HistOgraphy



Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California
Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia

PROFESSIONAL CREDITS

HISTOGRAPHY: SURVEY OF THE 50 UNITED STATES
Chapter 1, Sections 1 and 2

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INTRODUCTION TO HISTOGRAPHY

This unique course is a survey of the 50 United States of America. Students learn about the geography, history, contemporary issues, and vignettes of people who helped shape America.

Lessons include state maps, flags, and such items as borders, rivers, highways, agriculture, mountains, populations, industries, capitals, major cities, weather, and tourist attractions.

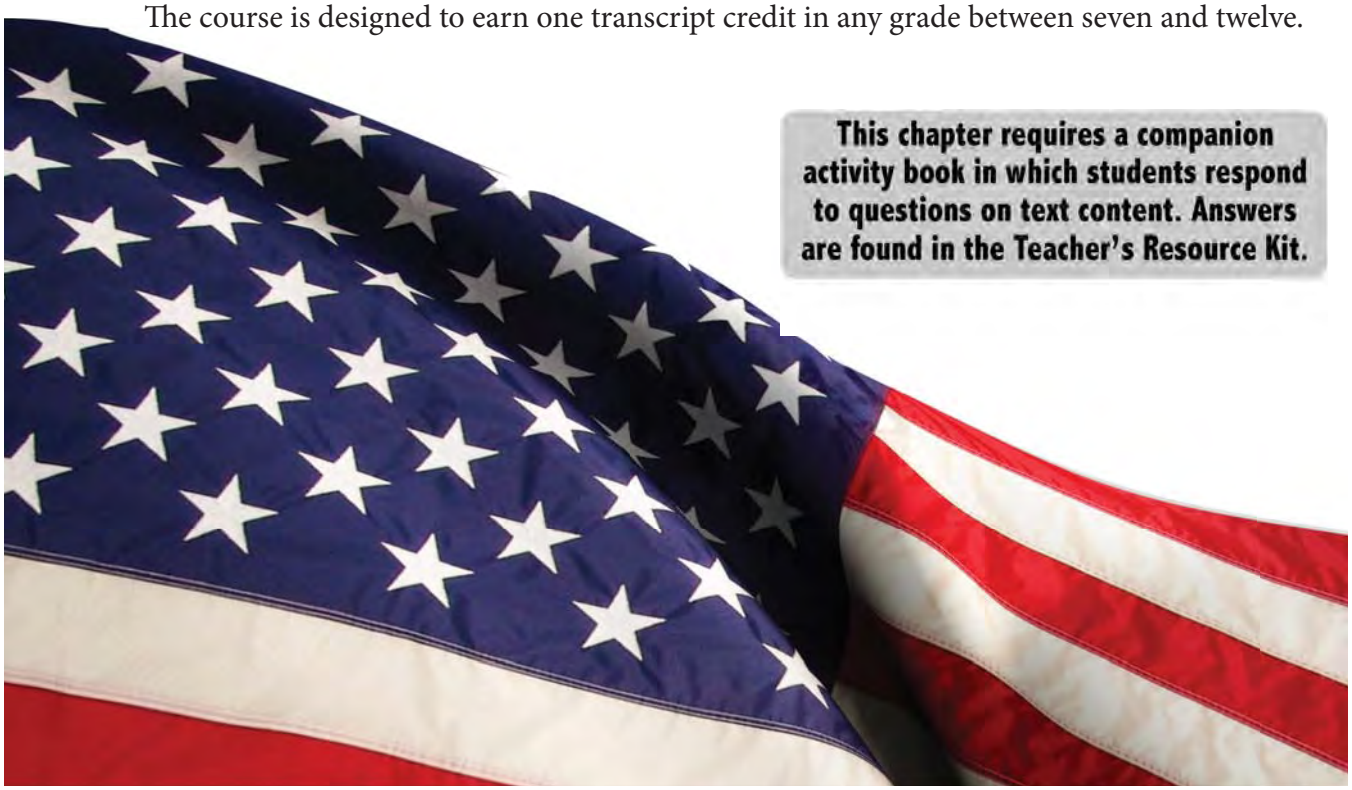
The friendly, conversational style of the course engages students and helps them flow easily through lessons. Graphics on each page enrich understanding. Adults and youth can grasp a comprehensive perspective of the founding, growth, and commerce of the United States.

Each of the five chapters contains 10 lessons (states). Companion activity books for each chapter contain a variety of questions such as true and false, fill in the blanks, and matching, designed to "walk" the student chronologically through the lessons as the material is presented in the texts. Some questions are formatted to prepare students for state exams, as applicable.

The loose leaf, hole punched, Teacher's Resource Kit (TRK) contains answers to activity questions, (which students may score), plus 15 section quizzes (one after each fifth lesson), and five chapter tests. The TRK also includes answers to section quizzes and chapter tests, which a proctor scores.

Each lesson contains a vignette of a role model person who contributed to development of the particular state. A life principle is also included in each lesson to facilitate development of positive moral character.

The course is designed to earn one transcript credit in any grade between seven and twelve.



HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Alabama
Chapter 1 Section 1
Topic 1





A lot of first things happened in Alabama. Some of the first Spanish and French explorers touched American soil along the southern Alabama coast in the 1700s. Alabama was the first state to withdraw from the Union in 186l. The first capital of the Confederacy was Montgomery. The first woman to defy segregation laws in the South was Rosa Parks in 1955. The first big public ***march*** to oppose segregation was in Selma in 1965. The Tuskegee "Red Tails" were the first African-American pilots in America. They earned honor and praise for their heroic actions during WWII. Hank Williams was the first big name in country music. He became a household name during the 1940s. Nat "King" Cole was the first African-American male singer to break racial barriers in the entertainment industry. His song, *Mona Lisa*, was a smashing hit. Helen Keller was a blind and deaf woman who became famous for her academic achievements. The Speer family was among the first popular Gospel singing groups. Condoleezza Rice was the first woman to be appointed as Secretary of State. You will learn more about her at the end of this lesson.



Rosa Parks



The Tuskegee "Red Tails"

Alabama shares borders with Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee. Interstate Highway 20 carries traffic across the northern part of the state, and I-10 crosses the southern part of the state. Thick forests along I-20 can give travelers ***claustrophobia***. However, springtime in Alabama is the source of songs, poems, novels, and romance. Beautiful flowers spread magnificent displays of white, pink, and yellow buds. Honeybees and butterflies flit from tree to tree to pollinate blossoms,



March: public demonstration
Claustrophobia: fear of being closed in

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keeping alive the aroma and splendor of nature at its best.

Alabama isn't first in agricultural production in America, but farm products are the number-one source of revenue in the state. Chickens and eggs rank high in the economy. More than 12 percent of the nation's ***broilers*** are produced in Alabama. Farmers and ranchers also raise cattle and calves. Birmingham is a primary location for production of iron and steel pipes. Two-thirds of the state is covered in forests. Therefore, a huge amount of revenue comes from timber harvests. Thick forests also provide ***sanctuaries*** for deer, feral hogs, doves, quail, and turkeys. Hunters annually take advantage of wildlife to harvest game animals and birds. Catfishing is a favorite sport, and catfish farms are also popular. Farmers also raise cotton, peaches, corn, watermelons, strawberries, and peanuts. More than 48,500 farms operate in Alabama.



Catching catfish in Alabama

VOCABULARY

Broilers: young chickens
Sanctuaries: places of safety
Components: parts, pieces

Other industries employ people to produce paper, cardboard, insecticides, tissue, aircraft parts, and vehicle ***components***. Alabama businesses include such professions as lawyers, bankers, policemen, secretaries, accountants, teachers, medical doctors, artists, and commercial fishermen. The capital is Montgomery. Other large cities include Mobile, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa, Auburn, and Decatur. Statehood was granted in December 1819. Alabama was the twenty-second state to be added to the Union. Of course, during the Civil War years of 1861-1865, Alabama was part of the Confederacy. About 26 percent of the population is African-American. In addition to the persons mentioned previously, other famous Black people from Alabama include Joe Louis (heavyweight boxing champion), Jesse Owens (track star), and Booker T. Washington (founder of Tuskegee Institute). Unfortunately, about 70% of all Black children are born to unwed mothers. That fact impacts domestic, social, and educational matters. Most teenage runaways, black and white, are from fatherless homes. Sadly, many of those are girls who get enticed into abusive relationships by predators who promise girls (as young as twelve years of age) love, money, adventure, fame, and security.

Alabama ranks low in the nation regarding academic achievements. Even though The University of Alabama and Auburn University are often in the news during football season, more than 20 percent of high school students drop out of school before graduation. Consequently, private schools and home school are popular as parents seek alternatives to underperforming public schools.

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Alabama made headlines in 2005 when Hurricane Katrina inflicted billions of dollars of damage along the southern coast of Alabama. The shrimp and tourist industries were severely damaged. Inland flooding was extensive. Places all along the coast were closed for several years after the storm ***subsided***.



An Alabama home destroyed by Hurricane Katrina



The citizens of Mobile purchased the USS Alabama as a museum attraction

VOCABULARY

Subsided: went away, diminished
Subsequent: that which follows, later
Provost: University financial officer

Famous Person Vignette: Condoleezza Rice



Condoleezza Rice was born in 1954, the daughter of a pastor-father and a school teacher-mother. As a young child, Condoleezza was a gifted pianist. She graduated from high school in Alabama at age 15 and entered college on a music scholarship in Denver. She earned her college degree by age 19. During ***subsequent*** years, Miss Rice earned respect for her intelligence, charm, and musical talents. She became an accomplished concert pianist, as well as an astute strategist in political affairs. In 2004, she was the first woman to be appointed as US Secretary of State. Later, she was the youngest woman to be appointed as ***Provost*** of Stanford University. Her achievements in financial management at the university earned praise. In 2015, Condoleezza was admitted to the Augusta National Golf Club, the first woman to receive that honor. She was also asked to serve on the National Football Draft Committee. Miss Rice is a devout Christian, who boldly and humbly expresses her beliefs. She is committed to being a positive role model for youth, especially those who struggle with issues of abuse.

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Don't let anyone determine what your horizons are going to be. You get to determine those yourself."

-Condoleezza Rice (Former Secretary of State)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Alaska
Chapter 1 Section 1
Topic 2





Alaska is called "America's Last Frontier". It is also the largest state, and considered by most residents as the "most beautiful". Hunters, photographers, and fishermen claim that Alaska is "the place to go" for adventure. ***Inuits*** inhabited Alaska for hundreds of years before white men walked on Alaskan soil. Fur traders from Russia set up the first non-native settlement on Kodiak Island in 1784. In March 1867, US Secretary of State William Seward negotiated to purchase Alaska from Russia. He was criticized for spending $7,200,000 of tax money to buy a piece of "frozen wilderness". In fact, the purchase was ***dubbed*** as "Seward's folly". However, Americans soon began traveling to Alaska in search of gold. Alaska became the 49th state in 1959. The state motto is "North to the Future".



Denali (also known as Mt. McKinley), the tallest mountain in North America, is located in Alaska

Today, army, navy, and air force military bases at Anchorage, Fairbanks, and other locations protect America from enemy invaders. During WWII, Japan landed troops at Dutch Harbor, located on the Aleutian Island chain, southwest of the Alaska mainland. Because of the threat of invasion from Japan, the Alcan Highway was built from the southern Canadian border to Alaska in 1943 to supply US military bases in Alaska. A team of African-American men earned national respect for their work to help build a gravel road through rugged Canadian mountains infested with grizzly bears, frozen lakes, thick forests, and giant boulders.

The Alcan Highway opened the way for people to travel to Alaska in vehicles. Prior to 1943, the primary way to get to Alaska was via ships, usually from Seattle or San Francisco. A few brave souls flew small airplanes across the frozen ***tundra*** to hunt, prospect for gold, or fish. Interestingly, Alaska is host to more private planes per capita than any other state. In fact, many villages are accessible only by small airplanes, piloted by daring "bush pilots" who have

VOCABULARY

Inuits: Eskimos
Dubbed: called
Tundra: frozen soil that thaws into mud during summer

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reputations for surviving multiple emergency landings on lakes, rivers, meadows, and roads. During the Cold War of the 1950s through the 1980s, America and Russia exchanged threats of nuclear war. Americans were glad that Russians were not positioned in Alaska to point nuclear missiles at Seattle, New York, Dallas, and other cities!

Alaska is rich in timber, gold, oil, salmon, and crabs. In fact, a great portion of restaurant food in the United States is harvested from The Bering Sea and North Pacific regions along Alaska's coast. Huge 200-pound halibut, salmon as big as 60 pounds, and king crabs as wide as three feet are harvested by ocean vessels to supply dinner selections for restaurants and homes worldwide. Giant cargo ships leave Alaska ports loaded with seafood, oil, and trees bound for Asian and American markets. Hunters by the thousands annually trek across Alaska to harvest trophy-size grizzly bears and moose. Avid fishermen flock to Alaska streams to hook record-level salmon. Moreover, smoked salmon is considered a delicacy cherished by gourmet cooks in such cities as New York, San Francisco, Dallas, and New Orleans.

Gigantic deposits of oil at Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Circle pass through an 800 mile pipeline to the southern coastal city of Valdez, where huge tanker ships transport the crude oil to the lower 48 states for processing into gasoline that energizes vehicles worldwide. Tragically, an oil tanker called the Exxon Valdez grounded and spilled more than 11 million gallons of oil along Alaska's southern coast in 1989. Damage to the environment was extensive, requiring more than a dozen years to remove oil-coated shorelines.



Alaska Pipeline

Environmental damage caused by spilled oil is not the only harm done in Alaska. Alcohol and drug abuse is ***pandemic***, especially among Native Americans, who make up only 16 percent of the population, but comprise in excess of 40 percent of suicides, of which 70 percent are related to alcohol abuse. Tragically, alcohol is a major contributor to abusive behavior. In fact, more than 59 percent of Alaskan women have been assaulted by drunk male family members, strangers, or high school boys. One in three Native American women have been abused! drinking ***binges*** produce consequences such as out-of-wedlock pregnancies, abortions, fatherless homes, and school dropouts for hundreds of teenage girls.

For those women, words in the state constitution ***preamble*** offers scant comfort: "We, the people of Alaska, grateful to God and to those who founded our nation and pioneered this great land, do ordain and establish this constitution…" Alaska is a beautiful state where people can enjoy the splendor of creation and wonder of nature. In stark contrast to the sometimes ugly

VOCABULARY

Pandemic: spread across, everywhere
Preamble: introductory statement to a constitution
Binges: out-of-control, excessive

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human behavior is the beauty of the Aurora borealis – northern lights – that splash across the Alaskan heavens. Those nocturnal displays weave a spell of awe and wonder at the Creator's magnificent handiwork. The ***modulating*** and weaving flashes of red, gold, yellow, and green are unique in nature. Another unique Alaskan feature is that the state has more glaciers than any place on earth. A not-so-good feature is the 5000 earthquakes that rumble across Alaska each year. A gigantic quake caused by eruption of Mt. Augustine in 1986 caused multiple millions of dollars in damages to buildings, ships, and ports. Seventeen of the highest mountains in the US are located in Alaska. Mt. McKinley (Denali) stands at 20,320 feet – the highest point in North America. It is challenged by mountain climbers every year.



Northern Lights

Governor Sarah Palin is the only Alaskan to appear on a national political party ticket as vice president of the United States. Her candidacy brought renewed national attention to Alaska. News reporters caused viewers to learn about such items as 30 to 40 pound cabbages, minus 80 degrees temperature, and midnight baseball during July, because the sun shines 22 hours a day! Of course, during January, the sun shines less than two hours a day. You will learn more about Governor Palin at the end of this lesson.

The three major cities are Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau, the capital. Colleges in those cities offer opportunity for professional career training. Homeschooling is a major alternative to traditional classrooms, and is the school of choice for hundreds of families in remote areas, especially during winter months, when travel is restricted to snowmobiles, airplanes, and dog sleds in many locations across the state.

The annual Iditarod Dog Sled race draws international attention in ***commemoration*** of a ***diphtheria*** outbreak in 1925, when a dog named Balto guided a team of huskies across 1,150 miles of ice and snow to deliver medicine to a remote village near the Arctic Circle. Books and movies continue to honor the dogs that saved the children from diphtheria.

Alaska is thinly populated with humans, but highly populated with things to do and see!

Famous Person Vignette:



Alaskan Landscape

VOCABULARY

Modulating: moving
Commemoration: recognition, awarded
Diphtheria: disease of mouth and throat

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Sarah Palin



Sarah Palin was born in Idaho, and graduated from the University of Idaho with a major in communication. She moved to Wasilla, Alaska, where she and her husband, Todd, raised five children, one of which was a special needs child. Mrs. Palin and her family enjoy hunting, camping, fishing, and snowmobiling. She often supports the Second Amendment — the right to own firearms to defend family and property. Politics beckoned when Mrs. Palin became aware of politicians who were perceived to be more interested in gaining personal benefits than in championing the needs of families in Wasilla. Mrs. Palin's courageous public support of honesty in politics led to her election as Mayor of Wasilla, where she championed traditional family values. Fellow Alaskan Kaylene Johnson wrote a biography of Mrs. Palin, called *Sarah: How a Hockey Mom Turned Alaska's Political Establishment Upside Down*. The small book thrust her into statewide popularity, whereby she turned her attention to state issues, especially corruption within political leadership. Media highlighted the public debate between Mrs. Palin and establishment Republicans. Consequently, the governorship was the next level of Mrs. Palin's political career. She won by a landslide.

Sarah Palin served as Alaska's first female governor from 2006 until 2009. Her energy was directed to upholding traditional Christian values, including the right of unborn children to life. Her conservative values drew national attention, and she was selected as the Republican Party vice presidential candidate with John McCain in 2009. They lost the election to Barack Obama. However, Mrs. Palin served as a news commentator for Fox News for a while, before starting her own media program that featured Alaska. Her tenacity, courage, and determination set Mrs. Palin apart from average people. Her life is a testimony of what one person can accomplish when driven to attain a noble goal.

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Courage rises in the soul of people who suppress fear to accomplish a noble goal."

-Ronald Johnson (Educator)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Arizona
Chapter 1 Section 1
Topic 3





Arizona is known as the "Grand Canyon State". The vast region of New Mexico, including land that is now Arizona, was ***ceded*** to the US by Mexico in 1848. The land was known as a wild and untamed area, inhabited by ***marauding*** bands of Apache, Comanche and Kiowa Indians, and lawless cowboy rustlers. The region was divided into two territories in 1850. During the era between 1850 and 1890, wagon trains, cattle herds, and settlers crossed Texas and New Mexico to establish communities and ranches in the Arizona Territory. Lawlessness abounded when Native Americans began starving after the great buffalo herds were slaughtered by hide harvesters. Tribes rebelled when they were forced to locate on government reservations; they attacked wagon trains, farms, and ranches. After the Civil War, ***malcontent*** soldiers became gun slingers who were hired by cattle ranchers to protect herds and families. Unfortunately, numerous fast-draw men became outlaws who stole cattle from their own bosses. By 1870, the northern Arizona region known as the Tonto Basin and Mogollon Rim was a ***sanctuary*** for outlaws.

VOCABULARY

Ceded: transferred by treaty
Marauding: destructive, dangerous
Malcontent: dissatisfied, restless
Sanctuary: safe place
Mauve: mixture of pink and purple colors

A dentist-turned-writer named Zane Grey popularized Arizona in novels during the turbulent rustler era between 1870 and 1890. His popular books, *Riders of the Purple Sage*, *The Hash Knife Gang*, and *Arizona Ames*, enticed thousands of visitors to Arizona to see purple sage, amber hills, green forests, and golden sunsets. Even today, multiple thousands of tourists from around the world visit such places as the mighty Hoover Dam, majestic Grand Canyon, ***mauve*** deserts, and marvelous Oak Creek Canyon. Tour buses rumble through streets of Jerome (a popular ghost town), Tombstone cemetery (site of the famous gunfight at OK Corral), Old Tucson movie set (where actors John Wayne and Ward Bond starred in western movies), Meteor Crater (world's largest meteor

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impact site), Tubac (one of the oldest towns west of the Mississippi River), Nogales (a major port-of-entry into the USA), and the Painted Desert. Davis-Monthan Air Force Base is home of fighter and bomber squadrons that protect the nation. Fort Huachuca near the Mexican border is a major US Army intelligence base. The Pima Air and Space Museum hosts 80 acres of historic airplanes. Kitt Peak National Observatory's 27 telescopes offer awe-inspiring, close-up views of stars and planets. Artists, writers, photographers, poets, and retirees have chosen Arizona as their winter home because of the beautiful deserts, mild climate, and dry air.

Local and out-of-state hunters and fishermen tromp across hills and into canyons, washes, streams, rivers, gullies, arroyos, and ***draws*** to harvest elk, deer, ***javelina***, mountain lions, big horn sheep, trout, catfish, bass, doves, turkeys, and quail. Photographers and artists flock to the Arizona desert to capture breath-taking pictures of cacti, such as the stately saguaro, thorny cholla, prickly pear, fishhook barrel, and night-blooming cereus.



Javelina



Types of Cacti

Natural beauty is not the only reason people love Arizona. It is celebrated for its green chili tamales and Sonoran tortillas. Pinto beans (frijoles) spiced with jalapeno peppers and wrapped in corn tortillas make a delicious meal. Great orchards of pecan, orange, grapefruit, and lemon trees blossom to attract honey bees, hummingbirds, and butterflies by the thousands. Latino architecture abounds across southern counties, presenting a wonderful blend of Hispanic and western cultures.

Arizona is a leader in the school-choice movement, allowing multiple thousands of students to complete courses at charter, private, and home schools. The state hosts two major universities: the University of Arizona in Tucson, and Arizona State University in Tempe. The University of Phoenix is among the nation's leading online universities. Almost every urban area hosts a community college where students learn such skills as cosmetology, interior decorating, welding, auto mechanics, and drafting.

Numerous famous people were born or reside in Arizona: country/western singers Rex Allen, Marty Robbins, and Waylon Jennings. Maricopa sheriff Joe Arpaio drew national attention by his tough policies on repeat criminals and illegal immigrants. Senators Barry Goldwater and John McCain were presidential candidates for the Republican Party. Stewart Udall was Secretary of Interior. Kerri Strug won admiration for her spectacular gymnastic performances in the Olympics, where she won a gold medal. Artist Ted De Grazia is known for his ***depictions*** of angelic Navajo Indian children. Apache chief Cochise was

VOCABULARY

Draws: deep, natural ditches
Javelina: wild pig
Depictions: representations

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considered to be an honorable leader and military strategist. Most American youth have read about Geronimo, an Apache warrior who raided villages and terrorized families on both sides of the US-Mexican border. Native American blankets and jewelry are popular items among local residents and tourists. Numerous Native American tribes, including Hopi, Apache, Navajo, Pima, and Pueblo, reside on Federal reservations sprinkled across Arizona.

Not to be un-mentioned is Phoenix, the capital of Arizona. The state's motto is "Ditat Deus" (God Enriches). The state bird is the speckled Cactus Wren. The state tree is the green-barked Palo Verde. The state flower is the Saguaro cactus blossom. Massive geological upheavals and fossilized


Saguaro National Park

sea life on mountain tops and in deep canyons offer compelling evidence that a cataclysmic aquatic event covered the entire state several thousand years ago. Some of the most photographed and painted objects are the majestic Grand Canyon, and spectacular sunsets, especially just before or after a thunderstorm. Truly, Arizona is a state with abundant evidence of "Ditat Deus". The state constitution preamble states, "We the people of the state of Arizona, grateful to Almighty God for our liberties do ordain this constitution." Truly, Arizona displays the magnificent handiwork of creation.

Famous Person Vignette: Zane Grey



Zane Grey was not a native of Arizona, but from his log cabin near Payson, he wrote more than 60 stories that thrilled readers, young and old. His novels about Arizona's purple mountains, dark canyons, hot deserts, ruthless outlaws, marauding Indians, and beautiful ladies in distress captivated readers. Grey was a dentist by training. He played professional baseball for a while. However, boredom, a lack of fulfillment, and an itch to write western stories compelled Grey to trek across Arizona by horseback and automobile, especially along the Tonto Rim, doing research for stories about ranchers, rustlers, Indians, buffalo hunters, prospectors, wagon train leaders, trappers, and soldiers. Grey brought history, folklore, and legends alive with descriptions of rugged canyons, blistering deserts, freezing mountains, and tangled forests. His story plots always pitted villains against heroes and heroines. Each story revolved around a fast-drawing gunman who respected women and opposed outlaws and rustlers. A female character of exceptional beauty and intense loyalty was usually rescued by the male hero. In the process of being rescued, she demonstrated intelligence, horsemanship, courage, and belief in God.

While readers were "glued to" Grey's plot, they learned about the great buffalo herds that roamed from Texas to Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, and Wyoming. The names

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of Indian tribes and warriors became familiar. Readers learned about wagon trains, mountain trappers, desert miners, deputy sheriffs, and famous outlaws, gangs, and gun slingers. Every book described in ***vivid*** adjectives the golden sunsets, crashing thunderstorms, parched deserts, and brushy canyons. High drama captured and held the attention of youth and adults, who were known to skip meals to finish reading "nail-biting" episodes.

Grey's first book was rejected by more than four dozen publishers who remarked that no one would be interested in reading western novels. How wrong the publishers were. Grey's books sold in the multiple thousands of copies. His pen made him a millionaire. He was such a ***prolific*** writer that he often sat in his log cabin rocking chair and wrote page after page on paper tablets. Each page was handed to his male secretary who typed the manuscript into novel format. His most popular book was *Riders of the Purple Sage*. Other books in demand were *Desert Gold* and *Knights of the Range*. Grey's descriptive adjectives and powerful verbs caused readers to pause often to stare into space to imagine the scenes depicted on typed pages. No other author has matched Grey's "***word smithing***" skill to depict Arizona's history, legends, terrain, and personalities.

Common themes were defense of Native Americans, virtuous womanhood, and gallant men. During development of story plots, Grey wove into dialog the fact that evil actions result in lost dreams, broken relationships, and loss of respect. In contrast, Grey emphasized that courage, moral integrity, and honesty were marks of heroes and heroines. Zane Grey's books are still found in homes, libraries, bookstores, and at online providers.



Grand Canyon

VOCABULARY

Vivid: stands out, clear
Prolific: large volume, numerous
Word smithing: use of words

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Desire for physical beauty without virtue is vanity."
-R.E. Johnson (Educator)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Arkansas
Chapter 1 Section 1
Topic 4





Arkansas is a state which you may seldom think about visiting. It is almost in the center of the United States. The Mississippi River forms the east border, and the Arkansas River ***meanders*** diagonally across the state. Both rivers are fed by a multitude of streams that wander through gullies, washes, canyons, hills, and valleys to irrigate fruit orchards, grain fields, and cow pastures. In fact, Arkansas is so populated with river-fed forests that hunters and fishermen flock to harvest deer, pheasants, ducks, and geese, and to fish for channel cats, bass, and crappie.



Arkansas is 56 percent forest. The rest of the state is mostly fields, pastures, valleys, and hills, separated by communities and towns. Consequently, agriculture is the primary source of revenue. Farmers raise peaches, hay, corn, cattle, chickens and turkeys. Industries such as Tyson Foods, Riceland, Walmart, and other international businesses related to agriculture, operate in communities, towns, and cities. Anderson Fish Farms lead the nation in raising bait fish. A common sight along county roads is teenage boys and girls driving tractors, hauling hay bailers, and steering wide-wheeled combines to and from grain fields.

VOCABULARY

Meanders: winding, indirect course
Moonshiners: men who make illegal liquor
Hollows: secluded areas between hills
Washes: dry stream beds
Prohibition laws: legislations forbidding production and sale of liquor

Little Rock is the capital. Statehood occurred in 1836. French and Spanish history goes back to the 1700s. Arkansas became United States property in 1803, when President Thomas Jefferson authorized the Louisiana Purchase from France. That purchase almost doubled the size of the United States. It opened up vast acres of rich farm land, tree-covered forest, and prairies crowded with wild game. Thick forests and remote gullies soon attracted pioneers, outlaws, circuit-riding preachers, ***moonshiners***, and fur trappers. They hid in ***hollows***, canyons, and ***washes*** to evade US marshals, relatives, neighbors, or local sheriffs, who were tasked to enforce the 18th amendment ***prohibition laws*** against production of "moonshine" and the sale of alcoholic beverages. Farmers

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earned extra money by producing and selling homemade liquor in crude copper ***stills*** that processed "moonshine" (also called "white lightning") made from corn and other grains. Some of the ***concoctions*** were poisonous, if not deadly. More than a few teenagers became ill-unto-death from consuming the throat-burning liquid.

In fact, illegal "moonshine" production in Arkansas was so common that a newspaper cartoon strip, featured a "moonshiner" named Snuffy Smith. People across America began to think of Arkansas as a place dominated by back-woods liquor stills, prohibition agents, and ax-swinging deputies who hacked apart stills hidden in barns, sheds, and chicken houses. That cartoon strip remains the longest-running cartoon in newspaper history. It even earned depiction on a postage stamp.



Moonshiners

A major Arkansas industry is Walmart, founded by an entrepreneur named Sam Walton. He started with a small county store and built it into one of America's largest and most successful stores. He also started Sam's Warehouse to help small businesses who wanted to buy bulk items. Mr. Walton opened Tractor Supply as an all-purpose country store that features almost everything needed to operate farms and ranches: plows, feed, saddles, shirts, wrenches, welders, tires, wire, and even toy tractors.

The Walton Foundation gives away millions of dollars each year to support school choice. The state legislature authorizes charter schools, private academies, homeschool, and online learning. Tuition for private academies can be paid by checks, credit cards, vouchers, tax credits, and scholarships. About 5.4 % of Arkansas students attend private schools. Another 16,500 homeschool. That percentage grows about 7 % annually, as students seek alternatives to traditional classrooms. Students can now complete courses in print, downloads to smartphones, and online anywhere, anytime where Wi-Fi is accessible. School is no longer restricted to brick and mortar facilities where teachers lecture and issue homework assignments. The Walton Foundation helps make school choice possible.



The University of Arkansas "Razorbacks" are usually contenders for the national college football championship. Other post-high school institutions offer training in careers and professions. Even though too many students quit school, they have ample opportunities to gain employable skills sufficient to earn decent wages or build dreams of starting their own businesses. The chief obstacle is personal lifestyle choices that result in illiteracy, pregnancy, jail-time, un-employability, or drug addiction. Girls (especially immigrants) who are depressed, isolated, lonely, or abused in secluded camps,

VOCABULARY

Stills: copper devices for manufacturing liquor
Concoction: mixture

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foster care, single-parent homes, or group homes, are targets for men who lure ***vulnerable*** girls as young as 12 years old into cars, houses, and motels. The girls are promised love, money, safety, clothes, and food in order to entice them into bondage. They soon are addicted to drugs, suffer from disease, face pregnancy, and/or ill-health. They all lose freedom, and are cut off from friends and relatives. Fortunately, help is available through churches, hospitals, police stations, and rescue organizations. Sadly, too few girls seek help because of threats, beatings, co-dependency, and forced confinement.

Girls and boys have plenty of wholesome opportunities for recreation: archery, golfing, fishing, hiking, equestrian events, canoeing, jet skiing, snorkeling, rafting, tennis, volleyball, basketball, bowling, dramatic presentations, thespian clubs, painting, duck-calling contests, and much more. Idleness is a choice. So is involvement in productive activities that equip a person for a lifetime of joy. Arkansas has more than 51 state parks in which youth can dream and study.



Some famous people who took advantage of opportunities to "make something" of themselves include, Sam Walton (business), Glenn Campbell (singer) Johnny Cash (country singer), William (Bill) Clinton (president), and Alan Ladd (actor). Those men grew up in very difficult circumstances, but each one had a dream and goal that carried him out of awkward circumstances.



Former President Bill Clinton hailed from Arkansas

A lot of dreams for a better life began at little country churches served by circuit-riding preachers or at ***brush arbor*** meetings conducted by Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian evangelists who visited rural communities on horseback each year. They preached ***repentance***, hell or heaven, abstinence from alcohol, and led congregations in singing such hymns as *The Little Brown Church In The Vale*, *Heavenly Sunshine*, or *Amazing Grace*. Youth and adults knelt at "mourner's benches" to seek forgiveness, ask for counseling, or pray for relatives to be delivered from liquor, addiction, or bad behavior. Many church schools grew out of such meetings, as youth wanted to avoid secular lifestyles often exhibited in public schools.



Arkansas scenery

VOCABULARY

Vulnerable: easily deceived, gullible
Brush arbor: tabernacle made of brush
Repentance: turn away from evil ways

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Famous Person Vignette: Sam Walton of Walmart



Sam Walton had an attitude in school; he believed in studying, playing football, and going all-out in whatever he did. He made good grades, was quarterback of the football team, and liked to help people. He graduated from high school and college, and served as a captain in the army during WWII. At age 26, Sam dared to have a dream of owning his own business. He gratefully received a loan from an uncle who believed in Sam's dream. He started with one location and eventually expanded to more than a dozen stores. But, Sam was frustrated with the type of management exercised by the ***franchise*** owners.

Sam believed he could start his own stores and operate more efficiently while providing better prices, products, and service to rural families in Arkansas. At age 44, Sam, with his wife, Helen and children, moved to Rogers, Arkansas, where the first Walmart Discount Store provided good products, excellent service, and fair prices. Sam believed in helping people, applying capitalism, working, and providing quality service. He visited other retail stores to learn how to do a better job in retail. He greeted strangers and friends with a smile, handshake, and compliments. He taught his employees to do the same. Sam became a wealthy man; Forbes Magazine claimed that Sam Walton was the richest man in America. However, fame and wealth did not impress Sam. He drove an old Ford pickup truck in which he hauled around his dogs and hunting guns. Over the span of his productive life, Sam opened 1,960 stores and provided employment for more than 400,000 people. He lived his dream. Along the way, Sam Walton helped thousands of people attain better standards of living. Sam died at age 74, after living a fulfilling and purposeful life. America was fortunate that Sam Walton believed in capitalism, exercised freedom, and helped people. He was guided by homespun philosophy, such as: "swim upstream, listen more than you talk, communicate well, exceed expectations, commit to your business, share your profits", etc. He once said, "I had to pick myself up and get on with it, do it all over again, only even better than the first time."



VOCABULARY

Franchise: name-brands like Walmart, Taco Bell, etc

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"High expectations are the key to everything."

-Sam Walton (Entrepreneur)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



California
Chapter 1 Section 1
Topic 5





Millions of people seeking a pleasant climate, beautiful scenery, and excitement, steer their vehicles toward California. That has been the case since the 1700s, when Spanish ship captains explored the western coast of California. Actually, Native Americans inhabited California at least 3000 years ago. About three dozen distinct tribes have been identified in California's history. They, too, enjoyed life in the temperate California climate, raising crops, and herding sheep, goats, and cattle.

Spanish ranchers began settling along the west coast of California around 1769, and controlled the land for Spain until 1821, when Mexico won its independence from Spain. Local Indians were subdued and placed under domination of Catholic missions, where efforts were made to convert the Indians to Catholicism. Natives were taught to read, cultivate crops, and weave cloth. However, they were not allowed to own horses, and were often held in bondage to Catholic priests who controlled commerce and social life.



California Wagon Train

In 1826, a frontiersman named Jedediah Smith lead a group of American fur traders into California. That event started a steady migration of American pioneers, trappers, and prospectors into California. Mexico tolerated the "invasion", because the Americans brought news, supplies, money, and agricultural concepts that enhanced life in California. However, when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in 1847, thousands of prospectors from the United States and China invaded California. The "Gold Rush of 1849" forever changed the lives of people known as Californians.

California remained a Mexican territory until John C. Fremont defeated Mexican military forces in 1847. In 1848, Mexico surrendered claims to California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas to the United States. Thus, the land of California became a

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territory of the United States. It remained a territory until statehood was granted in 1850. Sacramento was established as the capital. During subsequent years, the legislature designated the Grizzly Bear as the state animal, the California Redwood as the state tree, and selected the Golden Trout as the state fish. The state constitution preamble begins with the statement, "We, the people of the state of California, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, do establish this Constitution…" Today, California is known as the "The Golden State". It is bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west and Oregon on the north. The eastern border touches Nevada and Arizona. Mexico forms the southern border. California is the third largest state. One in eight people in the US live in California. Non-whites compose more than half of the population.

Schools enroll more than six million students, whose home languages include Spanish, English, Chinese, French, German, Arabic, Japanese, Native American dialects, and more than three dozen other languages besides English. Public schools have come under criticism for allowing gender-confused students to select their preference for male or female restrooms and athletic dressing rooms. California public schools tend to focus on such issues as sexual equity, ***sanctuary cities***, the environment, ***progressive*** politics, tolerance, medicinal and recreational marijuana, and race-specific human rights. Consequently, charter schools and homeschool have become popular alternatives to public schools. Thousands of other students drop out of government schools annually, creating a massive population of unemployable youth, who struggle to exist. More than 28,000 California teenagers annually quit school and run away from home; many become victims of predatory men and women who ***entice*** runaways into abusive circumstances. Tragically, California leads the nation in production of pornographic films. Most are produced in Hollywood, the pornographic film capital of America.


The Golden Gate Bridge

California is truly a land of contrasts, not only in natural beauty, but in cultural issues. The state is host to 18 national parks, including Yosemite, with its awesome waterfalls and majestic cliffs. Other tourist attractions include the giant redwoods, Golden Gate Bridge, Disneyland, Fisherman's Wharf, Trinity Broadcasting Network (TBN), the Queen Mary ship, the Crystal Cathedral, 275 gorgeous beaches, and more than 5,600 peaks that are challenged by hikers and climbers. The cultural contrasts range from 10,000 churches to aggressive efforts by the American Civil Liberties Union to ***eradicate*** from California (and the nation) all traces of Christian religious expression. Each year courts entertain arguments whether to preserve or remove public displays of Judeo-Christian icons from schools and public property, especially during the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter seasons.

VOCABULARY

Sanctuary cities: safe havens for illegal immigrants
Progressive: tending toward socialism, big government
Entice: lure, attract
Eradicate: remove, get rid of

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Another stark contrast is the ***disparity*** between the ***exorbitant*** salaries of movie stars and the ***abject*** poverty of people who dreamed of becoming stars, and failed to realize their ***aspirations***. Thousands of youth travel to California annually with the intention of "making it big" in movies. Actually, only one in ten thousand become famous. Most end up homeless, living on beaches, sidewalks, vacant buildings, or under bridges. Tragically, hundreds are lured into the California night-life industry, where life becomes horrific.



During recent decades, California's progressive politics have established an atmosphere of ***narcissism*** and ***hedonism***. Entertainment, welfare, and cast-off personal restraint have contributed heavily to ***flagrant*** social abuses prevalent in California, which has the highest poverty percentage of any state. Common elements of California poverty include:

-Limited English ***proficiency***
-Gambling and playing the lottery
-Marijuana use
-Absence of employable skills
-Divorce or severed co-habitation relationships
-Illegitimate children (fatherlessness)
-Drug addiction

The impact on children is monumental. Literally thousands of California children exist far below the poverty level, because of parents' domestic and employment issues, and/or bad choices: running away from home, living with and getting pregnant by guys who promised love and excitement, getting hooked on drugs, or failing to learn viable employable skills.



California is rocked by hundreds of earthquakes daily. While most are indiscernible, some have been devastating. The San Francisco quake in 1906 was labeled as the most destructive: 3,000 people died. Other quakes in 1989 and 1994 destroyed bridges, buildings, and homes, leaving thousands of people temporarily homeless and out of work. Drought and fires have also impacted the economy. By 2015, dry conditions were ***exacerbated*** by policies enforced by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which restricted farmers from using certain canals, streams, and rivers to irrigate large sections of land. Brush fires have destroyed thousands of homes, businesses, and forests during the past decade, as people built homes on hillsides thick with dry brush, grass, and trees. Some fires were started by people; others were started by lightning strikes.

VOCABULARY

Disparity: differences
Exorbitant: excess
Abject: beggar-like
Aspirations: goals, dreams, hopes
Narcissism: self-focus, ego-driven
Hedonism: love of sensual pleasure
Flagrant: obvious
Proficiency: adequate skills, abilities
Exacerbated: increased by

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California is host to hundreds of community colleges and ***prominent*** universities. Lists are available on Google. Stanford University made history in 1993 when Condoleezza Rice was hired as the first African-American female ***provost*** of a major university. She had been a university professor, accomplished pianist, and US Secretary of State under the George W. Bush presidency. Other universities have gained national attention for research, academics, and athletic achievements, including national championships. Professional football teams include the San Diego Chargers, San Francisco 49ers, and Oakland Raiders. Professional basketball teams include the LA Lakers, Los Angeles Clippers, Golden State Warriors, and Sacramento Kings. Hockey teams include the Anaheim Ducks, LA Kings, and San Jose Sharks.



Swallows at the Capistrano Mission

An amazing event occurs each March 19th in San Juan Capistrano. Swallows return from Argentina, 6,000 miles away, to an ancient Capistrano Mission. They leave the Mission precisely on October 23, as accurately as clockwork, to return to their exact home base in Argentina. Scientists have marveled at the mysterious design of the small birds that enables them to "plan" their flight from 6,000 miles away to arrive in California precisely on March 19th. They have to fly over high mountains, through tropical storms, and across harsh terrain, somehow enabled by their unique design to sustain their schedule to arrive at an exact, predictable date.

The Port of Los Angeles is one of the busiest sea ports in the world. Multiple millions of tons of cargo enter and depart from Los Angeles each day, bound for the four corners of the globe. Long, diesel-powered trains snake out of Los Angeles to transport cargo across America. Some trains include more than 100 flatcars, tankers, and boxcars, loaded with such items as automobiles, furniture, fuel, fertilizer, and appliances.

The top industries include technology, agriculture, tourism, aerospace, and motion pictures. Perhaps the most famous industrial site is Silicon Valley, located near San Francisco, home of such corporate giants as Google, Facebook, eBay, Apple, and Yahoo. About one-third of United States ***venture capital*** is invested in Silicon Valley.

California is host of both tragedy and success. The state attracts and repels people on a daily basis. Thousands arrive to sun-bathe on beaches; others arrive to hike, camp, photograph, work, study, or tour famous locations. Thousands of marines and sailors arrive in San Diego to complete training. Conversely, multitudes of people leave in despondency over disappointed dreams. Nonetheless, California remains one of America's most popular states.

VOCABULARY

Prominent: well known, stands out
Provost: director, in charge of
Venture capital: money loaned or invested to start businesses

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Famous Person Vignette: Ronald Reagan



Every once-in-a-while, a person shows up to make history — to impact the course of affairs in such a manner as to change the direction of nations. Such was the life of Ronald Reagan. He was born in Illinois in 1911, grew up there, graduated from high school, and attended a Christian college. During high school years, he was an average student academically, but he excelled in swimming, acting, and football. After college, he became a radio sports announcer. He served in the military during WWII, but poor eyesight prohibited him from front-line duty. His acting ability allowed him to participate in making training films for the military. His talent drew the attention of Hollywood film producers, who lured Reagan to California. There, he acted in more than 50 films.

VOCABULARY

Communist agitators: people trained to disrupt society

While in Hollywood, Reagan was a liberal democrat involved in the politics associated with the movie industry during a time when ***communist agitators*** attempted to gain control of the US film industry. Reagan opposed their efforts, and in the process realized that his loyalties were more in alignment with conservative Republicans. In 1954, Reagan was hired by General Electric (GE) to represent the company on nationwide tours. Reagan's effectiveness earned respect and admiration, while generating in Reagan's mind a deep love for his country. He began to speak forcefully in favor of responsible government, while opposing big government policies that restricted freedom.

In 1964, Reagan hosted a television program called, "Death Valley Days", making him a household name across America. His pleasant voice, political insight, and charming personality drew the attention of Republican party leaders, who encouraged Reagan to run for governor of California. He was elected as governor in 1967, and again in 1970. He was tough on rowdy college students who attempted to occupy college campuses to protest state budget cuts. He learned to work with a liberal Democrat legislature to balance the state budget, and give rebates to taxpayers — something unheard of at the time.

In 1980, Reagan was elected president of the United States at age 69 — the oldest man ever to be elected as president. He served two terms and survived an assassination attempt by John Hinckley, who shot the president as he was leaving a hotel. The president was hospitalized for several days, but was back at his White House office within a few weeks. In 1981, Reagan made history by

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appointing Sandra Day O'Connor as the first female to serve on the US Supreme Court.

During the ***Cold War*** with the Soviet Union, Reagan stood firm against Soviet efforts to rule the world. Reagan and his team developed a "Star Wars" anti-missile defense system and defied Russian communist leaders who tried to bully the US into submission to Soviet dominance. Reagan gained international respect when he said to the Soviet leader, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" Two years later, the ***Berlin Wall*** was torn down by the people of East Berlin. During his tenure as president, Reagan also showed toughness toward rebels in Libya, Granada, and Nicaragua. His policy was "peace through strength". He was a close friend of Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of England. Together, they were instrumental in removing the "Iron Curtain" that sealed off Eastern Europe from the rest of the world. Reagan was driven to protect freedom and oppose evil. He once said, "If we ever forget that we are one nation under God, then we will be a nation gone under."

Ronald Reagan died in June 2004. His funeral was broadcast worldwide, and dignitaries from around the globe paid their respects to a truly great man who altered the course of history.



Giant Sequoia Tree

VOCABULARY

Cold War: years when Russia and the US pointed missiles at one another
Berlin Wall: a cement wall that divided east from west Berlin, Germany

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Play hard when you play; but don't play around with the virtue of other people."
-R.E. Johnson (Educator)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Colorado
Chapter 1 Section 2
Topic 6





Almost every teenager has heard or read about the famous frontiersman, Kit Carson. His exploits as an explorer, scout, soldier, and guide for John Fremont in 1843 and 1845 pushed Kit Carson into books, magazines, newspapers, military reports, and novels. A history of Colorado would not be complete without mentioning Kit Carson and his beautiful Latino wife, Josefa, during the early development of the Colorado Territory. You will learn more about Carson and his family in the vignette at the end of this lesson.

The history of humans in Colorado goes back to at least 1400 AD, when ***indigenous*** people lived in rock and mud dwellings along canyon walls. Cliff dwellings are still accessible to tourists. The most popular site is at Mesa Verde, in southwest Colorado between Durango and the Utah border. Natives hunted, fished, and gathered herbs for food. They also ***cultivated*** corn and maize. Their weapons and tools were flint-headed axes spears, knives, and arrows. Their garments and footwear were sewn-together animal hides and woven plant leaves and stalks.



Mesa Verde

In 1541, Spanish explorers (conquistadores) introduced horses and cattle (oxen) to Colorado. Some escaped and multiplied into large herds that Indians captured. Cattle were eaten when buffalo, elk, and deer were not available. Horses were tamed and ridden in battles and hunting expeditions. By the 1800s, thousands of wild cattle and horses roamed Colorado meadows and canyons. Many were rounded up by ***entrepreneurial*** settlers who slaughtered the cattle for meat; hides were sold to miners, military camps, and other settlers. Mexican cowboys (called vaqueros) learned how to rope, brand, and ***domesticate*** both horses and cattle. Anglos soon learned to ***duplicate*** horsemanship tactics of the vaqueros. An amazing five feet tall, 16 year-old girl named Marie Scott bought a ranch and built a cattle empire of 100,000 acres during her lifetime. She was generous, kind, courageous, and resourceful.

VOCABULARY

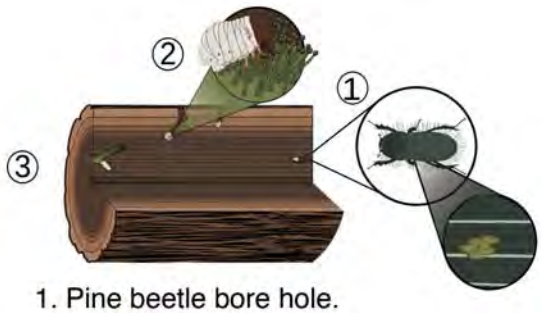
Indigenous: native
Cultivated: raised crops
Entrepreneurial: business-minded
Domesticate: tame for farm use
Duplicate: repeat, make copies

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Part of the vast land area ceded by Mexico to the US in the Treaty of Hidalgo in 1848 became the Colorado Territory in 1861. Political strife between Democrats (pro) and Republicans (anti) over the issue of black slavery postponed statehood until 1876. Colorado was the 38th state admitted to the Union, with Denver as the capital. The state animal is the Big Horn Sheep. The tree is the Colorado Blue Spruce. The Lark Bunting is the state bird. The Colorado Blue Columbine is the state flower. The state motto is "Nothing without the ***Deity***". The state constitution preamble includes the words, "We, the people of Colorado, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the universe, do ordain and establish this constitution…"

Colorado is fondly called "America's Playground". Thousands of tourists drive and fly into cities such as Denver, Pagosa Springs, Durango, and Colorado Springs to ski, hike, hunt, photograph, and fish in Colorado. Favorite dishes among tourists are pecan-crusted fried trout and Buffalo burgers. Professional sports also attract visitors and residents to watch the Denver Bronco football team, Denver Nuggets basketball players, and athletes engaged in soccer, tennis, swimming, and baseball. Fort Carson, near Colorado Springs, is a major army training center. The US Air Force Academy is located at Colorado Springs. The beautiful Colorado River begins in the north-central mountains and snakes southwest toward Utah along its more than 1000 mile journey through Arizona to Mexico. Tragically, the Pine Beetle has ***savaged*** more than 1.6 million acres of lodge pole pine trees…reducing entire mountain sides to ugly, grey landscapes. Fortunately, industrious entrepreneurs are salvaging the "beetled pine trees" by converting the trees to beautiful log cabin homes. Cattle ranching and mining remain major industries.



1. Pine beetle bore hole.
2. Larvae feeds on wood.
3. Larvae grows and bores out.



Some famous people include Bobby Unser (race car driver), Tim Tebow, John Elway, and Peyton Manning (quarterback for the Broncos, which won the Super Bowl in 2016), Jack Dempsey (heavyweight boxing champion from 1916-1926), Amy Van Dyken (first female to win four gold medals as a swimmer in the Olympics), Rochunga Pudaite (Bibles for the World), and James Dobson (Focus on the Family, which broadcasts radio programs worldwide and promotes the National Day of Prayer), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (the first Native American to serve in the US Senate), and Scott Carpenter (the second American to orbit the earth).

VOCABULARY

Deity: God, Almighty, Creator
Savaged: ferociously destroyed

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Famous Person Vignette: Kit Carson



Kit Carson was born in 1809. He was nine years old when his father died. Kit didn't get along well with his stepfather, and left home at age 15 to learn saddle-making in Missouri. Two years later, he joined a group of mountain men on their way to Taos, New Mexico. While there, he gained a reputation as an honest, dependable, meek, and courageous youth. His word was considered to be as good as a written contract. He became a respected scout, guide, soldier, and friend to Indians, settlers, and soldiers. In 1853, Carson married Josefa, a beautiful Latino teenager. They birthed and raised six children.

In 1843, Carson guided John Fremont's team of men assigned the task of establishing a trail from Missouri to the Oregon coast. That trip earned Carson such fame that newspapers, magazines, military documents, and books proclaimed the 5 feet 5 ½ inch tall man as one of America's most courageous frontiersmen. His exploits as an Indian fighter, army scout, and trail-blazer were unparalleled for a man of such short stature. During the Civil War, Carson earned the rank of General in the Colorado militia. Later in life, Carson added fame to his reputation by serving as Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Colorado Territory. He and his wife daily hosted and fed 10 to 20 Ute Indians, who considered Kit and his wife to be trustworthy and honest. Josefa died shortly after giving birth to their seventh child. Kit was so grieved that he died a month later. History has kept Carson's fame alive, naming towns, museums, parks, and military forts in honor of Colorado's frontier hero.



Colorado Scenery

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"When you play, play hard; when you work, work hard."
-Kit Carson (Frontiersman)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Connecticut
Chapter 1 Section 2
Topic 7





Big people sometimes come from little places. That's the case with Connecticut. It is a small state -- only 70 miles wide and 110 miles long–about the size of the nation of Israel. Though small in size, it has produced famous people who have impacted history: preachers, patriots, industrialists, and intellectuals. One of America's first colleges, Yale, was established in 1701 as a school for training Congregational preachers to minister in villages scattered throughout New England. Colonists were anxious to learn to read and write. The Bible was the main textbook in homes and one-room schools, where students learned arithmetic, Latin, and ***rhetoric***. In 1806, America's first dictionary was published by Noah Webster, in Connecticut. It was upgraded in 1828, and was considered a masterpiece collection of distinctly American words.



Noah Webster

The War of Independence (1776-1781) was dramatically affected by people from Connecticut. In fact, the state is called, "The Constitution State" because so many men (such as Noah Webster) contributed to the development of concepts pertaining to freedom and liberty. The Second Amendment (right to own weapons) was important. One of America's war heroes, Nathan Hale, was born and educated in Connecticut. You will learn more about him at the end of this lesson.

The state is located on the east coast and has a mixture of shorelines, forests, meadows, and densely-populated urban areas. It has a history that goes back to the 1600s, when British settlers built houses and began to raise cattle, hogs, poultry, grains, peaches, and vegetables. By the mid 1700s, Connecticut was populated by villages and communities that were hosts to ***cottage industries*** and factories that produced such items as furniture, brooms, clothes, ships, and weapons.

VOCABULARY

Rhetoric: speaking ability
Cottage industries: homes where people produce items for sale

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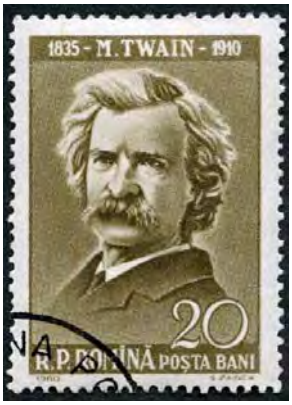
The state rapidly became known as the home of weapon factories developed by such names as Colt, Remington, Winchester, Savage, and Gatling. Eli Whitney designed and made the first interchangeable parts for muskets in 1798. His innovative assembly-line system changed the way weapons were manufactured. In fact, his inventions played a major role in Union victories during the Civil War (1861-1865). Winchester's lever-action, repeating rifle, and Gatling's six-barreled rapid-firing gun (1861) dramatically changed warfare. The Colt six-shooter pistol (1840s) and the Winchester lever-action rifle (1854) were called "the guns that won the west". During WWI, Connecticut produced more than 500,000 Thompson machine guns for soldiers.



Statehood was granted in 1788. Hartford is the capital. The legislature adopted the White Oak as the state tree. The American Robin is the official bird. Major cities include Bridgeport, New Haven, Stamford, Hartford, Waterbury, Norwalk, and Danbury. Hartford Insurance Company is well known. Connecticut is a politically ***progressive*** state. It has one of the nation's highest tax rates, and even though factories produce thousands of weapons for sporting and military action, the state has very restrictive laws on weapon ownership.

The state allows alternative schools, including homeschool, charters, and private academies. Public schools have a dropout rate in excess of 20 percent, thus thousands of teenagers leave school ill-equipped for employment, military service, or college. Dozens of public and private colleges and universities are available for students who want to pursue post-high school studies. Employment is available in numerous industries that produce such items as sewing machines, jet engines, helicopters, hardware, tools, and ***cutlery***. Jobs are available for people who have marketable skills and a willingness to work.

Some famous people from Connecticut include Mark Twain (author of the classics about Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer), Maria Sanchez (first Hispanic woman elected to Connecticut legislature), Benedict Arnold (Revolutionary War general who turned traitor), Charles Goodyear (invented vulcanized rubber used to produce tires), George W. Bush (43rd US president), and Katharine Hepburn (actress: famous for her role in the movie, *African Queen*). Numerous museums, aquariums, state



Author Mark Twain

VOCABULARY

Progressive: tending toward socialism, big government
Cutlery: knives for food preparation

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parks, and fall colors in forests, attract tourists by the thousands each year. The state is also host to the US Coast Guard Academy. A popular attraction is the Frederick Remington Western Art Museum, which displays paintings that glorify men and women who acted courageously during combat conditions.

Famous Person Vignette: Nathan Hale



Heroes are people who face danger, even death, yet pursue goals to preserve freedom. Such was the life of a young man during the War of Independence. Nathan Hale was born in 1755 and died by hanging at age 21 in 1776. He was trained by Christian parents who taught Biblical virtues of moral courage and love of freedom. Nathan entered Yale University at age 14, graduated at age 18, and became a teacher. When war broke out with England, he volunteered for military service, and quickly rose to the rank of captain. When General George Washington desperately needed spies to determine British strength in New York City, Nathan Hale volunteered to slip behind enemy lines to detect enemy plans.

While sitting in a public place, an American ***Tory*** recognized Captain Hale and pretended to be a patriot. The young captain disclosed the purpose of his mission for General Washington, and the Tory reported him to British officers. Mr. Hale was captured and immediately placed under arrest. He calmly maintained composure and refused to disclose military secrets about the American forces. Nathan Hale was bound and taken to a tree where he was promptly hanged without a trial. Just prior to his death, the young patriot was heard to say, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." That statement was echoed in school books and sung in ballads for many decades. Students throughout America learned about Nathan Hale and his courageous act to serve his country. His character and bravery inspired youth and adults to dedicate their lives to support noble causes. Hale's action was equal to the bravery of Sergeant York during WWI, Audie Murphy in WWII, and Chris Kyle in the Middle East war against Islamic terrorists.



An artist's depiction of Hale's execution

VOCABULARY

Tory: American loyal to England in 1776-1781

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"All the miseries and evils which men suffer from vice, crime, ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery and war, proceed from their despising or neglecting the precepts contained in the Bible."

-Noah Webster (Author of America's first dictionary)

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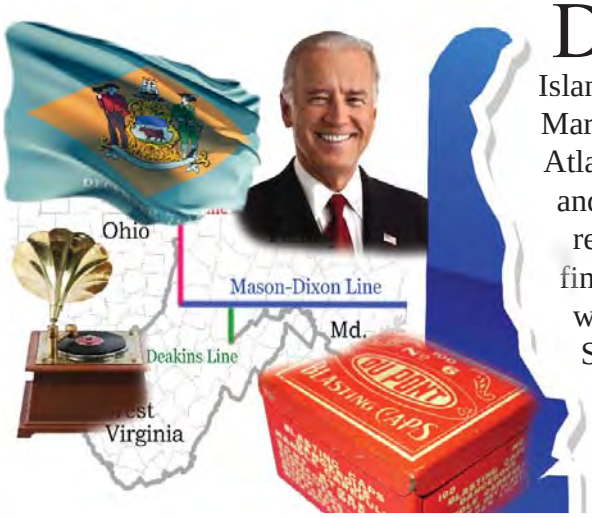
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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Delaware
Chapter 1 Section 2
Topic 8





Delaware is the second smallest state. Only Rhode Island is smaller. Surrounding states are Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey. The eastern border is the Atlantic Ocean. Original settlers were of Dutch, Swedish, and English stock, who claimed the area for their respective countries, beginning in the 1600s. England finally prevailed to claim ***jurisdiction*** until independence was won by the colonies at Yorktown, Virginia in 1781. Statehood came in December of 1787. Delaware was the first state to ratify the US Constitution. Dover is the capital. The state motto is "Liberty and Independence". Delaware was one of the original 13 colonies that declared independence from England in 1776. Most of the colonials made their own clothes and furniture, and raised their own food supply: corn, vegetables, hogs, cows, and chickens. Original homes were made of wood, but stately brick homes became popular as ***entrepreneurs*** began to make and sell bricks from the rich clay soil of New England.



Capitol of Delaware

The current population is about 945,000 people. Large towns include Brandywine, Wilmington, Dover, and Piedmont. Delaware is one of the most crowded states, and the cost-of-living is high. The average price of a home is about $240,000. Skylines of neighborhoods include colonial brick homes and multi-story skyscrapers occupied by national corporations. Tourists enjoy museums, parks, piers, and many historical sites that offer accounts of valor, pain, inventions, and tragedies. Young people find opportunity to engage in activities such as roller blading, skate boarding, fishing, hiking, camping, scouting, service learning, participating in community projects, and singing to hospitalized veterans.

VOCABULARY

Jurisdiction: authority to rule or preside
Entrepreneurs: persons who start businesses
Canning: processing goods in metal cans
Broilers: chickens between 12 and 16 weeks old

Main industries include poultry production, ***canning***, fishing, manufacturing, and chemical plants. Raising ***broilers*** became popular in the 1920s, when a lady accidently ordered 500 baby

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chickens and sold them at a large profit. E.I. du Pont established the first colonial gunpowder mill in 1803. It became the largest manufacturer of black powder in America, supplying most of the powder used by Union forces during the Civil War (1861-1865). Today, DuPont is the 4th largest chemical company in the world. Delaware is right on the ***Mason-Dixon Line***. The state remained in the Union, but it officially aligned with the Confederacy. Ninety percent of the state's slaves were freed prior to the war, and officially were given citizenship in 1868. However, the state legislature did not ratify the 14th Amendment, which granted citizenship to former slaves, until 1901.





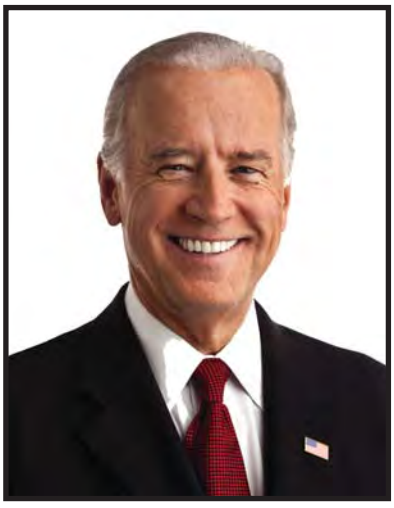
DuPont Blasting Caps Box

VOCABULARY

Mason-Dixon Line: dividing line between north and south

The first newspaper, called the *Delaware Gazette*, was published in 1785. Thanksgiving and Christmas celebrations were annual affairs; people gathered on holidays to greet neighbors and meet prospective spouses. Weddings, barn-raisings, birthday parties, and funerals were also events where people gathered for social life. Local water supplies were not sanitary, therefore, tea and coffee were popular beverages, as well as home-brewed spirits. Most children were taught to read from the Bible, and to compute numbers at home. One-room schools were common until the early 1900s. Today, children have educational options ranging from public school to home school. More than 160 private schools operate in Delaware. Tuition at private schools costs about $9,400 per year. Older students can attend such institutions as Delaware State University in Dover and the University of Delaware in Newark.

Famous people from Delaware include E.I. du Pont (industrialist), Joe Biden (politician), and Eldridge R. Johnson (inventor). You will learn more about him in the vignette at the end of this lesson.



Joe Biden, Delaware native and U.S. Vice President (2009-2017)

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Famous Person Vignette: Eldridge R. Johnson



Eldridge R. Johnson was born in 1867 in Wilmington, Delaware. His mother died when Eldridge was two years old. His father remarried when Eldridge was ten. Life with a stepmother was not the same as life with his real mother. Eldridge had trouble focusing on school work. In fact, a teacher said Eldridge was "dumb" and that he should enter a trade rather than attempt college. Unfortunately, Eldridge accepted his teacher's evaluation and became an ***apprentice*** in a machine shop. After a while, he left home to travel to Washington state. He discovered that moving away from home really did not solve his problems or give him peace of mind. He learned that he merely relocated his emotional feelings to a different place.

Eldridge returned to Delaware, where he became an apprentice again in a machine shop. However, a customer asked Eldridge to solve a ***perplexing*** problem with a part for a recording machine. He solved the problem to the customer's satisfaction. In doing so, he was stimulated to begin to design what he considered to be improvements on equipment for recording music. The boy who was called too "dumb" to enroll in college, became the founder of Victor Talking Machine Company, which became the largest manufacturer of recording equipment at that time in history. You have probably heard of Victrola ***phonographs***. Now you know about the man who built them.



A Victrola phonograph

VOCABULARY

Apprentice: person who learns a trade by working at a shop
Perplexing: difficult, confusing
Phonograph: music machine that uses a revolving disk with a continuous groove, in which a phonograph needle rides to reproduce sounds

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were at when we created them."
-Albert Einstein (Scientist)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Florida
Chapter 1 Section 2
Topic 9





Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon sailed along the coasts of Florida in the 1500s. His crew was looking for a passage west to Asia, and believed the peninsula was an island. The men saw white beaches on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico shores, and swamps with alligators and Seminole Indians in the interior, but no passage west. Spain claimed the peninsula in 1513, and built a stone fort, called St. Augustine, in 1565. It is considered to be the oldest European settlement in the eastern USA (Tubac, Arizona was established in 1752). For the next two hundred years, the region was claimed by Native Americans (mostly Seminole), Spain, France, England, and the United States. Spain was the eventual European nation that maintained control. Then, in 1819, Spain ceded Florida to the US. Statehood was granted in 1845, and Florida soon became known as "The Sunshine State". Tallahassee was established as the capital. The state motto is the same as the national motto: "In God We Trust".



St. Augustine fort

During the mid 1800s, Andrew Jackson waged war against the Seminole Indians, and eventually forced many of them to march to reservations in the Oklahoma Territory. ***Emigrants*** from Georgia, South Carolina, and other states settled in Florida to harvest sponges, raise cattle, and grow cotton, oranges, grapefruit, and lemons. The balmy climate and the rich soil were ideal for agriculture. Before many years had passed, Florida supplied citrus for most of North America.

VOCABULARY

Emigrants: people who leave their native area to settle elsewhere

As the population of Florida grew, so did industry, especially production of citrus, cattle, fish, and cotton. Following WWII (1939-1945), tourism during winter attracted millions of visitors. Throngs of people from such states as New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois spent their winters in houses that lined beaches from Jacksonville to Key West. Those people became known as "snowbirds". Other types of people drifted into Florida for less-

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than-good-intentions. Pirates plundered the shallow seas surrounding the Florida Keys, until the US Navy eradicated thieves of the sea in the mid 1800s. Even so, hundreds of ships were destroyed by shallow coral reefs, violent hurricanes, and men called "wreckers", who deliberately gave false information to ship captains, so that their ships would run aground. The "wreckers" would then ***plunder*** the disabled ships. Even today, the shallow seas around southwest Florida are littered with old ships. In 1985, a persistent treasure hunter recovered hundreds of Spanish gold bars from a submerged wreck.


A Florida lighthouse

The US built lighthouses to guide ship captains around dangerous reefs. Harbors, highways, and airports were built to encourage entrepreneurs to invest in Florida. People settled in towns such as Tallahassee, Tampa, Miami, Jacksonville, Daytona, Orlando, and St. Petersburg. Tourism quickly became the leading industry. Citrus, cotton, and cattle were shipped throughout North America. Universities and colleges, both ***sectarian*** and ***secular***, were established to prepare students for industry, medicine, agriculture, tourism, education, food processing, military service and preaching.

VOCABULARY

Plunder: steal, loot
Sectarian: religious
Secular: non-religious

During the War with Spain (1898), Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders assembled in Florida in preparation for invading Cuba.


Space rocket during launch

Cape Kennedy (previously Cape Canaveral) is the launch site for planet-bound space craft. During WWII, Florida was a major training region for sailors, soldiers, and airmen. A little known fact of WWII, is that German submarines sank more than two dozen American ships near the shores of Florida. Disney World and the Epcot Center in Orlando attract more than 46 million tourists every year. Large crowds also flock to stadiums and sports arenas in Tampa, Miami, Orlando, and Jacksonville to watch professional teams play football, basketball, and baseball. Crowds likewise gather to watch top-ranked college football teams. Quarterback Tim Tebow drew national attention when he graduated from a private high school and led his college football team to a national championship, then later led the Denver Bronco professional football team to the NFL playoffs. His kneeling position with heaven-pointing hand after touchdowns earned him both praise and sneers. Pensacola Christian University is highly respected for training teachers and producing Christian curriculum for private academies and homeschoolers. Another significant school is Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, which pioneered Florida's post-high school studies for African-Americans. The Daytona 500 auto race and dozens of seasonal sailboat races are national events. On a less positive note, Panama Beach is a

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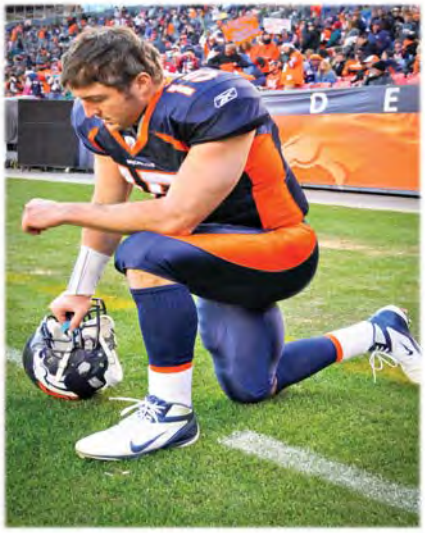
popular place where thousands of college students engage in bawdy and drunken behavior during Spring Break. Surfs attract people on jet skis and surfboards, and beaches lure people who simply want to lay in the sun and crowd-watch. Harbors on the east and west shores are home to thousands of sea-going cabin cruisers and sailboats. Off-shore coral reefs attract hundreds of snorkelers and divers. Periodically, high-powered speed boats from Central America slip into Florida docks to unload illegal drugs. The US Coast Guard has a tough time capturing illegal ***contraband*** brought in by sea.

Florida gained attention in 1998, when eyes of the nation focused on politics as election officials counted ***chads*** on ballots submitted for George Bush and Al Gore. Television reporters again focused on Florida in 2012, when Trayvon Martin was killed while evading a security guard. In 2016, candidates for the US presidency spent multiple millions of dollars to win Florida's electoral delegates. Billionaire businessman Donald Trump defeated Senators Marco Rubio (Florida) and Ted Cruz (Texas) to earn Florida's electoral votes.

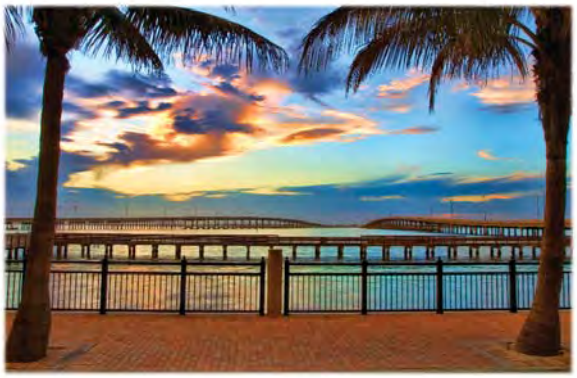
Famous people who have been born in or lived in Florida include Pat Boone (singer and actor), Tim Tebow (football quarterback), Arlin Horton (founder of Pensacola Christian University), James Weldon Johnson (Black educator and orator).



The Daytona 500 is a major event held annually in Florida



Tim Tebow kneeling in prayer after a touchdown



Florida scenery

VOCABULARY

Contraband: illegal items
Chads: punch cards

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Famous Person Vignette: James Weldon Johnson



Every once in a decade, a man or woman steps onto the stage of culture to make an impact. Such a man was James Weldon Johnson. He was born in Jacksonville, Florida in 1871 and died in 1938. During his lifetime, Johnson changed the way people perceived African-Americans. His birth was a mere decade after the Civil War, when so-called Negroes (as African-Americans were called then) were not held in high regard. That perception was particularly true among literary circles in southern states. James Johnson's father was a waiter in a sophisticated restaurant, and his mother was a school teacher. A white lady nursed James, because his mother was too ill to take care of her son. The compassionate care by the white neighbor lady made a profound impression on James; he realized that skin color was not a valid reason for prejudice.

James was educated in a school for Black children. He graduated from high school and college. He gave up an opportunity to attend Harvard University in order to become a teacher and principal at the elementary school he attended as a boy. Later, he attended Columbia University to study literature. As James grew to manhood, he embraced distinctively African-American ***spirituals***. He began to write poems about slaves and Black culture. He focused on what he called, "Negro Spirituals". His poems gained recognition for their quality of style and deep insight into human nature. In 1927, he published a book entitled, *God's Trombones*. It was a collection of seven poetic sermons of such titles as "Go Down Death", "The Crucifixion", and "Judgement Day". The book of poems propelled James into literary circles on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line. High school and college students throughout the nation have entered UIL and other forms of public competition by using Johnson's poems in poetry recitation, famous speech, and dramatic reading.

WATCH VIDEO
Florida Wildlife

WATCH VIDEO
Space Shuttle Liftoff

VOCABULARY

Spirituals: Christian folk songs about Black culture

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Young man – young man – your arm's too short to box with God."

-James Weldon Johnson (African-American poet and preacher)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Georgia
Chapter 1 Section 2
Topic 10





Georgia is considered paradise during spring when pink peach blooms splash across parks, river banks, and lawns. That is why the state is called "The Peach State". Georgia is the state with the largest land area east of the Mississippi River. Atlanta is the capital, and is the state population center: more than 60 percent of Georgians live in the Atlanta ***metropolitan*** area.

Georgia's history is rich and exciting. Spanish explorers sailed along the eastern coast in the late 1600s. However, England eventually assumed ownership. In 1732, an Englishman named James Oglethorpe landed with a shipload of ***Anglo-Saxons***, who had been released from England's ***debtor*** prisons. The people served as ***bond servants*** for seven years in exchange for freedom. Within a few years, the famous British evangelist, George Whitefield, established an orphanage. Another famous preacher, John Wesley, arrived from England to evangelize settlers. They were instrumental in establishing Protestantism as the primary religion in Georgia. Today, Georgia is considered part of the ***Bible Belt***. The state motto is "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation".

In spite of the Christian influence from those two famous men, Georgia developed a huge slave population after Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1794. Whitney's invention encouraged large plantations to be established. Thousands of east African slaves were bought to plow, cultivate, and harvest cotton. Black slavery, enforced by Democrat politicians, sustained the agricultural economy in Georgia. Another ***blight*** on Democrats, led by Andrew Jackson, was the forced relocation of Native Americans (Creek, Muskogean, and Cherokee) to Oklahoma reservations in 1845.

Beautiful ***antebellum*** homes built during the slavery era (1795 to 1865) still attract thousands of tourists. A great many

VOCABULARY

Metropolitan: area surrounding a big city
Anglo-Saxons: people from western Europe
Debtor: put in prison, unable to pay debts.
Bond servant: attached to employer to pay passage
Bible Belt: southern states where church attendance is popular
Blight: bad reputation or condition
Antebellum: large plantation homes

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visitors arrive to see those homes and the location for a famous film, *Gone With the Wind*, produced in 1932. The movie earned ten academy awards. It depicted the burning of Atlanta in 1864, when Union troops invaded the city during the Civil War. After the war, Georgia was devastated. Cities had been destroyed, plantations plundered, farms ruined, families separated, and homes burned. The cotton industry, previously supported by slave labor, was temporarily ***obliterated***. African-Americans were no longer slaves, but they lacked skills to manage their own lives, and most were illiterate, poor, and fatherless. Moreover, they were prohibited by local politicians to vote or own land. Most Blacks became tenant farmers or ***sharecroppers***. Therefore, poverty, unemployment, and fatherlessness persisted as a way of life among Blacks after the Civil War. Even today, fatherlessness is the main identifiable cause of poverty, unemployment, crime, out-of-wedlock pregnancy, and illiteracy among African-Americans.

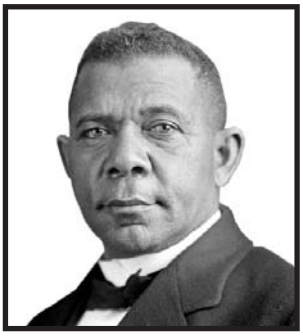


Gone With the Wind, one of the most famous films ever made, was set in Georgia

VOCABULARY

Obliterated: destroyed
Share croppers: raised crops for landowner, who shared profits
Reconstruction: era after Civil War when southern states were under Union rule
Carpetbaggers: Corrupt authorities who directed reconstruction programs
Capitalist: free enterprise, private property owners
Enraged: made extremely angry
Entrenched: unalterable, established firmly
Jim Crow: laws that restricted Blacks

During ***Reconstruction*** (1865-1875), Georgia was ruled by northern ***carpetbaggers***, who exercised harsh treatment against previous Confederate plantation owners and politicians. Even though Blacks were encouraged by some sympathetic Whites and Black leaders, such as Booker T. Washington, to learn to read and write, they were not taught how to operate in a ***capitalist*** economy. Little was actually done by carpetbaggers to train Blacks to live profitably in a free-enterprise economy. Blacks had few role models as parents or business owners.



Booker T. Washington was a prominent African-American leader and educator during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries

In spite of gallant efforts to heal the racial wounds of the South, prejudice against Blacks and Republican carpetbaggers ***enraged*** southern whites. Consequently, segregation and rejection of Republicans became ***entrenched*** in southern states. Ironically, most Georgia politicians identified with the Democratic party, yet implemented harsh ***Jim Crow*** laws designed to "keep Blacks in their place". Those laws were often enforced by Ku Klux Klan tactics to intimidate African-Americans into acceptance as "second class citizens", who were condemned to segregated schools, restaurants, transportation, and churches. Even as recently as the 1970s, segregation was a way of life in many areas of Georgia.

Segregation of Blacks was common in all southern states until the mid 1950s.

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It remained entrenched until several events occurred to change public perception toward Blacks. In 1954, Rosa Parks refused to move to the back of a city bus in Alabama, and Black baseball player Jackie Robinson became a public sensation in the 1955 World championship. During the 1960s, thousands of Black protestors were led by Baptist pastor Martin Luther King, Jr. to defy segregated buses, schools, and restaurants. Their courageous actions started the Civil Rights Movement throughout the United States. Public places were integrated, but prejudice against Blacks persisted among many whites in northern and southern states. However, perception began to change in favor of Blacks after achievements were publicized about such African-Americans as Nat "King" Cole (singer), George Washington Carver (scientist), Ella Fitzgerald (singer), "Johnny" Johnson (Navy), Martin L. King, Jr. (pastor), James Weldon Johnson (poet), and Louis Armstrong (trumpet player). Publicity about their accomplishments began to ***erode*** white prejudice against African-Americans.

Georgia remains a popular state for tourists and businesses. Stone Mountain and Kennesaw are visited by thousands of tourists who study Civil War history. Atlanta is the national headquarters for such organizations as the National Center for Disease Control, the National Weather Service television channel, Delta Airlines, U.S. Postal Service, Turner Broadcasting, Chick-fil-A, the Atlanta Falcons professional football team, and the Atlanta Braves baseball team. Macon, Columbus, Savannah, and Kennesaw, are known for attractions such as beautiful beaches, huge military installations, efficient factories, sweet onions, mandatory gun ownership laws, and respected universities. Interestingly, Georgia did not officially authorize women to vote until 1970. Yet, Georgia was the first state (1943) to allow 18 year-olds to vote.



President "Jimmy" Carter, 1977 -1981

Georgia is the birthplace of Coca Cola, Chick-fil-A Restaurants, James Earl "Jimmy" Carter, Jr. (president), Vidalia fried sweet onions, and succulent peaches. Favorite foods include fried chicken, sweet tea, cold watermelon, black-eyed peas, grits, and chicken-fried steak. Georgia rivers and lakes are considered among the best places to catch five species of bass fish. The world record largemouth bass, weighing 22 pounds and 4 ounces, was caught in Georgia. Deer hunting is also popular among youth and adults. Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport is among the nation's busiest terminals. Atlanta was host to the 1996 Summer Olympics, which gained international attention when a terrorist bomb killed one person and injured 111 people.

Education history is varied. Slaves were prohibited to learn to read and write. Many White and Black youth were taught at home by tutors and/or parents. Around 1840, one-room schools were supported financially by white families who pooled resources to hire single teachers to educate children to read and write, while learning American history. Instruction was often limited by bad weather

VOCABULARY

Erode: undermine, weaken

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and agriculture priorities. Most pupils did not advance beyond 8th grade. After WWI (1917-1919), metropolitan areas offered more advanced instruction, including courses in woodcraft, metal shop, agriculture, home economics, music, and ***shorthand***. Most instruction was designed to prepare students for employment. Georgia schools today are challenged by such issues as single-parent homes, testing scandals, political correctness, and textbooks that fail to prepare students for employment in a capitalistic economy. Home school and about 900 private academies are again becoming popular alternatives to public schools for Blacks and Whites, as secular schools continue to manifest challenges associated with violence, dropouts, and low academic test scores.

For school graduates who want employment, jobs are usually available in industries that process such items as electronic devices, air conditioning equipment, homes, vehicle parts, and agriculture products: cattle, tractors, corn, cotton, fruit, and, poultry. Unfortunately, the state economy has become depressed due to the relocation of many jobs to Asia and Mexico since 2009.



The 1996 Summer Olympics were held in Atlanta, Georgia



Atlanta - Georgia's capital



Georgia scenery

VOCABULARY

Shorthand: fast method of taking notes or dictation

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Famous Person Vignette: S. Truett Cathy



Small beginnings can produce big results. That is what happened when S. Truett Cathy and his brother opened a small restaurant in Atlanta, Georgia in 1946. WWII was over, and Truett had been discharged from the army with little more than an idea about owning a cafe. That first restaurant was so tiny, it was named "The Dwarf Restaurant". However, through hard work, long hours, and a commitment to serve good, affordable food to customers, Cathy's little eatery grew. Cathy served ***patrons*** with a smile, friendly welcome, and efficiency. He established a life-long practice of going to church on Sunday, rather than serving meals at his restaurant.

In 1967, Cathy opened the first Chick-fil-A Restaurant. He told his employees to spend time with their families on Sunday. He saved his money and invested in additional restaurants. He also shared his profits with local community organizations which helped recover at-risk youth. In a few years, Cathy had opened dozens of restaurants that were closed on Sunday. By the time of his death in 2014, Cathy had started more than 1,800 restaurants in 40 states, and was estimated to be worth more than 1.2 billion dollars.

Not only was Cathy an honest, hard-working business owner, he was dedicated to preserving traditional Judeo-Christian values, especially traditional families. He started a foundation that sponsored hundreds of youth and married couples to attend Christian-based camps and conferences designed to enhance good families. Cathy emphasized that families ought to eat at least one meal together each day. He was not ashamed to proclaim that marriage should be between one man and one woman. Homosexual and lesbian organizations disdained Cathy for his boldness in 2012; ***LGBT*** groups called for a national ***boycott*** of Chick-fil-A Restaurants. However, when media news reported the boycott, thousands of Americans responded by eating at Chick-fil-A. More than 600,000 people posted comments of support for Cathy, and sales jumped by more than 12 percent. Cathy authored five books on leadership and family values before his death in 2014. During his lifetime, he received numerous awards in recognition for his support of traditional families. In 1997, he was given an honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, from Oglethorpe University.



VOCABULARY

Patrons: customers
LGBT: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
Boycott: public opposition

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

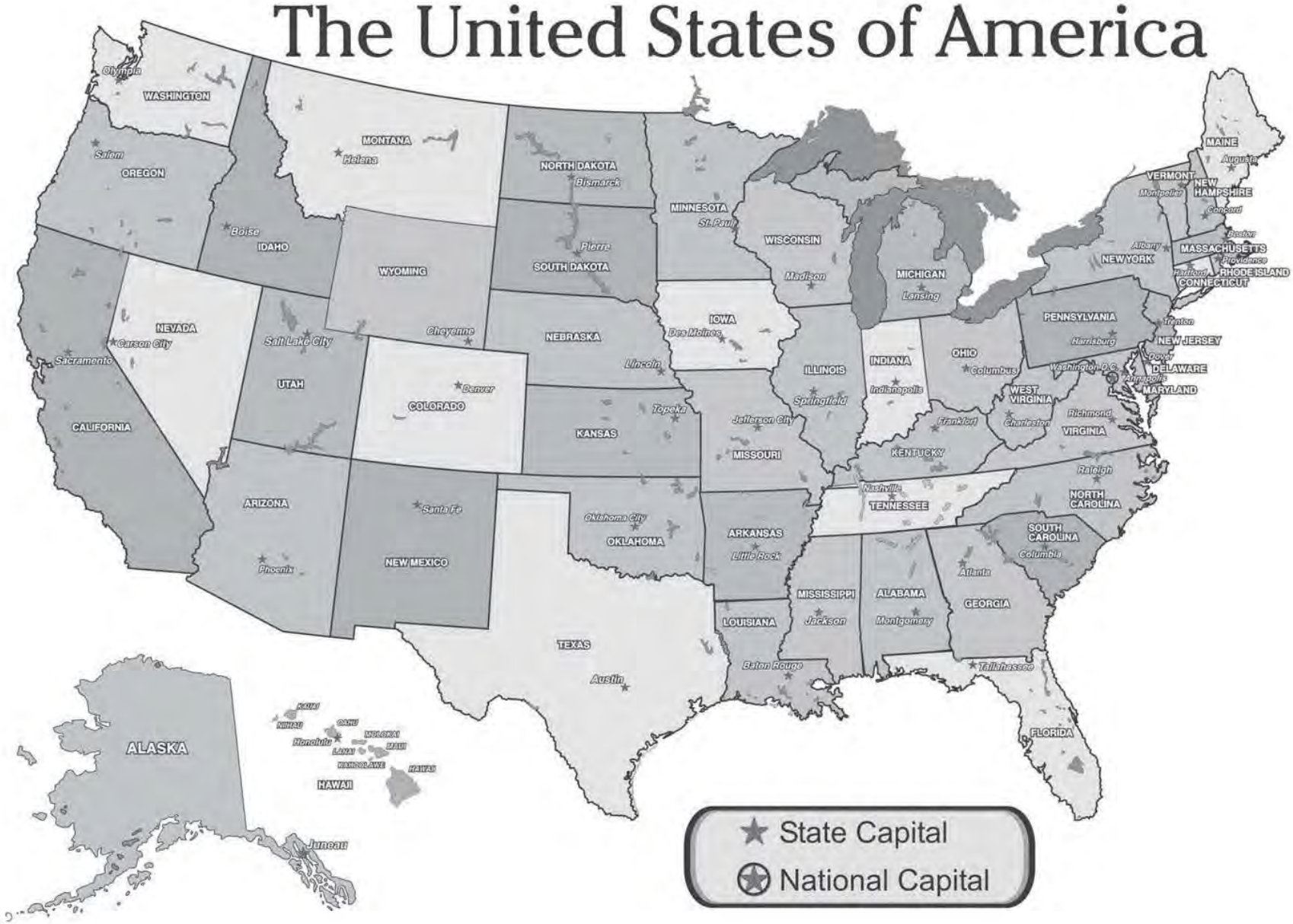
"Sometimes success is disguised as hard work."

-S. Truett Cathy (Entrepreneur)

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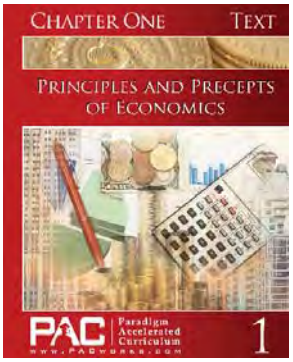
The United States of America



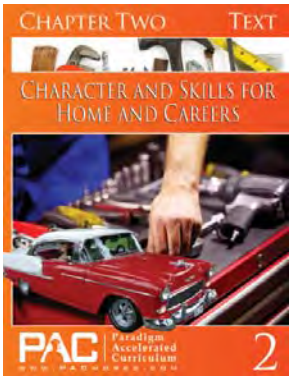
MAIN RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES



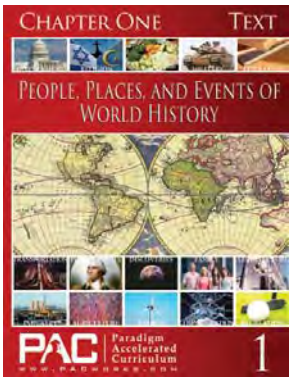
Other Social Sciences Available from PAC



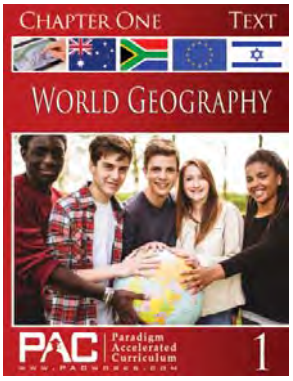
The Principles and Precepts of Economics is designed to equip students with a thorough understanding of capitalism, free enterprise, entrepreneurship, and money management. Along the way, students will learn the weaknesses of socialism, progressivism, and communism. Moreover, students will gain insight into ownership and management of personal businesses.



This high school elective course is designed to build positive character and introduce teenagers to basic tools and skills needed to save money and gain employment to pay for college expenses. Students learn skills pertaining to electricians, plumbers, carpenters, and mechanics, as well as time management and finances.



This course, designed for high school students, studies the 15 basic components of cultures from 5000 BC through 2011 AD: Agriculture, Architecture, Communication, Discoveries, Dominant Personalities, Education, Families, Food, Government, Industry, Energy, Military, Religion, Sports, and Transportation. Chapter one begins with evidence of civilization in the Fertile Crescent, and expands to the major continents of the world. A conversational narrative style is designed to engage students.



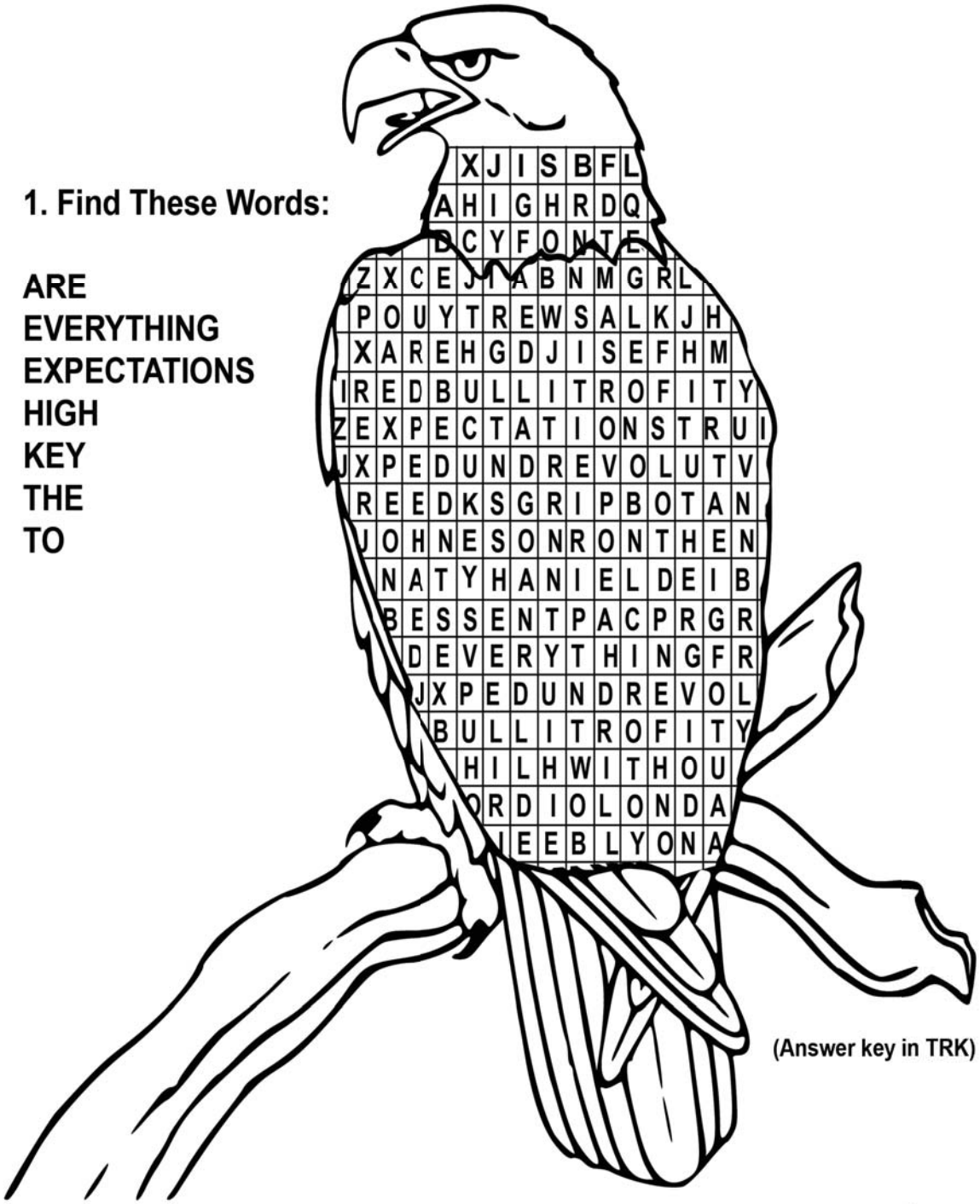
World Geography is a study of the six basic geographic regions of the world: chapter one, North America; chapter two, South America; chapter three, Europe; chapter four, Africa; chapter five, Asia; and chapter six, Oceania. Each chapter covers 15 topics: borders, terrain, water, climate, vegetation and wildlife, famous sites and events, ethnicities, languages, religions, transportation, government, diplomacy, economics, natural resources, and industry, including exports.

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Find the LIFE PRINCIPLE in the Eagle

1. Find These Words:

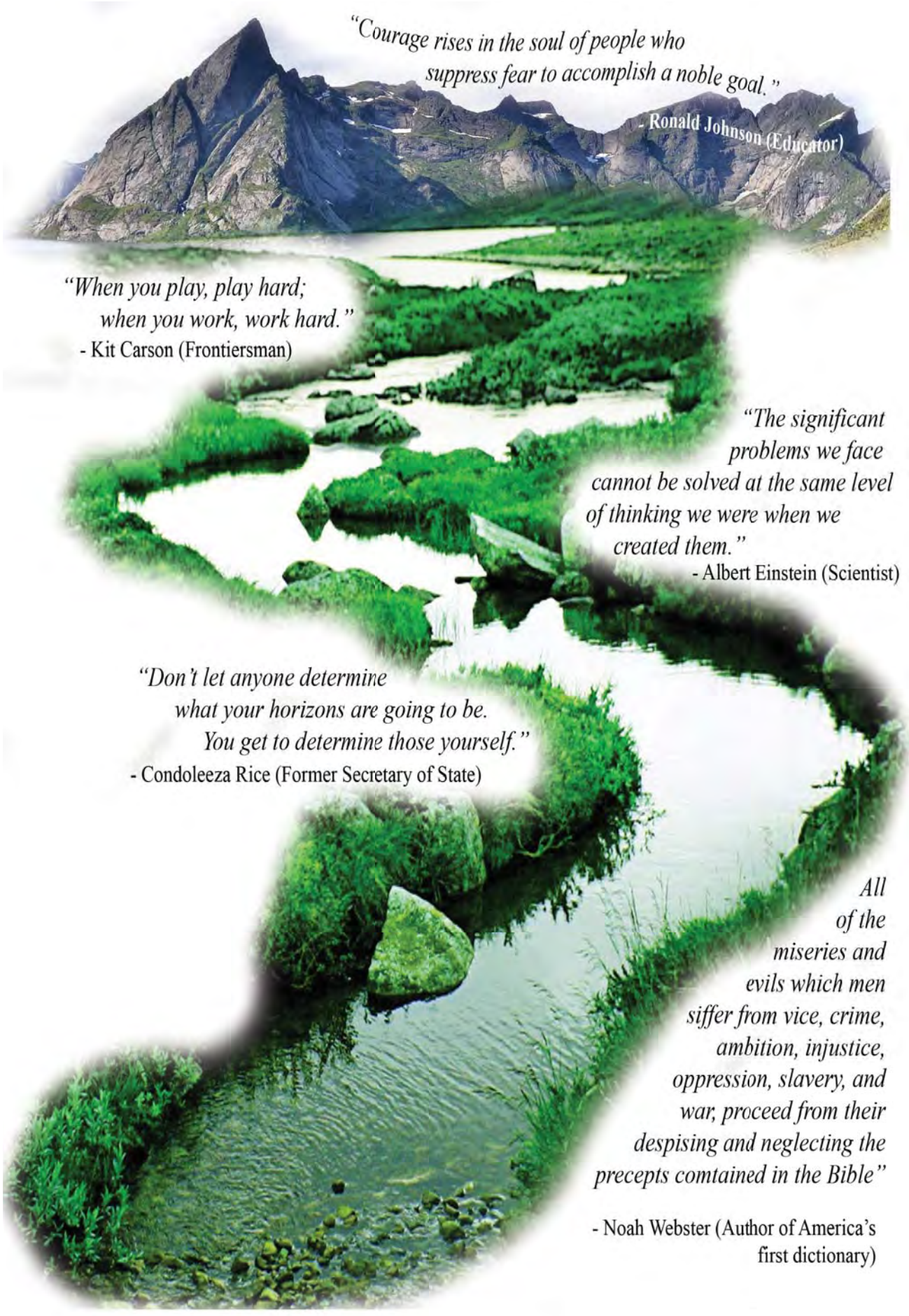
ARE
EVERYTHING
EXPECTATIONS
HIGH
KEY
THE
TO



(Answer key in TRK)

2. Place the words in order below to reveal the LIFE PRINCIPLE:

“_ _ _ _


"Courage rises in the soul of people who suppress fear to accomplish a noble goal."
- Ronald Johnson (Educator)
"When you play, play hard; when you work, work hard."
- Kit Carson (Frontiersman)
"The significant problems we face cannot be solved at the same level of thinking we were when we created them."
- Albert Einstein (Scientist)
"Don't let anyone determine what your horizons are going to be. You get to determine those yourself."
- Condoleeza Rice (Former Secretary of State)
All of the miseries and evils which men siffer from vice, crime, ambition, injustice, oppression, slavery, and war, proceed from their despising and neglecting the precepts comtained in the Bible"
- Noah Webster (Author of America's first dictionary)