

Project G.L.A.D.
Forest Grove School District
Idea Pages
HOLIDAYS AND SYMBOLS OF THE U.S.

I. UNIT THEME

National holidays and symbols (Social Studies)

II. FOCUS/MOTIVATION

Big book "U.S. Flag"

Big book "U.S. Symbols"

Inquiry chart "What do I know about U.S. Symbols and holidays and what do I want to know about U.S. symbols and holidays"

Various songs, poems and chants (See song book)

Signal words to teach the vocabulary words

III. CLOSURE

Written and oral report on holiday of the child's choice

IV. CONCEPTS/UNDERSTANDINGS/CRITICAL LEARNINGS

Identify national symbols

Identify holidays

Recite patriotic songs

V. VOCABULARY

holiday

veteran

symbol

memorial

flag

Martin Luther King

Liberty Bell

Abraham Lincoln

Statue of Liberty

George Washington

liberty

Thanksgiving

freedom

Pilgrims

allegiance

Native Americans

eagle

pledge

Great seal

civil rights

president

independence

courage

state

country

government

Uncle Sam

land

celebrate

VI. ORAL LANGUAGE/READING/WRITING SKILLS

VII. MATH/SCIENCE/SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

VIII. RESOURCES AND MATERIALS

Films:

- 60820 Animated Hero Classics: W. Bradford: First Thanksgiving
- 51131 The Flag is a Symbol
- 54518 Disney's Wonder World of Winter (Holidays)
- 50659 Autumn (Holidays)
- 55526 Pledge of Allegiance

Books:

- *Our First President* by Lee, Bonnie Jill and Jo, Amy
- *A Time To Share* by Patrick, Dennis Lee
- *Happy Birthday, Martin Luther King*, by Marzollo, Jean (Part of first grade Social Studies Series)
- *Hello Amigos*, by Brown, Tricia
- *A Dragon Parade*, by Chin, Steven A.
- *Kente Colors*, by Chocolate, Debbie
- *George Washington's Breakfast*, by Fritz, Jean
- *Holidays Around the World*, by Greene, Carol
- *Honest Abe*, by Kunhardt, Edith
- *Weddings*, by Morris, Ann
- *The Gifts of Kwanza*, by Saint James, Synthia
- *The Story of the Statue of Liberty*, by Maestro, Betsy and Guilio
- *Hurray for the Fourth of July*, by Watson, Wendy
- *A Picture Book of George Washington*, by Adler, David A.
- *Columbus Day*, by Liestman, Vicki
- *Memorial Day*, by Scott, Geoffrey
- *My World Adventures in Time and Place*, McGraw-Hill School Division (District adopted text)
- *Gonna Sing My Head Off: American Folk Songs for Children*, compiled by Krull, Kathleen.
- *From Sea to Shining Sea: A Treasury of American Folklore and Folksongs*, compiled by Cohn, Amy L.
- *American, Too* by Baritone, Elisa
- *Yankee Doodle, By the Dawn's Early Light: The Story of the Star-Spangled Banner* by Kroll, Steven
- *America the Beautiful*, Bates, Katherine Lee
- *Purple Mountain Majesties*, Barbara Younger, Dutton Children's Books, 1998
- *A Picture Book of Abraham Lincoln*, David A. Adler, Holiday House, 1989
- *The American Flag*, Patricia Quiri, Children's Press, 1998
- *If You Grew Up With George Washington*, Ruth Belov Gross, Scholastic, 1982

- *The Story of America's Birthday*, Patricia Pingry, Ideals Publications, 2000
- *I Have a Dream*, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Scholastic Press, 1997
- *The Flag We Love*, Pam Muñoz Ryan, Charlesbridge, 1996
- *Uncle Sam and Old Glory*, Delno and Jean West, Atheneum Books, 2000
- *Martin Luther King*, Rosemary Bray, Mulberry, 1995
- *The Copper Lady*, Alice and Kent Ross, Carolrhoda Books, 1997
- *The Story of the Statue of Liberty*, Betsy and Giulio Maestro, Mulberry, 1986
- *Our First President*, Bonnie Lee and Amy Jo, McGraw-Hill, no date
- *Giving Thanks*, Chief Jake Swamp, Lee & Low, 1995
- *Fourth of July*, Janet Mc Donnell, Children's Press, 1994

Spanish books

- *Gracias te damos*, Chief Jake Swamp,
- *Feliz cumpleaños, Martin Luther King*, Jean Marzollo

Project G.L.A.D.
Forest Grove School District
Unit Planning Pages
HOLIDAYS AND SYMBOLS OF THE U.S.

I. FOCUS/MOTIVATION

- Inquiry chart
- Observation charts
- Patriotic songs

II. INPUT

- *U.S. Symbols* big book
- Narrative input chart
- *U.S. Flag* big book
- Pictorial input chart (the great seal)
- 10-2 lecture on U.S. holidays and International holidays
- Time line of national holidays (to be presented as input chart)
- Comparative input chart on Washington and Lincoln

III. GUIDED ORAL PRACTICE

- Open frame (Write on chart with kids filling in the blanks then reading chorale
 - “In my country, you feel...”
 - “In my country, you hear...”
 - “In my country, you see...”
 - “In my country, every one...”
 - “In my country you are given...”
- Expert groups--children become experts on a holiday or symbol and report orally to the whole group
- Process grid
- Various poems and chants
- Children retell story using narrative input chart
- Farmer-in-the-dell

IV. READING/WRITING

A. Whole Group

- Group frame
- Cooperative strip paragraph
- Farmer in the dell

B. Cooperative Choices

- Children with partners write about either George Washington or Abraham Lincoln using information from the comparative input chart

- Children write *Star Spangled Banner* on sentence strips. Scramble and trade with another group, then put together in correct order.
- Children create their own illustrated time line of the national holidays
- Strip chants
- Team narratives, pictorials, process grids, posters

C. Individual Choices/Writers' Workshop

- "Expert" written reports on holiday of child's choice
- Reading little books about the pledge of allegiance and "This Land is Your Land."
- Children design a new symbol for what the U.S. means to him or her, and submit to the government with a letter about why this should be a symbol.

V. EXTENSIONS/ ACTIVITIES FOR INTEGRATION

Extensions

- Create a new holiday:
Each child draws himself celebrating a new holiday he has created. He then writes about it including what he is celebrating, why he is celebrating it, and how he is celebrating.
- Bring and share national symbols from home country
- Research national holidays from original country and present to the class

VI. CLOSURE/EVALUATION

- Make a classroom flag with a star for each child . Child's photo is on a star. Class designs rest of the flag. The design could be done individually and one selected for the class or through a group frame with the teacher facilitating the design.
- List national symbols of the US and match with a brief description of each.
- The child will list US holidays and match with a brief description of each.
- Make an *Uncle Sam* hat (see attachment)
- Wearing the Uncle Sam hat, the children will parade around the school singing patriotic songs. (Perhaps they could apply for a parade permit from the principal to sample how the government works.)

GLAD UNIT #016300001847

AMERICAN HOLIDAYS & SYMBOLS

- IDEA AND UNIT PLANNING PAGES
- ENGLISH AND SPANISH NARRATIVE TEXTS
- 2 BIG BOOK TEXTS
- PROCESS GRID AND GRAPHIC ORGANIZER
- NARRATIVE INPUT BACKGROUND, 21 NARRATIVE PIECES (English and Spanish sets)
- 2 TEACHER-MADE BIG BOOKS (*AMERICAN SYMBOLS, OUR FLAG*)
- 3 PICTORIALS AND INFO SHEETS
- 57 PICTURE FILE CARDS
- LAMINATED TIMELINE, HOLIDAY PICTURES, INFO SHEET
- 12 CHANTS

BOOKS

- *Purple Mountain Majesties* (Hardcover)
- *Thanksgiving A True Book*
- *If You Grew Up With George Washington*
- *Martin Luther King*
- *A Picture Book Of Abraham Lincoln*
- *Fourth Of July* (Circle The Year With Holidays)
- *The Story Of The Statue Of Liberty*
- *I Have A Dream* (Hardcover)
- *The Flag We Love* (Hardcover)
- *Uncle Sam And Old Glory, Symbols Of America*
- *Giving Thanks A Native American Good Morning Message*
- *Our First President*
- *The Copper Lady*
- *The Story Of America's Birthday* (Hardcover)
- *Dear Dr. King*
- *If You Sailed On The Mayflower*
- *The Statue Of Liberty*
- *The American Flag*

SPANISH BOOKS

- *El Cuatro de Julio*
- *Cesar Chávez*
- *El día de acción de gracias*
- *El primer día de acción de gracias*
- *La bandera americana*
- *La estatua de la libertad*

Big Book text: Our Flag

OUR FLAG

By Carol Jarrell and Nancy Lambert

The important thing about the American flag is that it is a symbol of our country's freedom today.

Over two hundred years ago, America belonged to England. The first American flag had a Union Jack, the flag of England, in the corner. The 13 stripes stood for 13 colonies that made up America at the time.

But the important thing about the American flag is that it stands as a symbol of the land of the free.

The important thing about the American flag is that it is a symbol of our country's freedom today.

When America declared its independence, the American people wanted a flag of their own. It is said that George Washington asked Betsy Ross to make this flag with 13 stars and 13 stripes.

But the important thing about the American flag is that it stands as a symbol of the land of the free.

The important thing about the American flag is that it is a symbol of our country's freedom today.

The first "star-spangled banner" had 15 stars and 15 stripes. Francis Scott Key saw this flag flying over Fort McHenry in 1814. He wrote a poem about the flag called "The Star-Spangled Banner". It became our national anthem.

But the important thing about the American flag is that it stands as a symbol of the land of the free.

The important thing about the American flag is that it is a symbol of our country's freedom today.

This flag with 48 stars waved longer than any other flag. The 13 stripes were for the first 13 colonies, and the 48 stars were for the 48 states at that time.

But the important thing about the American flag is that it stands as a symbol of the land of the free.

The important thing about the American flag is that it is a symbol of our country's freedom today.

This is our flag today. It has 13 stripes and 50 stars. The American flag stands as a symbol of the land of the free. It flies all over our country and even on the moon!

But the important thing about the American flag is that it stands as a symbol of the land of the free.

The important thing about the American flag is that it is a symbol of our country's freedom today.

Francis Bellamy of Boston, Massachusetts, believed that American school children should make a promise of loyalty to the United States. He wrote the Pledge of Allegiance in 1892. In 1942, Congress made the pledge an official vow of loyalty to the United States.

But the important thing about the American flag is that it stands as a symbol of the land of the free.

The important thing about the American flag is that it is a symbol of our country's freedom today.

Here are some important things to remember about caring for our flag.

1. Do not write on the flag.
2. Fasten the flag so that it will not get torn.
3. Do not use the flag for a costume.
4. Do not let the flag touch the ground.

But the important thing about the American flag is that it stands as a symbol of the land of the free.

Narrative Input text: Spanish

EL CUATRO DE JULIO

versión en inglés por Carol Jarrell y Nancy Lambert,
traducción al español por Patricia Vera

Juan se asomó a mirar por la ventana del auto y se preguntó qué tipo de día sería este. Era la primera vez que su familia estaba en este país para el gran Día de Celebración de la Independencia, y él no sabía que esperar. Ellos iban a ir al centro de la ciudad a reunirse con unos nuevos amigos, la familia Rogers, para ir a ver el desfile juntos. Luego había otras cosas planeadas para el gran día.

Después que encontraron un estacionamiento, y se juntaron con el Sr. y la Sra. Rogers y Megan, ellos encontraron un lugar muy bueno a la orilla de la acera. ¡Estaban en la primera corrida y el desfile estaba por empezar!

Muy pronto hubo payasos en bicicleta lanzando agua a los espectadores, y caballos con estandartes rojos, blancos y azules ondeando sobre las cabezas de los jinetes. Había bandas tocando muchas clases de música, y grupos de baile que desfilaban bailando.

Habían autos antiguos, y un hombre vestido con un traje rojo, blanco y azul que lanzaba caramelos a los niños. Megan, la amiga de Juan, dijo que ese era el Tío Sam, que simbolizaba el gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Juan había estado en desfiles en México, pero nunca antes había estado en un desfile en los Estados Unidos. Él encontró que muchas cosas eran diferentes y muchas cosas eran iguales. Lo estaba pasando muy bien. Demasiado pronto, el último participante del desfile había pasado y ya era hora de irse.

El tiempo había pasado volando y cuando iban de vuelta al furgón Juan empezó a sentir hambre. Antes que alguien dijera algo, el Sr. Rogers anunció que iban a ir hasta el lago para almorzar al aire libre.

El sol estaba pegando fuerte y el lago estaba fresco y bonito. Encontraron una mesa desocupada bajo unos árboles. Megan y Juan fueron a la orilla del lago mientras sus padres sacaban la comida y arreglaban todo para almorzar.

Ellos comieron hamburguesas recién asadas con todos los ingredientes, ensalada de papas, papitas, verduras frescas, olivas, pepinos en vinagre, sandía, y mazorcas de maíz. Terminaron con tarta de manzana y helado hecho en casa.

Después de comer, se sentaron a descansar sobre unas cobijas bajo la sombra de los inmensos robles. El Sr. Soto, el papá de Juan, dijo

- Esta celebración me gusta mucho. Es muy entretenida. Pero, ¿Qué es lo que estamos celebrando exactamente?

- Oh, yo pensé que usted sabía - dijo el Sr. Rogers. - El Cuatro de Julio es nuestro Día de la Independencia. Megan aprendió acerca de todo esto en la escuela. Quizás ella podría explicarles a ustedes el significado de esta festividad.

- Muy bien, será un placer para mí- dijo Megan.

-Esto realmente comenzó a principios de los 1600, cuando la gente empezó a venir a Norte América desde Inglaterra. Muchos de ellos vinieron hasta acá para tener libertad religiosa, otros vinieron sólo por la aventura, y otros vinieron para ganar dinero. Cuando el rey de Inglaterra se dio cuenta que se podía obtener mucho dinero de América, empezó a cobrar impuestos más altos y hacer leyes nuevas y estrictas para las gentes que vivían aquí. Los colonos americanos trataron de que esto se cambiara, pero Inglaterra no escucharía.

-La guerra fue declarada el 4 de Julio de 1776 con la firma de la Declaración de Independencia. Los colonos lucharon durante 7 años y finalmente derrotaron al Ejército Británico. Muchas personas murieron y muchas personas sufrieron enormemente para que los Estados Unidos de Norte América pudiera empezar como un nuevo e independiente país. Por esto aún celebramos el Día de la Independencia.

-Ahora estoy empezando a entender de que se trata todo esto- dijo Juan - Nosotros tenemos una festividad de independencia similar en México, el 16 de Septiembre. ¿Estás lista para meterte al agua ahora? Está haciendo calor.

-Está bien- dijo Megan. -Te ganaré en llegar al lago.

Varias horas más tarde, los niños volvieron corriendo de las frías aguas del lago y estaban muy hambrientos. El Sr. Soto sacó unas tortas que había preparado esa mañana. Ellas serían una merienda perfecta para servirse antes de que empezaran los fuegos artificiales.

Mientras la familia se servía las tortas, la Sra. Soto preguntó - ¿Así es cómo los americanos celebran el Día de la Independencia? En México, acostumbábamos de celebrar con toda nuestra familia: tías, tíos, primos, abuelos...¿Qué está haciendo su familia?

-Bueno, dijo el Sr. Rogers, -hay muchas formas en las que los americanos celebran su libertad. Algunas personas van a rodeos y carnavales. Algunas tienen grandes reuniones familiares, almuerzos al aire libre en sus vecindarios y comidas informales. Algunas personas van a acampar o van a algún lugar especial como la playa por unos pocos días. Pero muchas otras hacen lo que nosotros hemos hecho.

- Nosotros nos mudamos hasta acá desde Nueva Hampshire hace sólo un par de meses y toda nuestra familia se quedó allá. Nos sentimos muy afortunados de haber encontrado amigos como ustedes con quienes celebrar en esta festividad especial.

-Nosotros también nos sentimos muy afortunados- dijo el Sr. Soto -y hemos aprendido tanto acerca del Día de la Independencia de ustedes, el cual no es muy diferente del Día de la Independencia de México.

Megan dijo -Una cosa que nos enseñaron en la escuela es que debemos cuidar nuestra libertad poniendo atención a lo que está pasando en el mundo, para así poder hacer buenas elecciones cuando votamos. ¡Y ahora debemos hacer una buena elección de un lugar cómodo desde donde mirar los fuegos artificiales!

Los niños cambiaron sus trajes de baño por ropas más abrigadoras. La Sra. Soto y la Sra. Rogers sacaron más cobijas y almohadas desde el furgón y muy pronto estaban viendo un despliegue de fuegos artificiales espectaculares.

Para cuando la exhibición terminó, Juan y Megan estaban teniendo trabajo para mantener sus ojos abiertos, y en el camino a casa, los niños se quedaron dormidos. La Sra. Soto dijo -No estaba segura de que iría a disfrutar una festividad que pertenece a este país que es nuevo para nosotros, pero me encantan las libertades que tenemos y disfruto celebrándolas. Después de todo, eso es parte de la razón por la que deseábamos venir hasta acá.

**NARRATIVE INPUT CHART
THE FOURTH OF JULY**

BY Carol Jarrell and Nancy Lambert

Juan peered out the window of the car and wondered what kind of day this would be. It was the first time his family had been in this country for the big Independence Day Celebration, and he didn't know what to expect. They were going downtown to meet some new friends, the Rogers family, to watch a parade together. Then there were some other things planned for the big day.

After they found a parking place, and met Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and Megan, they found a nice spot in the shade on the curb. They were in the very front row and the parade was about to start!

Soon there were clowns on bicycles squirting water at the spectators, and horses with red, white and blue banners waving above the heads of the riders. There were bands playing many types of music, and dance teams dancing their way through the parade. There were old cars, and a man dressed in a red, white, and blue suit who was throwing candy at the children. Juan's friend Megan said that it was Uncle Sam, who was a symbol for the government of the United States.

Juan had been to parades in Mexico, but he had never been to a parade in the United States before. He found many things to be different and many things to be the same. But he knew that he thoroughly enjoyed himself. All too soon the last entry had passed and it was time to go.

Time had flown by and Juan began to feel hungry as they walked back to the van. But before he could say anything, Mr. Rogers announced that they were going to drive to the lake for a picnic lunch.

The sun was warm and the lake was cool and beautiful. They found an empty spot at a picnic table under some trees. Megan and Juan went down to the shore of the lake while the parents were unpacking the food and getting ready for lunch.

They ate freshly grilled hamburgers with all the fixings, potato salad, chips, fresh vegetable sticks, olives, pickles, watermelon, and corn on the cob. They topped it all off with apple pie and homemade ice cream.

After eating, they sat on blankets under the shade of the big oak trees and rested. Mr. Soto, Juan's father, said, "I really like this celebration. It is a lot of fun. But, exactly what is it that we are celebrating?"

"Oh, I thought you knew," said Mr. Rogers. "The Fourth of July is our Independence Day. Megan learned all about it in school. Maybe she would explain to you the significance of the holiday." "Well, it would be my pleasure," said Megan.

"It really began in the early 1600's when people began to come over to North America from England. Many of them were coming here to gain religious freedom, others came just for the adventure, and still others came to make money. When England's king began to realize that there was a lot of money to be made in America, he started charging high taxes and making new, strict laws for the people who lived here. The American colonists tried to get them changed, but England would not listen.

"War was declared on July 4, 1776 with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The colonists fought for 7 years and finally defeated the British Army. Many people died and many people suffered greatly to start a new, independent country, the United States of America. That is why we still celebrate Independence Day today."

"I am beginning to understand what this is all about now," said Juan. "We have a similar independence holiday in Mexico, on the 16th of September. Are you ready to get in the water, now? I'm getting hot." "All right," said Megan. "I'll beat you to the lake."

Several hours later, when the children came running back from the cool lake waters, they were hungry. Mr. Soto got out the tortas they had made that morning. They would be the perfect snack before the fireworks started.

As the family munched on the tortas, Mrs. Soto asked, "Is this how all Americans celebrate Independence Day? In Mexico, we used to celebrate with our whole families: aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents. What is your family doing?"

"Well, said Mrs. Rogers, "There are many ways Americans celebrate their liberty. Some people go to rodeos and carnivals. Some people have great family reunions and neighborhood picnics and potlucks. Some people go camping or go somewhere special like to the beach for a few days. But many people do just as we have done."

"We just moved here a couple of months ago from New Hampshire and all of our family is there. We feel fortunate to have made a few friends like you to celebrate with on this special holiday.

"We feel fortunate, too," said Mr. Soto, "and we have learned so much about your Independence Day, and that it is not so different from Mexico's Independence Day."

Megan said, "One thing that they taught us in school is that we must guard our freedom by paying attention to what is going on in the world so that we can make, good informed choices when we vote. And right now we need to make a good choice about a comfortable place to watch the fireworks!"

The children changed from their swimming suits to warmer clothing. Mrs. Soto and Mrs. Rogers got some more blankets and pillows from the van, and soon they were watching a spectacular fireworks display.

By the time the show was over, Juan and Megan were having a hard time keeping their eyes open, and on the drive home, the children fell asleep. Mrs. Soto said, "I was not sure I would enjoy the holidays that belong to this new country, but I love the freedoms that we have and enjoy celebrating them. After all, that's part of the reason we wanted to come here!"

Graphic Organizer: Holiday Time Line

Information for Holiday Time Line

Martin Luther King Day: The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. is considered a great American because of his tireless efforts to win civil rights for all people through nonviolent means. He was assassinated in 1968, and we remember him on the third Monday of January with this National Holiday.

Presidents' Day: We celebrate this holiday on the third Monday in February. We remember George Washington, our first president and Abraham Lincoln, our sixteenth president. It is also a time for us to embrace and remember all past presidents.

Memorial Day: This holiday is celebrated on the fourth Monday of May. It is a day to remember and honor the people that have passed on before us. Special programs are held in cemeteries, churches, and other public meeting places. A person oftentimes places flowers and flags on the gravesites of people who have died.

Independence Day: Also known as the Fourth of July, this holiday honors the USA's birthday--the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It is a day of picnics and patriotic parades. It is also a night of concerts and fireworks. The flying of the American flag is widespread on the Fourth of July.

Labor Day: This holiday falls on the first Monday of September and honors the nation's working people. For most Americans it marks the end of the summer vacation season, and for many students the opening of the school year.

Columbus Day: On October 12, 1492, Italian navigator Christopher Columbus landed in the New World. We remember this great event on the second Monday of October.

Veterans Day: This holiday was established to honor Americans who had served in World War I. It falls on November 11, the day when that war ended in 1918. It now honors veterans of all wars in which the United States has fought. Veteran's organizations hold parades and memorial services to honor all Veterans living or dead.

Thanksgiving Day: This holiday is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. It is a time to remember the Pilgrims who arrived in Massachusetts in 1621. They had an extremely rough winter and about half of them died. Some neighboring Indians came and taught them how to plant corn and other crops. The next fall they had such a bountiful harvest that the Pilgrims gave thanks by holding a big feast. The Thanksgiving feast became a national tradition and is still celebrated today with large family dinners.

Pictorial Input Chart: The Great Seal

Information for the Pictorial Input Chart The Great Seal

The front of the great seal depicts an eagle with its wings spread. On its breast, the eagle bears a shield with 13 narrow red stripes which represent the original thirteen colonies.

The eagle holds an olive branch in its right talon. The olive branch represents peace. In the other talon, the eagle holds a cluster of 13 arrows. These represent the thirteen colonies and strength and war.

In its beak, it holds a scroll with the Latin motto “E pluribus unum”, which means “from many, one”.

A cluster of thirteen five pointed stars surrounded by a glory appears above the eagle.

AMERICAN SYMBOLS

By Carol Jarrell and Nancy Lambert

There are many symbols for our country.

The U.S. flag today has 50 stars that stand for the 50 states. It has 13 stripes that stand for the first 13 colonies. We honor our country by saying the Pledge to the flag.

The American flag is a symbol of our country.

There are many symbols for our country.

Uncle Sam is a drawing of a tall, thin man with a white beard and a top hat. His suit is red, white and blue. His initials are U.S.

Uncle Sam is a short way of saying "United States".

Uncle Sam is a symbol for the U.S.

There are many symbols for our country.

George Washington was the first president of the U.S. He led us in the fight to win our freedom. George Washington was in charge of the group who wrote the United States Constitution.

George Washington is a symbol of leadership and liberty.

There are many symbols for our country.

The bald eagle has been a symbol of America for more than 200 years. People chose it because they thought Americans are like the eagle...strong, brave and free.

The bald eagle stands for strength, courage and freedom.

There are many symbols for our country.

The Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from the people of France. The statue is on an island in New York Harbor. It welcomes new people to America.

The Statue of Liberty stands for friendship and freedom.

There are many symbols for our country.

You may find this seal on important papers and on the back of a one dollar bill. The seal has a bald eagle holding arrows in one foot and an olive branch in the other foot.

The Great Seal is a special symbol of America.

There are many symbols for our country.

This bell rang in 1776 to tell the people about the signing of the Declaration of Independence. We don't ring it today because it is cracked. The Liberty Bell is in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Liberty Bell is a symbol of freedom.

There are many symbols for our country.

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the U.S. He won freedom from slavery and equal rights for everyone.

Abraham Lincoln is a symbol of freedom and equality.

Chants

American Bugaloo

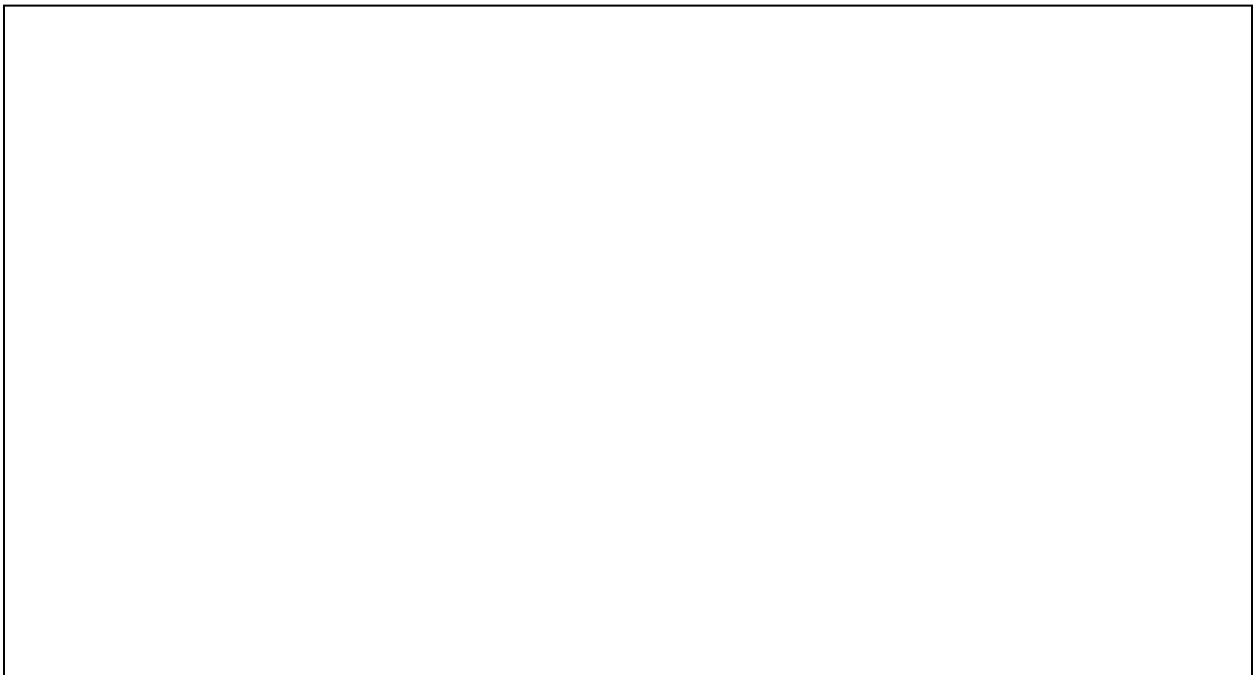
By Susie Weston-Barajas

I'm an American and I'm here to say,
"I live in the U.S. everyday.
I always pay my taxes,
I'm always sure to vote.
It's part of being a citizen - so take note!"

Freedom, liberty, equal rights, too,
Doing the American bugaloo!

Being an American means many different things,
But we all live in the land where freedom rings.
Americans arrived from all over the globe
To make America their home-sweet-home.

Freedom, liberty, equal rights, too,
Doing the American bugaloo!



¿DÍAS NACIONALES?

¿Es hoy un día importante?
¿Y cómo se llama?
¿Por qué es importante?
¿Qué hizo en su vida?
¿Y cuál es la fecha?
¿Y por qué lo recordamos?

¿Es hoy un día importante?
¿Y cómo se llama?
¿Y por qué son importantes?
¿Qué hizo el Señor Lincoln?
¿Qué hizo el Señor Washington?
¿Y cuál es la fecha?

¿Es hoy un día importante?
¿Y cómo se llama?
¿Por qué es importante?
¿Y por qué se murieron?
¿Y cuál es la fecha?
¿Y qué hacemos?

¿Es hoy un día importante?
¿Y cómo se llama?
¿Por qué es importante?
¿Qué quisieron los colonos?
¿Y cuál es la fecha?
¿Y qué veremos?

¡SÍ, SEÑORA!

¡Sí, señora!
El Día de Martín Luther King.
Por el sueño de su vida.
Luchaba por la igualdad.
Un lunes en **enero**.
Para que su sueño no se muera.

¡Sí, señora!
El Día de los Presidentes.
Son los líderes del país.
Liberó a los esclavos.
Es que fue el primero.
Un lunes en **febrero**.

¡Sí, señora!
El Día de la Conmemoración.
Es en honor de los antepasados.
Por ser valientes soldados.
En **mayo** lo celebramos.
Sus tumbas visitamos y decoramos.

¡Sí, señora!
El Día de la Independencia.
Por una declaración.
Formar una nueva nación.
El **4 de julio**.
Fuegos artificiales en el cielo.



¿Es hoy un día importante?
¿Y cómo se llama?
¿Por qué es importante?
¿Quién es un trabajador famoso?
¿Qué dijo el Señor Chávez?
¿Y cuál es la fecha?

¡Sí, señora!
El Día del Trabajo.
Porque todos merecen respeto.
César Chávez el campesino.
"¡Mejores condiciones necesitamos!"
En **septiembre** lo celebramos.

¿Es hoy un día importante?
¿Y cómo se llama?
¿Y cuándo votamos?
¿Es un derecho sólo de hombres?
¿Quién fue una líder de ellas?
¿Dónde la podemos ver?

¡Sí, señora!
El Día de Votar.
El primer martes de **noviembre**.
No, pero las mujeres tuvieron que luchar.
Susan B. Anthony, gran oradora.
En el dólar de plata ahora.

¿Es hoy un día importante?
¿Y cómo se llama?
¿Recordamos un evento histórico?
¿Y quiénes les ayudaron?
¿Y cuál es la fecha?
¿Por qué es importante?

¡Sí, señora!
El Día de Acción de Gracias.
Que sobrevivieron los peregrinos.
Los Nativos Americanos.
En **noviembre** lo celebramos.
Agradecemos lo que tenemos.

¿Son los días nacionales?
¿Y las personas famosas?
¿De cuál país?
¿Qué significa eso?

¡Sí, señora!
¡Sí, señora!
De USA.
Los Estados Unidos de América.



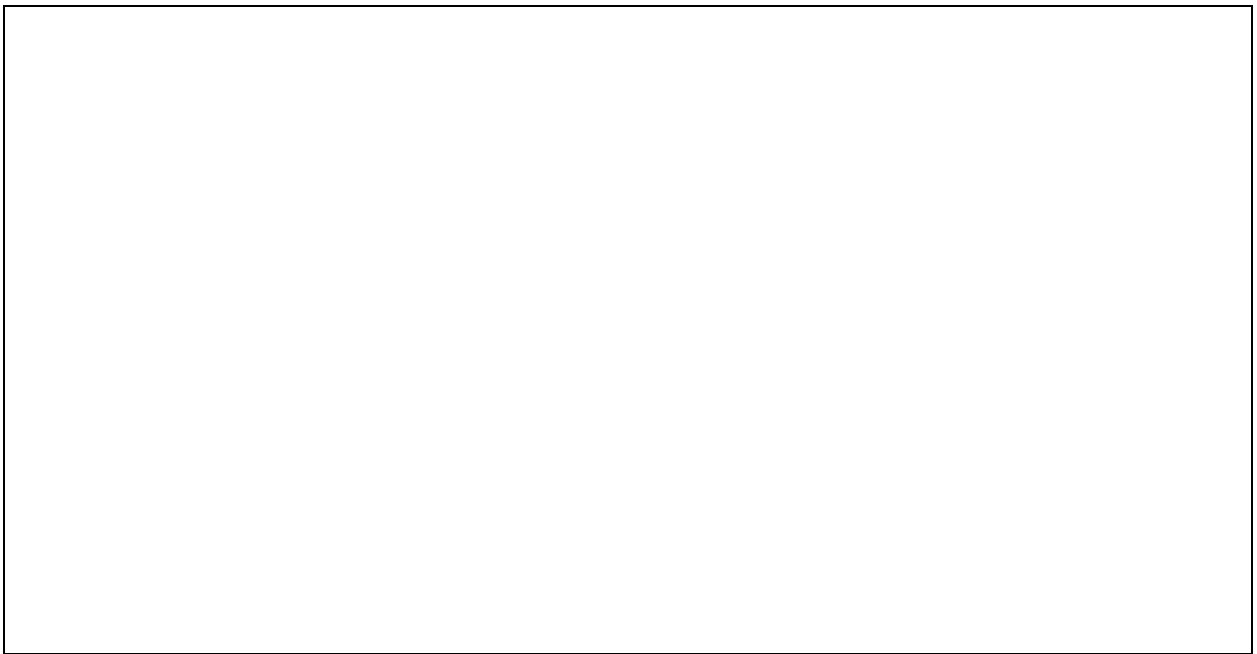
I KNOW A FAMOUS LADY

By Susie Weston-Barajas

I know a famous lady,
A majestic famous lady,
A majestic famous lady
Who holds a torch of liberty.

Towering copper body,
Graceful robed statue,
Expression of friendship,
And symbol of freedom.

I know a famous lady,
A majestic famous lady,
A majestic famous lady
Who welcomes all people.



Muchas gracias

Por Laura Curry

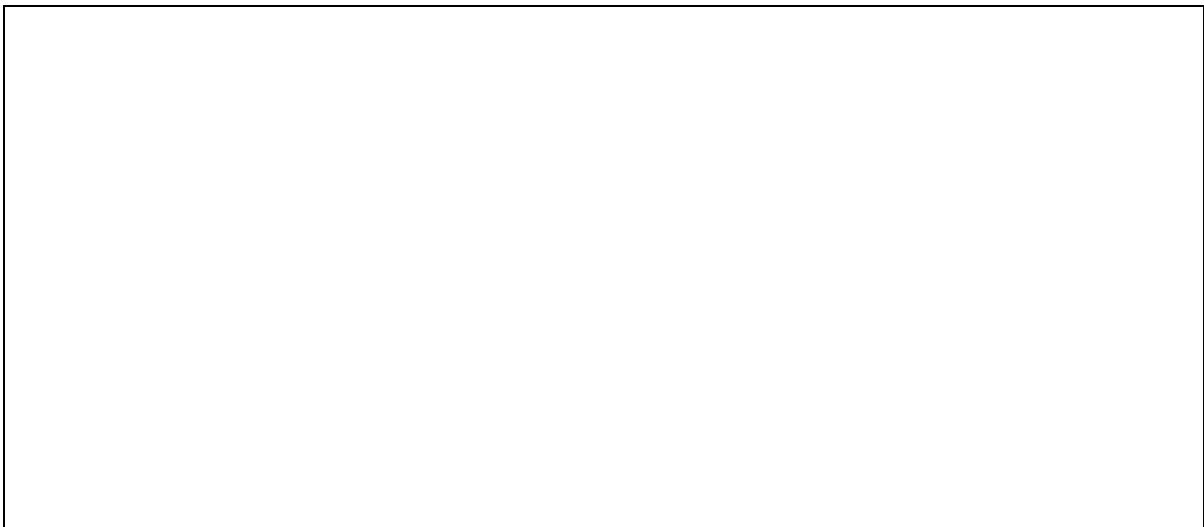
Doy gracias aquí, doy gracias allá,
Doy muchas gracias a mi mamá y a mi papa.

Comida saludable en la mesa,
Educación en casa y en la escuela,
Ropa que abriga, medicina que cura,
Y los cuentos bonitos de mi abuela.

Doy gracias hoy, doy gracias mañana,
Doy gracias por mi hermano y por mi hermana.

Los peregrinos dieron gracias
Por sobrevivir en su nueva tierra.
Nosotros damos gracias
Por cosas buenas por dónde quiera.

Doy gracias en febrero, doy gracias en septiembre,
Pero el día especial de dar gracias es en NOVIEMBRE.



ON PRESIDENT'S DAY

Barbara Reeves

On President's Day we celebrate

Two men who made our country great.

George Washington fought to make us free

And became the first president in history.

Abe Lincoln standing tall and thin,

Had a civil war to win.

He put an end to slavery,

And his words live on in memory.



THE AMERICAN FLAG

(Sung to 'Frere Jacques')

Author Unknown

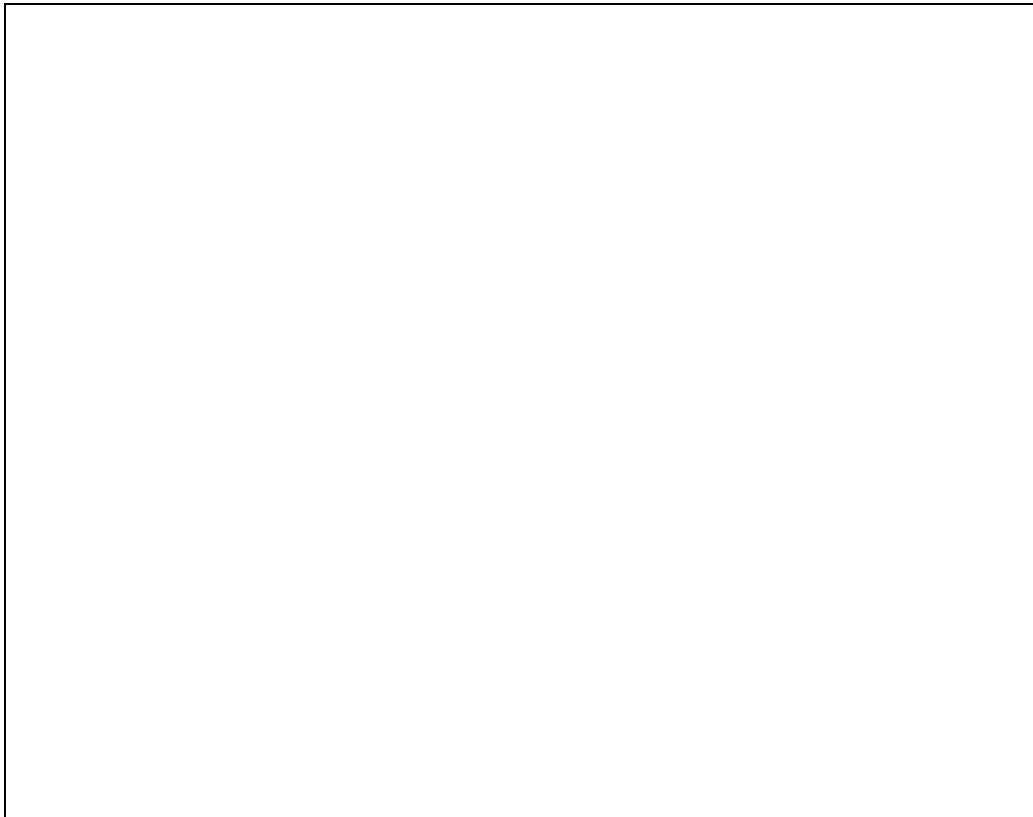
What is red? What is white?

What is blue? What is striped?

What has many stars?

What has many stars?

Can you guess how many there are?



There Was a Man Who Had a Dream

(to the tune of "B-I-N-G-O")

by Laura Curry

There was a man who had a dream

And Martin was his name, oh!

Martin Luther King,

Martin Luther King,

Martin Luther King,

The man who had a dream!

He dreamed that children black and white

Could have an equal life.

That children black and white

And all colors might

Have an equal life.

That was Martin's dream!

Because he was a minister

The people heard him speak.

He taught them to protest,

And which laws to resist,

That peaceful ways were the best.

The people shared his dream!

Martin Luther King is gone

But his work is not yet done.

Still his dream lives on,

His fight for justice carries on,

When we right an unfair wrong

We keep his dream alive!

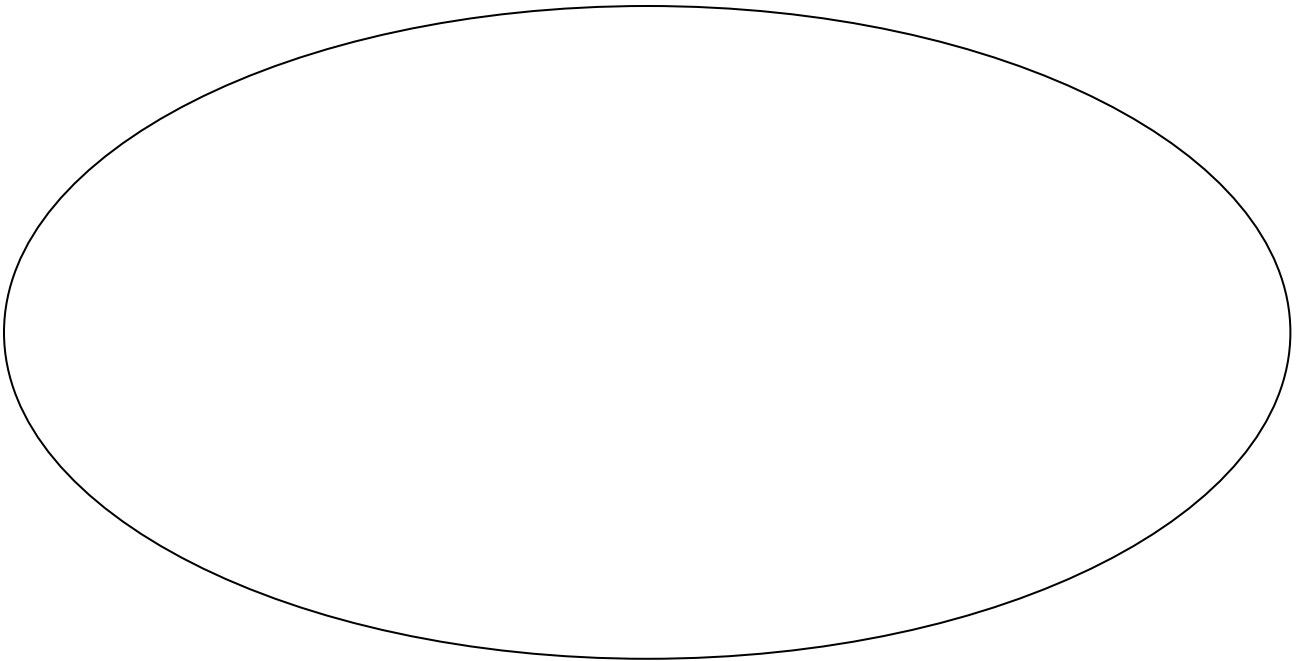
I Wish I Were

(Sung to the tune of the 'Oscar Meyer Wiener' song)

By Carol Jarrell & Nancy Lambert

Oh, I wish I were a national symbol.
That is what I'd really like to be.
For if I were a national symbol,
Everyone would be in love with me.

I'd love to be a National Holiday.
It would give us all a chance to celebrate.
For if I were a National Holiday,
Everyone would think that I was great!

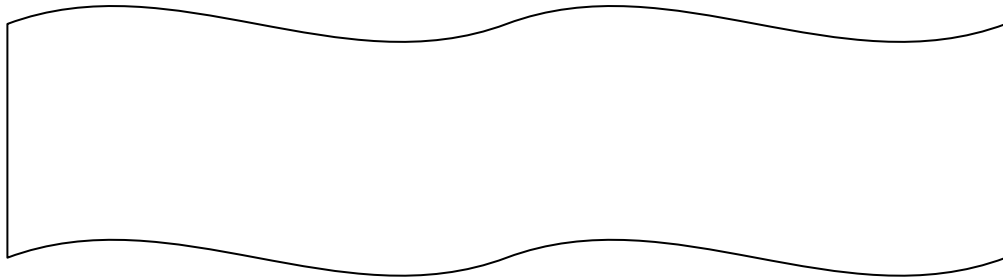


SYMBOLS HERE, SYMBOLS THERE

By Carol Jarrell

Symbols here, symbols there,
Symbols, symbols everywhere!

Flags waving merrily.
The Statue of Liberty standing proudly.
American eagles flying freely.
Uncle Sam calling young people to serve.



The Liberty Bell ringing loudly.
The constitution guaranteeing our rights.
The Washington Monument representing our struggle for
freedom.
We are lucky to live in the United States of America.

Symbols here, symbols there.
Symbols, symbols everywhere!
Symbols! Symbols! Symbols!

THE PLEDGE RAP

By Carol Jarrell and Nancy Lambert

I pledge allegiance to the flag
ch ch ch ch ch

I promise my loyalty to the flag
ch ch ch ch ch

Of the United States of America.
ch ch ch ch ch
Of the USA
ch ch ch ch ch

And to the republic for which it stands.
ch ch ch ch ch
And to the country that it symbolizes.
ch ch ch ch ch

One nation under God
ch ch ch ch ch
One country protected by God
ch ch ch ch ch

Indivisible
ch ch ch ch ch
Undivided
ch ch ch ch ch

With liberty and justice for all.
ch ch ch ch ch
With freedom and fairness for all.
ch ch ch ch ch

Narrative Input: pieces







