










Directions: To help better understand the historical significance of American landmarks and symbols complete one of the options to get at least 50 points. **Option 1:** You can choose to select *ONE symbol or landmark* and complete each of the activities listed under it for at least 50 points. **Option 2:** You can choose *MULTIPLE* landmarks or symbols and select activities that will give you at least 50 points.

See attached texts. On occasion, additional information may be needed. Use this link to access additional research options for any topic below: <https://www.knoxschools.org/Page/8606>

Set a Goal: I am planning to complete Option 1 or Option 2 (circle one) that will earn me at least 50 total points. I have highlighted which activities I plan to do on the chart below.

The Statue of Liberty	The White House	The American Flag	"The Star Spangled Banner"	State or Local Landmarks
<p>Create a new tablet cover for the Statue of Liberty. Draw your new cover and write a paragraph that explains why your design should be used instead of the original. (5 points)</p> 	<p>What is the significance (meaning) of the Oval Office? Find 3 uses for it and rank those uses in order of importance (with the most important being ranked #1). Write a sentence to justify why you made your #1 choice. (5 points)</p> 	<p>Work with a family member to find and list 5-10 places the American flag is used. Look for the flag in advertisements, songs, clothing or decor, etc. Why do you think they chose to put the American flag there? Make a second column in your list and state your reasoning for each of these places the flag was used. For example: <i>The American flag is on swimming trunks because we swim during 4th of July and people want to show their patriotism.</i> (5 points)</p>	<p>Choose the 4 most significant lines of the "Star-Spangled Banner" to illustrate the true meaning of the song. After creating your illustrations, cut them apart. Share them with a family member and challenge them to put the pictures in the correct order. (5 points)</p> 	<p>Draw a map of Knoxville or of Tennessee that shows at least 3 local or state landmarks and their locations. (5 points)</p> 

See attached documents for an explanation of Thinking Triangles.

Complete a Thinking Triangle about the Statue of Liberty. (10 points)	Complete a Thinking Triangle about the White House. (10 points)	Complete a Thinking Triangle about the American Flag. (10 points)	Complete a Thinking Triangle about the "Star-Spangled Banner." (10 points)	Complete a Thinking Triangle about local or state landmarks. (10 points)
<p>Take on the role of the Statue of Liberty. What would the Statue of Liberty say about the attached text you read? Complete the speech bubble and draw the face of the statue. (15 points)</p> 	<p>Write three statements explaining how your house is most <u>like</u> the White House. Write three statements explaining the <u>biggest</u> ways your house is different from the White House. (15 points)</p> 	<p>Construct a picture timeline showing the different versions of the flag, beginning with the original flag from 1777 to the present day flag. Your timeline should have at least 5 flags that show the most changes. Be sure to include the date each of the flags was created. (There are 27 different versions of the American flag.) Write a paragraph explaining how our flag has changed over time. (15 points)</p>	<p>Write a letter to your teacher about our country's national anthem, its importance, and what it means to you. (15 points)</p> 	<p>Create a brochure, powerpoint, etc that shares at least 4 Knoxville or Tennessee landmarks. Make sure you include each one's location and historical significance. (15 points)</p> 
<p>Write a narrative about a person visiting the Statue of Liberty for the first time. Include details about the person's experience. Use the following questions to guide your writing: What might the person see? What might they hear while touring the statue? What feelings might the person have about the statue? Consider using the online library research link, in addition to the article, to support your narrative. (20 points)</p>	<p>Use as many sections in a timeline as needed to show how the White House has changed over the years. Include details to explain its changes and its purpose then and now. Use additional research to make a more complete timeline. (20 points)</p>	<p>Research Betsy Ross. Write and act out a dialogue between Betsy Ross and Francis Scott Key (the author of the national anthem.) What would they say to one another? (20 points)</p> 	<p>Research the author of the national anthem, Francis Scott Key. After learning about him, write down three true statements and one fib. Share these statements with someone in your household and see if they can guess the fib. Be sure to make the fib sound like a fact! (20 points)</p>	<p>Choose to either research Knoxville or the state of Tennessee using the online library link. Propose a new landmark for either Knoxville or the state. Design your new landmark and write a proposal to convince the mayor of Knoxville or the governor of Tennessee to build your landmark. (20 points)</p>

Goal Report: I met or exceeded my goal and scored a total of \_\_\_\_\_ points.

# The American Flag

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The United States flag is a symbol of [the] Nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes that stand for the 13 original colonies; seven are red, and six are white. In the upper left corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background; these stand for the 50 states in [the] United States.

The first U.S. flag was designed in 1777, but the flag has been changed many times since then. New stars were added each time new states joined the Union. The 50-star flag [used] today dates from July 4, 1960, after Hawaii became the 50th state.



*the American flag today*



*the American flag when the United States was made of 21 states*

# The Statue of Liberty

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom and is located in New York on Liberty Island. It is a very tall statue of a woman holding a torch in her right hand and a tablet with the date July 4, 1776, in Roman numerals in her left hand.

Her crown has seven points that represent rays of light; the name for the statue is "Liberty Enlightening the World." There are broken chains around her feet that also symbolize her freedom.

The Statue was a gift from the people of France to the United States. Planning for the statue was started not long after slavery was abolished in the United States, but the statue was not completely assembled and dedicated until 1886.



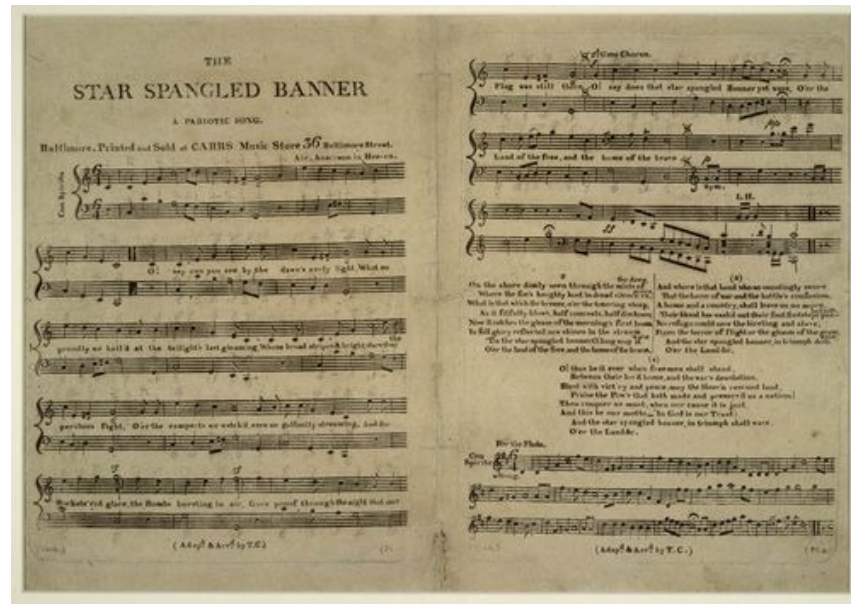
*the Statue of Liberty today*



*This is a close-up of the Statue of Liberty's tablet.*

# The Star-Spangled Banner

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government



sheet music of the "Star-Spangled Banner"

The "Star-Spangled Banner" is the national anthem, or national song, of the United States. The words are from a poem that was written by Francis Scott Key in 1814. He watched a night-time battle between Great Britain and America that took place in Baltimore at Fort McHenry during the War of 1812.

He was very excited when the American flag was still flying in the morning and wrote a poem that began with these words:

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
 What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight  
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?  
 And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,  
 O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

The flag that flew over Fort McHenry in 1814 and inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem is also called the "Star-Spangled Banner." The flag is old and fragile, but is now being cared for at the American Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C.

# The White House

by Ben's Guide to the U.S. Government

The White House is the name given to the official home and workplace of the President of the United States. It is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. Every President except George Washington has lived there. It was built between 1792 and 1800; in 1814, it was burned by the British army when they invaded the city during the War of 1812.

After the war ended, the White House was rebuilt in the 1820's and has been expanded over the years. It has been redecorated on the inside and today is open for public tours. The President's family also lives in the White House.

The President's office is called the Oval Office because the room is shaped like an oval. In the Oval Office, the President signs bills, meets with staff, and hosts guests and visitors. The furniture in the room may change over the years, but one of the most famous pieces is the Resolute desk, which was a gift from the British Queen Victoria to President Hayes in 1880. It was made from the wood of a British ship.



*the White House*



*the Oval Office in 1981*



# Using Thinking Triangles

Adapted from Bertie Kingore in *Teaching Without Nonsense*

Parents/Guardians,

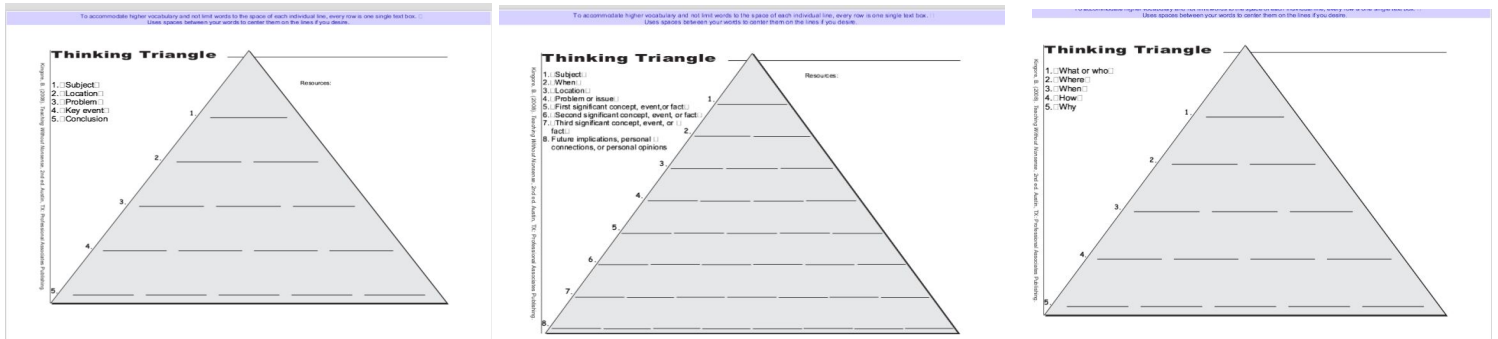
You can use Thinking Triangles at home to push your student's thinking. Use a thinking triangle with a topic in a text your student is reading, a concept your student is studying, or anything you would like your student to think deeply about. If your student is not familiar with analyzing text, complete one together to build their confidence. These can easily be done on paper without the provided template simply by drawing a triangle and creating lines within the shape.

A Thinking Triangle is a resource used with both fiction and non-fiction texts requiring students to dive deeper into text using words and/or phrases to relay concepts. This requires students to focus on significant concepts and events in a text that contribute to a problem or an issue. Thinking Triangles provide opportunities to make connections, inferences, and thoughts about the future implications of the issue. When paired with a text, this resource allows students to make deep connections and to show understanding of complex text.

## How to use Thinking Triangles:

A Thinking Triangle is a technique for retelling and organizing information. The first line has one word, the second line two words, the third line three words, etc. to result in a triangular-shaped response. Limiting the number of words requires students to think first and plan the words they use to communicate information. It challenges students to explore different ways to express their ideas in order to phrase them in the appropriate number of words.

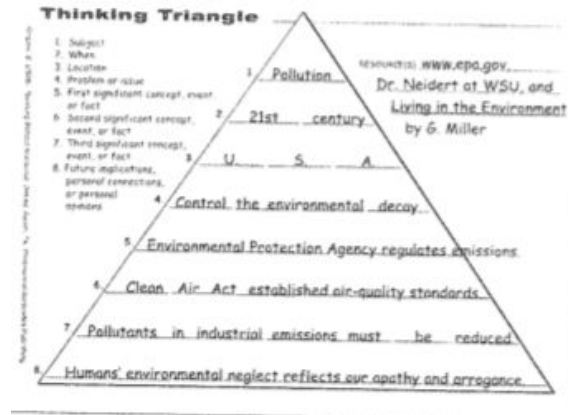
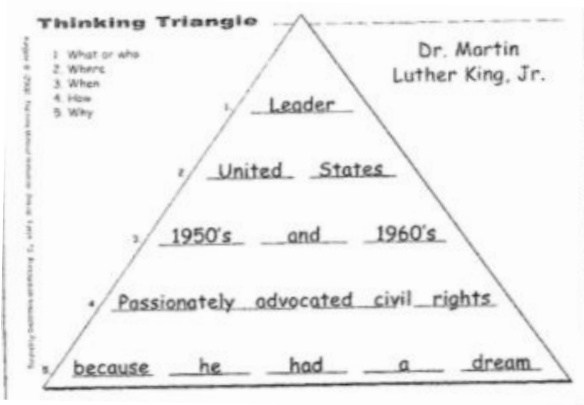
## Types of Thinking Triangles:



## Suggestions for using a Thinking Triangle with your student:

- Display the template for your student to generate ideas about the topic consistent with the categories
- Ask your student to state one word that identifies the topic
- Ask your student to think of another word or phrase that relates to the topic
- Explain to your student that each line will need to state something new and no words or ideas should repeat on the different lines of the triangle
- Encourage longer responses by discussing/brainstorming ideas and listing them out on a separate sheet of paper to use as a resource before completing the Thinking Triangle

## Examples of Thinking Triangles:



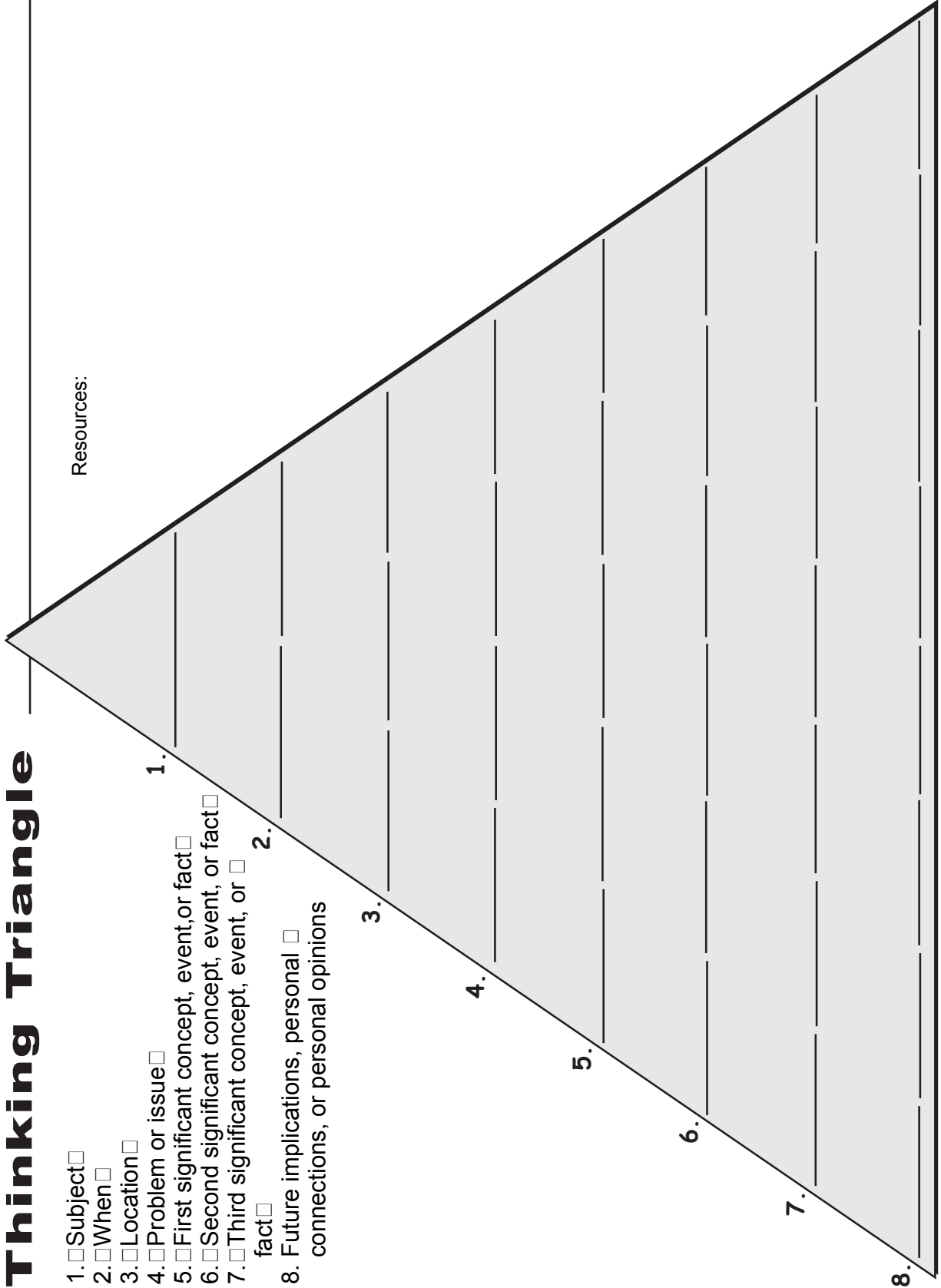
## Extensions:

- Student work individually to complete two Thinking Triangles with contrasting perspectives, opposing views on a topic
- To add greater depth use topic specific vocabulary
- Incorporate sentences, not just words
- Research topic and share with a family member who has not read the text or who has a different perspective



# Thinking Triangle

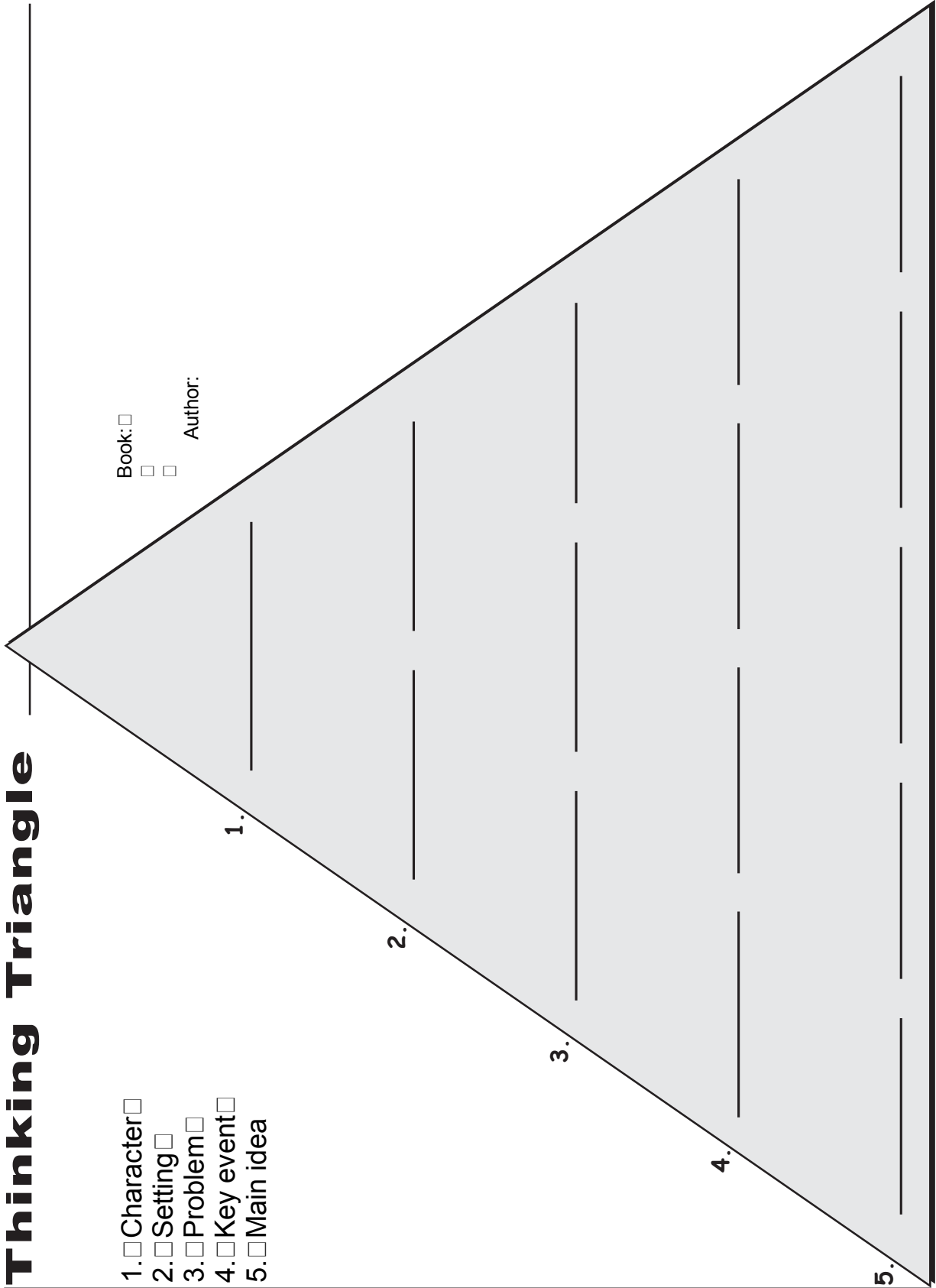
1.  Subject
2.  When
3.  Location
4.  Problem or issue
5.  First significant concept, event, or fact
6.  Second significant concept, event, or fact
7.  Third significant concept, event, or fact
8. Future implications, personal   
connections, or personal opinions



# Thinking Triangle

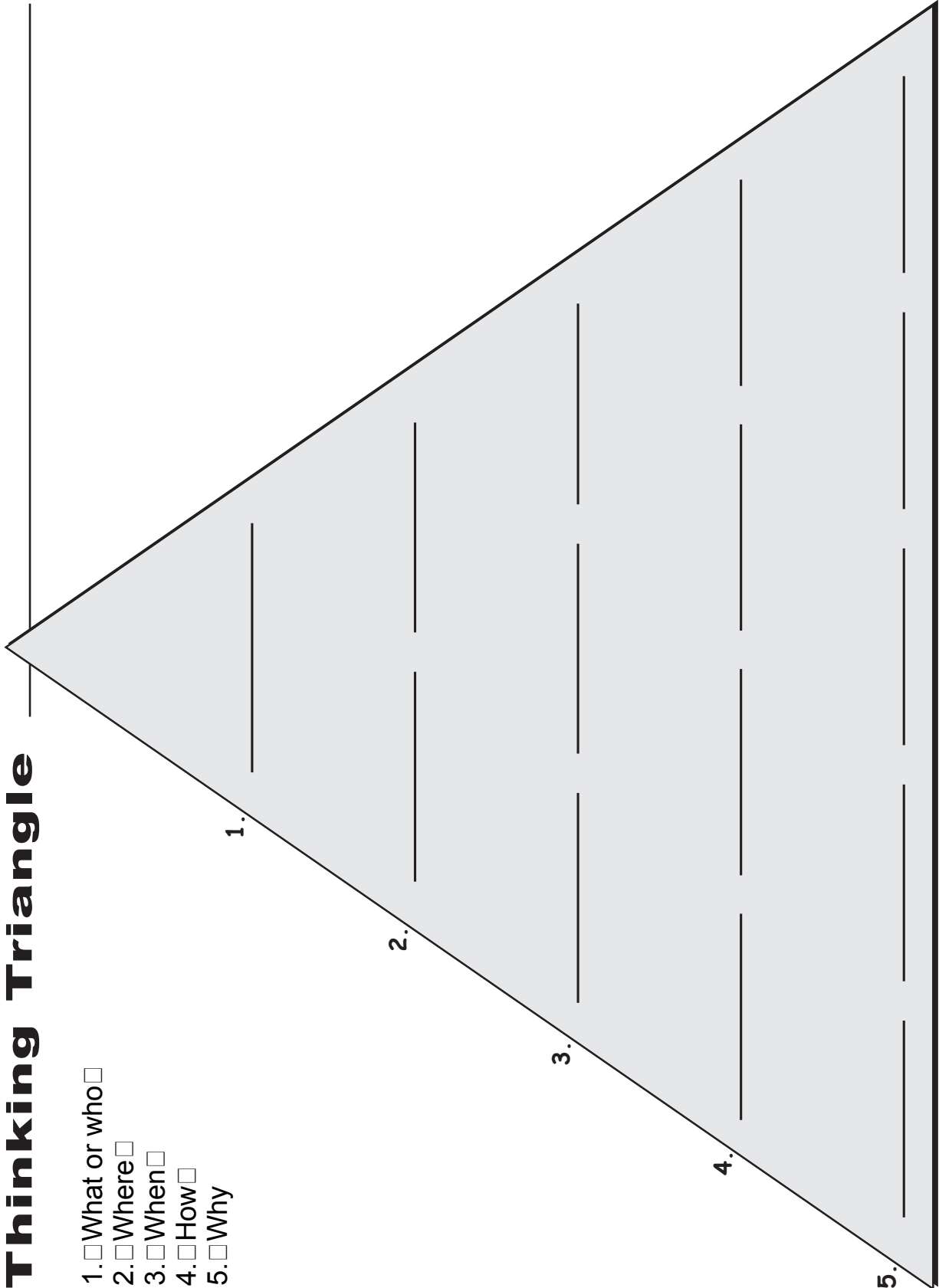
- 1.  Character
- 2.  Setting
- 3.  Problem
- 4.  Key event
- 5.  Main idea

Book:   
  Author: \_\_\_\_\_



# Thinking Triangle

- 1.  What or who
- 2.  Where
- 3.  When
- 4.  How
- 5.  Why



# Thinking Triangle

- 1.  Subject
- 2.  Location
- 3.  Problem
- 4.  Key event
- 5.  Conclusion

Resources:

