HistOgraphy



South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia
Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

PROFESSIONAL CREDITS

HISTOGRAPHY: SURVEY OF THE 50 UNITED STATES
Chapter 5, Sections 1 and 2

PUBLISHER AND MANAGING EDITOR
Ronald E. Johnson, C.Ph.D.

AUTHOR
Ronald E. Johnson, C.Ph.D.

PAGE COMPOSITION
Roman N. Hunt, BA, MA

GRAPHICS
Kevin Martin, BA, M.Ac.Eng.
Roman N. Hunt, BA, MA
C. Martin - Line Art

ACTIVITIES, QUIZZES, TESTS, AND TRK
Sarah D. Barbee, BA

PROOFING AND QUALITY ASSURANCE
Nancy S. Johnson, BA
K. Martin

TEMPLATE DESIGN
Nathaniel Bessent, BA

CHAPTER 5
TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1


SOUTH DAKOTA..... 1


TENNESSEE..... 4


TEXAS..... 8


UTAH..... 13


VERMONT..... 17

SECTION 2


VIRGINIA..... 21


WASHINGTON..... 25


WEST VIRGINIA..... 29


WISCONSIN..... 31


WYOMING..... 34



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

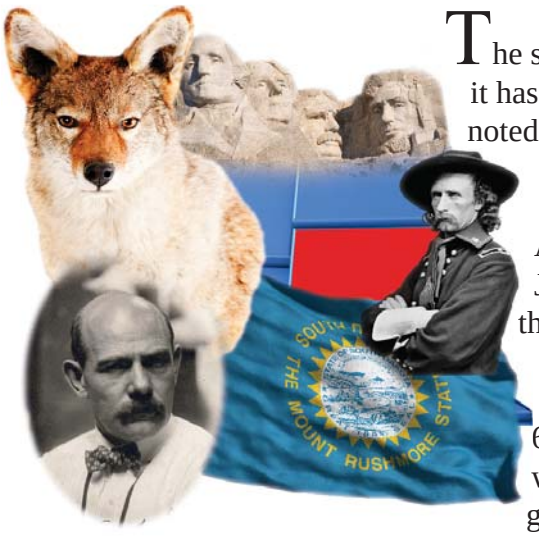
- **ABR = Abbreviation of state name – used for postal codes, maps, etc.**
- **ADM = Year statehood was granted (state admitted to the United States of America).**

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



South Dakota
Chapter 5 Section 1
Topic 1





The state of South Dakota is not normally in the news. However, it has a rich history worthy of knowing. Perhaps, the most well-noted aspect is Mount Rushmore in the southwest corner of the state. In 1927, a man named Gutzon Borglum had a dream to honor four men who were instrumental in shaping America: George Washington (first president), Thomas Jefferson (author of the Declaration of Independence and third president), Theodore Roosevelt (26th president), and Abraham Lincoln (president during the Civil War). Mount Rushmore is a huge cliff of granite on which Gutzon carved 60-foot tall images of the four historic figures. The project was started in 1927 and finished in 1941. Nearby, is a huge granite sculpture of Chief Crazy Horse, famous Sioux warrior who defeated General Custer. Both sites are visited by thousands of tourists each year.



The coyote is the state animal of South Dakota

The history of South Dakota goes back hundreds of years. The first ***inhabitants*** were Indians. Gradually, the people called Sioux ***dominated*** the region. Spanish explorers trekked across the region in the early 1700s, soon to be followed by French fur traders. Both of those European countries claimed the region west of the Mississippi River, including present-day North and South Dakota. Spain ***ceded*** the region to France, who sold the land to the United States in 1803. The Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the size of the United States. President Jefferson then commissioned Lewis and Clark to survey the newly acquired land.



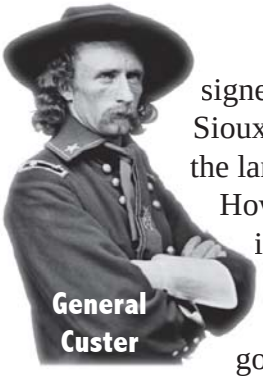
Inhabitants: people who live in an area
Dominated: controlled, ruled
Ceded: gave up ownership
Desolate: lonely, barren

The region was known as a ***desolate*** place covered with prairie grass, and inhabited by buffalo, antelope, and Indians. The climate was harsh in winter. However, when Lewis and Clark submitted their report to President Jefferson, people learned of the rich land flowing with many rivers and streams. Soon, pioneers began to drift into the region. Sod houses were carved into hillsides, and crops of wheat and corn were planted. When conflict with Indians developed, US Army troops were sent to keep peace. You

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

may have seen the movie, *Dances With Wolves*, which depicted the lives of Indians in South Dakota during the Civil War (1861-65).


General Custer

The US government signed a treaty with the Sioux in 1868, granting the land to the Indians. However, railroads arrived in 1873, which attracted pioneers. In 1874, miners discovered gold in the Black Hills. Consequently, hundreds of men violated the Treaty of 1868 to search for gold. That event triggered the Black Hills War of 1876. You have read about George Custer's defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, where several thousand Cheyenne and Sioux warriors fought the 7th US Cavalry. The Indians were eventually placed on reservations, and South Dakota was populated with pioneers from the United States and numerous European countries. South Dakota became a state on November 2, 1889. Electricity was installed in 1935. Four dams were built on the Missouri River in 1944 to control flooding and increase agricultural production.

The state motto is "Under God, the People Rule". The capital is Pierre. The state bird is the Chinese Ringnecked Pheasant. South Dakota has less than a million inhabitants. Agriculture is a major source of revenue, mostly from sales of corn, wheat, beans, hay, sunflowers, rye, cattle, and hogs. Other industries include financial institutions, technology, and manufacturing. The state is popular with hunters who harvest buffalo, antelope, and pheasant. South Dakota has the largest privately-owned herd of buffalo in the United States. Badlands National Park hosts extensive fossil beds. Modern cities like Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Watertown, and Aberdeen, attract people looking for employment or educational institutions. As in most highly-populated urban areas, many students struggle with domestic and school issues. The school dropout rate is about 20 percent. Therefore, thousands of teenagers, especially Native Americans, are unemployable due to ***illiteracy*** or lack of skills. Legalized gambling at more than 30 casinos across the state empty the pockets of people looking for ways to get rich quickly. Unfortunately, alcoholism and poverty are the most common "earnings" among casino ***patrons***.


Badlands National Park

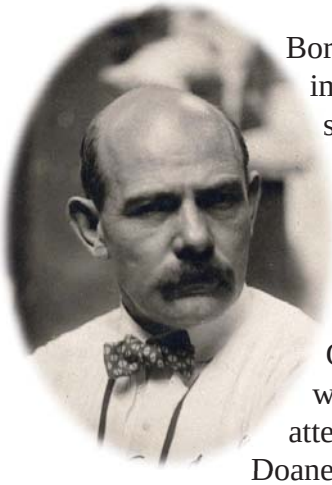
South Dakota continues to be challenged by harsh winters. In October 2013, thousands of cattle died from freezing weather. Nonetheless, South Dakota maintains an even population. However, every year, hundreds of tech-savvy young people leave the state in search of friendlier climates and employment. Some enter military service. During WWII, more than 68,000 South Dakota men and women served in the armed services. Famous people include Crazy Horse (Oglala chief), Red Cloud (Oglala leader), Sitting Bull (Hunkpapa chief), Tom Brokaw (TV news commentator), and Gutzon Borglum (sculptor).

VOCABULARY

Illiteracy: unable to read and write well
Patrons: people who buy goods

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Famous Person Vignette: Gutzon Borglum



Gutzon Borglum was a Dutch immigrant who was skilled at carving images out of solid rock. He carved Stone Mountain in Georgia to honor leaders of the Confederacy. His work attracted the attention of historian Doane Robinson, who wanted to bring tourists to South Dakota in the 1920s. Gutzon visited the Rapid City region of South Dakota to contemplate where a stone memorial of gigantic proportions could be carved. While other people saw only rock and brush, Borglum visualized a great memorial that would depict democracy and freedom. Mount Rushmore was selected because of its type of granite and accessibility. Borglum envisioned the 60-foot tall faces of four U.S. presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. Congress approved the project and work began in 1927. Borglum supervised more than 400 men and women who used dynamite, hammers, chisels, and shovels to remove 450,000 tons of solid rock. The work continued for 14 years and ended in 1941, shortly after the death of Borglum. Today, more than two million people a year visit Mount Rushmore — one of the most popular historic spots in American.



Mount Rushmore

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"A person's character is measured by his/her integrity and perseverance."

-Carmen Trimm (Writer)

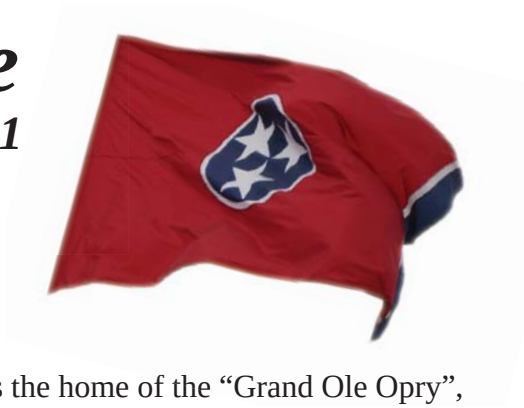
© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Tennessee
Chapter 5 Section 1
Topic 2





Tennessee is known as the home of the "Grand Ole Opry", made famous by singers such as Elvis Presley, Johnny Cash, Eddie Arnold, Dolly Parton, and other music entertainers. "The Volunteer State" is also famous as the home of such people as Davy Crockett (frontiersman), Andrew Jackson (president), John R. Rice (evangelist), and Hattie Caraway (US senator). Not to be omitted in a list of reasons people should know about Tennessee: the white water races, 3,800 caves, Smoky Mountains, thoroughbred horses, Lookout Mountain, and Reelfoot Lake (formed by earthquakes in 1811-1812).



Folk hero Davy Crockett was a frontiersman before becoming a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives. He later gave his life fighting for Texan independence from Mexico at the Battle of the Alamo.

Native American Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creek tribes were inhabitants before French fur trappers stalked the hills of Tennessee during the 1700s. Britain assumed possession after winning the French and Indian War (1754-1763). The United States claimed the land after defeating British General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781. Tennessee became a state in 1796. Border states are Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Today, more than 6,600,000 people call Tennessee home. Most of the state's population reside in cities: Nashville (capital, also called "Music City"), Bristol, Memphis (home of Elvis Presley and place where Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated), Chattanooga (location of Lookout Mountain trolley), Murfreesboro (place where The Sword of the Lord newspaper is published), Jackson, and Johnson City.

The state motto is "Agriculture and Commerce". Major industries include farms (tobacco, cotton, soybean, house plants), cattle and horse ranches (thoroughbreds raised for harness racing), lumber mills, apparel manufacturing, metal fabrication, and mining of zinc, marble, pyrite, and clay. Tourism is also a big revenue-generating source, especially from fishermen, ***skeet*** shooters, rifle marksmen, and hunters, who harvest deer, coyotes, rabbits, quail, dove, and pheasant. In 1982, thousands of people flocked to

VOCABULARY

Skeet: target practice with clay plates

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Knoxville to visit the World's Fair. Sports fans enjoy tailgating at Tennessee Titans professional football games.

Tennessee was aligned with The Confederate States of America during the Civil War (1861-1865). Numerous decisive battles were fought in and around Nashville in 1864, in effect turning the tide toward Union victory. After the war, Tennessee, like all southern states, was in economic ruins. People had to "start over" with life. Farms were reclaimed and restored by widows of deceased Confederate husbands. Wounded and crippled sons planted crops with mule-drawn plows. Widows remarried to survive. Orphaned children learned to live with men who were not their fathers. Life was difficult. Through persistence, faith, courage, and hard work, Tennessee families began to take life one day at a time to sow crops, build furniture, raise cattle, go to church, and read newspapers.



Tennessee Hogs

VOCABULARY

Common schools: community school for grades 1-8
Subscription schools: schools supported financially by families
3Rs: reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic
Compulsory: required
Sectarian: religious

Most children learned to read and write at home, until one-room "***common schools***" and ***subscription schools*** were established in churches. After the Civil War, the state legislature authorized public schools to be funded by tax money. Children, including White girls and Black students, learned from curriculum that included Bible reading, memorization of patriotic speeches, the ***3Rs***, and how to make choices based on honesty, integrity, courtesy, and kindness. School attendance increased dramatically when electricity was installed in schools in 1941.

During the Great Depression of 1929 and 1930s, the federal government established The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which employed around 9,173 men and women to build dams and electric power plants to provide energy throughout Tennessee and other southern states. The project was part of President Franklin Roosevelt's "New Deal", and was considered as the most aggressive federal government project of the 20th century. Another huge federal government project conducted in Tennessee was establishment of the town of Oak Ridge, in 1941, to develop The Manhattan Project. It employed more than 75,000 people to build the atomic bomb dropped by the *Enola Gay* B-29 bomber over Japan to end WWII.

After WWII (1941-1945), public education expanded to include ***compulsory*** attendance laws, state selection and financing of secular textbooks, teacher training, and facility construction. Fewer students were taught at home or in private schools after the war. That began to change during the 1970s, when churches again started to provide ***sectarian*** education based on Judeo-Christian principles. By the year 2016, more than 560 private academies were serving about 100,000 students in Tennessee, and thousands of

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

children were being educated at home in print curriculum, digital downloads to smartphones, and online. Approximately 65 percent of all homes are equipped with computers connected to the Internet. Most contemporary teenagers are "digital savvy" and can text and search for information rapidly and efficiently. Tennessee still has hills, valleys, meadows, and canyons, but the "electronic age" dominates communication in schools, farms, ranches, businesses, factories, and homes.



Performers at the Grand Ole Opry

WATCH VIDEO

Davy Crockett

VOCABULARY

Conversion: repentance from doing wrong
Conscientious objector: person who objects to fighting
Boot camp: military training place

Famous Person Vignette: Alvin York



Alvin York aimed his rifle, and slowly squeezed the trigger. A rabbit dropped fifty yards away. The deadly-accurate shot was not unusual for a teenager who had to hunt to stay alive. His father had died, and Alvin hunted, fished, and did odd jobs to provide for his mother and younger siblings. He was born on December 13, 1887, in a two-room log cabin in the backwoods of Tennessee, where he learned to read and write at only a basic level. He was normally courteous, thoughtful, and generous. Alvin tried to be loyal to his "God-fearing" mother and believe in her pacifism. However, the young man often drank moonshine liquor and engaged in brawls. He was more than six feet tall, and was strong and athletic. He lacked no courage, and fear was an unfamiliar word for Alvin. Fortunately, he attended a revival meeting, where he had a ***conversion*** experience. His lifestyle turned around as he studied the Bible to determine what kind of life he should live to please God.

At age 29, Alvin received notice that he had to register for the army. He indicated that he was a ***conscientious objector***, but was drafted anyway and assigned to a non-combat unit. His physical strength, honesty, good nature, and marksmanship were noticed by officers, who persuaded Alvin to consider combat duty. He went home on leave to pray and to talk with his mother. Alvin returned to ***boot camp*** convinced that he would be protected by Divine powers. He was sent to France and ordered to attack German machine guns that were destroying American soldiers. Alvin sneaked around behind the Germans,

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

and armed only with a 30-06 bolt-action rifle and a pistol, Alvin ***picked off*** a dozen German gunners who fired multiple rounds of bullets at Alvin. The ground and brush were riddled with enemy bullets, but none touched York. He continued to shoot German soldiers, until 132 enemy troops surrendered. Alvin marched them to American lines and turned them over to an ***astonished*** officer.



The Cumberland River in Tennessee

Alvin York earned praise, medals, and promotion in honor of his heroic action. He didn't see anything unusual about doing his duty to save American lives trapped under enemy machine gun fire. Officers disagreed, and decorated Sergeant York with the ***Medal of Honor***. In fact, by the end of WWI, Alvin York was considered the most decorated soldier of the war. Alvin returned home and married his sweetheart, Gracie Williams. Civic groups and individuals helped Alvin and his bride obtain a farm. Alvin was offered opportunities to appear in books, magazines, social events, and movies, but he declined to promote himself for doing what he considered to be normal behavior for a soldier under combat conditions. He devoted his life to improving educational conditions in Tennessee. He even founded a Bible school. In 1941, he reluctantly agreed to authorize Hollywood to make a movie entitled *Sergeant York*, starring Gary Cooper. It was a box-office hit, and continues to be viewed on DVDs, television, and handheld electronic devices.

VOCABULARY

Picked off: shot
Astonished: very surprised
Medal of Honor: the highest award presented to heroes

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"The greatest successes had been at one time the greatest improbabilities."

-George MacDonald (Author)

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

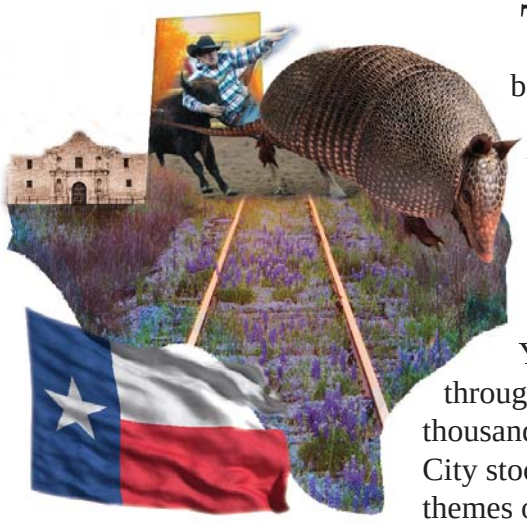
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Texas
Chapter 5 Section 1
Topic 3





Texas is perhaps the most frequently mentioned state in books, articles, and movies. It carries a unique intrigue in American history. Stories of heroic men who fought at the Battles of Goliad, the Alamo, and San Jacinto in 1836 inspire youth to dare to stand for something great and noble. The smell of gun powder and sound of battle cries were only part of Texas history.

Young cowboys straddled spirited horses as they raced through dangerous thunderstorms and swirling dust to drive thousands of longhorn cattle from the Rio Grande Valley to Kansas City stockyards during the 1870s. Those cattle drives were the themes of hundreds of books, songs, and films. Prior to 1880, great buffalo herds roamed the prairies from San Antonio, across the ***Staked Plain***, and up to Amarillo, attracting thousands of hide hunters, thieves, and Indians.



The armadillo is the official state small animal of Texas.

Fertile land lured multitudes of pioneers who jostled in covered wagons to stake out farmsteads from Longview to Abilene, and Dallas to Brownsville. Multiple dozens of Hollywood films depict Texas gunslingers, rangers, marshals, sheriffs, and outlaws. Famous writers such as Zane Grey and Louis L'Amour captivated readers young and old with novels about Texas cattlemen and beautiful, spirited women. Main characters were brave, daring men handy with Colt .45 pistols and .44-40 Winchester rifles — ***inevitably*** destined to rescue damsels in distress from the clutches of vicious outlaws or Comanche and Kiowa Indians.



Staked Plain: west Texas flat region
Inevitably: sure to happen
Plied: regularly traveled

During more recent eras, news media featured such personalities as Tom Landry, who coached the Dallas Cowboys to Super Bowl status. Singers like Willie Nelson, Selena Perez, George Strait, and George Jones topped music charts year after year as their lyrics ***plied*** the airways and entertained patrons in concert halls from El Paso to Dallas and Lubbock to Corpus Christi.

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Texas has produced four US presidents: Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson, and two George Bushes. Houston houses the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) that coordinates space exploration from the Moon to Jupiter. The Arlington-based Six Flags over Texas theme park draws thousands of visitors annually as they whirl, spin, and zip along on roller coasters, water slides, and go carts. Heroes include five-feet-five-inches tall Audie Murphy, the most decorated soldier of WWII, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, whose aircraft carriers ***obliterated*** the Japanese Pacific fleet near Midway Island in WWII.

Friday night high school football is a tradition in small communities that host six-man teams, to urban five-A squads, that serve as recruiting grounds for Texas colleges and universities that compete for national championships. Pickup trucks are standard vehicles on campus parking lots, high-rise office complexes, stockyard auctions, and suburban driveways. Some truck beds actually have hay bales, barbed wire, and saddles. Most, however, are driven by boys and men who wear blue jeans, big belt buckles, Stetson hats, and high-top boots; they simply want to be known as Texas cowboys. High school boys bang football helmets in the fall, drive T-posts during the winter, quote poetry at UIL events in the spring, and haul hay in the summer. Texas girls are known for their beauty, brains, jeans, and barrel racing — and for agile two-stepping and waltzing to the strum of guitars and fiddles.

VOCABULARY

Obliterated: destroyed completely
Two-stepping: dance routine
Traverse: cross, follow



A Texas rodeo

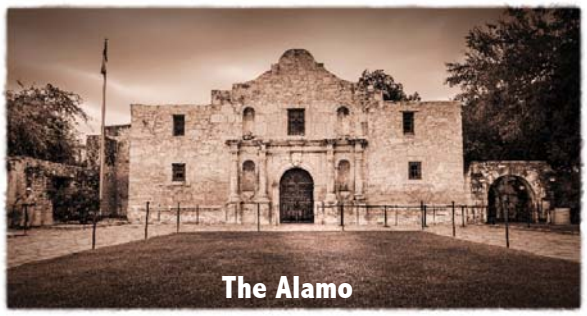
Saturday nights find young couples attending rodeos and afterward ***two-stepping*** to stringed bands in favorite gathering places. Texas Sundays are known for fried chicken and pecan pie after church, and TV football in the afternoon…and a hearty snack of beef brisket, goat BBQ, crispy tacos, chicken-fried steak, or fried catfish — and of course, tall glasses of iced tea.

The official state motto is simply "Friendship"; its official nickname is "The Lone Star State". The capital is Austin. The state constitution preamble reads: "Humbly invoking the blessings of Almighty God, the people of the state of Texas do ordain and establish this constitution." Bluebonnets are the state flower. Songs from the Mockingbird earn its title as the state bird. Texas native pecans are proudly claimed as the state tree. Major industries include petroleum, agriculture, communications, tourism, and recreation. The famous Route 66 (now I-40) wanders east to west across the Texas panhandle to the border of New Mexico. I-20 and I-10 ***traverse*** the northern and southern sections, respectively, from Louisiana to New Mexico. The I-45 corridor connects the Gulf Coast to Oklahoma. The I-35 asphalt ribbon is home to 18-wheelers that haul produce from Harlingen to Dallas. Lumbering diesel locomotives chug across west Texas, pulling 100-long freight cars loaded with

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

merchandise from China, Japan, and Spain. Oil wells in the Permian Basin around Midland and Odessa supply oil and gasoline to the world.

History books, documentaries, and magazines feature articles, ***vignettes***, and stories about such Texans as Mary Kay Ash (cosmetics entrepreneur), Bessie Coleman (first Black female aviator) Michael Dell (computers), A.J. Foyt (auto racer), George Foreman (boxer), Charles Swindoll and Max Lucado (Christian authors), Donald R. Howard (trained 9000 pastors worldwide to start Christian schools), and "fire and brimstone" preachers like Lester Roloff and John Hagee. Famous athletes include Ben Hogan (golfer), Roger Clemens (baseball), James Robinson (basketball) and Roger Staubach (football). The famous book and film, *Old Yeller*, had its setting in Texas, as did epic films like *Giant* and *The Alamo*.



The Alamo

Texas is the only state that was an independent republic before statehood, which occurred in 1845. During the awful Civil War, Texas supplied thousands of head of cattle to feed the Confederate army. After the war, displaced Texas soldiers wandered across the state and drifted into New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. Hundreds saddled wild mustangs, strapped on Mexican spurs, and wrapped Colt .45 pistols around slender hips to drive wild, longhorn cattle to Kansas railroad towns. They usually drifted back home broke from poker-playing, senseless drinking, and flings with loose women.

The Rio Grande River snakes along desert regions to mark the border between the USA and Mexico. The Red River separates Texas from Oklahoma. Rivers like the Brazos, Colorado, and Trinity are waterways for fishermen, boat enthusiasts, and farmers. Grasslands and forests of red oak, yellow pine, green cedar, and grey mesquite trees host plentiful supplies of deer, quail, dove, and turkeys. Coastal rice fields, bayous, coves, and marshes teem with ducks and geese every fall, attracting hunters from across the nation. In fact, recreational hunting and fishing ***constitute*** one of the most significant sources of revenue in Texas, especially in the Hill Country where high-fenced ranches draw sportsmen in pursuit of trophy-level whitetail and axis deer, or imported exotic game animals. A huge population of feral hogs chomp cactus, uproot vineyards, and attract sport enthusiasts, including women who harvest hogs with everything from Bowie knives, bows and arrows, to AK-47s. A significant characteristic of Texans is that they are proud of their state, as they have a right to be!

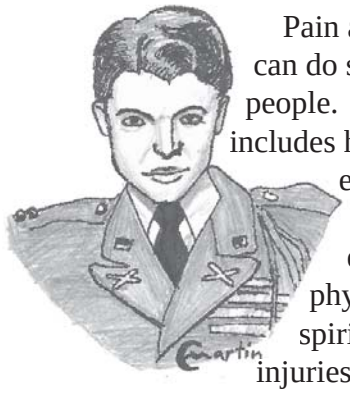
VOCABULARY

Vignettes: short historical story
Constitute: make up, compose

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Famous Person Vignette: Audie Murphy



Pain and popularity can do strange things to people. Texas history includes hundreds of episodes of people who endured emotional, physical, and spiritual pain from injuries, abandonment, or popularity. Young people think it strange that popularity could lead to pain. After all, youth aspire to be popular. They assume that popularity means happiness, success, and even wealth. That is not always the case. The life of teenage war hero Audie Murphy offers a dramatic illustration of how pain and popularity can actually lead to addictions, stress, debt, and fragmented families.

Audie was born into poverty, caused by an irresponsible and negligent Texas sharecropper father. When Audie was age 16, his father abandoned the family and disappeared. Rather than become angry and bitter over his circumstances, young Murphy did what he could to help feed his siblings and ailing mother. Audie's overworked and grieving mother died a year later. Hunger and desperation encouraged Audie to lie about his age (17) so he could join the Army to earn money to help support his four younger siblings who were placed in the care of relatives. Additionally, Audie felt compelled to do something to honor his deceased mother.

Even though Audie was only 5 feet, 5 inches tall, he poured all his physical and mental energy into becoming the best soldier in his outfit. He started as an ***enlisted*** private, but his bravery under enemy fire during the first few weeks of battle against the German infantry in Italy earned promotion to corporal. In one battle, Audie emptied his rife, then cast it down to mount a burning tank in order to fire the fifty-caliber machine gun toward enemy troops that were attacking Audie's platoon. Even though he was wounded, he defied extreme danger to mow down dozens of German soldiers. Murphy's daring action earned the first of more than 30 medals for bravery and heroism under combat conditions. His fame rose as he continued to fight through Italy and France in spite of wounds, bursting shells, and relentless enemy attacks. He eventually was promoted to lieutenant and platoon leader.

After the war ended, Audie was acclaimed as the most decorated hero of WWII. Hollywood summoned the youthful Texan. He was trained as an actor and appeared in more than 40 films. The most popular movie was, *To Hell and Back* (his autobiography). It was rated among the highest money-making films the year it was released. His popularity soared; his picture appeared on nationwide magazines and movie marquees from coast to coast. He was on top of his world. But then, it began to unravel. Inability to deal with war experiences — deaths of buddies, orphaned children, and human ***carnage*** — plagued Audie's sleep. He began to depend on drugs and constant activities to dull the mental pains. He married, then divorced his wife after only two years of marriage. He remarried, but that relationship was also rocky and marked by stress. Audie began to gamble. He lost a fortune. Ironically,

VOCABULARY

Enlisted: joined at lowest rank
Carnage: slaughter

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

he refused to allow his name to be associated with alcohol and tobacco products, because he did not want to appear as a negative role model to youth. Even while his name was on the lips of thousands of fans, he died in a plane crash at age 46.

The heroic, yet tragic, life of Audie Murphy illustrates the fact that popularity is not a guarantee of lifelong happiness and success. Moreover, it demonstrates the awful consequences that soldiers face after they return home from distant battles where they defended families and country. Audie Murphy was a victim of an awkward childhood, and post-traumatic stress syndrome — emotional pain caused by exposure to death and carnage in war. Well should we remember that freedom comes at a horrible price, paid by men and women in uniform who fought while we slept. Their fame is gained and lost in a flash of time. So too, can ours be.



Reunion Tower - Dallas, Texas



Texas Bluebonnets growing on abandoned train track

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Wise people remember their heritage of freedom and live to preserve it."

-R.E. Johnson (Educator)

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

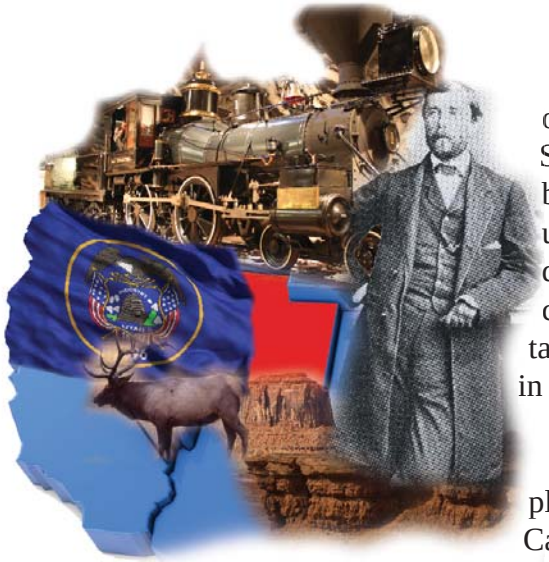
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Utah
Chapter 5 Section 1
Topic 4





Flinging dust across a desert riverbed on a wide-open ATV is an ***adrenaline rush*** like no other experience. Some adventurous youth prefer to crank their off-trail bicycles up canyon trails. Older guys and girls like to unwind their four-by-four Jeeps as they scream up and down sand dunes. The older people enjoy quiet boating in canoes or rafts on the Colorado River. A few brave souls take on the challenge in kayaks by paddling through rapids in steep-walled canyons.

Tourists also enjoy hiking and driving through such places as Monument Valley, Canyon of The Arches, Bryce Canyon, Zion National Park, and Natural Bridges National Monument. Etched on cave and canyon walls are ***petroglyphs*** of ancient men, bison, sloths, mammoths, and dinosaurs. These sites are home to some of America's most awesome landscapes of vivid colors, towering rock spirals, winding canyons, and water-scarred cliffs. Utah is a paradise for photographers, artists, and lovers of adventure. The Alta Ski Area attracts winter sports enthusiasts from across the nation. Dinosaur Park in eastern Utah is a favorite site for young and old visitors, who see petrified remains of monster creatures balled up in tangled piles as if deposited in the aftermath of a ***torrential***, ***cataclysmic*** flood. In fact, that is exactly what is indicated by the evidence. Utah is not often in national news. However, recent installation of the massive Utah Domestic Surveillance Facility, which houses the National Security Agency (NSA), near Salt Lake City has stirred multiple news reports as people express concern about the federal government's intrusion into private matters of citizens. Utah is a state well worth visiting. And thousands of tourists do so every year.



The Rocky Mountain Elk is Utah's state animal.

The state was initially inhabited by Anasazi Native Americans who were forerunners of the Pueblo people. They developed ***intricate*** irrigation systems that made the desert ***conducive*** for raising grains and vegetables. They seemed to have disappeared

VOCABULARY

Adrenaline rush: a surge of excitement
Petroglyphs: Indian art on rocks
Torrential: heavy rain fall
Cataclysmic: violent
Intricate: detailed
Conducive: suitable for

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

about 3,500 years ago when an aquatic, cataclysmic event (like a gigantic flood) dramatically changed the landscape, leaving majestic landscapes marked by stone arches, carved-out caves, rock-pocked swirls, and deep canyons. Today, Native American tribes include Apache, Ute, Pueblo, Navajo, and Paiutes. In the past, they often fought one another to capture women and children to serve as slaves. They raided nearby and distant villages as late as 1890.

In 1776, Catholic priests traveled on foot and horseback from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Great Salt Lake to explore and claim the land for Spain. Famous trailblazer Jim Bridger tromped through the region in search of animal pelts. His footprints were later followed by pioneer families in search of unsettled land. In 1847, Brigham Young led a group of ***Mormon*** pioneers to settle near the Great Salt Lake. They had been run out of other states because of their practice of ***polygamy***. Hundreds of Mormon ***converts*** traveled to Utah to build communities. They turned the deserts into flourishing fields and pastures for raising cattle and produce. They learned to be self-sufficient in their isolated, desert ***sanctuary***.

VOCABULARY

Mormon: Religious group known as Latter Day Saints
Polygamy: practice of taking multiple women and girls as wives
Converts: people who change religious affiliations
Sanctuary: place of safety
Ceded: given, turned over to another group
Sordid: corrupt, vile
Sired: became the father of

The Treaty of Hidalgo in 1848 between the USA and Mexico ***ceded*** the territory to the United States. Brigham Young became Territorial Governor, and appealed to Congress for statehood so that Utah could be included in the USA. However, statehood of the Utah Territory was declined by the United States Congress because of the Mormon practice of polygamy. In 1857, a group of Mormon men organized Paiute Indians to participate in the massacre of 120 immigrants from Arkansas who wanted to settle in Utah. The ***sordid*** event became known as the Mountain Meadows Massacre. President James Buchanan replaced Brigham Young with Alfred Cumming as Territorial Governor in 1857 because of the continued Mormon practice of polygamy and civil unrest. Mormon elders later altered their official policy to reflect discontinuance of polygamy. Thus, statehood was granted in 1896. Even though the practice of having multiple wives was officially declared unlawful, many men continued to marry women and girls because of the teachings of Mormon elders who claimed commandment from God to do so. Some men ***sired*** as many as 40 children from multiple wives, many of whom were teenage girls forced to marry against their will. Today, the practice of polygamy is not condoned by most Mormons.


Transcontinental Railroad Locomotive

In 1869, the first Transcontinental Railroad was joined at Promontory Summit in northern Utah, thereby connecting the east and west coasts with an iron ribbon on which

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

steam locomotives began to encourage travel and establishment of enterprises from New York to San Francisco.

Salt Lake City is Utah's capital. The state symbol is a bee hive, causing Utah to be known as the "Beehive State". The state tree is the Blue Spruce. The California Gull is the state bird, while the Rocky Mountain Elk was chosen as the state animal. The Sego Lily is honored as the state flower. The state constitution preamble includes the words, "Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we, the people of Utah, in order to secure and perpetuate the principles of free government, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

Utah is host of numerous universities: the University of Utah, Brigham Young University, and Utah State University. The majority of state residents live near the Great Salt Lake, along US Highway 15.



Monument Valley, Utah

Monument Valley in southern Utah, just above the Arizona border, is a popular setting for Hollywood films. During the era before and after WWII, it was one of the most popular scenes for filming western movies. Dude ranches across the state attract visitors who pay hefty prices to ride horses, eat biscuits cooked in ***Dutch ovens***, ***scarf down scones*** covered with butter and honey, and gaze into a camp fire on starlit evenings, while bundled up in wool blankets or designer jackets. The Utah Symphony provides quality music year-round, as does the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.

Bonneville Salt Flats is host of speed enthusiasts who roar down straight-away tracks at speeds in excess of 250 miles per hour via jet-powered motorcycles and cars. The Flats is the premier place to test high-speed vehicles and airplanes.

Some famous people include Loretta Young (movie actress), Butch Cassidy (outlaw), J.W. Marriott (founder of Marriott Hotels and Suites), and Cleon Skousen (author of *The Five Thousand Year Leap*).

Anyone who wants to experience a once in a lifetime adventure should head for Utah.

VOCABULARY

Dutch oven: metal pot with lid used for cooking
Scarf down: to eat rapidly
Scones: a type of food similar to biscuits

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Famous Person Vignette: Theodore Judah



Theodore Judah was called "Crazy Judah" because of the way he talked as he pursued his big dream to build railroads. He was born in 1826, when railroads were beginning to develop. As a boy, Judah studied engineering. By age 18, he was a railroad surveyor. In 1854, Judah began to talk seriously about building a west coast railroad. Friends and skeptics thought Judah was crazy even to think about such a lofty goal. But, the dream just would not go away. Judah and his wife moved to California, where plans were laid to build The Sacramento Valley Line. It was completed, and was the first railroad west of the Missouri River. He then set his sights on building a great transcontinental railroad that would connect the Pacific and Atlantic shores with an iron ribbon of rails. Judah trudged across the Sierra Madre Mountains, through Donner Pass, and into Utah, to determine the best route for his future railroad. With a route drawn on a map, Judah began to share his dream with businessmen, Congressmen, and President Lincoln. Finances were obtained from entrepreneurial investors who believed in paying for Judah's dream to come true. Work began at San Francisco, California and in Iowa with plans for the rails to meet in Utah.

Judah was not a native of Utah, but he sure put the state on the US map when the Golden Spike was driven on May 1, 1869 at Promontory Summit, north of Salt Lake City, which connected San Francisco with New York City by means of iron rails. Sadly, Judah did not live to see his "crazy dream" fulfilled. He died in October 1863. However, he is known as "The Father of the Transcontinental Railroad" because he dared to dream big. That is often the case with "crazy people" who dare to dream of achievements that most people simply cannot understand or even perceive as possible. American history is filled with men and women who often stared into space to visualize what other people considered to be impossible.

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"People with noble dreams are admired achievers; people without dreams are seldom remembered."

-Ronald Johnson (Educator)

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Vermont
Chapter 5 Section 1
Topic 5





Native Americans peered through brush to gaze at French explorers who beached their boats on the eastern shore of what is now called Maine in the 1600s. Later, Englishmen waded ashore to claim the rocky terrain for Britain. Eventually, England won control and established colonies. Population was sparse until 1784, due to frequent battles between settlers and British troops. For many years, the colony of Massachusetts included land that is now Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Vermont became a separate state on March 4, 1791, and Montpelier was declared the capital. State borders include New Hampshire, Canada, New York, and Massachusetts. The Connecticut River separates Vermont from New Hampshire. Other key rivers include the White, Mad, Winooski, and Bitter Creek. Major cities include Burlington, Essex, Colchester, Rutland, Bennington and Milton. The state population is only about 626,000 people, making Vermont one of the least populated states.



A Vermont Highway

One reason Vermont is so ***sparsely*** populated is because the terrain is covered in rocky, forested land that is freezing cold during winter and cool during summer. The long winters bring snow on which residents like to ski, race toboggans, build elaborate snow sculptures, and race snowmobiles. During warm months, residents and thousands of tourists like to hike, fish, canoe, and relax in swift-running streams. Fishermen harvest bass, perch, walleye, and trout. During the fall, hardwood tree leaves turn beautiful colors of red, amber, gold, and yellow. Hunters use bows and arrows, black powder muskets, shotguns, and ***big bore*** rifles to harvest moose, deer, turkey, and pheasant.

VOCABULARY

Sparsely: few, less dense
Big bore: high caliber

The rugged landscape caused settlers to discover how to survive other than just farming. Dairies, mills, and factories sprang up after the Civil War (1861-1865). Vermont began to produce cheese, cotton cloth, and leather products, such as harnesses, boots, purses, belts, and holsters for pistols. The many streams

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

and rivers provided power for ***water wheels*** that generated energy for grinding grain or turning machinery to produce cloth. Garment factories employed men and women who preferred manufacturing rather than raising cattle, hogs, or chickens. Competition from southern states forced most of Vermont's cotton mills to close. However, industrious entrepreneurs turned to other sources for generating revenue. The abundance of maple trees produced thousands of gallons of sap, which became syrup, candy, and flavoring for cookies, cakes, and bread. After the 1990s, Vermont businesses began to produce electronic equipment, sporting attire, monuments from granite, and printing paper.



A Water Wheel in Vermont

Creative people learned how to turn difficult situations into productive events and festivals. Today, tourists flock to Vermont to participate in events based on maple syrup, fall leaves, blueberries, cheese products, frozen lakes, ***switchel***, and horse-drawn carriages. More than 500,000 "Vermont Teddy Bears" are sold annually via the internet, especially during Christmas, Valentine's Day, and birthdays. The popular song, *Moonlight in Vermont* has been recorded by more than 60 singers since its ***debut*** in 1944. During summer months, teenagers find employment in such jobs as tour guides, servers at restaurants, landscaping, child care, retail stores, repair shops, garment factories, farms, and bakeries. Employers are usually anxious to hire youth who demonstrate reliability, commitment, honesty, and good manners. Many youth are learning such skills in private schools and home education. Although public schools are normally rated high, the dropout rate reflects that hundreds of underserved students feel ***disenfranchised*** from a quality education. More than 90 communities do not have high schools. Therefore, teenagers who want to graduate must travel to larger towns in order to earn diplomas. Many are not college-ready when they do graduate.

VOCABULARY

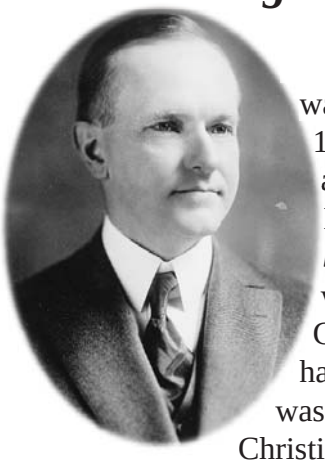
Water wheels: round devices with paddles
Switchel: beverage of vinegar-water with ginger and maple syrup
Debut: first appearance
Disenfranchised: left out, omitted
Secular: not based on religious values
Work ethic: initiative, commitment, diligence, integrity

Vermont educators and politicians consider themselves to be progressive thinkers, thus they disdain application in public schools of traditional moral values established by Puritans during the 1600s. Vermont is considered to be the most ***secular*** state in the Union. Progressive politics dominate public policy. Consequently, students in government schools are not encouraged to access traditional family and religious values such as purity, honesty, virtue, sexual abstinence, and the Protestant ***work ethic***. Chester A. Arthur, also a Vermont resident, became president of the United States in 1881. Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders, socialist democratic presidential candidate in 2016, openly promoted government control of businesses, private land, communication industries,

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

and education. The president featured in the following vignette was an exception to contemporary liberal Vermont politicians.

Famous Person Vignette: Calvin Coolidge

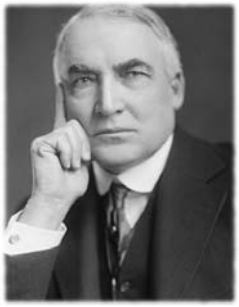


Calvin Coolidge was born July 4, 1872, in a rural farm area of Vermont. His father was a ***blue-collar*** man who instilled in Calvin the value of hard work; his mother was a committed Christian lady who taught Calvin to practice honesty, integrity, courage, kindness, and loyalty. Those values characterized Calvin Coolidge throughout his life. Unfortunately, Mrs. Coolidge died when Calvin was age 12. Nevertheless, he focused on fulfilling responsibilities and to graduate from school. He moved to Massachusetts to practice law. He married a teacher named Grace Anna Goodhue, who gave birth to two sons. The Coolidge family was happy until one of the sons died.

VOCABULARY

Blue-collar: manual labor
Integration: right of Blacks to have equal access in schools, public places, and churches
Prohibition: banning
Roaring Twenties: parties, drunks, excessive lifestyles

In a way, Calvin never recovered emotionally. However, he focused his energy on state politics, and served in several capacities before he was elected as governor of Massachusetts in 1918. His administration was built on honesty, truth, fairness, and the philosophy that his decisions should be based on what was best for the people. He embraced conservation, and Judeo-Christian values, including private enterprise, capitalism, and limited government power and spending. His tough response to big union bosses earned a reputation for fairness. His popularity was headlined, and he became vice president to Warren Harding in 1921. Then, Coolidge suddenly became president on August 3, 1923, when Warren Harding died while visiting the west coast.



Warren Harding

The president's address to Congress in 1923 was the first presidential message delivered over radio. As president, Coolidge insisted that the federal government operate within its budget, rather than generate debt that would be passed on to the next generation. Mr. Coolidge supported women's suffrage, citizenship for Native Americans, ***integration***, and ***prohibition*** of liquor sales. His administration was during the "***Roaring Twenties***" following WWI, when people were weary of war, and wanted to party, drive automobiles, and experience America's economic prosperity. Economic growth based on free-enterprise capitalism enabled people to start new businesses, and buy new clothes, cars, tractors, machinery, and personal luxury items like purses, watches, radios, cook stoves, telephones, and furniture. Unfortunately, as people were caught up into carefree living, they abandoned many of the

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

virtues, moral restraints, and responsibility that had created "***American exceptionalism***".

Coolidge ***disdained*** government debt and federal regulations that restricted individual freedom and business prosperity. He was a strong proponent of rule by Constitutional law rather than by "political correctness". He had a strong ***aversion*** to communism. He believed that it was evil and harmful to freedom. He was generally a quiet man, who spoke only when he believed that his views would contribute to solving a problem. He ***shunned*** high society, and attended parties only when he believed his presence was necessary to achieve some beneficial goal.



The State Flower is a Red Clover



Vermont Sugar Maple Tree in the Fall

VOCABULARY

American exceptionalism: unique wealth, prosperity, freedom
Disdained: disliked, disapproved
Aversion: strong dislike
Shunned: stayed away from

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Industry, thrift, and self-control are not sought because they create wealth, but because they create character."

-Calvin Coolidge (30th US President)

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

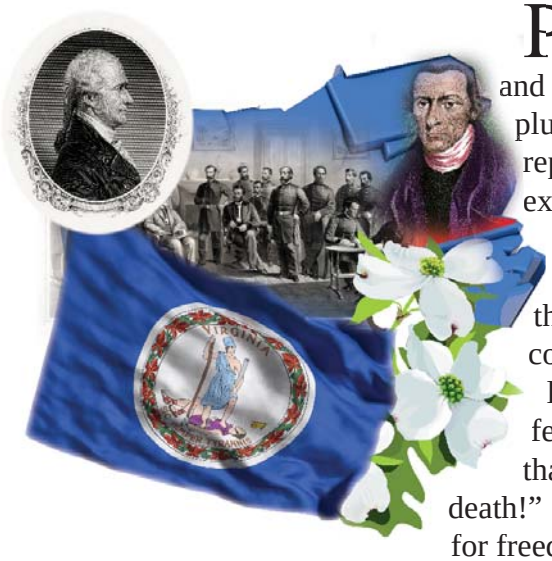
DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Virginia
Chapter 5 Section 2
Topic 6





Patrick Henry sat in a ***church pew*** in Virginia in 1776 and listened as legislators debated what to do about British plundering, rape of women and girls, taxes without representation, prohibition of colonists to assemble to express their ***grievances***, and colonial families being forced to keep and feed British soldiers in homes. With each passing minute, Henry's emotions swelled as he weighed the balance between obedience to British authority and concepts of freedom. At last, Patrick Henry could no longer contain his passionate feelings. He jumped to his feet, waved his arms, and delivered a heart-driven speech, that ended with the words, "Give me liberty, or give me death!" That speech lit a fuse under the smoldering colonial quest for freedom from British tyranny. Ever since that speech was delivered, students have memorized and emulated Patrick Henry in UIL contests, college classes, and public meetings. You will be privileged to memorize it in English or literature courses.



Patrick Henry

During the War of Independence (1776-1781), and in the next decade, men and women sacrificed health, property, family, and fortune to fight for freedom and define a new form of government based on law. Virginia residents led that movement. Virginia produced founding fathers such as James Madison, George Washington, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Jefferson. They worked with men like John Hancock, Alexander Hamilton, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Rush, and Benjamin Franklin to write the US Constitution, and thus define a new concept of government with checks and balances among three government branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. That concept was entirely new on the world stage. Thus, Virginia was a key ***component*** in establishing the United States of America.

In fact, Virginia has produced eight US presidents, and was the scene of major battles during the War of Independence and Civil War (1861-1865). Both wars ended on Virginia soil. The

VOCABULARY

Church pew: bench in a church building
Grievances: complaints
Component: part of

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

British waved the white flag at Yorktown, Virginia, when General Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington on October 19, 1781. The Civil War ended when Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at the Appomattox, Virginia courthouse on April 9, 1865.



Virginia was established as an economic and religious venture in 1607, when British King James I authorized "… ***propagating*** of the Christian religion to such people as yet live in darkness, and miserable ignorance of the true knowledge and worship of God…" However, most of the initial Virginia colonists were "gentlemen" who did not want to work. Thus, the first colony at Jamestown almost failed, until Captain John Smith established a Biblical rule that men who would not work would not eat. That rule was the first application of capitalism and free enterprise in America. The men began to work, and the Virginia experiment survived and encouraged other Englishmen to apply for ***land grants*** to establish farms, businesses, communities, churches, and gold mines.

VOCABULARY

Propagating: spreading, explaining
Land grants: titles to specific land areas
Beachheads: new positions of importance
Dignity: worth, value
Piedmont: foothills of a mountain range

Virginia and Massachusetts became ***beachheads*** for colonization in America for the purpose of Christian and economic ventures. Out of those two states arose concepts of freedom of speech, assembly, worship, and application of free enterprise to pursue happiness. Between 1607 and 1776, leaders of Virginia contributed heavily in crafting the Declaration of Independence and US Constitution based on Judeo-Christian principles of the ***dignity*** of mankind, recognition of the Supreme authority of a Creator, private ownership of property, right of privacy, trial by a jury of peers, swift and just punishment for crimes, and the need for rule by law, rather than rule by tyrants.

Statehood was established in 1788, but Virginia was one of the original thirteen colonies that declared independence from England. Richmond is the capital. Borders include Maryland, North Carolina, Chesapeake Bay, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia (when the western counties separated from Virginia in 1861, rather than join the Confederacy). The population is 8,400,000, and major cities include Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Alexandria, Hamilton, and Portsmouth. The climate is cold and wet in winter, but mild and pleasant in summer. Terrain ranges from coastal beaches, to ***piedmonts***, to 5,000 feet peaks in the Appalachian Mountains. Virginia is home to some of the most beautiful valleys, hills, and mountains in the United States; the "Old Dominion" state stands alone with its variety of landforms that touch sea shores, plains, hills, valleys, and mountains. Tourists from across the globe visit Virginia to capture its beauty on digital devices, canvas, and paper.

Tourism is a major industry (to places like Mount Vernon, Fredericksburg, Yorktown, MacArthur Memorial, and beaches). Other industries include ship

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

building, boiler manufacturing, technology, healthcare, coal mining, and agriculture (cattle, poultry, tomatoes, potatoes, apples, pecans, and hogs). Tobacco was initially the chief revenue-generating crop, but it has been replaced as people acknowledged the dangers of human ***consumption*** of tobacco products.

Seafood is a major attraction in restaurants near the coast. Tourists and residents enjoy varieties of menu items ranging from, halibut, cod, and grouper, to shrimp, crabs, and oysters. Popular dishes include fish tacos, baked trout, oyster-in-the-half shell, fried shrimp, and boiled crab.

Politicians in Virginia range from progressive liberals to ***Constitutionalist*** conservatives. During the 1970s and 1980s, an organization called Moral Majority was formed and led by Reverend Jerry Falwell. The purpose was to inform voters of the agenda of left-wing progressives to gain control of the Democrat and Republican political parties, as well as public schools and universities. Dr. Falwell established Liberty University in order to train leaders to defend the US Constitution. Television evangelist and attorney Pat Robertson formed the 700 Club in order to influence formation of public policy to recognize and incorporate Judeo-Christian principles in education, politics, and communities. Other universities include the University of Virginia, Virginia Technical University, and numerous community colleges. More than 966 private schools, and hundreds of parents, train students in homes and churches. The Virginia legislature passed a voucher bill that ***reimburses*** up to 65 percent of financial donations to cover tuition for at-risk students to attend private schools.



The Pentagon

The ***Pentagon*** is located just a few miles south of Washington, D.C., and is the largest office complex in the world. It was attacked by Islamic terrorists on 9-ll, 2001, on the same day the Twin Towers in New York City were brought down by terrorists. Virginia is a major producer of naval craft; the Gosport shipyards produce, repair, and rebuild ships. The first application of DNA to solve crimes was developed in Virginia. Northern Virginia is home to thousands of people who work in Washington, D.C. They commute by cars, buses, trains, and taxi cabs. Rush hour traffic from suburbs is horrific. Some workers spend more than three hours a day traveling to and from work.

Famous men, who were either born or raised in Virginia, include the men listed earlier, and such persons as Henry Clay (statesman), John Marshall (Supreme Court chief justice), James Monroe (president), John Tyler (president), Zachary Taylor (president), William H. Harrison (president), Booker T. Washington (Black educator), and Woodrow Wilson (president). Famous women include Pocahontas (Indian Princess), Clara Barton (nurse), Ella Fitzgerald (Black singer), and Maggie Walker (Black entrepreneur). These women were featured in previous lessons. Next is a vignette of Alexander Hamilton.

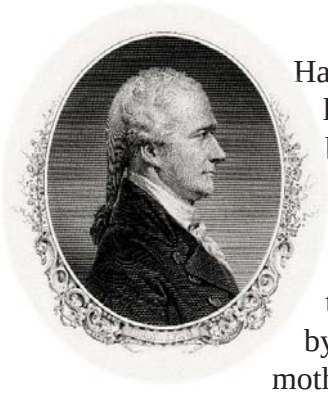
VOCABULARY

Consumption: use of
Constitutionalist: belief that rule should be based on law
Reimburses: pays back
Pentagon: Home of Department of Defense

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Famous Person Vignette: Alexander Hamilton



Alexander Hamilton was not a likely person to become famous. He was born January 11, 1755 out of ***wedlock***, raised in the West Indies by a single-parent mother, and orphaned as a young boy. His intelligence was noticed by several businessmen, who provided an education at Kings College in the United States. Even though Hamilton was a young man, he was selected as an aide for General George Washington, commander of colonial troops during the War of Independence. Hamilton was perhaps the most brilliant man to be involved in colonial efforts to form the United States. In fact, he is called a Founding Father, because of his ***astute*** understanding of the nature of mankind, financial matters, and concepts of liberty and rule by law. He wrote 51 of the 85 pamphlets, called *The Federalist Papers*, which were instrumental in persuading colonists to support the new national constitution. Hamilton's speeches and notes at the Continental Congress formed a large portion of the body of the United States Constitution, penned by James Madison. Hamilton ***advocated*** establishment of a national government with authority to collect taxes, wage war for defense, exercise oversite of monetary policy, and provide a balance of power with states. He was considered the leader of the Federalist Party, which opposed Thomas Jefferson, who promoted state's rights over a strong national government. Eventually, Jefferson was elected as president. Hamilton left Washington to set up a law practice in New York, and strongly opposed the election of Aaron Burr, who was a candidate for governor. Hamilton lived by Judeo-Christian principles, and expressed belief that Aaron Burr was not a morally good man. So strong was the ***confrontation***, that Burr challenged Hamilton to a dual with pistols. Hamilton accepted the challenge, in spite of pleas by friends not to do so. At the command to fire, Hamilton refused to shoot Burr, who took deliberate aim and shot Hamilton to death. He died at the age of 44 years. Had he lived, he likely would have eventually been elected as president of the United States.

VOCABULARY

Wedlock: marriage
Astute: keen, sharp, knowing
Advocated: supported, promoted
Confrontation: conflict

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Those who stand for nothing fall for anything."

-Alexander Hamilton (Founding Father)

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Washington State
Chapter 5 Section 2
Topic 7





Washington is a state known for beautiful landscapes, magnificent trees, towering volcanoes, thriving aircraft industry, technical developments, smoked salmon, and ***lucrative*** agricultural crops. Yet, Washington is also known for its history of progressive politics that enacted some of the nation's most restrictive environmental laws and most liberal accommodation of alternative lifestyles and assisted suicide. Washington also had the distinction of denying women the right to vote until 1910.

Prior to statehood in 1889, the entire northwest region of the current states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho was claimed at various times by Spain, England, Russia, Native Americans, and the United States. Indian tribes fought one another, often stealing women and girls for slaves or merchandise to sell to other tribes or French and English mountain men. French fur traders explored the vast Northwest region, but France did not claim western coastal areas, although it claimed part of Idaho. That portion of the northwest was sold to the United States by France under the Louisiana Purchase agreement in 1803.



The Olympic Marmot is the state animal of Washington.

The initial United States settlers who established Seattle along ***Puget Sound*** were brave and courageous people. They faced perils from harsh weather, scant supplies, no neighbors, crude cedar bark shelters, and hundreds of curious Flathead Indians who wore no clothing, smelled of Dogfish oil, and pried into bags and food supplies of pioneers without regard for privacy. Abundant sources of salmon, halibut, and deer provided meat. Other supplies were available when infrequent boats entered Puget Sound with food, tools, ammunition, and cooking utensils. Pioneer women were lonely and hard-pressed to survive in the harsh environment of rain, snow, and dampness. Deaths were not uncommon from childbirth, cougars, and exposure to ***inclement*** weather.

VOCABULARY

Lucrative: generates money
Puget Sound: a long inlet of the Pacific Ocean
Inclement: severe, stormy

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Settlers developed lumber industries, bought and sold salmon, and gradually established boarding houses, restaurants, and mercantile businesses. Sawmills were built to process the thousands of acres of quality timber. Gradually, Seattle and other coastal communities became prime sources of timber, lumber, and salmon and halibut fish. Spokane became a source for mining and growing vegetables. Yakima farmers developed apple orchards. Eastern Washington farmers began to cultivate thousands of acres of wheat and barley fields.

Elected officials selected Olympia as the capital, the Willow Goldfinch as the state bird, and the Coast Rhododendron as the state flower. The state constitution preamble begins with the statement, "We, the people of the state of Washington, grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for our liberties, do ordain this constitution." Thus, Washington began to develop a vibrant economy.

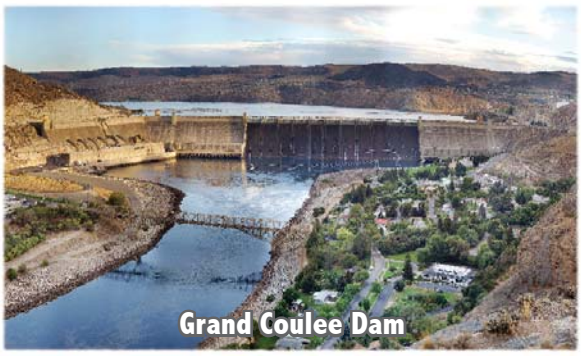
After the turn of the century (1900), Washington emerged as a thriving state. In 1917, entrepreneur William E. Boeing started Boeing Airplane Company. His first planes were made of wood and canvas. As his technical skill matured, he began to manufacture metal planes. His aircraft company produced the four-engine B-17 and B-29 bombers that were ***instrumental*** in defeating Germany and Japan during WWII.

VOCABULARY

Instrumental: played a large role
Lenient: not restrictive
Medicinal: a form of medicine
Stringent: tough, harsh

You will learn more about Mr. Boeing in the vignette at the end of this lesson.

Progressive politicians in Olympia supported the liquor industry, but withheld from women the right to vote until 1910, because women promoted prohibition of liquor. Ironically, in 1926, voters elected Bertha Knight Landes as the first woman mayor of a major US city. In 2004, Washington elected the first female governor, Christine Gregoire. Under her leadership, with cooperation from Democrat party leaders, Washington has become one of the most progressive, liberal states. It encourages ***lenient*** laws to accommodate alternative lifestyles and assisted suicide. Seattle now hosts multitudes of gay bars and night spots. Washington was among the first states to authorize the sale of marijuana for ***medicinal*** and recreational use. At the same time, the state has some of the most ***stringent*** environmental laws in the nation. In recent years, the salmon and timber industries have almost been crippled by restrictive environmental laws. Thousands of jobs have been eliminated during the past decade in order to protect spotted owls and various varieties of fish.


Grand Coulee Dam

Grand Coulee Dam was constructed on the Columbia River in 1941, and currently provides hydro-electric power to thousands of homes and businesses. The dam is among the largest of its type in North America. Availability of energy, ocean ports, and

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

natural resources attracts entrepreneurs to Washington via paved highways, iron rails, and modern airports. However, environmentalists continue to protest industrial development in forested mountains and along rivers and coastal areas.

In spite of the stringent environmental laws, families welcome churches, schools, and jobs. In 1975, two young men, Paul Allen and Bill Gates, founded a company that developed Microsoft Windows and Xbox games. They became billionaires and enabled more than 12,000 other entrepreneurs across America to become millionaires. Starbucks coffee stores originated in Washington and expanded across North America. Seattle ranks third in the nation for female entrepreneurs.

Thousands of tourists annually visit Washington to view magnificent volcanic peaks such as Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams, and Mt. Saint Helens, which exploded with a violent eruption in 1980, sending a grey ash cloud across North America.



Mt. Saint Helens

Seattle is a major connecting city for people traveling to and from Alaska, China, Japan, and Russia. Washington lumber products are shipped from Seattle to markets in Japan and China. In fact, the majority of Washington lumber is sold to China and Japan. Seattle hosted the World's Fair in 1962, which featured the Space Needle tower with a revolving restaurant. The Seattle Seahawks professional football team won the Super Bowl in 2014. The state also hosts professional baseball, basketball, and soccer teams. Parents have multiple educational options in Washington: public schools, private schools, home education, and blended home-public school arrangements, in which students study at home, but are enrolled through local public school districts. Favorite foods include salmon, crab, and oysters.

Washington was the birthplace of Bing Crosby, who became one of America's favorite singers during the 1940s and '50s. His classic song, *White Christmas*, was the number-one best seller for more than four decades. Another well respected Washington celebrity was Hank Ketcham, who created the cartoon character, Dennis the Menace.

WATCH VIDEO
St. Helens

WATCH VIDEO

Coulee Dam

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Famous Person Vignette: William E. Boeing



William E. Boeing is a prime example of successful entrepreneurs. He was considered just a normal businessman involved in the Washington lumber industry, until he designed a seaplane made of wood. His success as a manufacturer of aircraft started when he and a friend took a joyride on a seaplane, and later bought it. Due to a freak accident, the plane crashed and was destroyed. Boeing did not have enough money to buy another plane, so he decided to build his own improved, wooden version of the destroyed seaplane.

His ***ingenuity*** was recognized by the US Navy, which ordered two of Boeing's seaplanes for service in WWI. That was the beginning of Boeing Airplane Company, in 1917 in Seattle. Inspired by his success with the seaplanes, Boeing bid on contracts to deliver mail and passengers. Each new contract stimulated innovations for wings, engines, body styles, instruments, windows, and landing gear. He expanded from wooden planes to craft made from aluminum. Boeing became a leading builder of military aircraft during WWII, producing thousands of B-17 and B-29 four-engine bombers, including the *Enola Gay*, which dropped the atomic bomb on Japan to end WWII.

After WWII, the federal government stopped purchasing military bombers, and Boeing had to lay off thousands of employees. Rather than lament his loss of military contracts, Boeing transitioned to the private commercial airline industry by redesigning his bombers as passenger planes. Between 1945 and 2015, Boeing expanded through ***acquisitions***, ***mergers***, and ***joint ventures***. Boeing Airplane Company and its ***affiliates*** produce the famous 747 and 737 passenger and freight-hauling, jet-powered planes, as well as space craft, missiles, and fighter jets. Multiple thousands of jobs have been created because of the imagination and entrepreneurial skills of William E. Boeing.



Boeing B-17 Bomber

VOCABULARY

Ingenuity: creativity
Acquisitions: one company buys another company
Mergers: combining two or more companies
Joint ventures: pooling of resources by two or more companies
Affiliates: businesses connected to or associated with a company

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Opportunity for success awaits any person willing to work hard at fulfilling a dream."

-Gene Hood (Philanthropist)

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



West Virginia
Chapter 5 Section 2
Topic 8





West Virginia is the place for ***dare-devils*** who love to race ***four-by-four*** trucks through muddy trails, parachute and bungee jump from bridges, harvest wild hogs, paddle canoes down white-water rivers, climb rocky cliffs, explore caves and coal mines, whiz down zip lines over canyons. or scuba dive in rivers. In fact, one of America's most adventure-hungry test pilots, Chuck Yeager, was from West Virginia. You will read about him at the end of this lesson.

People from the "Mountain State" have a history of doing the unusual. When Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861 to join the Confederate States of America, fifty counties in the western part of the state simply formed their own state, and called it West Virginia. President Lincoln recognized West Virginia as a Union state in 1863.



Charleston, the State Capital

The capital is Charleston. Border states are Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Maryland. The Appalachian and Shenandoah Rivers snake through the state. Seventy percent of West Virginia is forests of oak, hickory, walnut, beech, crab apple, chestnut, pine, apple, and dogwood. In the springtime of the year, fruit trees display colorful flowers along river banks, boulevards, canyon walls, and driveways. Each October, hardwood tree leaves turn red, orange, amber, yellow, and brown, to invite thousands of tourists into canyons, ***hollows***, and valleys. Tourism is a high revenue-generating industry in West Virginia. More than 100,000 people gather each year to watch thrill-seekers bungee jump and parachute off the 870 feet high New River Gorge bridge. Hunters hit the woods every fall to harvest deer, bear, and turkey, generating a 270 million-dollar business each year.

VOCABULARY

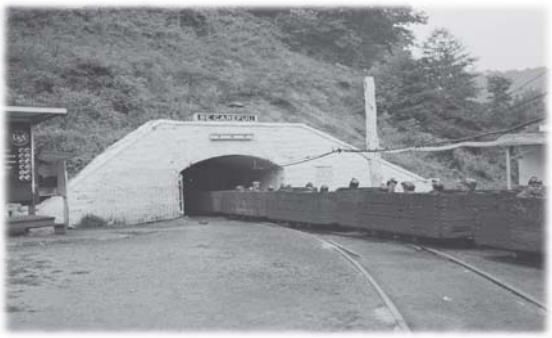
Dare-devil: risk-takers
Four-by-four: four-wheel drive vehicles
Hollows: shallow valleys
Anglers: fishermen
Crank bait: artificial lures, baits

Anglers wade streams, paddle boats, or stand along river banks to catch bass, walleye, trout, crappie, and perch with baited hooks or ***crank bait***. Photographers and painters check calendars for festivals, fairs, and special events where local scenes can be

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

captured on film or canvas. Popular items include cascading waterfalls and streams.



West Virginia Coal Miners during the 1930s

Coal mining is the main industry, and natural gas extraction ranks high. Other industries include biotechnology, chemical production, glass factories, furniture manufacturing, automotive assembly, and aerospace businesses. Cattle ranching and farming are also big ***enterprises*** in the state. The entire state population is only about 1.8 million people. Most residents live along back roads, among secluded hills, or in deep canyons. Mail carriers and first responders have to navigate hairpen curves and ridge-hugging gravel roads to reach many homes.



The Black Bear is West Virginia's state animal.

VOCABULARY

Enterprises: businesses
Piston-powered: planes powered by propeller-driven motors
Resistance fighters: French citizens who conducted guerrilla warfare

Famous Person Vignette: Chuck Yeager



Some men and women face death every time they suit up for work. That was Chuck Yeager, America's number one military test pilot for jet airplanes. Chuck grew up on a farm in West Virginia, and graduated from high school. He enlisted in the Army Air Corp at the outbreak of WWII, and was assigned as an airplane mechanic. His sharp eyesight, quick thinking, courage, and coordination caught the attention of officers, who transferred Yeager to fighter training.

He flew the P-51 ***piston-powered*** fighter plane in France, where he downed 11 German planes. He was shot down, but managed to escape with the assistance of French ***resistance fighters***. While crossing the Pyrenees Mountains between France and Spain, Yeager assisted a wounded airman, for which his courage earned a Medal of Honor.

After WWII, Yeager remained in the Air Force to become a test pilot of new, jet-powered aircraft. His lack of fear caused senior officers to assign Yeager to fly aircraft that other men refused to pilot. In 1947, Yeager broke the sound barrier (Mach l) in the X-l rocket plane. In 1953, he flew twice the speed of sound, and became known as "the fastest man alive". Yeager's nerves of steel and fearlessness earned awards, medals, and eventual promotion to the rank of brigadier general. He was highly respected for his courageous contributions to high-speed aviation.

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Never ruin an apology with an excuse."
-Benjamin Franklin (Founding Father)

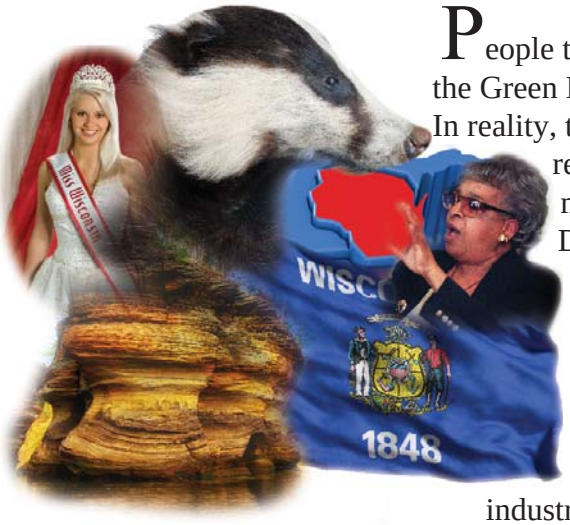
© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Wisconsin
Chapter 5 Section 2
Topic 9





People think of Wisconsin in terms of cold weather, shipyards, the Green Bay Packers football team, and great hunks of cheese. In reality, those ***perceptions*** are true, but the state has many more reasons to be in your conversations. If you are into motorized sports, then you may be interested in Harley-Davidson motorcycles, which are built in Wisconsin. The famous V-shaped motors roar along highways as an American icon. Every year, Harley-Davidson bikes are straddled by men and women who simply enjoy wind in their faces, the thrill of mountain roads, or to support veterans who have fought to defend freedom. An interesting fact is that during WWII, Wisconsin industries were a major part of military preparations to fight Hitler's Nazi war machine in Europe and Africa. Wisconsin factories produced ball-bearings, armed vehicles, ammunition, and parts for combat airplanes, four-wheel drive vehicles, and troop ships. Harley-Davidson motorcycles were a major part of US military operations, especially in muddy or sandy terrain where only trails connected military camps.



The Badger is the state animal of Wisconsin.

French fur traders trapped beaver, otter, fox, badger, and mink along Wisconsin streams and rivers during the late 1600s and 1700s. France claimed the land, but wars between Spain, England, and American colonies eventually led to ownership by the United States. Of course, Native Americans were the first inhabitants to hunt, fish, and gather nuts and berries as a means of livelihood. They, too, fought one another. Tribal conflict among warriors was constant, as villages migrated in search of food and slaves.

Statehood occurred in May 1848, making it the 30th state to join the Union. Wisconsin covers 56,145 square miles, and borders Lakes Michigan and Superior and the states of Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois. More than 95 parks offer recreation to fishermen, hikers, snowmobilers, and bikers. About 5.6 million people call Wisconsin home. The state is called the "Badger State".

VOCABULARY

Perception: what a person believes

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Some people call it the "Cheese State". That is a good name, because Wisconsin is a leading producer of milk and cheese. Your taste buds will water as you chomp into a big wedge of sharp Wisconsin cheese, or shredded cheese on tacos, hot dogs, or fresh salad.

Agricultural products are a major source of revenue for families. Farmers raise oats, chickens, beans, beets, corn, potatoes, and hay. Mineral ***extraction*** is also a major part of the state's economy. For many years, iron was mined by tons. Now, copper, zinc, lead, and gravel are shipped across the world through harbors on Lake Superior and Lake Michigan. The abundance of trees enables Wisconsin to be a leader in production of paper. Milwaukee is famous for its breweries. Madison, Racine, Oshkosh, Winnebago, and Eau Claire are well known for industries that produce such items as household goods, motor homes, flooring, electrical appliances, and sporting equipment.

A major tourist attraction is the Wisconsin ***Dells***: a scenic gorge, formed by glaciers, features striking sandstone formations to be seen while boating on the Wisconsin River. Nearby, in Wisconsin Dells City, is the "Waterpark Capital of the World".



Dells along the Wisconsin River

Wisconsin was the first state to authorize ***charter*** schools. An African-American woman named Polly Williams was concerned for her children, who attended an underperforming public school. Polly was on welfare and felt trapped in her poverty, until she decided to be ***proactive*** and take control of her circumstances. She went to college, graduated, and later won election to the state legislature. There, she began an aggressive program to reform public education. Resistance from teachers unions thwarted Polly's efforts, so she promoted the charter concept. Her ***tenacity*** and ***perseverance*** propelled the concept of charter schools into the national spotlight. Today, school choice is offered to parents in almost every state. Parents can obtain private education with the aid of ***vouchers***, ***scholarships***, and ***tax credits***. In fact, more than 967 private schools operate in Wisconsin. Homeschool is also very



Polly Williams

VOCABULARY

Extraction: removal, mining
Dells: narrow steep-sided valleys or canyons
Charter: public school operated as private school
Proactive: take action to change, make a difference
Tenacity: courage, not easily discouraged
Perseverance: complete the task under difficulty
Vouchers: state pay for attending private school
Scholarships: free tuition to attend private school
Tax Credits: reduction in taxes for tuition to private school

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

popular. Students even "go to school" on smartphones, tablets, and personal computers anywhere the internet is accessible.

Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker made national headlines in 2011 when he wanted to reduce state spending by cutting operational expenses for public schools. Teachers unions opposed the budget cuts and locked down schools. Militant teachers organized strikes and sit-ins at the state capitol. Governor Walker held his ground and was considered as a sort of hero by conservative parents and public officials. He briefly was a candidate for US president in 2016; but, he decided to devote his efforts to promoting traditional family values and improving life in Wisconsin.

Another prominent personality from Wisconsin is Terry Anne Meeuwsen, whom you will read about shortly.

The Wisconsin state constitution preamble starts with the words, "We the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure the blessings, form a more perfect government…" The words remind people that God is real. Hundreds of churches dot rural and urban Wisconsin communities where people gather to worship and praise God. Even though many students are not taught the founding values that built America, young people are constantly searching for the meaning of life. The state preamble provides a strong suggestion of where to find peace of mind and life purpose.

VOCABULARY

Evangelist: person who preaches Bible tenets

Famous Person Vignette: Terry Anne Meeuwsen



Terry grew up in Wisconsin. She was talented, smart, and a cheerleader. Because she was popular, she became accustomed to attention. She liked the spotlight. Her physical beauty, singing ability, and vibrant personality earned her the title of high school homecoming queen. After graduation from high school, Terry toured with a Christian vocal group called the New Christy Minstrels. She was also Miss Wisconsin; in 1973, she became the first woman from Wisconsin to be chosen as Miss America. In the talent contest, Terry sang the inspiring song, *He Touched Me*. She remains one of the all-time favorite women to win the Miss America contest. Terry has written four books on how to live above one's circumstances. Her passion is to help orphans and children who live in challenging situations. Her first marriage of five years disintegrated in tragic divorce. Her second marriage brought her delight and joy. She and her husband have seven children, of which three are adopted. She worked in public television in Wisconsin before joining ***Evangelist*** Pat Robertson as co-host of the 700 Club, a program with the Christian Broadcasting Network. Terry is heavily involved in rescuing children who have been neglected, abused, and abandoned. Her passion is to help people who hurt. To Terry, helping people who cannot offer anything in return is a delight.

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Great joy hugs the soul of people who walk away from temptation to inflict wrong on another person's character."

-R.E. Johnson (Educator)

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

HISTOGRAPHY:
Survey of the 50 United States



Wyoming
Chapter 5 Section 2
Topic 10





When people think of Wyoming, Yellowstone National Park is usually among points of interest. The park is on the "***bucket list***" of places to visit for thousands of families. Few school children have not heard of or seen photos of Old Faithful, the steam-powered geyser that erupts at predictable times each day. The magnificent mountains, streams, and canyons demand and earn attention from multiple thousands of visitors each year. Buffalo (bison), elk, deer, moose, geese, big-horn sheep, wolves, and antelope cause tourists to gawk, point, and snap digital cameras.

Migratory birds, butterflies, and animals ***intrigue*** scientists and tourists as they marvel at the precise timing and location in which geese, ducks, butterflies, and elk travel hundreds, or even thousands, of miles to the exact places of their birth or migration, as if guided by an unseen hand. Tragically, more than one million acres burned in 1988, affecting migratory patterns. Charred and blackened tree trunks still populate entire mountain surfaces in the park.

Wyoming is a sporting paradise for people who like to hunt, fish, ski, hike, camp, and simply sit on boulders to gawk, muse, or meditate on the wonders of creation. A major annual attraction is the national rodeo championship, where the best cowboys and cowgirls in the world compete in events such as bull riding, bareback riding, team roping, steer wrestling, and barrel racing.

The state animal is the Bison. The Meadowlark is the state bird. The flower is the magnificent Indian Paintbrush. The capital is Cheyenne. Wyoming was admitted to the Union as the 44th state in 1890, and was the first state to grant women the right to vote (1898); thus the state motto is, "Equal Rights". The state constitution preamble proclaims, "The people…have at all times an ***inalienable*** right to alter, reform or abolish the government in

VOCABULARY

Bucket list: places one would like to visit before dying
Intrigue: suspense, cause to be curious
Inalienable: absolute; indisputable

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

such manner they may think proper." The entire population of the state is less than 600,000 people. Major cities are Jackson Hole, Cheyenne, Laramie, and Cody, which is home to the Buffalo Bill Historical Center. Current industries include coal mining, and oil production. Cattle raising, guest ranches, and hunting guides are major sources of employment for people who enjoy working outdoors and eating sourdough biscuits cooked in Dutch ovens over campfires.

Dinosaur remains draw amateur and professional paleontologists to dig, photograph, and study more than 900 fossil sites dating back thousands of years. Piles of tangled, fossilized bones cause scientists to ***speculate*** that thousands of years ago a great ***cataclysmic*** flood washed over Wyoming, depositing sea shells, clams, fish, and ***aquatic*** dinosaurs, including the 100 feet-long archaeopteryx, on mountain tops.



Fossils on Display at the Wyoming Dinosaur Museum

VOCABULARY

Speculate: to guess about something
Cataclysmic: gigantic, violent
Aquatic: pertaining to water
Infamous: known for evil actions

Native American tribes were the original inhabitants of the land which became part of the United States in 1803, as a result of the Louisiana Purchase. French fur traders were the first Europeans to travel through the region in the late 1700s. Native American tribes such as the Shoshone, Sioux, Arapaho, Crow, and Nez Perce, occupied the land, often warring among themselves over hunting grounds. Wyoming became a major route for pioneers as they rode wagons toward Oregon prior to and after the Civil War (1861-1865). Those wagon trains caused great alarm to Native American tribes. Eventually, armed conflict occurred, causing the US government to establish reservations for Indians. Famous people from Wyoming include the ***infamous*** outlaw, Butch Cassidy, historian and showman William "Buffalo Bill" Cody, Jim Bridger and Jedediah Smith, famous scouts during the 1800s, and Dick Cheney, vice president during the George W. Bush presidency.

The first school was established at Fort Laramie by a military chaplain and his daughter in 1852. Electricity arrived in Wyoming in 1883, allowing people to put away candles and oil lamps. The first airplane flew over Wyoming in 1920, right after WWI. Even though Wyoming is the least-populated state in the USA, it is well worth visiting or selecting as a home. Moreover, internet access enables writers, editors, photographers, and artists to enjoy the wide-open west, while working for out-of-state organizations via the internet from living rooms and kitchen tables.



Old Faithful

© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

Famous Person Vignette: Jedediah Smith



Jedediah Smith was born January 6, 1799. He traveled west with rough fur trappers and became a true action hero. He did not need stage makeup, movie scripts, social media, and film editing to depict heroic action as a scout, frontiersman, and trapper. He carried two books: the Bible and the journals of Lewis and Clark. Smith was known as a brave, yet humble man. He refused to drink alcohol, smoke tobacco, or abuse women.

He often ventured into remote mountain regions previously unknown by white men. He helped discover the route over the Sierra Madre Mountains to California, thus opening the path that eventually led to the migration of 400,000 people to settle in California, Oregon, and Washington. He survived draught, snowstorms, and attacks from grizzly bears and hostile Indians. On one occasion, a bear ripped Jedediah's scalp open so badly that it was only hanging on his head by one ear. He calmly instructed a companion to sew the scalp and ear back on, which he did. Smith was back on the trail in two weeks. His reputation as a bold and honest man earned respect and admiration throughout the west. He was a literate man, often writing letters to family and making journal entries. His correspondence often included references to Bible verses. He unashamedly confessed his faith in Jesus Christ and the Bible. He gave up frontier life to move back to Missouri, but made a promise to make one more trip out west for a friend. Unfortunately, that trip cost Jedediah his life; he was murdered by Comanche warriors on May 27, 1831, at age 32. Smith was a true hero, worthy of ***emulation***.

VOCABULARY

Emulation: copying, becoming like



Muledeer navigating the Wyoming Migration Route

LIFE PRINCIPLE:

"Virtue, courage, and great dreams often go together."
-Ronald E. Johnson (Educator)

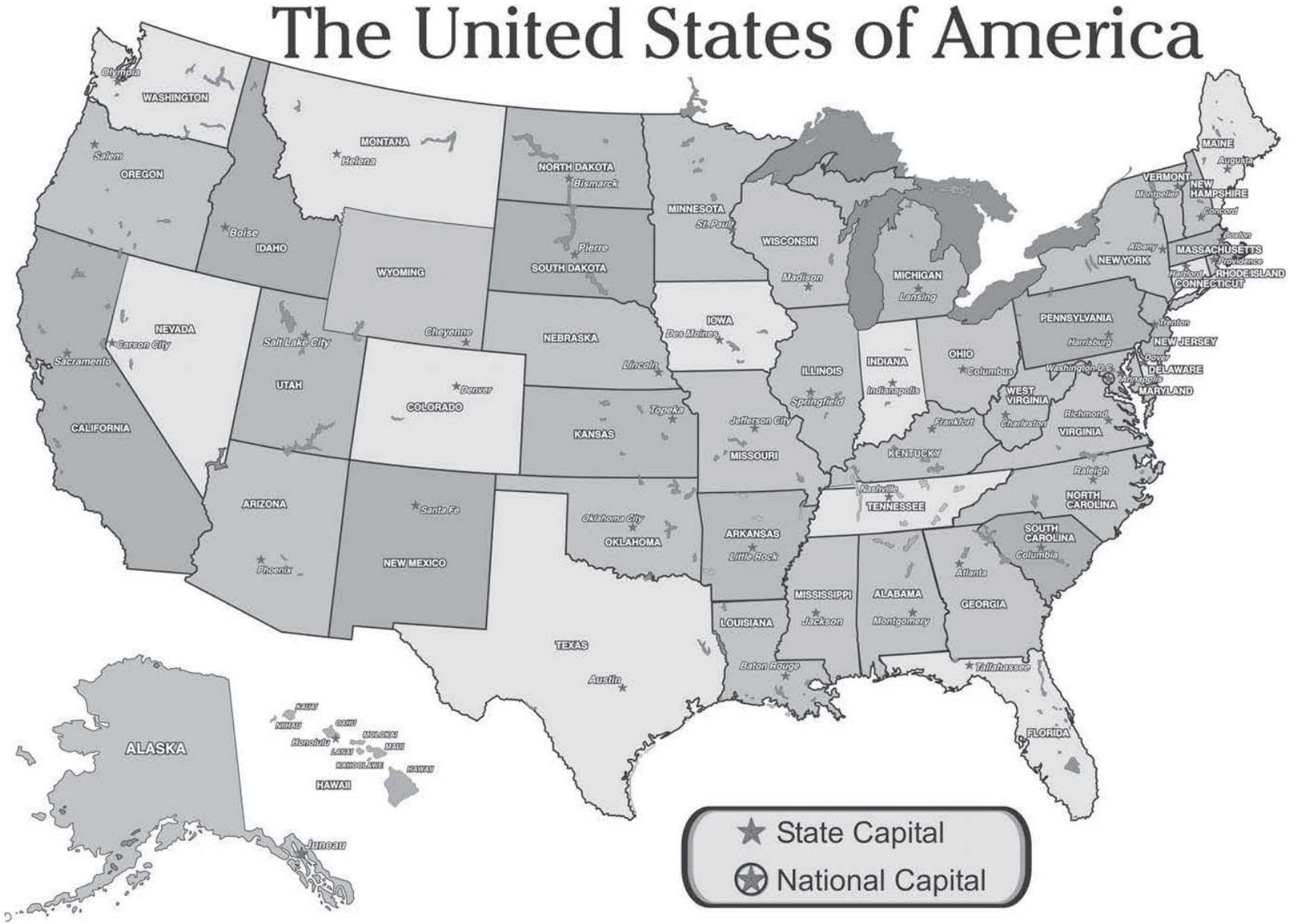
© Copyright 2016, Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum

DUPLICATION BY WRITTEN PERMISSION ONLY.

SUMMARY

You have completed this survey of the 50 United States. In the process, you have gained a vast amount of knowledge and understanding of the people, places, and events that contributed to forming a nation.

The big issue facing you now is to determine your duty to preserve the United States as a nation of freedom and liberty. Be wise in your life choices, for surely, how you live and the principles that guide you will likely determine the kind of nation you pass on to your children.


The United States of America
WASHINGTON
Olympia
OREGON
Salem
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
Carson City
Sacramento
IDAHO
Boise
MONTANA
Helena
WYOMING
Cheyenne
UTAH
Salt Lake City
COLORADO
Denver
ARIZONA
Phoenix
NEW MEXICO
Santa Fe
NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck
SOUTH DAKOTA
Pierre
NEBRASKA
Lincoln
KANSAS
Topeka
OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
TEXAS
Austin
MINNESOTA
St. Paul
IOWA
Des Moines
MISSOURI
Jefferson City
ARKANSAS
Little Rock
LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
WISCONSIN
Madison
ILLINOIS
Springfield
MICHIGAN
Lansing
INDIANA
Indianapolis
OHIO
Columbus
KENTUCKY
Frankfort
TENNESSEE
Nashville
MISSISSIPPI
Jackson
ALABAMA
Montgomery
GEORGIA
Atlanta
FLORIDA
Tallahassee
SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia
NORTH CAROLINA
Raleigh
VIRGINIA
Richmond
WEST VIRGINIA
Charleston
PENNSYLVANIA
Harrisburg
NEW YORK
Albany
VERMONT
Montpelier
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord
MAINE
Augusta
MASSACHUSETTS
Boston
RHODE ISLAND
Providence
CONNECTICUT
Hartford
NEW JERSEY
Trenton
DELAWARE
Dover
MARYLAND
Annapolis
Washington D.C.
ALASKA
Juneau
HAWAII
Honolulu
KAUAI
NIIHAU
OAHU
MOLOKAI
LANAI
MAUI
KAHOOLAWE
HAWAII
State Capital
National Capital

MAIN RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES



RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

A great literary journey awaits readers who desire to learn more about the United States than can be expressed in this course. Readers are encouraged to explore the fascinating historical novels written by Gilbert Morris, who chronicled American history in his wonderful House of Winslow family series, available from Bethany House Publishers.

Further enjoyment is available from the pen of Michael Phillips, who traced adventures of a pioneer girl named Carrie Hollister. These books can also be purchased from Bethany House Publishers.

A sequel to this course is *The People, Places, and Principles of America* by Paradigm Accelerated Curriculum.