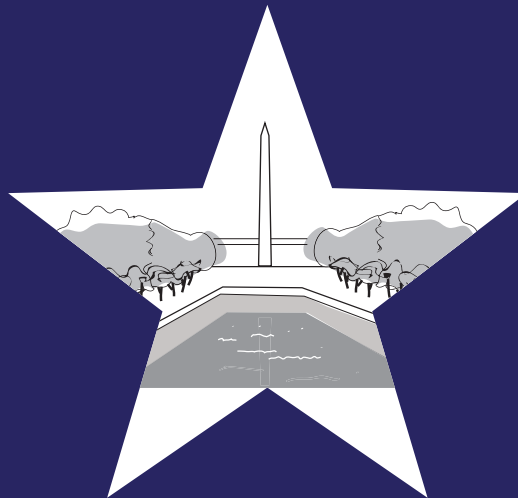


National Treasures: People, Places, and Things

4th
Grade



The Constitution is the highest law in the United States. The Constitution was written in 1787, but it has changed through "amendments" passed by the states. The first ten amendments describe the rights of all Americans. They are called The Bill of Rights. The Constitution also describes the three main branches of government: Legislative, Judicial, and Executive.

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Certificate of Completion
Answer Sheets

** Has an Answer Sheet*

Introduction



This workbook has five sections:

- 1. Section one is flags, a good way to start.**
- 2. Section two is national landmarks or physical structures.**
- 3. Section three is national treasures (not buildings).**
- 4. Section four is the U.S. Constitution.**
- 5. Section five is related to national treasures.**

While this workbook introduces kids to the U.S. Constitution and even the amendments we understand kids aren't going to grasp all of the vocabulary in those documents. It's merely to show them that such important documents exist.

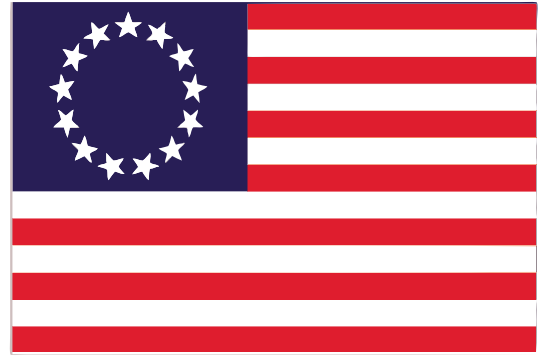
NATIONAL SYMBOLS THE FLAG

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the following questions.

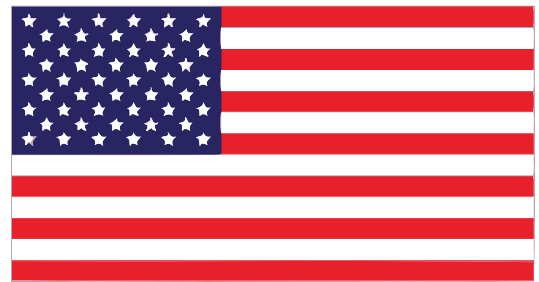
The U.S. flag has undergone many changes since the first original flag in 1777. Before the official flag there had been many different flags that were popular in different colonies, but the Betsy Ross Flag was the first official national standard. In June 1776 George Washington asked Betsy Ross to sew a flag for the new country. He and a committee had come up with a design and requirements that it must have 13 stars and 13 stripes, each to stand for the colonies. The flag should be in red, blue and white. She designed the stars in a circle over a blue field.

On June 14, 1777 the Continental Congress passed the Flag Act, which said that the flag would be made of white and red stripes and thirteen stars on blue. The number of stars were based on the 13 colonies and more stars were added as the US grew and got more states.

1. Why are there 13 stripes?
2. What do the stars on the flag stand for?
3. How many stars did the flag originally have?
4. Who made the first official flag?
5. What colors are the flag?



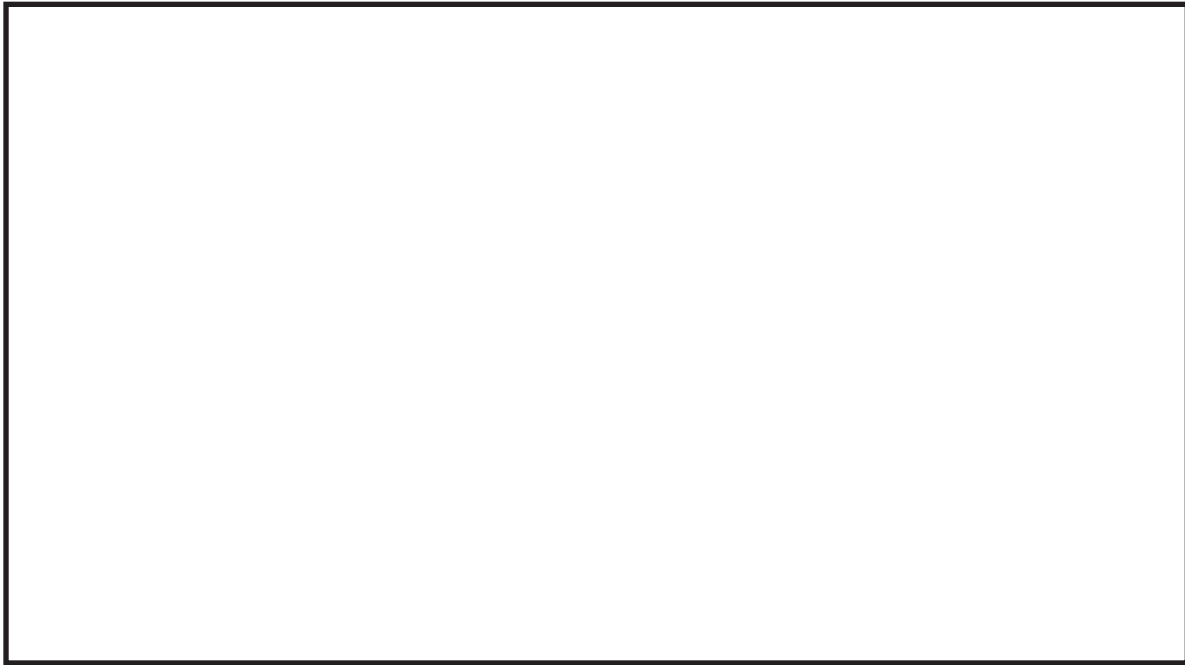
COLONIAL FLAG



CURRENT AMERICAN FLAG

Old Glory

In Colonial and early U.S. history the flag went through different designs. Draw one of the earlier versions of the flag and the current American flag below.



Early American Flag



Current American Flag

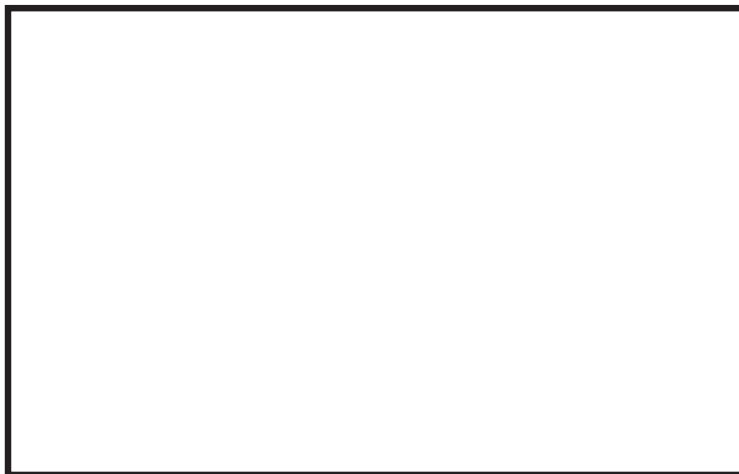
What's in a Flag?

In addition to the American flag, each of the 50 states has its own flag with unique pictures, symbols and colors. Please describe two state flags, the California state flag and another state flag of your choice. Illustrate the state flag of your choice and describe the flags below.

Flag of the State of California



Flag of the State of _____



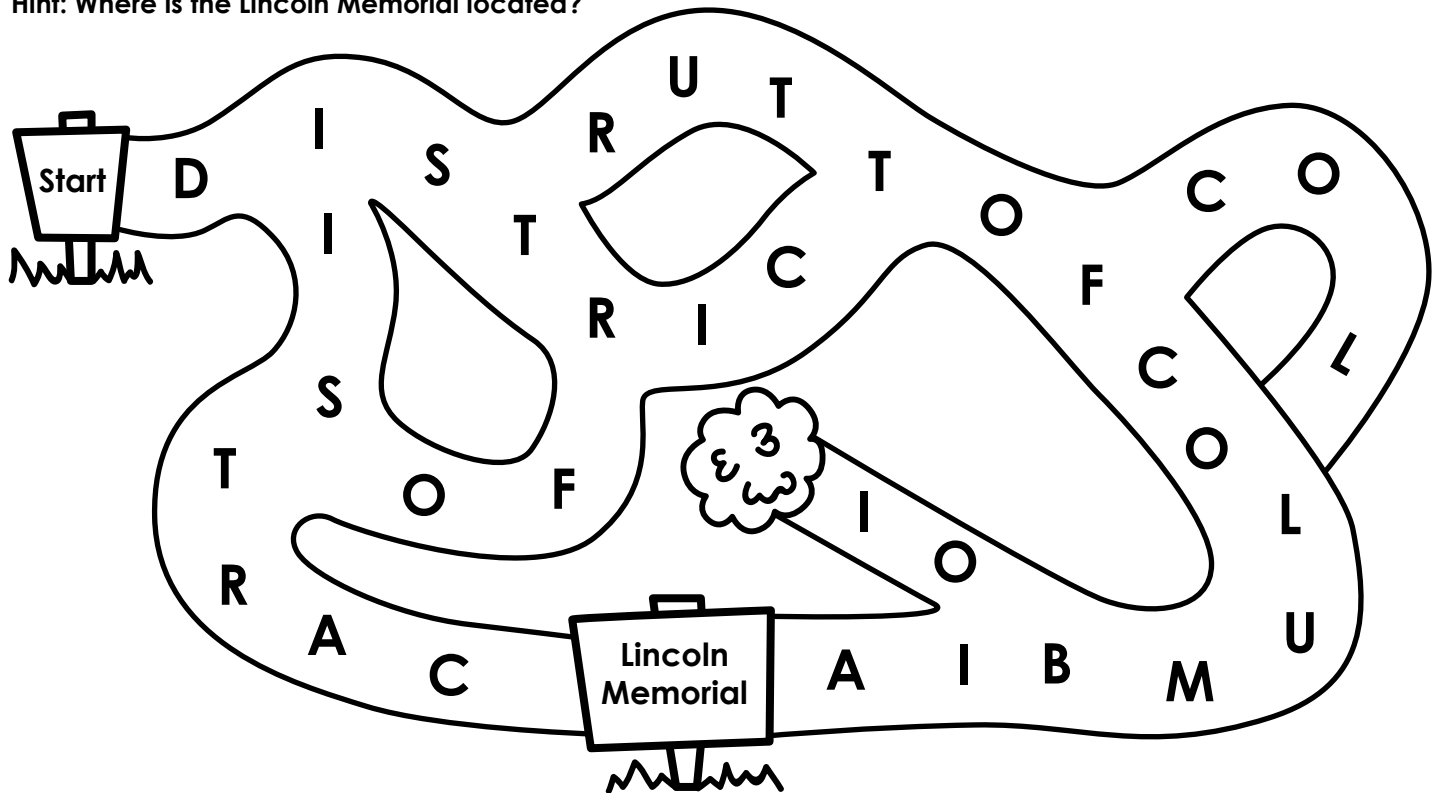
Washington, D.C.

The Lincoln Memorial is located in our nation's capital, the District of Columbia or Washington, D.C.. This monument has also been featured on the back of the one-cent coin.



Complete the maze!

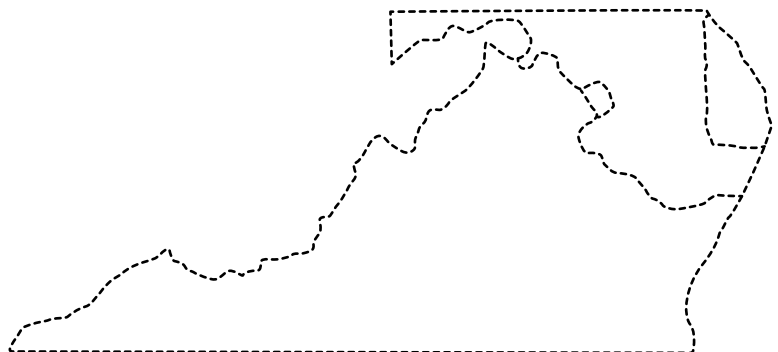
Hint: Where is the Lincoln Memorial located?



On a map, D.C. looks like it could be part of Maryland, but the nation's capital isn't part of any state. Early in U.S. history it was thought that if the capital was actually part of a state, it would give an unfair advantage to that state.

Outline the partial map to the right and label each section with the following:

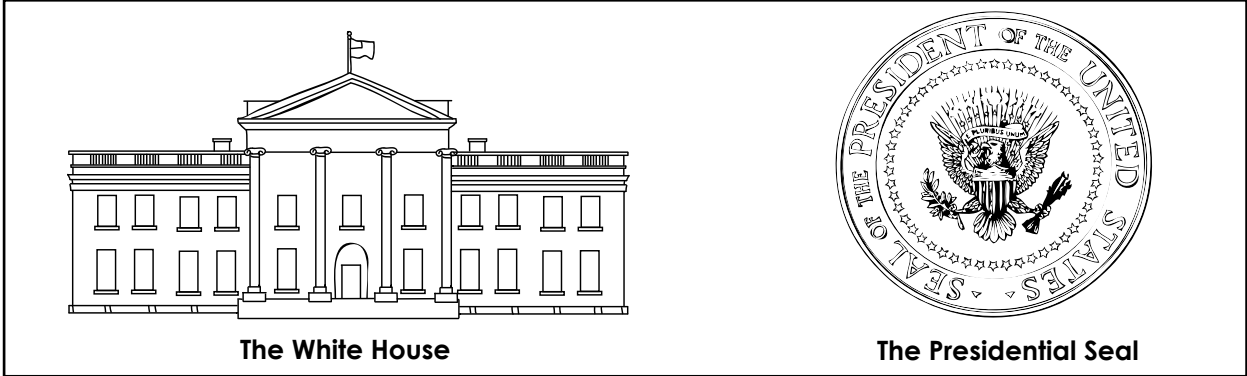
- A - Maryland
- B - Virginia
- C - Washington, D.C.
- D - Delaware



The White House

The White House is where the president and his family live while he serves as president. It's also a workplace for the president and the cabinet.

Currently it's at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington D.C.. The first presidential house was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This was the temporary capital while buildings in Washington D.C. were being constructed. In 1800 John Adams was the first president to live in the White House. Fourteen years later British troops set fire to it during the War of 1812. The damaged parts were reconstructed. By the mid-1800s it was clear that the White House needed to be expanded to accommodate the number of people who worked with the president daily. President Theodore Roosevelt built an office and workspaces onto the back of the White House in 1902, now known as the West Wing. Since then, many presidents have had special rooms put into the house during their stay, like swimming pools, bowling alleys, and gyms!



You learned in the previous worksheet that the capital of the United States is located in the District of Columbia. You also learned that the District of Columbia is not part of any state because it represents the whole country, not just parts of the country.

Why do you think it is a good idea that the President of the United States lives in the White House in the District of Columbia instead of his or her own house in another state?

WASHINGTON MONUMENT THE OBELISK

— CUT
- - - FOLD



The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress is in Washington D.C.. President John Adams signed a bill in 1800 that created the Library of Congress as a library for members of Congress, with only books that they might need for their work. However, during the War of 1812 the small library was destroyed in a fire set by British troops during an invasion. An **avid** reader, former president Thomas Jefferson donated his collection of books to re-establish the library. Jefferson believed that all subject matter was important for the **legislature**, not just what seemed obvious for the work of Congress. The practice of collecting books on all kinds of subjects has gone on since. This is reflected by the library's **comprehensive** collection of books. The Library of Congress began collecting **copyrighted** books. When they ran out of space in the Capitol, a new building was built on the National Mall in 1886. It still stands there today. The library also researches American life, documenting and keeping multimedia records of unique cultures, societies and ways of life in the United States.

Vocabulary

avid - having enthusiastic or dedicated interest for something

legislature - a group of people who make laws

comprehensive - thorough, extensive

copyrighted - protected by law from being copied without permission or credit



The Library of Congress Seal

Review Questions:

1. The United States is one of the largest countries in the world with connections to many other countries who we buy products from, who we sell products to, and who we aid and interact with. Why is it important for the United States to keep copies of books on all subjects in the Library of Congress?

2. Your town probably has a library, as most towns do. What do you think is different about the Library of Congress from other libraries?

The Lincoln Memorial *Fun Facts*

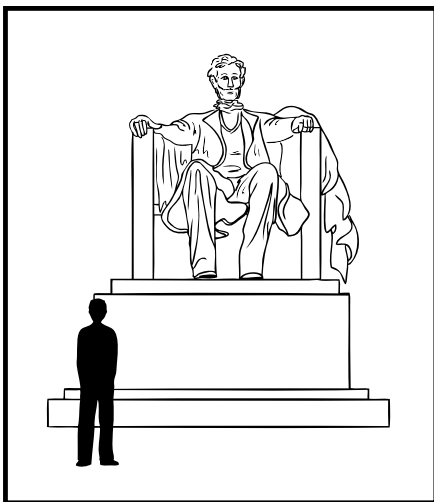
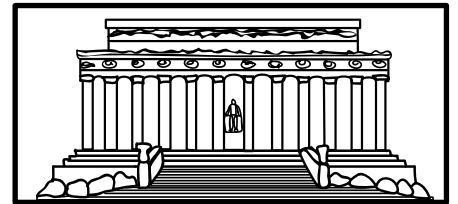
What do you know about the Lincoln Memorial? Take this short quiz.

If you're not sure about an answer, make your best guess. At the end, read the fun facts to learn more about this spectacular American landmark. Test a friend or family member's knowledge next!

Test Your Knowledge

1. Who does this memorial honor?
2. What famous ancient building is the memorial modeled after?
3. What two famous speeches are written on the walls inside the monument?
4. How many columns surround the building of the monument?
5. Who made a famous speech from the steps of the monument in 1963?

- The Lincoln Memorial honors Abraham Lincoln.
- The statue of Lincoln sitting is 19-feet (5.8-meters) tall.
- The memorial was modeled after the Parthenon in Athens, Greece.
- Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States from 1861 to 1865.



- Written on the walls inside the monument are the words of the Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address.
- There are 36 columns that wrap around the building, each 44-feet (13.4-meters) high, one for each state in the Union in 1860, the year in which Lincoln was elected.
- In 1963, on the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in front of more than 200,000 people.

The Star Spangled Banner

The Star-Spangled Banner is the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write a poem that he later set to music. During the War of 1812, Key was detained on a British ship. He saw the flag still raised and flying early in the morning after a major battle at Fort Mchenry, and was inspired to write a poem about his experience. During the Civil War, the song became popular with Union troops and supporters. It was made our official national anthem in 1931. The actual "star-spangled banner," a 30-foot-tall flag that he saw from the ship is on display at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History.



1. Why do you think the sight of the flag that morning inspired Francis Scott Key to write a poem that is now our National Anthem?

2. What other songs do you think would make a good national anthem?

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

America the Beautiful



"America the Beautiful" is an American patriotic song. It is a popular and beloved American patriotic song and has been proposed from time to time to replace "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national anthem.

O beautiful for _____,
For amber waves of _____,
For purple mountain majesties, Above the fruited _____!
America! _____! God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with _____
From sea to shining sea! O beautiful for _____,
Whose stern impassion'd stress,
A thoroughfare for _____ beat, Across the _____.
_____ **! America!**
God mend thine ev'ry flaw, Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy _____ in law. O beautiful for heroes prov'd
In liberating strife, Who more than self their country lov'd,
And mercy more than life. America! America!
May _____ thy gold refine, Till all success be nobleness,
And ev'ry gain divine. O beautiful for _____
That sees beyond the years, Thine _____ gleam
Undimmed by human tears. **America! America!**
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From _____ to _____.

answers: spacious skies, grain, plain, America, brotherhood, pilgrim feet, freedom, wilderness, America, liberty, God, patriot dream, alabaster cities, sea to shining sea

NATIONAL SYMBOLS THE GREAT SEAL

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The Great Seal of the United States is used on documents of high importance. The front of the Seal is used as the coat of arms of the U.S. It shows up on documents such as U.S. passports. Both sides are shown on the one-dollar bill.

The front of the seal has a shield, blue with red and white stripes. The eagle is behind it and holds a bundle of 13 arrows, for the original states, and an olive branch, to symbolize the U.S. has a “strong desire for peace, but will always be ready for war.” In its beak, the eagle clutches a scroll with the motto *E Pluribus Unum* (Out of Many, One). Above the eagle are 13 stars on a blue field.

On the reverse is an unfinished pyramid topped with an eye in a triangle, known as the Eye of Providence. There are two mottos: *Annuit Cœptis* and *Novus Ordo Seclorum*. The first means that the Eye of Providence “approves our undertakings” and the second means “a new order of ages.”



FRONT



BACK

1. What is the Great Seal?
2. What are some items that are on the front and/or back of the Seal?
3. How many arrows are there and what do they stand for?
4. What does the olive branch stand for?
5. What does the eye in the triangle stand for?

The Constitution

We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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.



The Constitution is the highest law in the United States. The Constitution was written in 1787 and has changed through “amendments” passed by the states. The first ten amendments describe the rights of all Americans. They are called The Bill of Rights.

The Constitution also describes the three main branches of government and their responsibilities. The judicial branch explains and interprets the law. This branch includes judges and the Supreme Court. The legislative branch makes the laws. It is made up of senators and state representatives—Congress. The executive branch makes sure the law is followed. This branch is headed up by the President of the United States, Vice President and executive officers.

Fill in the blanks to the following sentences about the above passage.

1. The constitution was written in _____ .
2. States can change it by passing an _____ .
3. The three main branches of government are: _____ , _____ , and _____ .

Why do you think the Constitution is important?

The Bill of Rights

When the leaders of the newly formed United States finished writing the Constitution, their work wasn't done. The thirteen states had to agree to it. The thirteen states wanted to add a set of amendments describing the rights of all people. The rights, called the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution in 1791.

Here we will learn about the First Amendment and the Fourth Amendment. Read each amendment then give your opinions.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

a. People have the right to practice any kind of religion.

In the space below describe why you like living in a country that allows all kinds of different religions.

b. People have the right to say or publish what they want without the government reviewing it first.

In the space below describe why you like living in a country that allows freedom of speech.

c. People have the right to form groups and protest things that are happening in the country that they don't like.

In the space below describe why you like living in a country that allows people to disagree with politicians and other people.



Now that you have read about the First Amendment, how would you illustrate it?
Use the summary below to help you.

Amendment I

People have the right to practice their religions. People have the right to say or publish what they want. People have a right to protest.

A large, empty rectangular box with a red border, intended for a student to draw an illustration of the First Amendment.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Why do you think this amendment is so important?



How would you illustrate the Fourth Amendment? Use the summary below to help you.

Amendment IV

Other people cannot search you or your belongings without a good reason approved by a judge. They can only search your home if they prove to a judge that you might have committed a crime.

A large, empty rectangular box with a red border, intended for a student to draw or illustrate the Fourth Amendment.

Amendments 11-27

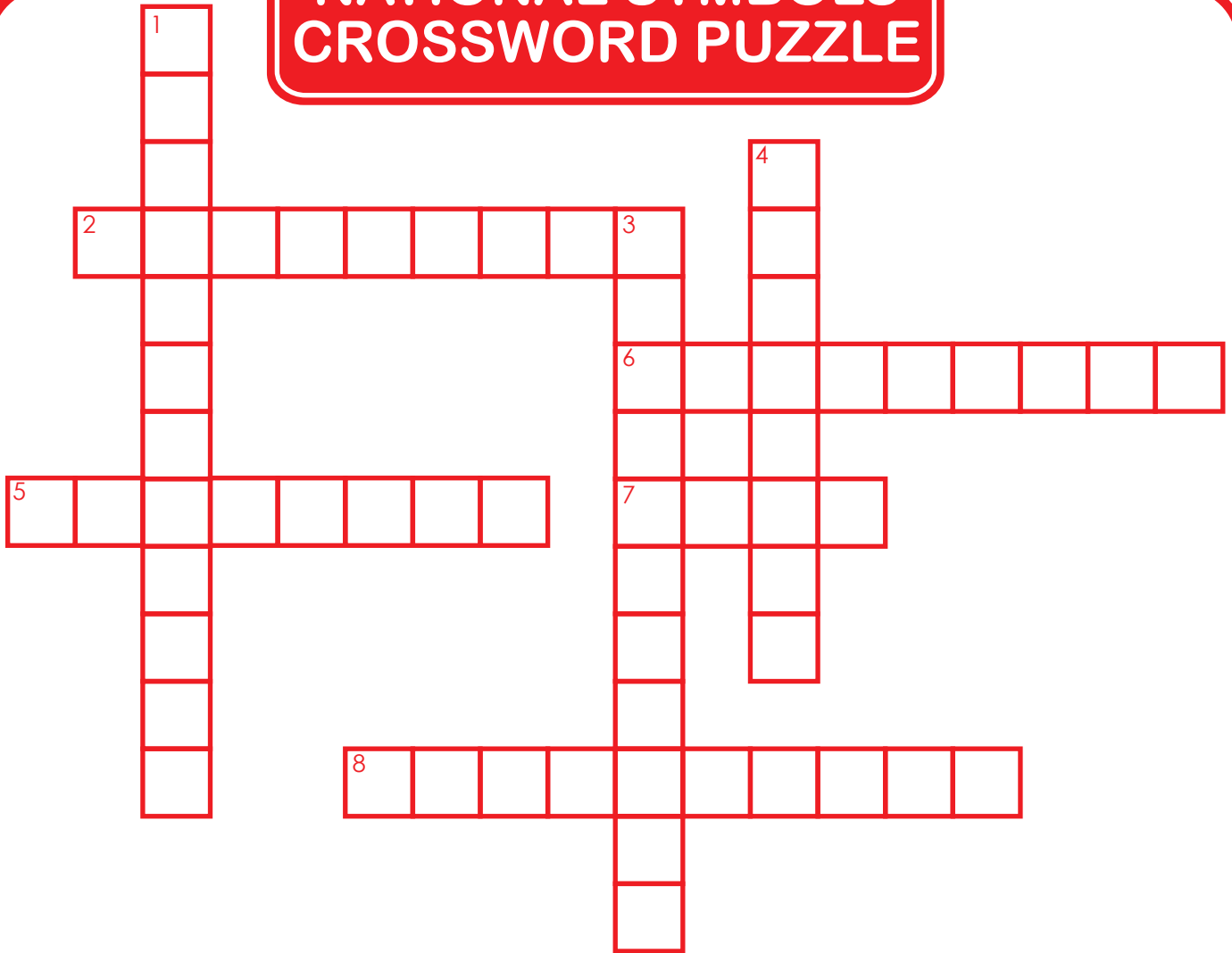
The Amendments After the Bill of Rights

Look up the amendments that have been added to the Constitution after the Bill of Rights. Amendment 11 was added in 1795, while Amendment 27 was added in 1992. **Read each amendment and pick out the word or words that you think best describes what it's about. What words seem important for that amendment?**

Note that some amendments exist to repeal, or take back, past amendments or practices.

<i>Amendment 11.</i>	<i>Amendment 20.</i>
<i>Amendment 12.</i>	<i>Amendment 21.</i>
<i>Amendment 13.</i>	<i>Amendment 22.</i>
<i>Amendment 14.</i>	<i>Amendment 23.</i>
<i>Amendment 15.</i>	<i>Amendment 24.</i>
<i>Amendment 16.</i>	<i>Amendment 25.</i>
<i>Amendment 17.</i>	<i>Amendment 26.</i>
<i>Amendment 18.</i>	<i>Amendment 27.</i>
<i>Amendment 19.</i>	

NATIONAL SYMBOLS CROSSWORD PUZZLE



DOWN

ACROSS

1. The United States of America's national anthem is "The _____ Banner"

3. _____ is a bell in Philadelphia that was rung on July 8, 1776 to celebrate the Declaration of Independence.

4. _____ represents the American government and US citizens. He is often on Army posters.

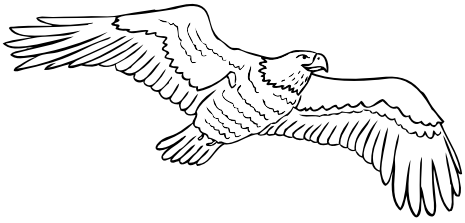
2. The _____ is used to authenticate government documents.

5. The headquarters of the US Department of Defense.

6. The United States national bird

7. National flower

8. The official residence of the U.S. President and part of the Executive Branch of the U.S. government.



United States Symbols

Word Search



Find these terms in the word search puzzle!

- Old Glory** - nickname for the U.S. flag
- Stars and Stripes** - also a name for the flag of the United States
- Independence Hall** - the Pennsylvania State House, where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were discussed, created and signed
- Life** - from the Declaration of Independence, called out as one of the rights all people should have
- Liberty** - from the Declaration of Independence, one of three unquestionable rights people have
- Happiness** - the ability to seek happiness is also identified as a right people have
- States** - the United States of America is made up of 50 states. Hawai'i is the most recent, becoming a state in 1959
- Statue of Liberty** - a gift from France to the U.S., a symbol of freedom



Great job!

is an ThuVienTiengAnh.Com social studies superstar



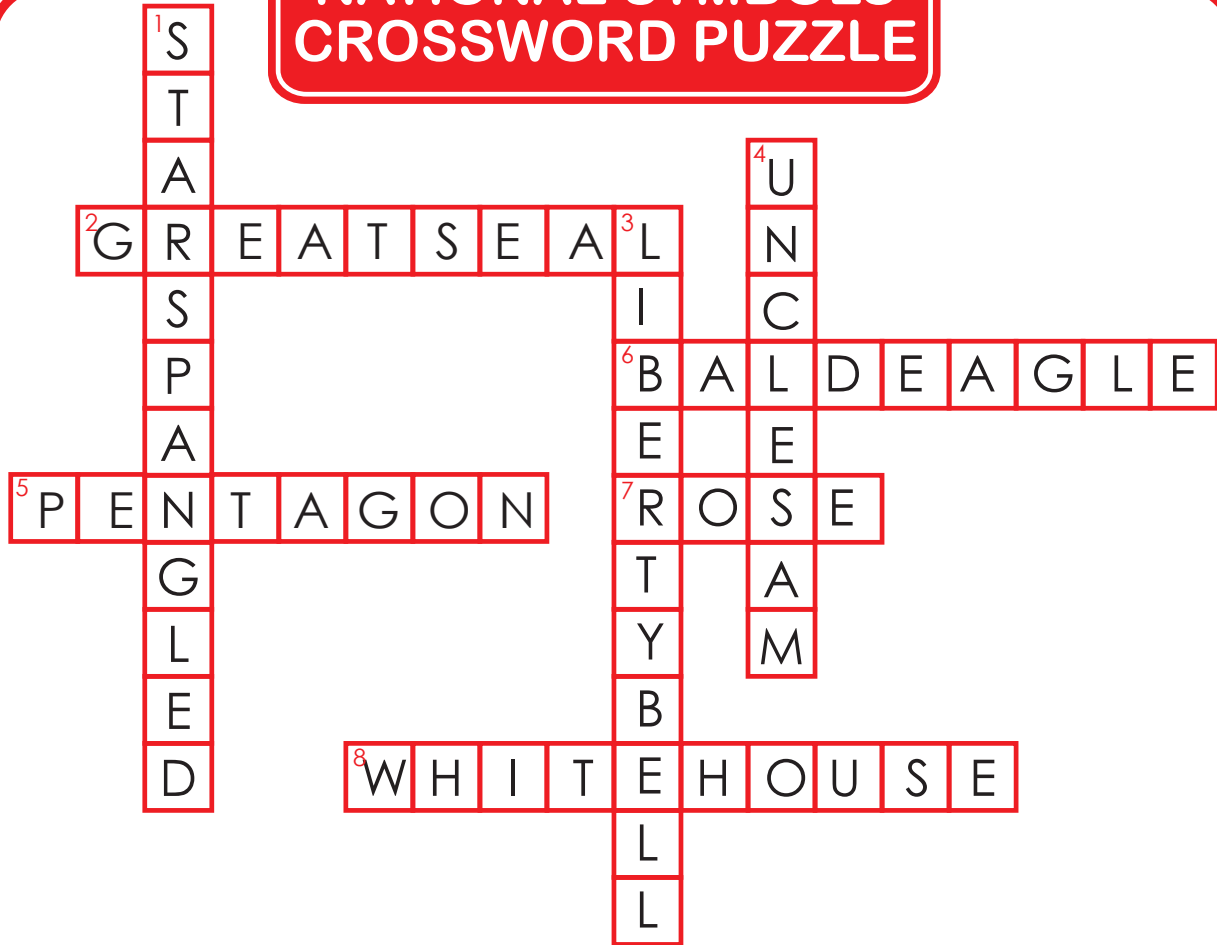
Answer Sheets

National Treasures: People, Places, and Things

National Symbols Crossword Puzzle
United States Word Search

Answer Sheet

NATIONAL SYMBOLS CROSSWORD PUZZLE



DOWN

ACROSS

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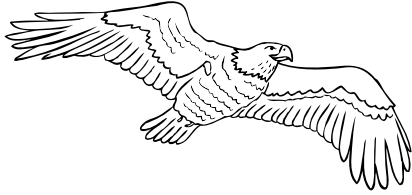
5. The headquarters of the U.S. Department of Defense.

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Answer Sheet



United States Symbols Word Search



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