HistOgraphy



Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas
Kentucky, Lousiana, Maine, Maryland

PROFESSIONAL CREDITS

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

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STATES AND CAPITALS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE	*ABR*	*ADM*	*CAPITAL*	*STATE*	*ABR*	*ADM*	*CAPITAL*
Alabama	AL	1819	Montgomery	**Montana**	MT	1889	Helena
Alaska	AK	1959	Juneau	**Nebraska**	NE	1867	Lincoln
Arizona	AZ	1912	Phoenix	**Nevada**	NV	1864	Carson City
Arkansas	AR	1836	Little Rock	**New Hampshire**	NH	1788	Concord
California	CA	1850	Sacramento	**New Jersey**	NJ	1787	Trenton
Colorado	CO	1876	Denver	**New Mexico**	NM	1912	Santa Fe
Connecticut	CT	1788	Hartford	**New York**	NY	1788	Albany
Delaware	DE	1787	Dover	**North Carolina**	NC	1789	Raleigh
Florida	FL	1845	Tallahassee	**North Dakota**	ND	1889	Bismarck
Georgia	GA	1788	Atlanta	**Ohio**	OH	1803	Columbus
Hawaii	HI	1959	Honolulu	**Oklahoma**	OK	1907	Oklahoma City
Idaho	ID	1890	Boise	**Oregon**	OR	1859	Salem
Illinois	IL	1818	Springfield	**Pennsylvania**	PA	1787	Harrisburg
Indiana	IN	1816	Indianapolis	**Rhode Island**	RI	1790	Providence
Iowa	IA	1846	Des Moines	**South Carolina**	SC	1788	Columbia
Kansas	KS	1861	Topeka	**South Dakota**	SD	1889	Pierre
Kentucky	KY	1792	Frankfort	**Tennessee**	TN	1796	Nashville
Louisiana	LA	1812	Baton Rouge	**Texas**	TX	1845	Austin
Maine	ME	1820	Augusta	**Utah**	UT	1896	Salt Lake City
Maryland	MD	1788	Annapolis	**Vermont**	VT	1791	Montpelier
Massachusetts	MA	1788	Boston	**Virginia**	VA	1788	Richmond
Michigan	MI	1837	Lansing	**Washington**	WA	1889	Olympia
Minnesota	MN	1858	Saint Paul	**West Virginia**	WV	1863	Charleston
Mississippi	MS	1817	Jackson	**Wisconsin**	WI	1848	Madison
Missouri	MO	1821	Jefferson City	**Wyoming**	WY	1890	Cheyenne
				District of Columbia	DC	1790	U.S. Capital

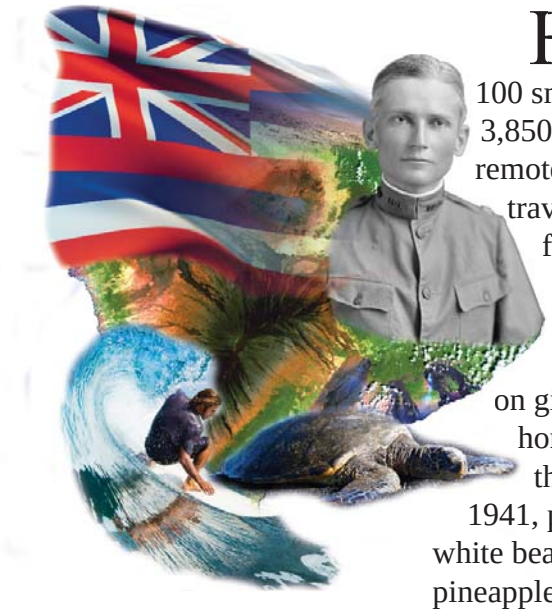
- **ABR = Abbreviation of state name – used for postal codes, maps, etc.**
- **ADM = Year statehood was granted (state admitted to the United States of America).**

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Hawaii
Chapter 2 Section 1
Topic 1





Hawaii is a group of eight tropical islands (and more than 100 smaller islands) located 2,390 miles west of California and 3,850 miles east of Japan. The Hawaiian Islands are the most remote ***terrestrial*** location from any mainland on earth. American travelers on 20 hour flights to and from Asia and Australia rest for a few hours or file through long lines at immigration stations in crowded airport terminals in Hawaii.

Youth think of Hawaii as the place to ride surfboards on gigantic waves. Couples plan "the perfect" wedding and honeymoon on moonlit beaches. Military veterans remember the horrible Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, plunging the USA into WWII. Tourists think of Hawaii's white beaches, elegant hotels, tropical jungles, and delicious, fresh pineapples, bananas, coconuts, and mangoes. The beautiful flowers, ***cascading*** waterfalls, active volcanoes, blue-water beaches, pleasant weather, and lush meadows make Hawaii a popular tourist attraction for thousands of people from around the globe every year. Tourism is among the top industries on the main islands.



Hawaii beach

Island history goes back 1500 years, allegedly, when Polynesians used stars as guides to sail across 2,000 miles of open sea to land on Hawaii's beaches. The islands were originally named the Sandwich Islands in 1778 by English sea captain Cook. Within a few years, the island paradise became a popular stopping-off-place for merchant traders and whalers, because of the island's location along shipping routes between Asia and the USA. The islands became a place to collect fresh water, wood, and food for ships sailing around South America to New York, Boston, and Europe. By 1800, seashore villages were populated with merchants, entrepreneurs, and fishermen. Unfortunately, opportunistic men and women soon engaged in slavery, prostitution, and robbery. In 1810, King Kamehameha united the islands into one nation. In 1820, missionaries arrived to convert the island people from ***paganism*** to Christianity and to establish civil order among villagers.

VOCABULARY

Terrestrial: pertaining to the land on Earth
Cascading: falling long distances over cliffs
Paganism: worship of evil spirits

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Cultivation of pineapples, bananas, and rice became the primary method by which missionaries gained the confidence of islanders and American entrepreneurs. Pineapple fields began to dot the landscape. Merchants realized that pineapple production and exports could become a profitable business. In 1887, a treaty with the United States authorized establishment of a military base at Pearl Harbor to protect the financial interests of American entrepreneurs. In 1889, Hawaii became a territory of the United States. This act discouraged Asian and European nations from establishing claims and military forces in Hawaii. Therefore, a sense of security in 1899 encouraged James Dole to begin commercial production of canned pineapples for export to America.

Within a few years, immigrants from Japan, Philippine Islands, Korea, and other Asian nations were employed in the thriving pineapple canning industry. Today, the population of Hawaii is composed of people who migrated from throughout the ***Pacific Rim*** to work in the pineapple industry. By 1930, Hawaii was the world leader in production of canned pineapples. Unfortunately, the high cost of operating canning factories in Hawaii caused most of the canneries to close, and hundreds of people became unemployed.

Hawaii was added as the 50th state in 1959. Joblessness increased when Hawaiian lawmakers passed legislation that provided free medical care, food subsidies, housing, and unemployment benefits that attracted thousands of people from other Pacific islands. Consequently, taxes increased so dramatically that businesses simply could not keep people employed and remain in operation. Operational expenses gradually escalated until Hawaii reached a 30 percent higher cost-of-living rate than any other state. Consequently, Hawaii has the highest per-capita population of homeless people among the 50 states. Honolulu, the capital, has major civil unrest because of the large population of homeless people. The high school dropout rate of around 30 percent leaves thousands of unemployable youth who are unable to experience meaningful lifestyles. Hawaii is known as the "Aloha State". It remains a primary exporter of fresh pineapple. The state motto is "The life of the land is ***perpetuated*** in ***righteousness***."



Surfing in Hawaii

Famous Hawaiians include professional football players Kaluka Maiava, Manti Teo, and Max Unger. Michelle Wie is a famous professional golfer. Famous politicians include Barack Obama, Hiram Fong, and Daniel Inouye. Eddie Aikau became a legend as a surfer among gigantic waves. At the end of this lesson you will read about Hiram Bingham, who was instrumental in introducing agricultural techniques and Christianity to Hawaii.

VOCABULARY

Pacific Rim: South Pacific region
Perpetuated: ongoing, forever
Righteousness: acting in accord with divine or moral law

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Famous Person Vignette: Hiram Bingham



Legends contend that Hawaiian history reaches back hundreds of years **B**efore **C**hrist was born. Legends indicate that people from Tahiti traveled in large canoes to Hawaii. Those same legends indicate that prior to invasion by Tahitians, the Hawaiian people worshipped one god, believed in a great flood, and anticipated arrival of people who would reveal secrets about God. However, by the time missionaries Hiram Bingham and his wife, Sybil, landed in Hawaii in 1820, the native people were practicing paganism, incest, and human sacrifice, especially of deformed infants and elderly people too feeble to care for themselves. The Binghams learned the Hawaiian language, designed an alphabet of 12 letters, developed a speller, and began to translate books, including portions of the Bible, into the Hawaiian language. They built a church that still stands.

Gradually, Hiram introduced farming and marketing techniques that helped local Hawaiians to cultivate pineapples and other native fruit for commercial use. He also opposed pagan practices that included human sacrifice. The missionaries persuaded women to wear clothes that covered their bodies. Men were persuaded not to wage war against other tribes. Gradually, paganism, drunkenness, and abuse of women were forsaken as the natives embraced Christianity. However, whalers, sailors, and merchants began to resent that the Binghams were effectively restricting the use of alcohol and abuse of native women and girls. Violence erupted, and the Binghams requested protection by the American military. Unfortunately, the presence of American troops led to conflicts that resulted in the United States assuming a guardian role that morphed into a sense of ownership of the Hawaiian Islands. A treaty was pressed onto Hawaiian leaders, granting Hawaii as a territory of the United States in 1898. The Binghams returned to the United States under pressure from Hawaiian leaders who blamed the Binghams for the loss of Hawaiian sovereignty. Later, however, statehood was requested by Hawaiian political leaders, and was granted in 1959. Ironically, influence by the Binghams laid the foundation for adoption of the state motto ("The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness"), and eventual statehood. Today, Hawaii is a beautiful place where multiple thousands of residents and visitors can enjoy a tropical paradise.



Sea Turtle on Hawaiian beach

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"No kind deed has ever lacked its reward."

-Anonymous

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Idaho
Chapter 2 Section 1
Topic 2





When Idaho is mentioned, most people visualize a steaming baked potato. ***Foodies*** like to cut the potato in half and spread on butter, then smother with chili, diced onions, sour cream, chives, and crumbled bacon. Add a few jalapeno slices, and the whole thing becomes a lip-smacking "Idaho Taco".

Idaho produces about one-third of the US potato market. Farmers grow thousands of acres each year. Tourists traveling across the state each fall can observe piles of harvested potatoes waiting for trucks to transport the tubers to factories where ***entrepreneurs*** produce potato chips, fries, hash browns, and other packaged, ready-to-cook products for consumers. Thousands of Idaho potatoes are shipped whole to grocery stores, farmer's markets, and restaurants to be baked, fried, and mashed.



Idaho is also known for other reasons. The state's nickname is "The Gem State" because of the 72 types of precious and semi-precious stones extracted by miners. The stones are usually cut, polished, and packaged for sale to jewelers and tourist shops operated by entrepreneurs who cater to millions of tourists who pour into Idaho along Interstate highways 84, 86, 90 and 15. Idaho is unique in that it borders Canada and six states: Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, and Utah. Tourists from around the world travel through Idaho to enter Yellowstone National Park and Teton National Park, both of which are located in the "tri-state" region of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Both sites offer magnificent settings for photographers, artists, hikers, hunters, campers, fishermen, and tourists. You can learn more about beautiful western places to visit as you study the lessons on Montana and Wyoming.



Foodies: people who are very enthusiastic about food
Entrepreneurs: persons who invest ideas and resources to create a for-profit business

Highway 12 crosses Idaho east to west along the trek followed by Lewis and Clark, and the courageous Shoshone

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Indian girl, Sacagawea, as they traveled west across Montana to Oregon. You will read about them in the lesson on Montana, which includes the fascinating story of how Sacagawea met her long-lost Shoshone Indian brother while leading the Lewis and Clark expedition through Idaho.



Thomas Jefferson (left) and Napoleon Bonaparte (right)

Idaho's first human residents were Native American ***predecessors*** of Shoshone, Nez Perce, Sioux, and other Indian tribes. The first white men prior to 1800 were French fur trappers who explored rivers, streams, and canyons in search of beaver, fox, wolf, and mink pelts. The United States obtained possession of Idaho via the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, when French dictator Napoleon sold the vast region to raise money to support his wars in Europe. President Thomas Jefferson ***commissioned*** Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore and map the Missouri River to gather information about Indians, plants, animals, and a possible water route to the Pacific Ocean. They arrived in Idaho in 1805. Clark used ***Celestial Navigation*** (like ocean captains did) to document specific locations of rivers, passes, Indian tribes, and mountains along the journey. Thus, the explorers were able, with Sacagawea's help, to go to the location where her brother lived. He then loaned horses to Lewis and Clark.



The Lewis and Clark Expedition

Information reported by Lewis and Clark ***initiated*** travel to Idaho by missionaries Whitman and Spalding. Presbyterians Henry and Eliza Spalding established the first church and school in Idaho. They also published the first ***hymnal*** and readers for Nez Perce Indians. Eventually, Mormon settlers migrated to Idaho to establish distinctly Mormon community schools, churches, and farms where they raised grains, potatoes, and fruit. During the 1860s, miners and ranchers poured into Idaho. They attracted a variety of ***unsavory*** people such as prostitutes, robbers, and gamblers, who turned many communities into hostile places. Idaho remained a hostile territory for several decades. Wild Mustang horses, savage grizzly bears, and prowling packs of Indian warriors discouraged settlement by women and children. Introduction of stagecoaches in 1864 and railroads in 1881 began to attract more stable settlers who focused on providing stability

VOCABULARY

Predecessors: ancestors, people of the past
Commissioned: assigned a task to complete
Celestial Navigation: travel by position of stars
Initiated: started, began
Hymnal: book of songs based on Bible principles
Unsavory: crude, sensual, selfish

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through education, employment, and law-and-order through frontier marshals and army troops.



Boise, Idaho

Statehood was granted July 3, 1890, and Boise was established as the capital. Small towns became large metropolitan areas, such as Boise, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Coeur d'Alene, and Lewiston. The state legislature eventually designated the Appaloosa Horse as the state animal, the Mountain Bluebird as the state bird, the Western White Pine as the official state tree, and the Syringa as the state flower. The state motto is "Let it be perpetual."

Introduction of the automobile in 1902 encouraged development of roads, hotels, and "eateries" that attracted stable families, merchants, and tourists. Soon, gasoline-powered automobiles and trucks replaced horse-drawn wagons carrying products and people to and from farms, churches, schools, doctors' offices, lumber camps, and mines.

Housewives began to demand consistent mail service, phones, and conveniences like cook stoves, indoor water and toilets, and mail-order catalogs. Soon, ladies appeared in public ***adorned*** in the latest hair and dress fashions. Idaho emerged into a place where families could enjoy life. In fact, the state constitution preamble states, in part, "We, the people of the state of Idaho, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings, do establish this constitution…"

By 1920, Idaho society was roaring like the rest of America. Women began to raise their dress hemlines and dance at Saturday night parties. Young men sold their horses to buy automobiles in which to "court" ladies looking for adventure and excitement beyond kitchens and school rooms. Merchants began to sell fancy shoes, boots, hats, coats, washing and sewing machines, carpet cleaners, gas-powered cooking stoves, and electric-powered radios and lights. Merchants advertised set prices for dishes, cloth, pots, shoes, and bags of flour, oats, and soap…rather than forcing ladies to "haggle and bargain" for the best prices. Children started attending schools past the 8th grade in pursuit of technical and academic skills.

Modern Idaho is host of Idaho State University (ISU), the University of Idaho (U of I), Boise State University (BSU), and numerous community colleges and technical schools located throughout the state. Students correspond via smartphones, and complete academic lessons on tablets and laptops. Teachers utilize white boards and distant-learning programs to convey information to students who sit in classrooms, computer labs, and even in home kitchens.



Idaho State University

VOCABULARY

Adorned: covered with

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In 1981, the International Christian School Convention was held in Pocatello. More than 1,000 boys slept in the dome-covered football stadium, which headlines called "the world's largest bedroom".

Every summer, teenage students race four-wheelers along mountain paths, and every winter young and old people point their skis, snowmobiles, and snowshoes toward distant ridges and passes to glide over snow-packed trails. Fishermen flip trout flies and spinner baits across streams to entice rainbow trout. Hikers and campers sit in the evening glow of campfires to ***meditate*** on the big issues of life. Hunters dressed in camouflage gear slog across wind-swept ridges in pursuit of elk, deer, and moose. In fact, the sport-related industry is an annual multi-million dollar business in Idaho. Adventurous people head for beautiful Dworshak Reservoir in north central Idaho to ply boats and canoes along 54 miles of lake water. If adventure is your life-style, Idaho is your place to enjoy.

Famous Person Vignette: Eliza Hart Spalding



The blood-curdling cries from Cayuse warriors raised cold chills up the back of ten-year-old Eliza, daughter of Henry and Eliza Spalding in 1848. Within a few minutes, missionaries Marcus and Narcissa Whitman and 12 other males were massacred by Indians who blamed the Whitmans for bringing deadly measles to the Cayuse people. Little Eliza, who was visiting the Whitmans' mission station, was spared because she spoke fluent Cayuse. She and 45 other women and children were taken captive, and later rescued. Little Eliza was remembered as the "***Heroine*** of the Whitman Massacre". Her survival can be attributed to the manner in which her mother, also named Eliza, had taught her children (a mix of her own offspring and eight adopted Indians).

In fact, the elder Eliza was a most remarkable woman, who has been called "Idaho's Founding Mother". That title was well ***bestowed*** on Eliza Spalding. She and her husband were Presbyterian missionaries who believed they were called of God to ***evangelize*** the Nez Perce Indians in northern Idaho in 1836. Eliza Spalding and Narcissa Whitman were the first white women to cross the Continental Divide in northern territories. Moreover, they were the first white women to travel the route which became the famous Oregon Trail across the Rocky Mountains. The two women survived hostile Indians, harsh weather, and starvation conditions to accompany their missionary husbands, who

VOCABULARY

Meditate: think about
Heroine: courageous, brave, female person
Bestowed: given to, placed on
Evangelize: convert to Christianity

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felt called to teach Christianity, literacy, and agricultural techniques to northwest Native Americans.

Eliza was a kind, gentle, patient, brave, and intelligent woman. She quickly learned the native customs and language, and translated the Bible book of Matthew and numerous gospel songs into the Nez Perce language. While Mr. Spalding preached (sometimes to between 500 and a 1,000 Indians), Eliza operated a school that eventually enrolled more than 200 Indian women and children. She developed her own lessons and printed them on the first printing press brought to Idaho by Henry Spalding.

Eliza was much loved and appreciated by the Indians who learned to cook, sew, and cultivate potatoes and other vegetables from Eliza. While Eliza was growing up, she learned from her mother how to cook, sew, keep house, and take care of babies. Later, as an adult, Eliza taught those same skills to Nez Perce women and girls. Eliza was able to use her domestic abilities as starting points to teach reading, writing, and singing skills to the Indians to whom she felt called of God to serve. Sadly, Eliza died at the young age of 44 due to broken health. She literally spent herself for the benefit of others. Truly, Eliza Spalding was a noble heroine of majestic stature…Idaho's Founding Mother.

WATCH VIDEO
Thomas Jefferson



World Famous Idaho Potato Tour Truck

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Noble achievements are attained by people of noble character and passion."
-R.E. Johnson (Educator)

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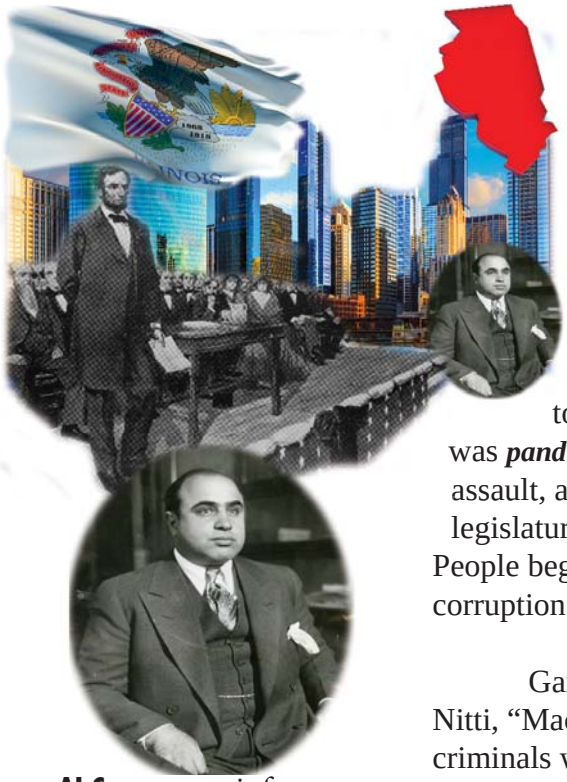
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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Illinois
Chapter 2 Section 1
Topic 3





Al Capone, an infamous Chicago gangster during the 1920s

Illinois is unusual, in that, Cook County and Chicago politics distort perception of the entire state. Alleged and real, past and present corruption in Chicago city hall, schools, and law enforcement affects how readers understand and appreciate other more positive aspects of Illinois. The current capital is Springfield. It was the fourth time a new location was selected in an effort for politicians to avoid influence by "the Chicago political machine". In 2012, Chicago was considered to be the "Murder Capital" of America. Crime in 2015 was ***pandemic***: murder, rape, burglary, drugs, extortion, theft, assault, and robbery. Then, ***concealed carry*** was authorized by the legislature in 2015, and crime dropped by more than 20 percent! People began to fight back against thugs. However, alleged and real corruption is still a big topic of discussion.

Gangsters such as Al Capone, Frank "The Enforcer" Nitti, "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, and other notorious Chicago criminals were involved in extortion, ***bootlegging***, murder, and other crimes that left a dark mark on Chicago history during the "***Roaring Twenties***". Four of the previous seven governors went to prison for crimes. They had established a system of corruption that still affects life in "The Windy City". Tragically, Chicago is considered to be a national hub for corruption. Progressive, socialist politics are common, and often erupt into violent demonstrations. An estimated 50 percent of public school students in Chicago do not earn diplomas, thus rendering thousands of youth unemployable.

Nevertheless, Chicago has an exciting past and present worth knowing. The great Chicago Fire of October 10, 1871 left 100,000 people homeless; but, people persevered to rebuild the city. Evangelists Dwight L. Moody, Billy Sunday, and Billy Graham held enormous ***crusades*** in Chicago. Frank Sinatra's song, *Chicago*, drew national attention to the city during the 1940s. Oprah Winfrey broadcasted her television program around the world from

VOCABULARY

Pandemic: wide spread
Concealed carry: hidden weapons on persons
Bootlegging: illegal selling of liquor
Roaring Twenties: post-WWI society
Crusades: religious assemblies

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Chicago. Bill Gothard produced his Institute in Basic Life Principles from Oak Brook, a suburb of Chicago, attracting crowds in excess of 20,000 people in major cities across America who wanted to learn how to resolve conflicts rooted in anger and bitterness. In 2008, Illinois Senator Barack Obama became the first Black US president. Michael Jordan brought international attention to the Chicago Bulls basketball team with six championships. The Chicago Bears football team won the Super Bowl (1985), and the Chicago Cubs and White Sox have won world baseball championships. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, museums, orchestras, conferences, and political conventions constantly keep Chicago in the news.



Downtown Chicago

Illinois industries include agriculture, publishing, broadcasting, electronics, automobile accessories, food processing, coal mining, transportation, manufacturing, and conferences. More than 73,000 farms produce corn, soybeans, and swine worth an estimated 19 billion dollars annually. The Erie Canal opened in 1825, encouraging commerce and settlement. Today, it is used to transport multiple tons of commerce. Statehood was granted in 1818, making Illinois the 21st state. During the 1870s, trains transported thousands of cattle from Texas through Kansas to the Chicago Stockyards.

Abraham Lincoln grew up in Illinois, and after a string of political and personal failures, he became President in 1861, and held the nation together during the Civil War (1861-1865). Ronald Reagan also grew up in Illinois, and became president of the United States (1981-1989). Other famous people who lived in Illinois include Harrison Ford (actor), William Jennings Bryan (politician/ lawyer), Charlton Heston (actor), and Antonin Scalia (Supreme Court Judge).

The state motto is "State Sovereignty, National Union". The state preamble includes the words, "We the people of Illinois – grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He has permitted us to enjoy and seeking His blessing upon our endeavors…"

In spite of the reference to God in the state preamble, notorious Chicago criminals involved in murder and other crimes ruled Chicago during the "Roaring Twenties". Four governors went to prison for crimes. They established a system and atmosphere of corruption that still affects life in "The Windy City".

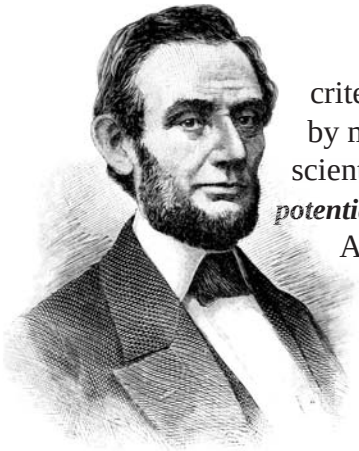
On the positive side of Illinois are the significant inventions by people such as Josephine Cochrane (mechanical dishwasher), Whitcomb L. Judson (metal zipper), Martin Cooper (cell phone), and Joseph Glidden (barbed wire). Those inventions changed the way people lived.

A network of congested highways supports thousands of eighteen wheelers as drivers deliver such items as cattle, pigs, poultry, furniture, steel, and office supplies. Morning and afternoon traffic is horrific in and around major cities such as Chicago, Rockford, Aurora, Joliet, Naperville, and Peoria. Tourists add to traffic jams near such places as the Museum of Science and

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Industry, Sears Tower, Nabisco headquarters, and New Salem Village. Replica paddle-wheel, steam-powered river boats transport tourist up and down the Mississippi River. Fishermen enjoy catching catfish, bass, and bluegill on rivers and lakes during pleasant summer days. Winters allow people to ***toboggan***, snowshoe hike, and snowmobile. Youth enjoy such activities as bowling, miniature golf, tennis, basketball, fishing, hot air balloon rides, roller blading, skateboarding, wall climbing, oil painting, and rifle matches. Interestingly, girls consistently out-shoot boys in competition matches. Educational options attract thousands of students to home school, alternative campuses, charter schools, and private academies. More than 1,866 private campuses serve about 295,000 students statewide. Most are religious. College-bound students have options in Urbana, Peoria, Chicago, and most towns of at least 20,000 population.

Famous Person Vignette: Abraham Lincoln



According to criteria established by modern social scientists to identify ***potential*** leaders, Abraham Lincoln should never have been elected as president of the United States. He was born on February 12, 1809 in a Kentucky log cabin. It had no electricity, phones, or running water. It had a dirt floor and was heated by a wood stove. Abraham's parents were ***blue collar*** people with ***scant*** education. Abe's mother died when the boy was nine years old. His father remarried, and the new wife taught her stepson how to read and compute basic numbers. He read the Bible and the biography of George Washington by candlelight. The boy also learned how to work and follow instructions. He was six feet, four inches tall, gangly, and not particularly handsome. In fact, he had a large mole on his check, a skinny neck, and a prominent nose. However, he was unusually strong and was a good wrestler and rail splitter.

Lincoln's parents moved to Illinois, where Abraham Lincoln taught himself law and became a lawyer. Because of his moral character, wit, intelligence, and honesty, he became known as "Honest Abe". People trusted him to pay his debts, earn his wages honestly, and finish tasks. He was engaged to a lady named Ann Rutledge, who suddenly died of "brain fever" before the marriage could take place. Later, Abe married Mary Todd (1842). Together, they established a home in Springfield, Illinois.

VOCABULARY

Toboggan: sled for gliding on snow
Potential: promise, great ability
Blue collar: common laborer
Scant: very little, few

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Mr. Lincoln ***abhorred*** slavery and joined the Republican party to oppose Democrat Stephen Douglas, who supported slavery. The two men engaged in intense debates, which became known as the "Lincoln-Douglas debates". Mr. Lincoln's arguments were explained ***eloquently*** in a speech in which he said, "A house divided cannot stand." His Biblical arguments against slavery were so ***persuasive*** that he was selected to represent the Republican Party in the presidential election of 1860. He became the 16th president in 1861. His election led southern states to secede from the Union to form the Confederate States of America. That rebellious action started the Civil War that led to more than 600,000 casualties and a horrible ***rift*** in American families. Following a dreadful battle in which thousands of soldiers perished, Mr. Lincoln delivered his famous "Gettysburg Address". The speech was scribbled on the back of an envelope and delivered so passionately and eloquently that it later became required reading in most schools. It is still considered to be one of the most popular selections for UIL competition.

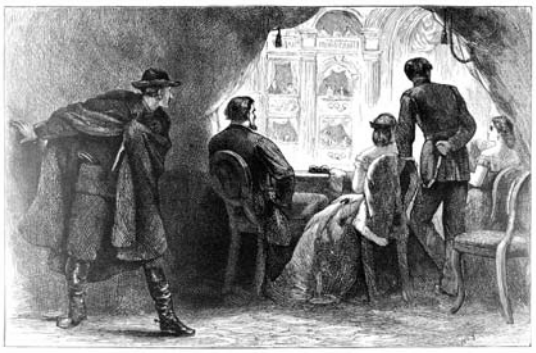
Through strength of character, wisdom, and will power, the president endured to hold the nation together until victory was won in 1865. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C.

VOCABULARY

Abhorred: hated
Eloquently: with logic
Persuasive: forceful
Rift: division



Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. The speech cast the Civil War in a new light, stressing that the conflict was as much about the ideal of human equality as it was the preservation of the Union.



Lincoln was fatally shot in the back of the head on April 14, 1865, less than a week after Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered his army, an act that effectively ended the American Civil War. The assassination was part of a conspiracy to cripple the Union government and revive the Confederate cause. Despite Lincoln's tragic death, the conspiracy was ultimately unsuccessful, and its members were arrested and hanged.

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Whatever you are, be a good one."

-Abraham Lincoln (16th United States President)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Indiana
Chapter 2 Section 1
Topic 4





Indiana Jones pops into the minds of students whenever they are asked about the state of Indiana. However, more reasons than a man's name should be remembered. The state has a fantastic history worthy of learning. Native Americans were the first people to tromp across prairies and through forests while hunting deer and other wild game. French fur traders made trails across the prairies and along streams and rivers in the 1600s and 1700s. Pioneers dared to venture through thick forests and Indian territory to build log cabins, ***till*** the land, and raise crops, as Americans moved westward from Ohio and Pennsylvania in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

Gradually, settlements became communities, then evolved into towns and cities. Most were located near rivers; and after the 1840s, along major ***thoroughfares***, the Wabash-Erie Canal, and railroads. Lives changed as metal plows, stoves, windmills, railroad tracks, and barbed wire allowed settlers to define their property and homes. Farmers continued to raise corn, wheat, potatoes, hogs, cattle, horses, and poultry; but production increased with more ***sophistication*** after railroads, paved roads, electricity, and telephones tied communities together, and mail-order catalogs were supplied by Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward. The first city in America to be lit up with electricity was in Wabash, Indiana in 1880. Introduction of telephones in the early 1900s accelerated growth of towns; and by 2016, phone service had evolved from hand-rung, wall mounted phones with party lines to complex corporate network systems which accommodate smartphones that connect individuals and corporations around the world.

Cottage industries began to spring up in the late 1880s to generate marketable items that created cash flow among residents. Talented people made such things as saddles, quilts, whips, boots, pastries, and shirts. Industrial factories were built along the southern shores of Lake Michigan in the early 1890s to establish

VOCABULARY

Till: plow, cultivate
Thoroughfare: paved road, street
Sophistication: quality, complexity
Cottage industries: production in homes

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what later became known as the "***Rust Belt***". Banks, merchants, churches, schools, railroad stations, factories, and office complexes began to populate towns by 1900. Merchants who made wagons, saddles, harnesses, whips, and horseshoes began to faze out of business before WWI (1917-1919). In their place came service stations, tire stores, mechanic shops, automobile factories, restaurants, and motels to accommodate travelers. Today, automobile manufacturing is still a big source of employment and revenue.



Rust Belt States (a region characterized by economic decline as a result of decreased industrialization)

Automobiles showed up in the late 1890s to bang and sputter along rutted roads. Eventually, streets were covered with stone, gravel, and rock. By the late 1890s, towns had begun to name roads as streets, avenues, and boulevards. In 1908, stripes were painted to designate lanes, and the right lane was designated for traffic. Whistle-blowing policemen in the early 1900s prevented traffic snarls as a mixture of cars, trucks, horses, pedestrians, and bicycle riders moved through street intersections. Gradually, stop signs, mechanical traffic signals, and one-way avenues were installed to control traffic. Electric traffic lights were introduced in neighboring Michigan and Ohio in 1915, and were posted in Indiana shortly thereafter. Four and six-lane concrete freeways and steel railroad tracks now connect major urban areas, such as Hammond, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, South Bend, Fort Wayne, and Kokomo. The Indianapolis International Airport accommodates businessmen, politicians, consultants, and tourists who patronize major airlines such as Frontier, Delta, and American that land and take off constantly, seven days a week.

VOCABULARY

Rust Belt: industrial area around the Great Lakes
Franchise: licensed business

The Indiana state capital is Indianapolis. The nickname is "The Hoosier State". The state song includes the words, "God crowned her hills with beauty…" The state bird is the Red Cardinal. The Wabash River crosses the state from Ohio to Illinois. Recreation includes ice skating and deer harvesting in winter months, and hiking, fishing, canoeing, baseball, and jet skiing during summer. Thousands of fans watch the Indianapolis Colts football players and the Indiana Pacers basketball team. Both ***franchises*** have won national championships.



Indiana Sports Teams

During the late 1970s, hundreds of pastors and church workers arrived at First Baptist Church in Hammond, Indiana to be trained by Dr. Jack Hyles to operate bus ministries and door-to-door evangelistic

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crusades. Delegates from Papua New Guinea visited Dr. Gene Hood in Beech Grove to learn how to start Christian schools, and to receive an original King James Version Bible to be displayed in Port Moresby, New Guinea as a symbol that Papua New Guinea was a Christian nation. Other famous people include Bill Gaither (Gospel music singer), Madam C.J. Walker (Black millionaire), Joshua Bell (violinist), Jim Davis (cartoonist), Michael Jackson (Black pop singer), John Chapman (***Johnny Appleseed***), and Ernie Pyle (WWII correspondent who won a Pulitzer Prize for his ***portrayals*** of American soldiers in combat). Another Indiana WWII hero was Edgar Whitcomb, who became governor; you will read about him at the end of this lesson.

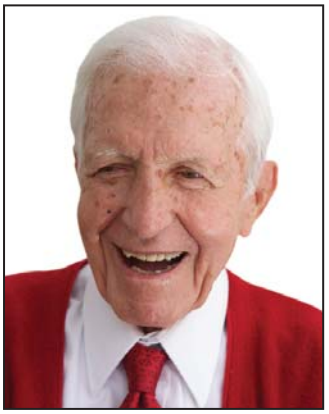


Indianapolis 500 Winner

VOCABULARY

Johnny Appleseed: man who planted apple trees across USA
Portrayals: representations; depictions
Navigator: officer who planned routes
Stamina: strength, endurance
Interned: kept captive

Famous Person Vignette: Edgar Whitcomb



Edgar Whitcomb had a passion to do more than was expected from him. He grew up in Indiana during a time when boys were expected to work hard to become "somebody". He graduated from high school and enrolled in college, but dropped out at the outbreak of WWII to join the Army in order to defend freedom, protect his family, and experience a noble adventure. He was sent to a military school in Florida, where he was trained as a ***navigator*** on a B-17 bomber.

After completing training, he flew to the Philippine Islands to fight Japanese invaders. Enemy forces captured Lieutenant Whitcomb, along with several thousand American troops. The US prisoners were held on a beach, but were allowed to swim for exercise. Edgar swam as often as allowed so he could build his ***stamina*** in preparation for escape. The opportunity came during an assignment to gather wood for Japanese cooks. Edgar swam toward an island for more than eight hours in shark-infested waters. He reached the island and managed to evade capture for a while, but was recaptured, beaten, tortured, and confined in a jail. He escaped again, and pretended to be an American civilian, whom Edgar knew had gone back to the US when the war started. Edgar was captured again and was transported to China, where he was ***interned*** as an American civilian until the end of the war. Afterward, Edgar returned to the US and enrolled in college.

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Mr. Whitcomb graduated from law school and set up a ***practice***. He became interested in politics and was elected to the state legislature, where he served as a Republican representative for his district. A few years later, he was elected as Secretary of State. He wrote a book entitled, *Escape From Corregidor*, in which he wrote about his heroic escape from Japanese forces. The book was studied by military personnel from foreign countries in order to learn how American officers will try to escape capture. Mr. Whitcomb was regarded as a hero and was elected as governor of Indiana. Governor Whitcomb opposed ***party bosses*** in order to reduce the state budget; and in the process, he lowered taxes and earned a reputation as an honest politician. He served as governor from 1969 until 1973. Today, Edgar Whitcomb is respected as one of Indiana's most popular governors.

Following an emotionally painful separation from his wife, who divorced Governor Whitcomb, he devoted his attention to helping start a small Christian school. In 1979, Governor Whitcomb resided with a Texas family, while coordinating ***senior citizen*** efforts to elect Ronald Reagan as the Republican candidate for president. While performing his duties as a political consultant, Edgar served as a substitute grandfather to seven Texas children; he fished with them, told stories of WWII, bought breakfast, and hosted tea parties with the children. Meanwhile, Edgar Whitcomb learned how to sail a boat.

VOCABULARY

Practice: conducted business as an attorney
Party Bosses: political leaders
Senior citizen: person age 65 or older
Paul: man who wrote many books in the Bible

In 1980, Mr. Whitcomb toured Israel to study the journeys of a man named ***Paul***. History records indicate that Paul was put in a Roman prison for proclaiming his faith in Jesus Christ. Historical documents also indicate that Paul intended to travel to Spain. Thus, Governor Whitcomb sailed solo on his 30 feet-long fiberglass boat westward in the Mediterranean Sea to Spain. From there, he followed the oceanic route of Christopher Columbus across the Atlantic Ocean to Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Islands. Eventually, Governor Whitcomb sailed through the Panama Canal to Hawaii, then on toward the Indian Ocean. By the time he was almost 70 years old, he rounded the tip of India and sailed to the Suez Canal. There, his boat struck a shallow reef and sank, but Governor Whitcomb was rescued by a passing ship.

While sailing around the world, Governor Whitcomb kept a journal. Later, he wrote two books: *Celestial Wings* (an account of Navigators during WWII), and *Cilin II – A Solo Sailing Odyssey: The Closest Point to Heaven*. That book is about his oceanic adventures of escaping pirates, storms, whales, and reefs while sailing solo. Governor Whitcomb returned to his boyhood state to live in a small cabin near the Ohio River. He died in 2016 at age 98, fully satisfied that he had served his country well and lived an adventure worthy of remembering.



LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"To be gracious and kind is never wrong."
-Governor Edgar Whitcomb

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Iowa
Chapter 2 Section 1
Topic 5





Driving westward along US highway 80 is not the most popular stretch of Iowa's scenic beauty. That is, unless you like miles of corn and soybean fields. The highest elevation is 1,670 feet above sea level, but streams, rivers, lakes and 83 parks allow the 3.1 million residents, plus hundreds of tourists, to enjoy recreation. Agriculture is big business. Iowa produces about 10 percent of the nation's food products. Farmers also raise large herds of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Iowa became the 29th state in 1846. It is called "The Hawkeye State". The capital is Des Moines. Other large cities include Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, and Iowa City.



Iowa Grain Elevators

John Deere tractors rumble along county roads almost year-'round as teenage boys and girls plow, plant, cultivate, and harvest grain. Huge grain storage ***elevators***, filled with corn, line railroad tracks. Corn is harvested to produce ethanol for mixing with petroleum to refine into gasoline for cars, trucks, and tractors. In fact, 47 percent of Iowa corn goes into ethanol production. Most gasoline stations offer ethanol, which is a mixture of 10% corn products with 90% petroleum.

The state is third in the nation for agriculture production. California and Texas are number one and two. Nevertheless, Iowa annually produces more than 10 billion dollars worth of farm products, including soybeans, which are processed into salad dressings and other food products. Hundreds of farms also produce chickens, turkeys, hogs, and sheep. Agriculture is the second largest revenue-producing industry in Iowa. Consequently, veterinarians and other farm-related careers are in high demand: tractor and truck dealers, feed stores, ***implement*** providers, and irrigation suppliers.



Elevators: grain storage buildings
Implements: plows and other equipment

In recent years, farmers have been hit hard with financial losses due to viruses that affect sheep, turkeys, and chickens. Drought in hot summers also impact agriculture, as well as tourism. In 2012, high temperatures and low water levels in rivers and

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lakes caused billions of dollars of economic losses in farming, as well as the fishing and recreation industries, as thousands of fish died, especially sturgeon. During years when moisture is normal, hunters harvest fantastic trophy-level deer and pheasants, and fishermen haul in big bass, perch, and catfish. Sporting stores do a "bang-up" business each year selling lures, rods, reels, shotguns, rifles, camouflage suits, and duck decoys.

Even though agriculture is big business in Iowa, it is second to manufacturing such things as paper, electrical items, and food products. You have probably eaten Quaker Oats, which are packaged in Iowa. Hundreds of grain elevators store millions of gallons of grains, which are processed into food in the form of cereals, cookies, and breads.



Quaker Oats Logo

The Iowa Test of Basic Skills is well known for its application in schools nationwide to evaluate student academic competencies. Educational choice opportunities abound in Iowa. The Iowa legislature authorizes school choices via charters and magnet campuses, private academies, and homeschool. Moreover, parents can access vouchers, scholarships, and tax credits for attending alternative schools. More than 25 colleges and universities, both secular and sectarian, enable students to pursue careers in trades or professions.



Iowa Student Taking Test

The state constitution preamble includes the words, "We the people of the state of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hereto enjoyed and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings…." Christianity is the dominant religion. Every Iowa community is populated with churches such as Baptist, Lutheran, Catholic, Assembly of God, Pentecostal, Methodist, and Independent.

Even though churches and benevolent organizations abound, Iowa has a dark side. Each year, hundreds of teenage runaways are abused, kidnapped, and face horrific circumstances. Young girls between the ages of 12-15 are prime targets for men who operate in the ***sex-slave*** business. Fortunately, Iowa also has numerous "hot-line" places where teenagers can get help to avoid abuse.

Famous people from Iowa include Michelle Bachmann (first woman from Iowa elected to Congress), Buffalo Bill Cody (western showman), Frederick Maytag (manufacturer of kitchen appliances), John Wayne (popular western and military action-hero actor), Glenn Miller (famous band leader during WWII), Herbert Hoover (31st president), and Robert Schuller (evangelist who founded Crystal Cathedral in Los Angeles). Tourists and residents alike flock to places such as the National Sprint Car Hall of Fame & Museum, National Balloon

VOCABULARY

Sex-slave: person captured and sold for sexual acts

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Museum, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum, and the factory where Winnebago motorhomes and campers are built.

Iowa is known for political matters pertaining to selection of a president. In election years, Iowa Democrats and Republicans meet in February to ***caucus***. Voters assemble in town halls to listen to candidates express their views on such topics as gun ownership, taxes, border security, abortion, religious freedom, immigration, and education. ***Polls*** of voters indicate which candidates are preferred by potential voters. Democrats seem to predict accurately who will be nominated by their political party. Republican voters do not accurately identify their eventual party's nominee.



Des Moines, Iowa

Famous Person Vignette: John Wayne



John Wayne was born in Winterset, Iowa on May 26, 1907. At age seven, his family moved to California, where Wayne attended school. He was intelligent, tall, and handsome. He was a good student and excelled in football. His athletic ability earned a football scholarship to the University of Southern California. He played two years, but sustained an injury that brought his football days to an end. While in college, Wayne became involved in acting and campus politics. He developed conservative ideas and a strong sense of patriotism. While in college, Wayne was asked to act in several small scenes. He did so well that he was soon given bigger roles. His performance as an outlaw in *Stagecoach*, propelled him into leading roles in action films, where he portrayed rough-and-tumble cowboys, soldiers, pilots, or seamen.



Iowa Homestead

Wayne was a real, part-time cowboy. He raised cattle and horses, and wore boots, spurs, and floppy cowboy hats. His politics were conservative, and he was a strong opponent of communism and socialism.

VOCABULARY

Caucus: people who meet with candidates
Poll: survey to identify beliefs

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He joined actors Charlton Heston and Ronald Reagan in support of the National Rifle Association (NRA). Film directors usually required Wayne to smoke, drink, curse, and fight; however, Wayne refused to act in scenes that involved sexual relationships with women.

Wayne won an academy award, received a Congressional Gold Medal, was honored on postage stamps, and Orange County Airport was renamed after John Wayne. He was inducted into the California Hall of Fame in 2007. Wayne was one of America's most popular heroes because he portrayed images of solid American male role models. Even though he was a film actor, his movie characters inspired boys and men to stand up for women, free enterprise, and country.

Famous Person Vignette: Billy Sunday



William A. (Billy) Sunday deserves more attention than mere mention of his name in this lesson. He never knew his father, who was killed in the Civil War. Moreover, Billy spent time in an orphanage because his mother was too poor to support her children. Billy was forced to become a man at age fourteen, when he found employment. He finished high school, and used his running speed to become a professional baseball star. However, he gave up a high salary and fame to become an evangelist. During his crusades, he preached hope and courage to forsake alcohol to thousands of people. He commented that his two most critical decisions in life were:
1) to become a Christian
2) to marry Helen Thompson

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

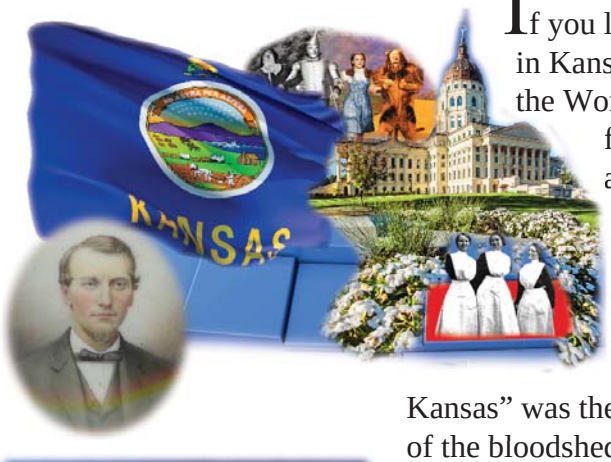
"A goal, a love, and a dream give you total control over your body and your life."
-John Wayne (Actor)

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Kansas
Chapter 2 Section 2
Topic 6





If you like sports, then 2015 was your year if you lived in Kansas. The Kansas City Royals Baseball team won the World Series and the Kansas City Chiefs professional football team went to the playoffs. The Royals actually play in Missouri, but Kansas fans of the so-called "Wheat State" were ***elated*** that their professional sports teams were so successful.

Kansas has not always been held in high respect. In the pre-Civil War days, "Bleeding Kansas" was the term by which people referred to Kansas, because of the bloodshed between pro and anti-slavery groups. Jim Brown led a fierce fight at Harpers Ferry in an effort to stop pro-slavery forces from gaining control of Kansas after Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which encouraged people to move into Kansas to decide whether Kansas should be admitted to the United States as a slave or anti-slave state. Kansas became the 34th state on January 29, 1861, with Topeka established as the capital. The state constitution includes the words, "We the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges..."



Kansas State Capitol

Freight wagons hauled buffalo hides across Kansas during the 1870s, when buffalo hides were in big demand for hats, fur coats, and rugs. People going west to Oregon, Washington, and California crossed Kansas in wagons pulled by oxen or mules. Bands of outlaws and renegade Comanche and Kiowa Indians frequently attacked wagon trains and freighters to rob and murder. Gradually, US soldiers drove the Indians to reservations and the outlaws were killed or captured and sent to prison.



Elated: very happy
Stock yards: pens for holding cattle

After the Civil War ended in 1865, Texas ranchers drove huge herds of long-horned cattle to Kansas railroad ***stock yards*** in such towns as Kansas City, Ellsworth, Abilene, Dodge City, and Wichita. The towns were inhabited by rough men and women, who required tough lawmen to keep the peace. Men like Wyatt Earp,

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Luke Sharp, and "Wild Bill" Hickok put many cowboys, thieves and gamblers in jail before the cattle drives ended in 1885.

Pioneers and ranchers began to settle along streams and open prairies to raise crops. People began to call Kansas "The Sunflower State", "The Wheat State", or the "***Breadbasket*** State". People who travel across Kansas today get bored with long stretches of rolling hills and vast wheat and corn fields. Today, natural gas, salt, and wheat are major products. In fact, Kansas is the number one wheat-producing state in the United States. ***Ethanol*** is a major bi-product of corn. Another interesting fact is that the first Pizza Hut opened in Wichita.

Kansas was once under a great ocean. Fossilized sharks, clams, and other sea life are often discovered in hills, canyons, and fields.



Fossilized Gillicus



Tornado in a Kansas wheat field

Tornadoes are an annual threat. In fact, Kansas is often referred to as part of "Tornado Alley". You may have seen the movie, *The Wizard of Oz*, which is a ***fictitious*** story about a young girl caught up in a tornado.



The beginning and ending scenes of *The Wizard of Oz* are set in Kansas. They were shot in black and white, highlighting the mundane nature of the setting, compared to the exciting fantasy world of Oz, which was depicted in color.

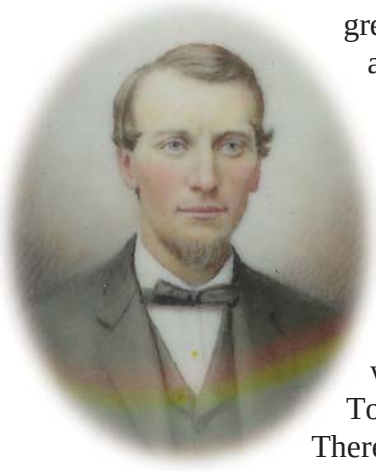
Famous people from Kansas include Hattie McDaniel (first Black woman to win an Academy Award), Amelia Earhart (first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean), Donald Howard (founder of Accelerated Christian Education), Robert Dole (WWII hero and Republican candidate for president), and Barry Sanders (star running back for the Detroit Lions football team). Another famous person was Fred Harvey, about whom you will read next.

VOCABULARY

Breadbasket: center of area where wheat is grown for making bread
Ethanol: fuel made from corn
Fictitious: not true

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Famous Person Vignette: Fred Harvey



Fred Harvey grew up in England and immigrated to the United States at age 15. He gained employment with the Santa Fe Railroad, and worked his way westward to Topeka, Kansas. There, he commented that the food and service at train stations was horrible. He saw a need and offered to up-grade the service and food. In 1870, Harvey was contracted to provide quality meals at Santa Fe Railroad stations from Kansas to California. Harvey's business insights, hard work, high standards, and insistence on quality foods and services pioneered the ***hospitality industry***.

He became a successful entrepreneur. Harvey was one of the first businessmen to employ single women. His "Harvey Girls" were known for their courtesy, moral character, politeness, and efficiency as they served railroad ***patrons***. During WWII, ***troop trains*** passing through Kansas were serviced at Santa Fe Railroad restaurants by Harvey Girls dressed in stylish black and white uniforms. The girls were neat, modest, and efficient, much to the delight of customers. Between 1880 and 1950, more than 100,000 single women wore the distinctive black and white Harvey House uniforms. A 1946 musical movie, called *Harvey Girls*, was a great success and tribute to those young women. Fred Harvey became an ***icon*** for quality meals and service. Ultimately, construction of Route 66 across America and the growing popularity of air travel caused the demise of travel by rail. By the 1950s, Harvey Houses were only a memory. However, Harvey set a high standard for hotels and restaurants in America. He and his girls proved that quality food and service would attract customers. Fred Harvey also demonstrated that free enterprise capitalism based on honesty, good service, and quality products would bring success.



A group of uniformed Harvey Girls

VOCABULARY

Hospitality industry: hotels, motels, and restaurants
Patrons: persons who buy goods
Troop Trains: trains carrying soldiers
Icon: recognizable, distinct symbol

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Honesty and fairness are the ingredients of business success."
-Fred Harvey (Entrepreneur)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



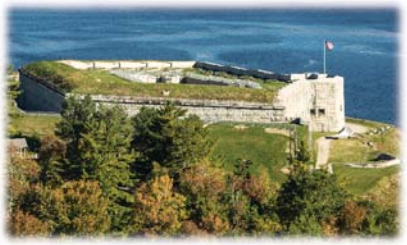
Kentucky
Chapter 2 Section 2
Topic 7





Kentucky is a state filled with legends of Daniel Boone, race horses, Colonel Sanders fried chicken (KFC), bluegrass, Civil War battles, ***moonshiners***, and feuds between the McCoys and Hatfields. It is also known for its role in the Second ***Great Awakening*** of the early 1800s. Facts, ***speculation***, and legends all make up the history of Kentucky. Regardless of stories about the "Bluegrass State", Kentucky is a place where students can study, visit, or reside with pleasure.

It all began when Shawnee and Cherokee Indians hunted wild game through lush valleys, thick forests, and along rushing streams prior to the 1700s. Daniel Boone led an exploratory party from Virginia through the Cumberland Gap in 1767. Boone liked the area, and brought his family to establish Boonesborough. Boone's reputation as a woodsman attracted more settlers, who built log cabins along streams and rivers in the 39,732 square miles of forest. Frequent conflicts with Indians caused pioneers to be ***reluctant*** to settle in Kentucky until the late 1700s. However, news of beautiful meadows, clear streams, abundant deer, bear, turkey, and free land, eventually persuaded families to venture across the Ohio River and the Appalachian Mountains to set up communities in Kentucky.



Fort Knox, a gold repository legendary for its tight security

Kentucky was originally a part of Virginia, but became a separate state in 1792 when the population requested statehood. State borders include Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois. The Ohio River forms part of the northern and western border. Kentucky remained in the Union during the Civil War (1861-1865). The state legislature adopted a motto that expressed a sense of community: "United we stand, divided we fall".

VOCABULARY

Moonshine: liquor made at night
Great Awakening: time of high spiritual interest
Speculation: guesses
Reluctant: hesitant
Hollows: shallow valleys

Wagonloads of pioneers settled in ***hollows***, canyons, and meadows, but only hardy and persistent people survived cold

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winters, floods, and Indian raids. However, the lure of free land, private homes, and ***seclusion*** were too ***enticing*** for hundreds of pioneers. They came to plant corn, fruit trees, potatoes, and wheat, and to raise hogs, cattle, and chickens. More than a few came to evade law enforcement officials in Virginia. Long distances from farms to markets prompted families to turn their corn into liquor, called "moonshine" or "white lightning", rather than pack corn on mules that had to travel multiple days through winding canyons. Consequently, by the mid 1800s, alcoholism and murder were ***rampant***. You may have learned about deadly feuds between the Hatfield and McCoy clans that extended from 1865 through the 1890s.

Feuds and violence were held in check by circuit-riding preachers who rode mules and horses from village to village to preach repentance, frugality, work ethic, temperance, and ***abolition***. Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian preachers held "***brush arbor***" meetings that extended from one day to weeks at a time. Out of those ***revival*** meetings emerged schools, voting rights for women, prison reform, and improvement of hospitals for mentally ill persons. Crime, ***incarcerations***, and illiteracy dropped in communities where "great awakening" occurred. Those Gospel meetings were instrumental in establishing Kentucky as part of the ***Bible Belt*** in southern states.



The region of the US known as the Bible Belt

Nonetheless, Kentucky felt the ravages of the Civil War, and enterprising men developed ways to generate money through a range of activities, including raising thoroughbred horses, operating ***breweries***, raising cattle, and selling ***produce***. Electricity arrived in 1883, and that allowed tourism to gain popularity, especially as entrepreneurs learned how to attract fishermen, hunters, and hikers, especially, to places like Mammoth Cave and the miles of rivers and streams in the 12.7 million acres of forest. Discovery of coal also attracted people to work in mines. Forestry became a major source of employment, as lumber mills and furniture factories emerged to take advantage of abundant pine, oak, maple, hickory, and other trees.



Mammoth Cave, located in Kentucky, is the longest known cave system in the world.

VOCABULARY

Seclusion: away from public view
Enticing: attractive
Rampant: common, everywhere
Abolition: get rid of slavery
Brush arbor: a pole and brush building without walls
Revival: change of values to embrace virtue
Incarceration: prison
Bible Belt: states where Christianity is common
Breweries: places where liquor is made
Produce: vegetables and fruits

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Kentucky is known for numerous, ***unique*** reasons. In 1937, Fort Knox was designated as the national site for storing gold. The US keeps six billion dollars of gold bars beneath a high-security, concrete facility. Harland Sanders developed a special mixture of spices and herbs that were applied to pressure-cooked fried chicken during the 1950s. He began to peddle his "Kentucky Fried Chicken" to restaurants in several southern states. Eventually, 18,900 KFC franchises were operating in 118 countries, including China, Honduras, and England.



Colonel Harland Sanders

The Kentucky Derby is the most famous thoroughbred horse race in America. More than 5.7 million barrels of whisky are aging in Kentucky warehouses. The "Hot Brown Sandwich" (made of broiled turkey, ham, bacon, cheese, sliced tomatoes, and toast) is famous. Loretta Lynn (country singer), Abraham Lincoln (president), and Muhammad Ali (boxing champion) were born in Kentucky. Perhaps the most unusual Kentucky attraction is the real-size replica of Noah's Ark, located about 100 miles south of Cincinnati, Ohio, built by the Answers in Genesis organization. The huge boat includes lifelike humans, elephants, dinosaurs, zebras, and other creatures that escaped a great worldwide flood.


Noah's Ark full size reconstruction by Ken Ham.

Big cities include such places as Louisville, Lexington, Bowling Green, Owensboro, and Frankfort. Primary sources of revenue include horse and cattle ranches, fisheries, manufacturing, retail trade, mining, tourism, and agriculture. More than 85,000 farms (averaging 164 acres) produce grains, vegetables, fruits, and poultry. Education is available in public schools, alternative campuses, home education, and private academies. The public school dropout rate is about 13 percent each year for grades 7 – 12. School choices include ***magnet campuses***, home school, public schools, and private academies supported by tuition, vouchers, tax credits, and scholarships. About 9.2 percent of Kentucky students attend private academies; about 2.6 percent homeschool.


The Kentucky Derby

VOCABULARY

Unique: special, distinct
Magnet campuses: schools with specialized curriculum

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Famous Person Vignette: Daniel Boone



When America needed a hero to help define our nation, Daniel Boone stepped up and became that man. He was born in a Pennsylvania log cabin in 1734. His mother delivered her son in a candlelit room without medical conveniences. Daniel learned to read and write from his mother, and learned forest survival skills from his father, who taught Daniel how to shoot a rifle, track and kill wild game, and how to detect and escape from Indians. Daniel killed a bear before becoming a teenager. He often spent long hours tromping alone through forests. He was at peace while quietly observing birds, squirrels, and deer.

As he grew up, Daniel developed a desire to explore places not previously visited by white men. His travels took him into dense woods, across mountains, and through rivers. He became a soldier, explorer, and pioneer. He fought in the French and Indian War, and led a group of men through the Cumberland Gap to discover a passage into Kentucky. On more than one occasion, Daniel had to use stamina, skills, cunning, and courage to ***elude*** hostile Indians. He was once captured by hostile warriors, but managed to escape. He was proficient with the use of a knife, rifle, tomahawk, and pistol, which he wielded with deadly accuracy.

Daniel Boone applied his mental and physical capabilities to establish the secluded community of Boonesborough, and encourage other pioneers to settle in Kentucky. Historians accurately give credit to Daniel Boone for founding the state of Kentucky.

WATCH VIDEO
Lincoln's Ties to Kentucky

VOCABULARY

Elude: escape, get away from

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"A dream pulls you past obstacles; courage and integrity enable it to come true."
-R.E. Cass (Educator)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Louisiana
Chapter 2 Section 2
Topic 8





The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 didn't get life started in ***bayou*** country, but it certainly put Louisiana on the US map. Spanish and French explorers drifted into the region along the Mississippi River and down to the Gulf of Mexico during the 1700s. Both European countries claimed the vast region west of the Mississippi River. However, France defeated Spain in war and claimed title to the land. In 1803, Napoleon Bonaparte needed money to fight England, and sold the Louisiana Purchase to the United States for $15 million dollars. That purchase almost doubled the size of the United States, eventually forming 13 states. It included land from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Lewis and Clark were ***commissioned*** to explore the vast region and report their discoveries to President Thomas Jefferson. The report stimulated pioneers from across the colonies to migrate westward. The main ***influx*** of settlers into Louisiana were Frenchmen from Canada and people of African heritage from the Caribbean Islands. They established a culture known as *Cajun* or *Creole*.



The culture reflected a mixture of religious festivals, French expressions, rhythmic music, duck hunting, ***racy paganism***, and diets composed of boiled crawfish, grilled alligator steaks, shrimp and okra gumbo, and blackened redfish. Early life in the bayous was crude, rough, and primitive. Men and boys hunted alligators, caught redfish, and trapped ***feral hogs***, mink, muskrat, nutria rats, and raccoons for meat and pelts. Stealing wasn't frowned upon, unless the thieves were caught. Then, "swamp justice" was exercised at the nearest tree.

Statehood was granted in 1812, with Baton Rouge established as the capital. In 1815 General Andrew Jackson gained national fame by defeating the British at The Battle of New Orleans. The British were trounced decisively by a rag-tag militia composed

VOCABULARY

Bayou: shallow water, swampy stream
Commissioned: assigned task to perform
Influx: arriving group of people
Racy paganism: sensual behavior
Feral hogs: domestic hogs that become wild

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of volunteers, Indians, slaves, and pirates who fought fearlessly and bravely for the cause of freedom. That victory later propelled Andrew Jackson into the presidency. During the 1960s, a country singer named Johnny Horton recorded a number one hit song with a ballad of that battle.

Louisiana is a unique state, made popular among tourists who invade New Orleans during the Mardi Gras celebration prior to Easter. Thousands of people throng the streets to wiggle, dance, and engage in ***bawdy*** behavior, inflamed by alcoholic beverages, lust, and drugs. The celebration is based on Catholic perceptions of the ***resurrection*** of Jesus, but sensual public and private activities during the festival are far removed from the righteousness displayed by the resurrected Christ.



Mardi Gras

The beautiful Magnolia flower stands apart as a special, silky-white ornament that graces any bouquet of flowers. It emits a unique and pleasant aroma. The pelican is the state bird. Flocks fly in single file along beaches, resembling airplanes in perfect formation. They often perch on piers and docks, watching for baitfish to swim near shore. They spread their long wings to catch updrafts that lift the big birds to heights sufficient to dive headfirst into waves, and emerge with small fish wiggling between beaks. Alligator and hog hunts are annual events for both men and women. Hides are processed for belts, boots, purses, hat bands, and wallets. The meat is shipped to restaurants around the world. You may have watched a popular media program called "Duck Dynasty". It is based on the lives of a swamp family made famous for manufacturing ***duck calls*** and upholding Judeo-Christian values regarding sexual orientation. Another icon of Louisiana is Jazz music, made famous by such men as "Fats" Domino, Louis Armstrong, and Pete Fountain. You have probably read about Jim Bowie, the man who invented the Bowie knife and was a hero at the Alamo. Perhaps one of the most esteemed residents of Louisiana was Dr. Michael DeBakey. He specialized in designing equipment used to keep patients alive during heart surgery. His expertise in heart operation procedures earned him international fame.



Pelican: Lousiana State Bird

Not to be omitted in a discussion of attractions are the aggressive Tulane University and Louisiana State University (LSU) football teams. Numerous private and public colleges serve thousands of students who want to learn how to exercise their skills and develop their interests. Unfortunately, public education in Louisiana is ***dismal***.

VOCABULARY

Bawdy: crude, base actions
Resurrection: risen from dead
Duck calls: wooden instruments
Dismal: poor, unacceptable

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The high school dropout rate is startling, especially among fatherless African-American teenagers. Segregation was practiced for two hundred years, leaving African-American students ill-equipped to enjoy nuclear families of one husband and one wife, and to participate in the nation's free enterprise economic system.

The Katrina hurricane in August 2005 devastated New Orleans and the coastal area. Billions of dollars of damage occurred. Thousands of people were displaced by water, broken trees, and destroyed homes. Thousands of volunteers flocked to Louisiana to help rebuild, but the damage was catastrophic and recovery stalled. Schools were closed for more than a year.



Flooding in New Orleans caused by Hurricane Katrina

Consequently, thousands of students were (and still are) ill-equipped for participating in modern culture of smartphones, Wi-Fi, college, or careers that require literacy and job skills. School choice is gaining popularity as students opt to home educate or attend private schools. In fact, the state legislature authorizes charters, private academies, homeschool, and voucher-supported private, micro schools for students caught in underperforming, secular campuses. Churches scattered throughout the state offer places of worship for Baptists, Lutherans, Catholics, Methodists, Pentecostals, and Independents. Many of the churches host private academies.

The Louisiana coastal area is peppered with oil derricks, Brahman cattle grazing in belly-high grass, ducks and geese feeding in rice fields, and aeroboats cruising in swamps. Paddle wheel boat gambling casinos ply the Mississippi River from Shreveport to New Orleans. Gambling is popular in the state. People with shallow dreams or anemic life goals ***splurge*** their incomes, hoping to win cash at casinos. Most are disappointed and broke when they leave such places of entertainment and risk.

The Superdome in New Orleans is home for the Saints professional football team, who won the Super Bowl in 2010. The dome is the largest facility of its kind in the United States. Another big item is the bridge across Lake Pontchartrain; it is the longest bridge over water in the world. Large cities include Shreveport, Lake Charles, and New Orleans. Famous people who lived in Louisiana include Jim Bowie (fought and died at the Alamo in San Antonio), Van Cliburn (concert pianist), and Drew Brees (quarterback for the Saints football team). Interstate 20 and I-30 cross the state east to west. A network of state and county roads connect small rural communities with larger cities. Tourists who drive down country lanes and four-lane freeways observe a countryside splashed with flowers, trees, farms, and churches where Louisiana people display their unique Cajun lifestyles.

VOCABULARY

Splurge: carelessly spending

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Famous Person Vignette: Madam C.J. Walker



Every once in a while a person seemingly is born to impact culture. Such was C.J. Walker, a poverty-stricken daughter of slaves and ***sharecroppers*** in rural Louisiana in 1867. After the Civil War, a little Black girl lost her mother and father to disease. The girl lived with her sister and her husband for a short time, then ran away to get married at the age of 14. The marriage lasted long enough for the then 17-year-old girl to give birth to a daughter. By the time C.J. was 20 years old, she was a single parent. She moved to St. Louis to live with one of her four brothers, who were successful barbers. C.J. earned a scant living doing laundry, a trade which she had learned as a child in Louisiana.

Because of a scalp condition, C.J. began to experiment with home remedies to eradicate bald spots and itching – a common malady for African-American women due to harsh soaps. She began to sell hair products to other African-American women. Gradually, by experimenting with selling techniques and observing the composition of the commercial hair-care products, C.J. began to mix her own formulas and sell them door to door. Another marriage failed after only a few years, because the man was an alcoholic and periodically unemployed.

In 1908, C.J. Walker opened a college in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to train other "hair culturists". Eventually, Madam C.J. Walker employed about 3,000 people in the cosmetic industry. Her energy and commitment to help other people raise their economic and cultural level in society earned C.J. the honor of becoming the first Black female millionaire in America. She attributed her success to hard work, faith in God, and people who taught her things she didn't know. She learned to listen, be appreciative, give generously, and stay focused on fulfilling her goals. Tragically, she died at the early age of 51, due to high blood pressure, fatigue, and an exhausting schedule that included work, speaking engagements, and social events. However, she left a ***legacy*** for young people to emulate.



Jazz Music is popular in New Orleans

VOCABULARY

Sharecropper: person raises crops for another farmer
Legacy: heritage, something to copy

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Don't sit down and wait for the opportunities to come. Get up and make them."

-C.J. Walker (Entrepreneur)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Maine
Chapter 2 Section 2
Topic 9





When people think of the state of Maine, images of red lobsters come to mind. That is because Maine supplies more than 90 percent of the nation's lobsters. Fishermen have harvested thousands of pounds of lobsters annually since before the War of Independence. Early in Maine's history, Native Americans and colonists discovered that coastal waters ***teemed*** with ***crustaceans***. Wooden traps were constructed and baited with fish to lure lobsters into captivity and remain alive for harvesting and marketing. You may have seen photographs of bearded Maine fishermen clad in yellow rain gear while holding giant lobsters. That image is often displayed to promote tourism in Maine and to advertise meals at restaurants located along the Atlantic shore.



Hot Air Balloon Festival in Maine

Tourists by the thousands also visit Acadia National Park, the second most visited park in the United States. Maine is popular for processing food items, including clams, codfish, blueberries, cabbage, maple syrup, strawberries, and potatoes. In fact, most of these items are the basis of annual festivals that attract thousands of tourists. Visitors also enjoy such activities as fishing, balloon festivals, snowmobile tours, hiking, toboggan races, rowing ***regattas***, and ***windjammer*** derbies. Consequently, industrious entrepreneurs created businesses or products such as shipbuilding, hunting gear, fishing trips and equipment, toothpicks, maps, hunting guide services, maple syrup jugs, cookbooks, canned sardines, raincoats, hats, gloves, boots, and sport utility vehicles.

VOCABULARY

Teemed: full of, abundant
Crustaceans: seafood such as crabs, shrimp, lobster, clams, oysters
Regattas: races with boats
Windjammer: small sailboats

Forests cover more than nine-tenths of Maine. Lumber is a chief industry. That is why the state nickname is "The Pine Tree State". Tragically, a forest fire raged through the state in 1947, destroying more than 200,000 acres of trees. Many of them were maple, from which sap is extracted for processing into syrup that dresses up such items as biscuits, pancakes, waffles, and ice cream, consumed by farmers, ranchers, hunters, and residents across the

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nation. Large cities include Portland, Bangor, and Augusta, where factories, restaurants, retail stores, and assembly plants produce revenue that keeps the economy running.



The Great Fires of 1947 in Maine

The history of Maine reaches back more than 1,000 years ago when Vikings probably waded ashore to explore North America. The region was first inhabited by Native Americans, who sometimes greeted Englishmen with arrows and tomahawks. By the late 1600s, Massachusetts and Maine were considered as one huge plot of land, but Maine became a separate state in 1820. Augusta was designated as the capital. The population is about 1,330,000 people, making Maine one of the least populated states in America. Canada borders three sides of Maine; New Hampshire forms the western border, and the Atlantic Ocean forms the east boundary. Weather ranges from balmy summer days to freezing winter months in which ice storms are annual events. In fact, an ice storm in 1948 knocked out electricity in half the state for more than two weeks.

VOCABULARY

Descend: enter into
Poachers: illegal hunters
Squatted: lived on land illegally
Unorthodox: unusual

The combination of dense forests, cold weather, sparse population, 2,500 lakes, 5,000 streams, and rugged terrain form a natural habitat for moose. Hunters from across the nation ***descend*** upon Maine each fall to harvest record-level moose. ***Poachers*** who think they can evade game wardens are arrested each year for shooting moose illegally.

The weather and terrain were challenges to pioneers who sought free land after the War of 1812. Independent-minded settlers ***squatted*** on land, built log cabins, and established farms and small businesses. A sense of independence from the Church of England gave rise to religious beliefs that were considered ***unorthodox***. Pioneers were more interested in worshipping God in barns, tabernacles, or pastures than in elaborate buildings controlled by religious leaders associated with formal, state-controlled churches. Gradually, Maine's churches drew away from mainline denominations such as Congregationalist, Baptists, Methodists, and Catholics to form independent organizations. Consequently, today, Maine is considered to be the least religious state in America, followed closely by neighbors New Hampshire and Vermont. Thus, the tri-state region is basically non-religious and embraces progressive political values.

Parents who are concerned about providing a quality education and opportunity to practice religious and political beliefs are turning to alternative school options. More than 18,200 students attend 176 private schools that charge as much as $26,000 in annual tuition fees. Home education is also popular, even though state officials burden parents with entangling rules that require students to register with local public school administrators. Famous people from Maine include Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (poet) and Joshua Chamberlain (Civil War hero).

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Famous Person Vignette: Joshua Chamberlain



The roar of cannons, Rebel yells, and the smell of death roused Union officer Joshua Chamberlain to command his troops to "Fix bayonets!" The order to charge Confederate soldiers as they attacked Little Round Top Mountain near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania became a historic moment. Years later, it was the theme of poems, songs, and movies. Colonel Chamberlain survived that battle, plus 20 more during the Civil War. However, he was seriously wounded when a bullet pierced his side and groin. That wound plagued Chamberlain until his death at age 86 in 1914.

He had been raised by a godly mother who wanted her son to become a preacher. However, the father pushed Joshua into military service after he had taught for a while at a private school. While teaching, Joshua developed strong religious convictions that slavery was morally wrong, and that it ought to be ***abolished***. Consequently, when the Confederate states seceded from the Union, Chamberlain volunteered to serve as an officer in the northern army. His ***gallantry*** in battle earned him a reputation for bravery. He was not only victorious at Little Round Top, but he also earned respect for honesty, commitment, and courtesy. He was selected to supervise surrender arrangements of Confederate troops when General Robert E. Lee presented his sword to General Ulysses Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. Chamberlain earned admiration from both Union and Rebel troops when he ordered Union soldiers to honor Confederate soldiers as they laid down their weapons. Chamberlain was later awarded the ***Medal of Honor***, and he also served as governor of Maine. He demonstrated the life principles that characterize successful people.



Memorial of Chamberlain's charge at Little Round Top

VOCABULARY

Abolished: gotten rid of
Gallantry: heroic, splendid actions
Medal of Honor: military award for bravery

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Purpose to live above mediocrity and you will avoid a low life."

-R.E. Cass (Educator)

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HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Maryland
Chapter 2 Section 2
Topic 10





Bombs burst, rockets roared, smoke billowed, and cannons boomed across Chesapeake Bay in 1814 as Francis Scott Key penned the words of "*The Star Spangled Banner*". By dawn's early light, the huge American flag still waved, and Fort McHenry had survived a night-long, blistering attack by British warships. Fifty years later, cannon blasts again sounded over Chesapeake Bay, as Union and Confederate ships (including the Monitor and Merrimac) pounded one another. Not very far away, Union and Rebel soldiers engaged in the fierce battle of Antietam, where thousands of soldiers were killed or wounded. Two hundred years earlier, Indian warriors resisted colonist efforts to establish a colony in Maryland. Today, Navy sailors and Marine soldiers conduct war games to defend freedom, as part of their training at the US Naval Academy in Annapolis. Maryland's fields, streams, and beaches have been drenched in soldiers' blood ever since colonists settled along the shores of Chesapeake Bay in the 1600s.



A Harbor in Maryland

Maryland has a varied history of ***tranquility*** and ***turmoil***. A dispute regarding land grants in 1763 was settled when astronomer Charles Mason and surveyor Jeremiah Dixon established the "Mason-Dixon Line" between Maryland and Pennsylvania. That line later marked the boundary between Union and Confederate states. In 1791, Congress set aside part of Maryland and Virginia to establish the District of Columbia, which is now called, Washington, D.C. The region is composed of 68 square miles, on which set federal buildings, such as the White House, Smithsonian Institute, Capitol (Senate and House), Supreme Court, Department of Defense, and other offices. More than 646,500 people reside in the District of Columbia.

VOCABULARY

Tranquility: peaceful
Turmoil: disruption, strife

Prior to the Civil War (1861-1865), Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass were instrumental in smuggling Black slaves through Maryland to Canada. In 1861, a group of Confederate

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sympathizers planned to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln as he traveled by train through Baltimore. However, detectives Allan Pinkerton, Harry Davies, and Kate Warne, discovered the plot, and successfully smuggled President Lincoln past the would-be assassins. Maryland was technically a southern state, but never joined the Confederacy; however, neither were slaves in the state given their freedom, until the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1864. In 1968, Baltimore and nearby Washington, D.C., were racked by race riots after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in Memphis, Tennessee. Baltimore was again ravaged in 2015, after a Black man with a history of criminal behavior, died while in police custody. ***Agitators*** excited Black youth to loot stores, burn police cars, and disrupt traffic.

Responsible young people in Maryland avoid civil turmoil, choosing to engage in such activities as chess tournaments, jump rope contests, rifle matches, education, art and photography, video group games, community service projects, skateboarding, rollerblading, athletics, and other urban activities. Unfortunately, a large portion of Maryland teenagers are fatherless, and experience a great deal of anger and emotional challenges that are ***manifest*** in school disruptions, street conflicts, gangs, drug activity, promiscuity, and reduced motivation to pursue noble goals. Many Black youth dream of becoming professional athletes. However, the prospect of being drafted into professional sports is extremely low; consequently, dreams of attaining a better life through sports shatter for most teenagers. A more realistic path to adult success is to obtain a quality education. Alternative schools, private academies, and home education offer options to attendance at under-performing public schools.

VOCABULARY

Sympathizers: agree with
Agitators: people who stir up trouble
Manifest: showed, displayed

The Baltimore Ravens professional football team won the National Football League Super Bowl in 2014, and the Baltimore Orioles Baseball team won the World Series in 1970 and 1983. Baltimore is also host to other athletic events, including soccer, bowling, rifle matches, tennis, basketball, fishing, and sailing. Maryland leads the nation in harvesting blue crabs. Residents and tourists enjoy eating at restaurants which serve crab patties, steamed oysters, and baked cod.



Baltimore Ravens Football Team

Baltimore was established as a Catholic community in 1634. Maryland became a state, and Annapolis was chosen as the capital in April 1788. Other big cities include Columbia, Germantown, Aberdeen, Baltimore, and Barton. The state population is about 5,774,000 people. The state motto is “Strong Deeds, Gentle Words”. People are employed in such industries as fishing, printing, cyber security, chemical production, automobile assembly, finances, electronics, education, and food processing. The state experiences four distinct seasons: fall, winter,

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spring, and summer. The terrain includes farms, mountains, cities, and beaches. The Naval Academy has produced outstanding military leaders. Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore is known internationally, especially for the work of Dr. Ben Carson, a renowned neurosurgeon there until his retirement in 2013. He later ran for the Republican nomination in the 2016 Presidential Election.



Tourists and residents enjoy seasonal crabbing, hiking, fishing, and visiting ***fascinating*** museums and historical parks.



Maryland Landscape

VOCABULARY

Fascinating: interesting, captivating
Underground Railroad: series of safe houses

Famous Person Vignette: Harriet Tubman



A distant farmhouse stood silent in the dawn light. Harriet Tubman parted the grass carefully as her eyes searched the distant shadows for movement. She lay prone on tangled grass. Her dress was wet and muddy from a stream which had been crossed to hide human scent from dogs led by bounty hunters. Harriet's hair was matted with leaves. She paid no attention to her own condition. Behind her was a family of Black slaves who had been smuggled out of North Carolina. Suddenly, a dog barked. Terror showed in the eyes of a child clinging to Harriet. With a soft-spoken signal, Harriet led her group quickly toward the house. A white man and his wife greeted the escapees with a warm smile and "welcome". The man's commands were soft, but firm, as he instructed Harriet to load the family into a wagon supplied with blankets, food, and water. Fortunately, Harriet was successful in helping another family of slaves to reach Canada via the "***Underground Railroad***".

Harriet Tubman was born into slavery in Maryland, and escaped from a plantation in 1848. She was determined to do whatever was necessary to deliver Black slaves from bondage. Her courage, intelligence, and strong character equipped her to face danger, hunger, betrayal, and physical discomfort during 19 trips below the Mason-Dixon Line. She carried a pistol, which she displayed more than a few times to assure that her escapees followed instructions. Harriet's husband refused to participate in her heroic adventures. In fact, he divorced her and married a slave

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woman who was content to remain in bondage, rather than face the dangers of escaping. Bounty hunters posted reward notices for Harriet's capture or death. Nonetheless, the young woman was steadfast in her multiple journeys through woods, briars, swamps, and fields. She became a legend, and her fame spread throughout Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and North Carolina. Harriet Tubman was an example of the good that one person can accomplish when motivated by a noble cause.



Covered Bridge in Maryland

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Never give up hope; it inspires strategy and courage to pursue a noble life."

-Ronald E. Johnson (Educator)

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MAIN RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES

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