



NATIONAL AND STATE SYMBOLS

WASHINGTON D.C.

- White House
- The capital of the United States
- Where the President of the United States lives with their family
- Many monuments are located here including the Lincoln Memorial



STATE CAPITAL

- Located in Little Rock, Arkansas
- Built from 1899 to 1915
- Cost: \$2.3 million
- Resembles the capital of the United States
- The materials came from many places (Batesville, Colorado, Vermont)

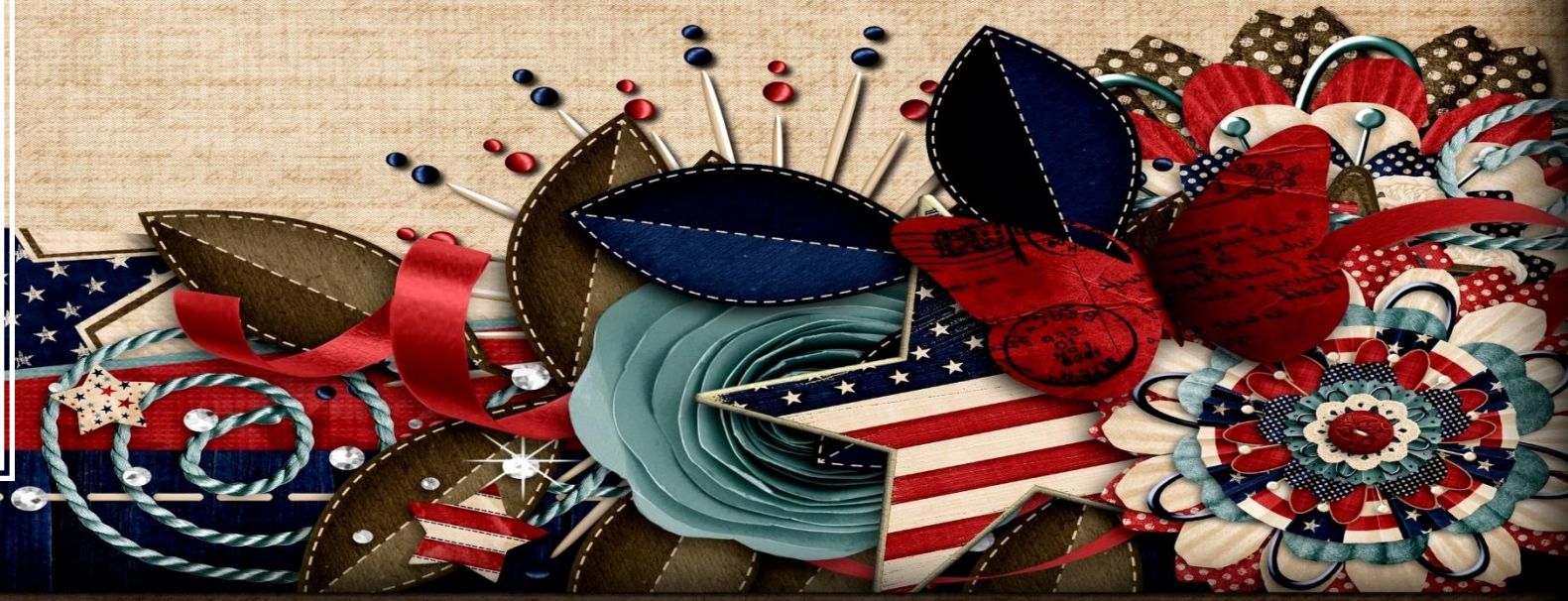


AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

- Lyrics written by Katharine Lee Bates
- Music by Samuel A. Ward from a poem titled "Pikes Peak"
- The original name was "America"
- First published in 1910

AMERICA

the beautiful



UNCLE SAM

- Symbol of the United States government
- Dressed in clothes like the United States flag
- Often used in cartoons and advertising
- Was used to get people to join United States Army



BALD EAGLE

- “Bald” is an English word that means white
- Has been a symbol since 1782
- Symbolizes long life, great strength, and majestic looks
- Then believed to only live in the United States



STATUE OF LIBERTY

- Located on Liberty Island in New York
- Was a gift to the United States from France
- 25 viewing windows in the crown of the sculpture
- 7 rays of the crown symbolizes the seven seas and continents of the world



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- States the principles that our government and identity are based
- Written on July 4, 1776
- Not legally binding, but it does hold power
- Encourages United States citizens to fight for freedom and equality

CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. DECLARATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Manner, as to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while enduring one Form of Government than to change it, but when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Constitution, that the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America is hereby published, that the same, together with the Causes and Reasons which have led thereto, may be known to all Men. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

That the United States, by their Representatives assembled, do hereby declare, that they are united into one People; that they have adopted certain Laws for the Government and Regulation of their Affairs, and that they have declared their Independence of all other Kingdoms, States, Colonies, or Territories.

That the said United States, by their Representatives assembled, do hereby declare, that they have declared their Independence of all other Kingdoms, States, Colonies, or Territories, and that they have declared their Independence of all other Kingdoms, States, Colonies, or Territories.

That the said United States, by their Representatives assembled, do hereby declare, that they have declared their Independence of all other Kingdoms, States, Colonies, or Territories, and that they have declared their Independence of all other Kingdoms, States, Colonies, or Territories.

That the said United States, by their Representatives assembled, do hereby declare, that they have declared their Independence of all other Kingdoms, States, Colonies, or Territories, and that they have declared their Independence of all other Kingdoms, States, Colonies, or Territories.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES

- Features the bald eagle that was mentioned previously
- Many features of the seal symbolize the original 13 colonies (arrows, stripes on the flag, clouds, small stars)
- First president to use a seal was Rutherford B. Hayes in 1880 for White House invitations



AMERICAN FLAG

- 50 stars symbolize the 50 states of the United States
- 13 stripes represent the 13 colonies and became the first states
- Nicknames include Old Glory and Stars and Stripes
- Has been changed 27 times since the original design



PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

- Written in August of 1892 by Francis Bellamy
- The words “under God” were added because of President Eisenhower
- The first salute resembled a military salute before changing to right hand over the heart



LIBERTY BELL

- Symbol of freedom
- Located in Pennsylvania
- Used to announce important events including presidential elections
- Cracked at the funeral of John Marshall who was one of signers of the Declaration of Independence



NATIONAL ANTHEM

- Named "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- Made official on March 3, 1931
- The lyrics were written by Francis Scott Key
- Four verses, but the first is typically the only one sang at public events

O say can you see ~~through~~ by the dawn's early light,
what so proudly on
bright stars through the perilous fight
watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rock-
et's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,
through the night that our flag was still there,
o'er the spangled banner yet wave
free on the home of the brave?

ly seen through the mists of the deep,
what is that which
the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
as, half conceals, half discloses?

the gleam of the morning's first beam,
reflected now shines on the stream,
Banner — O long may it wave
free on the home of the brave!

band who so vacantly swore,
war on the battle's confusion
try should leave us no more?

has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
same the hovel'd & slave
flight or the gloom of the grave,
Banner in triumph doth wave
free on the home of the brave.

when freeman shall stand
d's home & the war's desolation!
peace may the heav'n rescued land
that hath made & preserv'd us a nation!

And this be our motto — "In God is our trust."
And the Star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave.

ARKANSAS FLAG

- The diamond symbolizes that Arkansas is the only state with diamonds
- The 25 stars symbolizes Arkansas has the 25th state
- The star about the word “Arkansas” symbolizes the Confederacy
- The stars below the name symbolize the nations that the state has belonged to

