

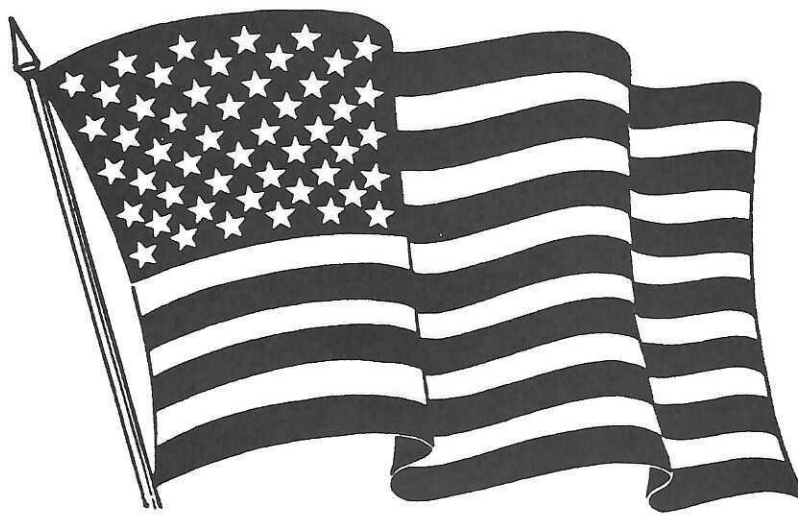
**INDEPENDENCE DAY**

**U.S.A.**

**by**

**SEYMOUR HEFTER**

**JULY 4<sup>TH</sup>**



## PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands. One nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER Francis Scott Key

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



## AMERICA Samuel Smith

My country 'tis of thee  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the Pilgrims' pride  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring.



The Fourth of July commemorates that date when a band of brave men and their families decided to break their bonds with their mother country and establish a new country on this earth according to principles that were considered revolutionary in those days and even in ours. We are here today because they and their children and their children's children and all those who immigrated from other countries to live here, decided to maintain the ideals of the founders. We must transmit these ideas to our children. Take a few minutes on this day either before or after the picnic, certainly before the fireworks, to share with your family and friends some of the ideas in INDEPENDENCE DAY U.S.A. If you wish, follow the entire outline. If not, be selective and use what you wish. Your family and guests will truly appreciate what you are about to share with them about America. Next year, and in the years to come, do it again and again.



## INTRODUCTION

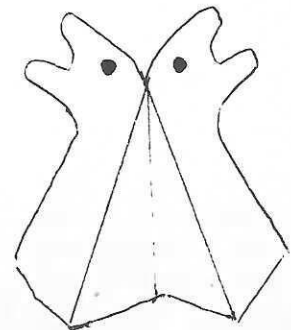


The purpose of this pamphlet is to serve as a guide to the celebration of July Fourth in a different way. Read it through in advance. Think out how you would like to use it and then, start. Of course, you may be self conscious. But, in a few minutes everyone will be caught up in the spirit.

Thanks must be given to the five Hefters, who were among the first to try out some of these ideas around our own table. To Ruth, my beloved wife and to Jesse, Seth, David and Jodi, my marvelous children, I owe a large share of gratitude for their help and understanding. Special thanks to Ruth Cohen and Janelle Beccaris whose help with the manuscript was invaluable.

## ON THE TABLE

- FLAGS** Obtain a small American flag and mount it on a stand in the center of the table. If available, place next to it a replica of the Betsy Ross flag with a circle of 13 stars in the corner.
- COLORS** For the table cloth and napkins why not use the red, white and blue motif?
- BOATS** Help the children make four boats out of the shells of walnuts. Fill the halves with melted paraffin, sand or earth. Cut sails out of paper 1" x 1½" each. Write the names of the three ships of Christopher Columbus on three of them (SANTA MARIA, NINA and PINTA) and VIKINGS on the fourth. Attach the sails to toothpicks and insert the toothpicks into the filled in halves of the shells like masts. For the Viking ship of Leif Ericson, cut out the form of a sea monster (copy diagram on right) and fold according to the pattern. Place monster in VIKING boat before filling shell. When all the boats are done, set them afloat in a dish of water on the table.
- DOLL** Make a miniature doll representing the Statue of Liberty, out of a "wishbone". This was used many years ago as the core of early American dolls. Pipe cleaners and telephone wires can be used to help form the core. Scrap cloth can form the clothing.



# BEGINNINGS OF AMERICA

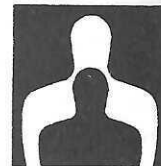
## SALUTE AND ANTHEM

Ask everyone to stand, face the American flag, salute and recite the Pledge of Allegiance to be followed by one of the anthems found on the inside of the front cover.

## FOUR QUESTIONS

The youngest child asks the following questions of the oldest person present:

1. How is this country different from other countries?
2. Why do we have free elections of officials in America?
3. Why do we believe in free speech in America?
4. Why do we welcome refugees from all over to live in America?



Answer the questions simply. In the pages to follow, more answers will appear.

Explorers from all over Europe were the earliest to touch down on American soil. Leif Ericson, the Viking, Christopher Columbus, Ponce De Leon, Francis Coronado of Spain, John Cabot of England and Samuel De Champlain and LaSalle of France were among the brave ones who sailed west and found this country. The only residents were the Indians. After various wars between France, Holland and England, there were left along the East coast thirteen colonies under British sovereignty. Only a few years later, these colonies rose up against the mother country, and, with the help of France, became an independent nation. This war, which lasted for more than seven years, was called the American Revolution.

The European nations which had colonies in the New World considered that these colonies existed only to benefit the mother country. They regulated the trade of the colonies very carefully. The colonies could buy and sell only with the mother country and had to send raw materials to her for manufacturing.

In the beginning these laws were not enforced very much. Smuggling went on openly. The colonies resisted taxes like the "STAMP ACT" which required all legal papers such as wills, contracts and deeds to carry a government stamp on each sheet of paper. The colonists has grown to believe that Parliament had no right to tax them, since they had no voice in Parliament. The cry, "No taxation without representation" was heard all over. Then came the new tax of tea on imports to the colonies. The income would pay the salaries of governing officials appointed by the Crown. Colonists refused. Officials should be selected by the colonists. The colonists agreed among themselves to stop buying taxed articles.

Riots broke out in Boston over the new taxes. In 1770 soldiers fired upon a mob which was throwing stones and snowballs at them. Four were killed in what came to be known as the Boston Massacre. A boycott on British products was called by the colonists. In 1773 the colonists, disguised as Indians, raided boats loaded with tea and dumped the cargo into the bay. This was called the Boston Tea Party. Britain retaliated by blocking the Boston Harbor.

In 1774 the colonies elected delegates to the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia and published a declaration of rights. They also advocated a total boycott against buying British products until the colonists were treated better.

The colonies began to arm themselves. On April 19, 1775, British redcoats looking for two patriots, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, were confronted at Lexington, Mass., by a volunteer militia band, called the Minute Men (able to be mobilized within minutes). They had been rounded up by Paul Revere who rode all night to warn the people of the coming of the British troops.

After dispersing the Minute Men at Lexington, the British went on to Concord. When they couldn't find the missing patriots, they withdrew to Boston having suffered heavy losses from the firing by farmers hidden behind walls, trees, and fences. Other Americans were organizing to defy the British. Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys organized in New York State. On June 17, 1775, the British won the battle of Bunker Hill (near Boston) while sustaining heavy losses.

In May 1775 the second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia to raise an army and chose the Virginian, George Washington, to head it. On July 3, 1775 under a great elm at Cambridge, Mass., he took command. A siege of Boston ensued and succeeded. The British troops quartered there sailed for Nova Scotia. The colonists tried to capture Quebec but failed.

Many colonists did not wish to be separated from England. They had personal ties to that country. Rebellling was considered an act of treason. The colonists felt that King George was getting bad advice from his ministers. He had hired mercenaries called Hessians to help put down the troubles in the colonies.

In 1776 the feeling grew that the colonies must become independent and on July 4, the Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, was agreed upon by the Congress which represented thirteen colonies, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

France decided to help the colonies with loans of money. Frenchmen, such as the Marquis de Lafayette and Baron de Kalb, sympathized with America's struggle for freedom and joined the war on the side of the colonists. Baron von Steuben of Prussia and Polish noblemen, Thaddeus Kosciusko and Casimir Pulaski, joined the forces of the Revolution.

After the battle of Saratoga, France decided to recognize the independence of the American colonies and made a treaty with them. They sent a fleet to help them in 1778.

Meanwhile in the winter of 1778, Gen. Washington and his army starved and froze in the little village of Valley Forge. Haym Solomon and other patriots raised money for supplies and equipment for the colonists. The treason of Benedict Arnold shocked everyone.

Finally, Gen. Washington was joined by French forces, led by Count Rochambaud, and defeated Gen. Cornwallis in 1783. THE WAS WAS OVER. AMERICA WAS INDEPENDENT.

The country grew as the population moved west. The Civil War tore the nation in half, but it survived and continued to grow until finally with the admission of Alaska and Hawaii, it reached the present fifty states. Through two world wars, the Korean War, Vietnam War, and other smaller wars, American fighting men risked their lives to protect this country. Today's armed forces, equipped with the best arms available, keep America safe by day and night.

SONG: SING TOGETHER ONE OF THE SONGS FROM THE REAR OF THE BOOK



Let everyone raise a cup filled with whatever is appropriate to the gathering and drink the following toast.



"To all those men and women who gave their best in the defense of their country"

#### PRAYER FOR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS IN SERVICE NOW

Almighty God, bless the members of the Armed Forces of the United States of America who stand guard on the borders of our country, on land, on sea and in the air. May the Almighty watch over them and protect them from injury and harm. Send them success in all their undertakings.

Especially watch over (insert names here of those in service now) and bring them back safely to their families and friends after completion of their tours of duty, and let us all say, AMEN.

#### PRAYER FOR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WHO DIED IN SERVICE

Remember Almighty, the souls of all those men and women who gave their lives for their country, in particular (insert names here). Strengthen us to keep their charge faithfully, as long as we live. May their souls find eternal rest, and let us all say, AMEN.

#### PRAYER FOR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY

Almighty, bless all those veterans of the service of their country, whether here with us or departed. In particular, bless (insert here names of veterans) who served their country well. Heavenly One, bring comfort to those who suffered wounds in war and must bear them for the rest of their lives. WE do not forget those in the Veterans' Hospitals who must receive constant care. We appreciate all they have given and sacrificed. May they serve as an ongoing inspiration to their families and friends and let us all say AMEN.

#### PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Supreme King of kings, protect and help our President. Grant him and all the constituted officers of our government such wisdom and understanding that they may lead our nation in Justice and Righteousness, and let us all say AMEN.



SONG: SING TOGETHER ONE OF THE SONGS FROM THE REAR OF THE BOOK

Because the Declaration of Independence is so important, ask everyone gathered, to read one or more paragraphs out loud. Explain to the children between the readings, the meaning of the difficult words or phrases.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

*The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.*

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and 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 form, as to them shall seem most likely 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 shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably 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 Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To provide this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; thereby 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 migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriation of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off of Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.



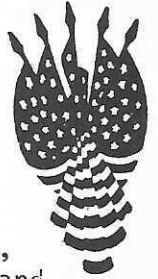
SONG: SING TOGETHER ANOTHER OF THE SONGS FROM THE REAR OF THE BOOK



The Constitution of the United States of America sets out in detail how our government is to operate. Its preamble expresses eloquently the purpose of the Constitution.

Read together

PREAMBLE TO THE  
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES



We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty, to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

When the Constitution was completed, it was felt that ten important principles must be added. The BILL OF RIGHTS, which comprises the first ten amendments to the Constitution is one of the most basic foundations of our way of life. Ask individuals to read one amendment each. Have someone explain the meaning of each.



BILL OF RIGHTS



I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

II

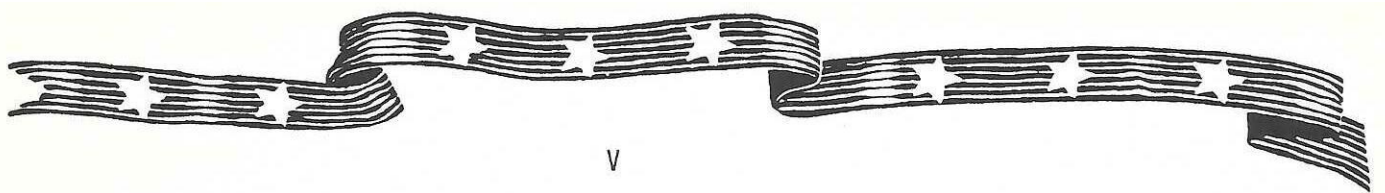
A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.



V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

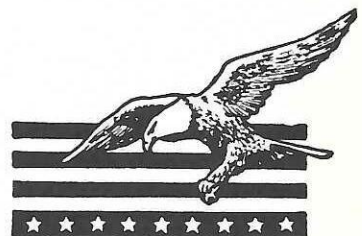
IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

SONG: SING TOGETHER ANOTHER SONG FROM THE REAR OF THE BOOK



Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the Civil War. In his Gettysburg Address he expressed his belief in America in immortal words. Below, are the closing paragraphs of the Emancipation Proclamation, which ended the institution of slavery in this country. Ask two people to read these parts.



### EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

"And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence (SEAL) of the United States of America.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln  
William H. Seward,  
Secretary of State

### GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation - or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated - can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who have given their lives that that nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or to detract.

The world will very little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated, here, to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth".



Millions and millions of immigrants to America were welcomed to our shores by that tall lady with a torch standing on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. Designed by the French sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi, it was presented to America in 1886. It represents Liberty Enlightening the World. Upon its base is inscribed a poem known to so many all over the world.



THE NEW COLOSSUS  
Emma Lazarus

"Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,  
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;  
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand  
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame  
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name  
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand  
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command  
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.  
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she  
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Dress up one child to look like the Statue of Liberty. Make a simple crown, a cardboard torch for the right hand and a cardboard with the words JULY 4, 1776 printed upon it for the left hand. If the child is a girl, perhaps she could wear a long skirt. Have the child walk around the table. Each person in order would ask the child a question. If the question was not answered, then that person would answer it. Write the questions on small cards and hide them under the plates in front of each person.

Questions:

1. Who are you?
2. Where do you stand?
3. What do you have in your right hand?
4. What do you have written on the tablet in your left arm?
5. Which people gave you as a gift to America?
6. What island are you located upon?
7. After seeing you, where did the new immigrants land?
8. Who wrote the poem engraved on your foundation?
9. What poem is this?
10. Can you recite it?

Answers:

1. Statue of Liberty
2. In New York Harbor
3. Torch of Liberty
4. The birthdate of our country, July 4, 1776
5. The French people
6. Bedloe's Island
7. Ellis Island
8. Emma Lazarus
9. The New Colossus
10. If child cannot recite it, have adult read it.

TOAST #2

Let everyone raise a cup filled with whatever is appropriate to the gathering and drink the following toast.



"To all those heroes and heroines, sung and unsung, who have made this country the finest in the world".

HEROES AND HEROINES

Out of the fifty names below, or out of your own mind, pick your favorite hero or heroine of America. In order, around the table, tell the others of your choice and why you made that selection.

- List of 50 names including Thomas Edison, Jonas Salk, Isador I. Rabi, Daniel Boone, Daniel Webster, Robert E. Lee, Eugene O'Neill, Pearl Buck, William Faulkner, Walter Reed, Ernest Hemingway, Ralph Bunche, Joseph Goldberger, Horatio Alger, Carl Sandburg, James Fennimore Cooper, Willa Cather O'Henry, Archbald MacLeish, Susan B. Anthony, John Glenn, Booker T. Washington, Marian Anderson, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Clara Barton, Dr. Martin Luther King, George Washington Carver, Mary Baker Eddy, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henrietta Szold, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Carl Sandburg, Mark Twain, Thomas Paine, Eugene V. Debs, Clarence Darrow, Louis D. Brandeis, Albert Einstein, Nathan Hale, George Washington, Lillian Wald, Thomas Jefferson, John Paul Jones, Abraham Lincoln, John Kennedy, Ira Gershwin.

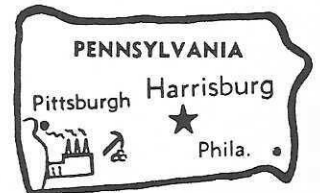
Recite prayer before eating according to tradition of family.

MEAL

A special treat could be a birthday cake suitably decorated. A sparkler standing in the cake could be lit for special effects (use only where permitted and with care).

For a surprise, the father or mother might hide a small bag of jelly beans in the living room or in the back yard and ask the children to find it. When they do, they can eat the "treasure" as their reward.

Recite benediction after eating according to tradition of family.



DO YOU KNOW ALL THE STATES? U.S. POSSESSIONS?

A-----a, A-----a, A-----a, A-----s, C-----a, C-----o, C-----t, D-----e, F-----a, G-----a, H-----i, I-----o, I-----s, I-----a, I--a, K-----s, K-----y, L-----a, M-----e, M-----d, M-----s, M-----n, M-----a, M-----i, M-----i, M-----a, N-----a, N-----a, N-----e, N-----y, N-----o, N-----k, N-----a, N-----a, O--o, O-----a, O-----n, P-----a, R-----d, S-----a, S-----a, T-----e, T-----s, U--a, V-----t, V-----a, W-----n, W-----a, W-----n, W-----g.

D----- -- -----a P----- --o G--m V-----s.

Ask the oldest two or three people present to find on the list that follows the names of the countries from whence their forbears derived. Let them tell the rest gathered why these people left their native lands. Was it persecution, suffering, discrimination, starvation, lack of opportunity, or what? What did they find when they came here? Was it easy or hard? Did any of their dreams come true?

Did all races have opportunities here, white, black, brown, yellow? Did all religions find freedom of expression here, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Mormon, Moslem and others?

Africa Austria Albania Argentina Belgium Brazil Bulgaria Canada China  
Columbia Costa Rica Cuba Czechoslovakia Dominican Republic Egypt El Salvador  
England Estonia France Germany Greece Guatemala Haiti Holland Hungary  
India Iran Ireland Israel Italy Jamaica Japan Jordan Latvia Lebanon  
Lithuania Mexico Morocco Nicaragua Norway Phillipines Poland Portugal  
Puerto Rico Rumania Russia Scotland Spain Sweden Switzerland Syria  
Turkey Ukraine Vietnam Wales Yugoslavia and others.

TOAST #3 Let everyone raise a cup filled with whatever is appropriate to the gathering and drink the following toast.



"To all the ethnic and religious groups whose peoples have made America the most beautiful mosaic in the world."

"I know not what course others may take;  
but as for me, give me liberty, or give  
me death!"

Patrick Henry



"Freedom of speech  
Freedom of worship  
Freedom from want  
Freedom from fear"

Franklin D. Roosevelt

"Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you  
can do for your country."

John F. Kennedy

## AMERICAN'S CREED



I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I believe therefore it is my duty to my country to live it; to support its Constitution; to obey its law, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies".

William Tyler Page

## ONE WORLD

In a world grown more interdependent, the United Nations can help us achieve peace, the reduction of poverty and the guarantee of human rights for all mankind.

## WHO KNOWS ONE?

This is a riddle game for old and young. In rotation, ask the first person on the right, "Who knows one?." That person should answer, "I know one, One is our country, united forever." Next, ask the second person to the right, "Who knows two?". That person should answer, "I know two, two are the Houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives", to be followed by the first person who continues "One is our country, united forever".

Continue around the circle. If there are less than 13 people, some will take two parts.

- Third Person: "Three are the major parts of the government, the Executive, the Judiciary and the Congress."  
Fourth Person: "Four are the major divisions of our Armed Forces, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps."  
Fifth Person: "Five are the points of the American star."  
Sixth Person: "Six are the white stripes on the American Flag."  
Seventh Person: "Seven are the red stripes on the American Flag."  
Eighth Person: "Eight are the words from the Bible 'And thou shalt proclaim liberty throughout the land', inscribed around the Liberty Bell."  
Ninth Person: "Nine are the number of the Justices of the Supreme Court".  
Tenth Person: "Ten are the first ten amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights."  
Eleventh Person: "Eleven are the number of players on one of America's favorite sports, football."  
Twelfth Person: "Twelve are the members of a jury."  
Thirteenth Person: "Thirteen are the original colonies which formed the United States."

SONG: "God Bless America"- Sing together

# let's sing

## THE CAISSON SONG Major Edmund L. Gruber

Over hill, over dale, we have hit the dusty trail  
And those caissons go rolling along.  
In and out, hear them shout, "Counter march  
and right about",  
And those caissons go rolling along.

Chorus:  
Then it's hi! hi! hee! in the field artillery  
Sound off your numbers loud and strong.  
Where e'er you go you will always know  
That those caissons are rolling along.

## GOD BLESS AMERICA Irving Berlin

God bless America  
Land that I love  
Stand beside her  
And guide her  
Through the night  
With a light  
From above.

From the mountains  
To the prairies  
To the oceans  
White with foam  
God bless America  
My home sweet home.



## BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC Julia Ward Howe

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the  
coming of the Lord  
He is tramping out the vintage where  
the grapes of wrath are stored  
He hath loosed the fateful lightning  
of his terrible swift sword;  
His truth is marching on.

Glory, glory Halleluyah.

## AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL Katherine Lee Bates

O beautiful for spacious skies  
For amber waves of grain,  
For purple mountains majesties  
Above the fruited plain!  
America! America!  
God shed His grace on thee,  
And crown thy good with brotherhood  
From sea to shining sea.

## OLD IRONSIDES Oliver Wendell Holmes

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!  
Long has it waved on high,  
And many an eye has danced to see  
That banner in the sky;  
Beneath it rung the battle shout,  
And burst the cannon's roar;  
The meteor of the ocean air  
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her deck once red with heroes' blood,  
Where knelt the vanquished foe,  
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood  
And waves were white below,  
No more shall feel the victor's tread,  
Or know the conquered knee;  
The harpies of the shore shall pluck  
The eagle of the sea.

Oh, better that her shattered hulk  
Should sing beneath the wave;  
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,  
And there should be her grave;  
Nail to the mast her holy flag,  
Set every threadbare sail  
And give her to the god of storms,  
The lightning and the gale!



## THE HOUSE I LIVE IN

What is America to me?  
A name, a map, the flag I see  
A certain word, democracy  
What is America to me?

The house I live in, the friends that  
I have found  
The folks beyond the railroad and the  
people all around  
The worker and the farmer, the sailor  
on the sea  
The men who built this country, that's  
America to me.

The house I live in, my neighbors  
white and black  
The people who just came here or from  
generations back  
The townhall and the soapbox, the air  
of feeling free  
The right to speak my mind out, that's  
America to me.

The words of old Abe Lincoln, of  
Jefferson and Paine  
Of Washington and Jackson and the  
tasks that still remain

The little bridge at Concord where  
freedom's fight began  
Our Gettysburg and Midway and the  
story of Bataan.

The house I live in, the goodness  
everywhere  
A land of wealth and beauty with  
enough for all to share  
A land that we call freedom, the  
home of liberty  
And a promise for tomorrow--that's  
America to me.

## YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy  
A Yankee Doodle do or die  
A real live nephew of my Uncle Sam  
Born on the 4th of July.  
I've got a Yankee Doodle sweetheart  
She's my Yankee Doodle joy  
Yankee Doodle went to London,  
Just to ride a pony  
I am that Yankee Doodle boy.

## THE MARINES' SONG Author Unknown

From the Halls of Montezuma  
To the shores of Tripoli  
We fight our country's battles  
On the land as on the sea.  
First to fight for right and freedom  
And to keep our honor clean;  
We are proud to claim the title  
Of United States Marines.

## YOU'RE A GRAND OLD FLAG

You're a grand old flag  
You're a high-flying flag  
And forever in peace may you wave.  
You're the emblem of, the land I love  
The home of the free and the brave.  
Every heart beats true to the red,  
white and blue  
Where there's never a foe so brave.  
Should old acquaintance be forgot,  
Keep your eye on that Grand Old Flag.

## THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND

### CHORUS:

This land is your land,  
This land is my land,  
From California to the New York Island,  
From the redwood forest to the Gulf  
Stream water,  
This land was made for you and me.

1. As I was walking that ribbon of highway,  
I saw above me, that endless skyway,  
I saw below me, that golden Valley, saying  
This land was made for you and me.

### CHORUS

2. I roamed and I rambled  
And I followed my footsteps  
To the sparkling sands of her diamond  
deserts,  
While all around me, a voice was sounding  
This land was made for you and me.

### CHORUS

3. The sun was shining and I was strolling  
And the wheat fields waving and the dust  
clouds rolling  
As the fog was lifting, a voice was  
chanting,  
This land was made for you and me.

### CHORUS



I HEAR AMERICA SINGING  
Walt Whitman

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear:  
Those of mechanics-each one singing his, as it should be,  
blithe and strong;  
The carpenter singing his, as he measures his plank or beam,  
The mason singing his, as he makes ready for work, or  
leaves off work;  
The boatman singing what belongs to him in his boat-the  
deckhand singing on the steamboat deck;  
The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench-the hatter  
singing as he stands;  
The wood cutter's song-the ploughboy's on his way in the  
morning, or at noon intermission, or at sundown;  
The delicious singing of the mother-or of the young wife  
at work-or of the girl sewing or washing-  
Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else;  
The day what belongs to the day-at night, the party of  
young fellows, robust, friendly,  
Singing, with open mouths, their strong melodious songs.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE  
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Listen, my children, and you shall hear  
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,  
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;  
Hardly a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march  
By land or sea from the town tonight,  
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch  
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,  
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;  
And I on the opposite shore will be,  
Ready to ride and spread the alarm  
Through every Middlesex village and farm,  
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

YANKEE DOODLE  
Edward Bangs

Father and I went down to camp,  
Along with Captain Gooding,  
And there we see the men and boys,  
As thick as hasty pudding.

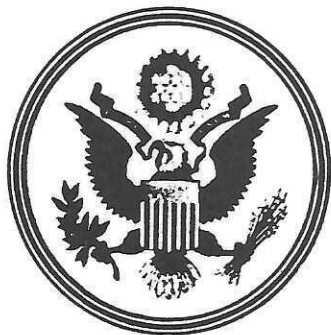
CHORUS:

Yankee Doodle, keep it up,  
Yankee Doodle, dandy,  
Mind the music and the step,  
And with the girls be handy.

And there we see a thousand men,  
As rich as Squire David;  
And what they wasted every day  
I wish it could be saved.

The 'lasses they eat every day  
Would keep our house a winter;  
They have so much that, I'll be bound,  
They eat whene're they're a mind to.

And there we see a swamping gun,  
As big as a log of maple,  
Upon a deuced little cart,  
A load for father's cattle.



NATIONAL MOTTO  
*In God We Trust*



**UNITED STATES ARMY**



**UNITED STATES NAVY**



**UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS**



**UNITED STATES AIR FORCE**

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