve it, in order for the Constitution be accepted as a legal document. The process took less than 100 working days to complete and the final document has 4,543 words, including signatures. Of those words, how familiar are you with its famous preamble, or opening?

The Preamble

Using the word bank below, see if you can fill in the words to the preamble, or statement of what is to follow in the document. Words are written in capitals or lowercase as they appear in the Constitution.

We the 1) ____________ of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect 2) _____________, establish 3) ____________, insure 4) ______________ Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 5) ______________ the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of 6) ______________ to 7) ______________ and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this 8) ______________ for the United States of America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constitution</th>
<th>Liberty</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>promote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>domestic</td>
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</table>
The United States Constitution continued

Articles I-VII

Answer the questions or fill in the blanks below pertaining to the Constitution.

1. The Constitution, as it was written in 1787, was divided into numerous parts called "articles." How many articles were there?
   __________________________________________________

2. Article I deals with the ____________________ branch of government.

3. Article I is subdivided into ten _______________________________

4. According to Article I, Section 1, legislative or "lawmaking" powers are granted to a ________________________________ made up of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

5. Article II discusses the organization of the __________________________ branch.

6. Article II, Section 1, says that executive power is given to a __________________________ of the United States.
7. Article III established a _______________________ branch of government.

8. Article III, Section 1, places judicial power in one ____________________________ and various other courts organized by Congress.

9. Article IV explains the relationship between the individual _____________________, and between the states and United States federal government.

10. Changes or additions to the Constitution, called ________________________________, can be made according to the procedures outlined in Article V.

11. Article VI says that the United States will pay its debts, that national laws are to be followed when in conflict with state laws, and that government officials must take an ___________________________ in which they promise to support the U.S. Constitution.

12. Article VII required that ________________________ states ratify the Constitution before it could go into effect.
The Founding Fathers realized that changes or additions would have to be made in the Constitution as conditions and circumstances changed in the United States. Yet, considering the number of years that have passed since the Constitutional Convention met in 1787, remarkably few revisions have been made to the original document. This is a tribute to the wisdom of the Convention delegates.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution, known as the Bill of Rights, were adopted between 1789 and 1791 in order to further limit the power of the government. Many feared that without a list of basic rights, the government would become tyrannical.

**List some of the freedoms in the Bill of Rights** and discuss whether or not you believe they are essential to the Constitution. (Some believe that writing them into the Constitution would limit their freedoms to those listed).
Steps to Independence

Listed below are some of the most significant amendments that have been adopted since the Bill of Rights. **Fill in the space with the number** (11th, 12th, etc.) of the amendment being described. Do not use the same number more than once.

_____ A citizen cannot be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (This amendment protected the right of black male citizens to vote.)

_____ No person can be elected president more than twice. No person who has held the office of president for more than two years of a term to which another person was elected president shall be elected to the office of president more than once.

_____ Congress has the power to collect income taxes.

_____ Citizens may not make, sell, or transport intoxicating liquors within the United States.

_____ The 18th amendment is repealed.

_____ Slavery is abolished in the United States.

_____ Citizens of the District of Columbia can vote in the presidential elections.

_____ Members of the Electoral College, called "electors," will vote for one person as president and for another as vice-president.

_____ Qualified citizens eighteen years or older may vote.

_____ The right to vote cannot be denied on account of sex. (This amendment gave women the right to vote.)
On September 17, 1787, a majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention approved the documents over which they had labored since May. After a farewell banquet, delegates swiftly returned to their homes to organize support, most in favor of but some against the proposed charter. Before the Constitution could become the law of the land, it would have to withstand public scrutiny and debate. The document was "laid before the United States in Congress assembled" on September 20, 1787. For two days, September 26 and 27, Congress debated whether to censure the delegates to the Constitutional Convention for exceeding their authority by creating a new form of government instead of simply revising the Articles of Confederation.

Ratification was not a certainty. Articulate and capable men used newspapers, pamphlets, and public meetings to debate ratification of the Constitution. Anti federalists opposed the Constitution for a variety of reasons. Those who favored ratification, the Federalists, fought back, convinced that rejection of the Constitution would result in anarchy and civil strife.

It took 10 months for the first nine states to approve the Constitution. The first state to ratify was Delaware, on December 7, 1787, by a unanimous vote, 30 - 0. The first real test for ratification occurred in Massachusetts, where the fully recorded debates reveal that the recommendation for a bill of rights proved to be a remedy for the logjam in the ratifying convention. Finally, Rhode Island, which had rejected the Constitution in March 1788 by popular referendum, called a ratifying convention in 1790 as specified by the Constitutional Convention. Faced with threatened treatment as a foreign government, it ratified the Constitution by the narrowest margin (two votes) on May 29, 1790.
Study the painting on the previous page for two minutes. Form an overall impression of the painting and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities that you can identify in the painting.

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<th>People</th>
<th>Objects</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this painting

1. 

2. 

3.
Now that you know who each person is in the painting, is there anything else you can conclude?
The First Representatives

Today, there are 435 members of Congress in the House of Representatives. Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution of the United States writes that the “number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative”. Since the population of the states was unknown at the time, it was agreed that “until such enumeration shall be made” the 13 colonies would have a set number of representatives. Using what you know so far of the geography of the colonies, guess the number of representatives that each colony was assigned.

Points to consider:

1. Consider which states had the more popular/historical cities, including capitals. Remember: Though amended now, there was also a provision that the “whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons” was included in the equation.

2. Which had more rural or farm landscapes? More city settings?

3. Which were the smallest or largest in geographical size (as opposed to population)?

4. The highest number of representatives in one state was 10, and several numbers do repeat.

Requirements for State Representatives

- You had to be a resident of that state
- You had to be at least 25 years of age.
- You had to be a citizen for at least seven years
Signers to the Constitution

Forty men signed the Constitution, in 1787. Using the descriptions and photographs, can you identify the following Constitution signers?

I lived a long life, which I devoted almost entirely to politics. While I started out in various capacities, I became the youngest delegate to the Continental Congress in 1780. As a result of my industrious work in Philadelphia, I am referred to as the “Architect of the Constitution.” I am also known for my essay contributions to The Federalist Papers - a famous series of articles justifying the ratification of the Constitution. I was also one of the two signers who served as president.

Who am I? ______________________________________________

After a turbulent youth, I went from my birth state of Maryland all the way to Georgia, where I became involved in politics. Eventually, I was chosen to represent my state in the Continental Congress, but we were involved in a campaign to drive the rest of the British out at the same time. As a result, I had to split my time between the two tasks and I actually missed the debates in Philadelphia.

Who am I? ______________________________________________

The early part of my life led me through Philadelphia as a college teacher. Though I spent time in England and could not be present during the signing of the Declaration of Independence, I was present for some important events. I witnessed the Boston Tea Party warned the British government about the unfairness of their policies. I eventually settled in North Carolina where I shifted my long career in the medical field to a political career, which eventually led to my selection on the Constitutional Convention.

Who am I? ______________________________________________
I was considered one on New York’s most distinguished citizens; my fighting there actually caught the attention of General George Washington and I was later his (and the country’s) first Secretary of the Treasury. I helped create The Bank of the United States. Furthermore, I was an author of The Federalist Papers. Despite all my accomplishments, I am most known for the duel with Aaron Burr. Say, does anybody have a $10 bill?

Who am I? ________________________________________________

I was considered a poor speaker, and this got in the way of being a good politician at times. I also voted against independence from the British but I did eventually sign the Declaration of Independence. I actually signed the Constitution twice, once for me and once for my fellow Delaware delegate, John Dickinson, who was sick at the time.

Who am I? ________________________________________________

Photos courtesy of the National Archives
Biographies courtesy of the Constitutional Center
Adventures in Dialect

Even though English is the most widely-spoken language in America, not everyone pronounces all words the same way. Differences in the pronunciation, grammar, or other aspects of a language are considered differences in dialect. For example, when someone in Alabama pronounces a word, it may sound different than when someone from New York says the same word.

Some areas even have their own words! For example, though it is more widely used now, certain areas of the South use the term “y’all” to address multiple people. In the southeastern Pennsylvania/southern New Jersey area, you may hear the term “yous” (also spelled “youz” or even “you’se”); New Yorkers may combine it with yous guys. In the western Pennsylvania area, the term “yins” is used for the same purpose.

Some words may also sound as if they are spelled differently in their pronunciation. “Did you eat yet” may sound like “Jeet yet”, “doing” may sound like “doin’” and “father” may come out like “fatha”.

Something may also be called something differently in a different place. Do you drink soda? Or do you call it pop?

As you head further up the northern part of the United States, note how particular people pronounce certain words. Start with yourself, and then try to ask people you come in contact with like the server, tour leader, museum worker, etc., to pronounce the particular word. Note the location of the person pronouncing the word as well as a description of how they say it.

Soda or Pop?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
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<td>route</td>
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<td>garden</td>
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<td>scary</td>
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Write any other words that you notice are pronounced differently than you would say it. Try to spell it how it sounds to you (for example, if going sounds like “go in”.

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<th>WORD</th>
<th>How does it sound?</th>
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“Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.” This was one of the many quotes by Benjamin Franklin that were published in his Poor Richard’s Almanac. This almanac was a yearly publication printed in the colonies between 1732 and 1757, during which Franklin wrote using the pseudonym “Poor Richard” instead of his real name. The almanac, which was considered a best seller at the time, contained such items as household advice, weather forecasts, astrological predictions, and even puzzles or poems.

But some of the most enduring aspects of the almanacs are the sayings such as the one above, typically called maxims. A maxim is a saying of a general truth or principle, generally in a shorter, humorous manner. They may also have a rhyme pattern or a rhythmic balance to the way they are written to enhance their creative appeal.

Despite their humorous tone, maxims can also provide valuable life lessons. The example, “Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise,” obviously suggests that we should adhere to a beneficial sleeping pattern.

In order to figure out the meaning of some maxims, you must first analyze or translate the literal meaning (denotation) of the maxim, or at least certain words or ideas. Then, create the suggested, or implied meaning (connotation). Below are a couple of examples, with possible denotations and connotations.

The Doors of Wisdom are never shut.

**Denotation**: doors open and close…wisdom is something good to strive for…“closed” is seen as something that should not happen…

**Connotation**: We can always learn more about something. We should never want to stop learning.

Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.

**Denotation**: a secret is something special for only one person to know

**Connotation**: If someone tells us a secret, we should not tell other people. Secrets are not to be spread around.
What it says vs. What it means

Follow the example for these maxims...what do you think the maxim is suggesting? Make notes of any denotation, and then write your own connotation that you believe best explains the maxim.

*Eat to live, and not live to eat.*

Denotation:

Connotation:

*An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.*

Denotation:

Connotation:

*A good example is the best sermon.*

Denotation:

Connotation:

*The worst wheel of a cart makes the most noise.*

Denotation:

Connotation:
Putting Ben Franklin’s Maxims Together

Now that you have an idea about the maxims, see if you can match them up. Below are ten maxims split in half. Write the letter of the ending to each maxim on the line next to its beginning. Remember the advice given to you in the previous lesson!

1. Fish and visitors _____
2. The cat in gloves _____
3. Little strokes _____
4. Tis easy to see, _____
5. We are all born ignorant, _____
   hard to remain stupid
6. A penny saved _____
7. He that is good for making excuses _____
   anything else
8. God helps them _____
9. He that goes a borrowing _____
10. Nothing in life is certain _____
    taxes

In the space below, write your own personal maxim. You can create your own, or write one that you are already familiar with.

Never leave that ‘till tomorrow which you can do today.
Famous Names and Dedications

While Philadelphia is one of America’s most famous cities from a historical perspective, all across the country there are historical people and places that have made contributions to the land. One way to remember the contributions made by individuals is to name something after them.

Take Benjamin Franklin for example. Though originally born in Boston, he later moved to Philadelphia where he led the life of ambassador, author, journalist, philosopher, printer, scientist, and ultimately one of this country’s founding fathers. Just east of Independence Hall is the Ben Franklin Bridge that connects Philadelphia to Camden, New Jersey. Containing a 122-ton giant marble statue of him in the rotunda, there is also the Franklin Institute, which is a large science museum in downtown Philadelphia; not surprisingly, it is just off the Ben Franklin Parkway.

The following other famous Philadelphians are listed with their well-known profession and dedicated significance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Dedicated Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Ross</td>
<td>Upholsterer/ Seamstress</td>
<td>Credited with sewing the first American flag at the request of George Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walt Whitman*</td>
<td>Poet</td>
<td>Walt Whitman Bridge (connects South Philadelphia with Gloucester County, New Jersey)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Eakins</td>
<td>Painter</td>
<td>Eakins Oval (traffic circle at end of Ben Franklin Parkway)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grace Kelly</td>
<td>Actress/ Princess of Monaco</td>
<td>Kelly Drive (West of city along Schuylkill River, named after her Olympian father)</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Penn</td>
<td>Quaker</td>
<td>Founder of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania is named after him</td>
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*Walt Whitman lived later years of his life in Camden just over the river. But he spent time in Philadelphia, even writing about its city hall in his prose works, calling it “silent, weird, [and] beautiful.”

The Philadelphia area has produced many other people who may someday have something named after them. Have you heard of Bill Cosby, Bam Magera, Tina Fey, Will Smith, Kevin Bacon, Kevin Eubanks, Kate DiCamillo, Louisa May Alcott, or Frankie Avalon?
Assignment: Coronation

Your town’s Historical Preservation Society has charged you to commemorate a local landmark (street, bridge, park, etc.) with the name of a person or group with famous or historical ties to your hometown, county, or state. The person can be living or deceased, and your landmark can also commemorate a group of individuals if they are all connected in some way.

What is the official name of the landmark?
________________________________________________________________

Where is the location of the landmark?
________________________________________________________________

Why is this person or group of people significant?
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

If you had to choose or create a local landmark to commemorate your life up to this point, what would it be? Please explain.
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
The American Civil War

The American Civil War (1861-1865), a war between the Union (the northern states) and the Confederacy’s eleven southern states, was the bloodiest and perhaps the most significant war in our country’s history.

While the Civil War began essentially as a dispute over Union and State’s rights, it eventually evolved into a struggle over the meaning of freedom in America.

Below, list how each side may have invoked ideas from Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence in order to support their cause.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confederacy</th>
<th>Union</th>
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The American Civil War *continued*

Over 10,000 military actions took place over four years, most of which took place in Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri. Only a small percentage of military actions were big battles like Gettysburg in which tens of thousands of lives were lost at a time (51,112 at Gettysburg). Over 600,000 soldiers’ lives were lost, which was about 2% of our country’s population at the time. Today, that would be equivalent to losing over 6 million soldiers. These massive casualties were largely the result of new weapons being used with old battlefield tactics.

Write down what you have seen and learned about military tactics during the Civil War. How are the developments in warfare better or worse for the military today?
Remembering the Fallen

Honoring Those Who Served

The U.S. government provides military funeral honors for eligible veterans at a national cemetery free of charge. The funeral consists of no less than two members of the armed forces. One member of the detail shall be a representative of the parent armed service of the deceased veteran. The honor detail will, at a minimum, perform a ceremony that includes the folding and presenting of the American flag to the next of kin and the playing of “Taps.”

Those who are eligible for U.S. military funeral honors include:

- Former U.S. Presidents
- Military members on active duty or in the Selected Reserve.
- Former military members who served on active duty and departed under conditions other than dishonorable.
- Former military members who completed at least one term of enlistment or period of initial obligated service in the Selected Reserve and departed under conditions other than dishonorable.
- Former military members discharged from the Selected Reserve due to a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty.

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 the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln, 1893 Gettysburg Address