George Celebrates Birthday in the Hollywood Hills

Smithsonian Exhibition Opens in Seattle in March

Tennessee Catches the Spirit and Declares GW Education Day

George Washington: A National Treasure

Tennessee caught the spirit and declared December 17, 2002, George Washington Education Day throughout the state. West Elementary School in Mountain Juliet hosted the event where educators from the Smithsonian presented the story of Tennessee with a framed reproduction of the original "Lansdowne" portrait of George Washington. George Washington's day was celebrated with tricorn hats, knee-high stockings, and a red, white, and blue-flocked Christmas tree. Costumed students presented a living timeline that debunked common myths about the founding of our nation. Its historical and cultural significance has been compared to that of the Liberty Bell and the Declaration of Independence.

Tennessee is sharing the spirit of George Washington with students across America.

Get on the Bus, Gus ... Make a New Plan, Stan

LA Schools Support Local Communities. What's Your Plan?

The kids from Malibu jumped on board. Lorraine Staab and her kindergartners from Webster Elementary School in Malibu led the way on a school initiative that supports the School on Wheels. The kids collect backpacks, lunch pails, pencils, crayons, and other assorted school supplies to equip this traveling school bus that tutors homeless kids in Santa Monica. Read on to see how kids around LA are studying history through service, benefiting both school and community.

Related national standards in historical thinking

- Chronological thinking
- Historical comprehension
- Historical analysis and interpretation
- Historical research

About the Artist

Gilbert Stuart was born on December 3, 1755, in Saunderstown, Rhode Island. He began to study painting in his early teenage years, while traveling around Europe. After painting the Lansdowne portrait, Stuart painted Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe. His most famous portrait of Washington is recognizable today on the one-dollar bill and on postage stamps.

Making Connections

Imagine you are an actor who portrays a historical figure. Who would you be? How could you talk, dress, and behave to be like this person? Create this character.

High School Teacher’s Edition

Fellow educators: The Patriot Papers was developed as a vehicle for enrichment in the classroom. As a teaching tool, it seeks to put George Washington in context, realizing that while Washington influenced America, America also influenced Washington. The news of the day, the social scene, the fashion, the gossip, the political events, his family, and his contemporaries all had their impact. This interdisciplinary approach to studying Washington should serve a variety of subjects—literature as well as history, language arts as well as visual arts. Designed to coincide with national curricular standards in both social studies and the language arts, The Patriot Papers provides opportunities to sharpen critical thinking skills, interpret primary source materials, arrange events chronologically, determine cause and effect, summarize and analyze historical events and ideas, and discover relationships between America’s early history and the present day.

The paper also encourages student involvement. We challenge all to become actively involved in service to country and share their efforts with students across the United States. We hope to publish student art and poetry, as well as stories of service through our website and publication. Pledge It Forward and enjoy the journey.

Felice Pulles, editor-in-chief

Related national standards in language arts

- Reading for perspective
- Reading for understanding
- Applying knowledge
- Evaluating data
- Developing research skills
- Developing writing skills
Writing to Learn

Students spend numerous hours learning to write, and we usually depend on the English teachers to instruct them. We forget that students can also write to learn. The very act of thinking an idea through in order to put it on paper leads to clarification of that idea. And as students write, more ideas emerge, questions find answers, and confusion finds clarity as words take shape and form. We need not always know the ending or the answer when we begin to write. The journey will often reveal it.

The activities suggested in Writing to Learn are intended for student exploration, to let students meander through inspirations, arguments, and ideas until they make meaning of their own. Initially, don’t worry too much about form, structure, spelling, and grammar; it’s only a work in progress. Ideas are best generated when words flow quickly. The mind can race far faster than the pen. Let it race and catch those ideas on the fly.

Making Connections

Construct a visual timeline that includes both the “Blast from the Past” news stories on page 2 and the entries from “The Pudding Papers” on pages 4 and 7. Students will need to write headlines for “The Pudding Papers” entries. Add significant world events to the timeline, i.e., the beginning of the French Revolution, advances in science, and noted accomplishments in art, beginning of the French Revolution, advances in science, and noted accomplishments in art.

Suggestions for the timeline:
- **1761, Austria**: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart begins writing minuets at age five
- **1763, Europe**: The Treaty of Paris ends the French and Indian War. France cedes Canada to England and gives up all territories in the New World except New Orleans and a few scattered islands.
- **1765, Massachusetts**: Chocolate is first produced in America
- **1770, Germany**: Composer Ludwig van Beethoven is born
- **1770, Boston**: Boston Massacre
- **1773, Boston**: Boston Tea Party
- **1777, Russia**: Alexander I, Czar of Russia is born
- **1789, France**: Bastille stormed, French Revolution begins

The Women of Valley Forge and the American Revolution

Martha Washington and other wives assisted with cooking and entertaining the men at Valley Forge. Did you know that some women actually fought in the American Revolution? Deborah Samson served in the Continental army for three years, under the name Robert Shurtleff. She maintained her identity as a man until she was discovered in 1781. Margaret Corbin replaced her husband on the battlefield at Fort Washington, performing all of his duties. Anne Bailey rode hundreds of miles alone to gather ammunition to bring to Fort Lee. For more information on women and war, visit userpages.aug.com/captbarb/index.html.
George Washington was only 11 years old when he inherited 10 slaves from his father in 1743.

By the time he was 22 years old, Washington owned approximately 36 slaves.

Washington did not buy or sell his slaves after the Revolutionary War.

In his will, Washington freed all of the slaves he owned. His personal valet, William Lee, was also freed.

“Slavery is like holding a wolf by the ears.” —Thomas Jefferson
Building Vocabulary

Vocabulary Words

camp fever 1. Typhus: an infection characterized by high fever, headache, and dizziness; a.k.a. camp diarrhea
cede vt. 1. To surrender possession of, formally or officially. 2. To yield or grant, as by a treaty.
tippet n. 1. A long, slender boa used like a scarf. It was considered a fancy accessory in the 19th century, usually made of swansdown or fur.

For Discussion and Debate

The Role and Responsibility of the Press

The entry for August 2, 1793, “The President Enraged,” reminds us that criticism of the press is nothing new.

- Research the role of the press and its effect on major moments in history.
- Research the effect of the press on political campaigns and elections. How has its role affected election results? Candidates elected?
- Debate freedom of the press vs. the necessity for national security. Today, more than ever, the issue is a difficult one. Does the need for national security ever override the public’s right to know?

Writing to Learn

Research colonial medicine

- Find early medical treatments for some common ailments today.
- Research and chart the rising number of female doctors from 1800 to the present day. Devises a graph to present your data.

Making Connections

Some familiar phrases and famous titles originate from the work of 17th-century poet John Donne. Students may find them familiar. “Death Be Not Proud” was used as the title for John Gunther’s famous novel about his son’s death at age 14 from leukemia. “For Whom the Bell Tolls” titled Ernest Hemingway’s famous World War I novel. And “no man is an island” is captured in everything from poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song. Students may recall hearing the poster to song.

We interrupt this edition of The Patriot Papers now to bring you the nearly new—a collection of intimate historical glimpses into the past, captured in not-so-living color in The pudding papers. This complex epistolary adventure can be viewed at your leisure at www.george washington.si.edu. Our on-scene trusted correspondents include: Silas Silvertongue, our presidential reporter; Tina Blum, our congressional correspondent; and our own Prudence Pudding, who provides social news from all over. (We kneed it for you to decide, dear reader, whether she is an important lady or a Swiss in disguise.) In the spirit of the freedom of the press guaranteed by our new Bill of Rights, we intend to act as a watchful eye and a listening ear, sometimes bringing a plate of gossip, but never a dish of scandal.

April 23, 1789

He Comes He Comes! George Washington, President-elect of the United States, has just set foot on the New York shore after an eighty-mile triumphal journey from Mount Vernon. The excitement here is indescribable. Thousands line the streets—all you can see are bands playing at thick as cows before the harvest. Ladies are crested in every window, an onion for a glimpse of the illustrious man. "I have seen him," we heard one young lady call out. "And though I had been entirely ignorant that he was arrived in the city, I should have known at a glance that it was General Washington. I never saw a human being that looked to great and noble as he does. I could fall down on my knees before him."

Vocabulary Words

- tippet n. 1. A long, slender boa used like a scarf. It was considered a fancy accessory in the 19th century, usually made of swansdown or fur.

May 14, 1789

What is the President Told Called Dublin, we are told, ages behind the closed doors of the Senate over a prophecy for the President. Vice President John Adams and a number of the senators have instilled a grand and high-sounding name, such as "Elective Excellency" or "Elective Highness," in necessary to give respect to the office. Sources tell us that the committee appointed to draw up a list of titles for President Washington has recommended "His Highness the President of the United States of America, and Protector of their Liberties." But the House of Representatives refused to agree, and Mr. Washington will be simply called President of the United States. As one member of Congress told us, "either title was necessary to add to the respect the whole country had for General Washington."
George Washington, beloved general and first President of the United States, has died at his home at Mount Vernon at the age of 67. His illness was short: after riding out in bad weather on Thursday, December 12, General Washington was taken with a fever and respiratory problems. Although doctors made numerous attempts to save his life, Washington passed on with the dignity and courage he had displayed throughout his many years of military and civic service.

Washington's close friend and personal secretary, Tobias Lear, was with the general throughout his final hours.

**Did George Washington Stand a Chance?**

**Colonial Practice of Bloodletting Helped Cause Washington's Death**

—by Vicki Pane, assistant editor

Today it is easy to criticize the medical methods performed in colonial times. When we read that George Washington died of a simple bacterial infection, we wonder why measures were not considered primitive, such as bloodletting. Even theflight to see the first President's bedside. Medical training was primitive as well; although some American doctors were fortunate enough to study in England or Scotland, others were less fortunate. American medical schools did not yet exist; thus, many doctors were self-taught. In view of present medical understanding, did George Washington's death cause a change in medical thought? Colonial medicine was based on European medical methods and theories, and thus it understood how diseases or infections spread. One of the main theories focused on the need for a total balance of tension and fluids in the body; this delicate balance was essential to both physical and mental health. This concept played an important role in Washington's death.

On the morning of December 14, 1799, George Washington, who had felt ill for several days, went for a pleasurable walk that would lead him to bloodletting. This was a common practice: by releasing blood from the body of a sick person, doctors believed they could achieve a resolution of tension and toxins and return the body to a healthy balance. Washington's doctors may have thought bloodletting would do the same thing. However, within hours, Washington was bled several times, losing an estimated three pints of blood—approximately one-third of the blood in his body! This was certainly a factor that lessened his chance of recovery.

The doctors also tried other methods of withdrawing fluids. Washington was given an emetic, which induced vomiting. Again, this practice would have depleted him and lessened his chance of recovery. Washington was also subjected to the intake of fluids. Doctors tried to administer mixtures of molasses, vinegar, and honey, hoping to heal his throat from the inside. They also used a gargle of vinegar and sage tea for the same purpose. But because of the severe swelling of Washington's throat, both attempts were unsuccessful and most threatened to choke the sick General.

The most dramatic medical treatment, proposed by Dr. Ellis H. Dick, was an experiment (the cutting of an air hole in the throat to allow for easier breathing). While the other physicians treating Washington rejected the idea, some scientists today believe that a tracheotomy could have been beneficial. Nonetheless, the lack of sterile equipment and anesthesia might have easily caused a fatal infection or put Washington's body in shock, an equally threatening possibility.

The doctor who stood for the dying George Washington did all that he thought medically possible. While it is tempting to judge their methods with the benefit of hindsight, we should appreciate the context and limitations of the colonial era. George Washington died the way he lived, with courage and a belief in a higher power, and without a trace of regret.

**Death Be Not Proud**

—a sonnet by John Donne, 1633

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee
Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so,
Rest of their bones, and soul's delivery.

Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so;
Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men,
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell;

Three short sleep past, we wake eternally,
And death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die.

And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well
Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men,
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell;

All mankind is of one author, and is one volume;
And soonest our best men with thee do go,
One short sleep past, we wake eternally,

Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men,
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell;

And soonest our best men with thee do go,
Rest of their bones, and soul's delivery.

And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well
And better than thy stroke; why swell'st thou then?
One short sleep past, we wake eternally,

Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men,
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell;

And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well
And better than thy stroke; why swell'st thou then?
One short sleep past, we wake eternally,
Possessions

Today, most of us own many more things than we really need to live on. When George was 11 years old, his family made an inventory (or list) of his possessions besides their land:

- 16 pairs of sheets
- Looking glass (mirror)
- 17 pillowcases
- One silver-plated soup spoon
- 13 beds
- 18 small spoons
- A couch
- 18 small spoons
- Desks
- 7 teaposses
- Chairs
- A watch
- A fireplace set
- A sword
- Tablecloths
- 11 china plates
- Napkins
- 20 slaves

How many of these same items are owned by your family today? Are you surprised to see "slaves" listed as part of the inventory of possessions? If you were to make an inventory of every item in your home, how long do you think the list would be? How many items would be unfamiliar to George Washington?

Did You Know...?

- George Washington came from a blended family, having two older stepbrothers and one stepsister.
- He was actually born February 11, not February 22. England changed its calendar when he was a boy, causing his birthdate to become February 22.
- His father died when he was 11 years old.
- He often had a bad temper but slowly learned to control it.
- He loved horseback riding, dancing, and farming.
- He was not always a good student.
- He did not always get along very well with his mother, who was bossy and controlling.
- His older half-brother Lawrence was one of the most important people in young George’s life.
- He had two stepchildren, but no children of his own.

The President with No Teeth!

When George Washington became the first President in 1789, he had only one tooth left in his mouth. As a boy, he had cracked walnut shells with his teeth. As a result, many of them fell out before he was 30! Over the years, Washington wore several sets of false teeth. There is no proof that he ever had wooden teeth. His dentures were made of many things. They were often made from human teeth, animal teeth, and ivory. They were put together with wire and a spring. This allowed the dentures to open and close. Throughout his life, Washington had trouble speaking, chewing food, and smiling. His false teeth could be painful. They sometimes made Washington’s cheeks and lips puff out. Fortunately, modern dentistry now allows painless smiles for even the greatest of walrus lovers!
Philadelphia, January 1791

MRS. WASHINGTON'S SMILING ROOM. On Saturday evening at eight, your humble correspondent was outside the city to Southwark, where plays are performed. Friday evening at eight, your humble correspondent was outside the city to Southwark, where plays are performed. This threat to the British could not be ignored. This threat to the British could not be ignored. The President's Amphitheatre. Word that the President of the United States, President of the United States, would visit all parts of the United States to please the citizens and to see how they felt about the new government. Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas Silas 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Silas Silas Silas Sila...
In Kibbles and bits: Those same adventurous kindergartners from Sharon Rose's students at Webster Elementary, salutes Gilbert Stuart/George Washington on "America 2003" and submit them to the "Pledge It Forward" challenge. Have the students write political poems about possible service projects they could undertake. Divide students into groups and let them brainstorm about the state of America during his presidency. What would it be like? Compose a letter addressed to the President. What does he think of America in 2003 and the current state of affairs?

I'm afraid that the story of George Washington, who embarks the dollar bill, would have linked recently when seeing the power of the dollar challenged by the penny. Capturing the spirit of the holiday season, students from Hudson, Wisconsin, set out to raise funds for needy children in the area. In the spirit of George Washington and the American Revolution, they "declared war" on follow students.

The Kids Who Care Club, advised by teacher Michelle Miller, pitted House against House (each grade has 3 Houses) in a rubber band battle to see the penny triumph. (Every, George) Each House placed its penny in a jar in plain view and began collecting pennies in hopes of winning the coveted ice cream party at battle's end. But the spines of fellow House set out to sabotage the low-ball plates with silver and GW dollars. Pennies garnered positive points, but a quarter from the opposition eliminated 25 pennies, a dollar wiped out 100. "It's always more fun to sabotage the enemy," said Mike. "The kids are just waiting for someone to put in a $1 bill!"

After the jousting year over and committees counted, the House of Escalante, the Knights, and the Nolens proved victorious. And so did Toys for Tom. The Kids Who Care Club raised $4,089 in one week and went shopping for gifts. Student representatives presented the gifts on a live broadcast using KABE 11 News on December 12. In all my years in Hudson, I've never seen anything like it," said teacher Carol Gilbert. "The kids accepted the challenge and really get into the game."

The Patriot Papers salutes you, Hudson. Thanks for Pledging It Forward. Why not a $5 bill? "I'm afraid that the stern Club, advised by teacher Michelle Miller, pitted House against House (each grade has 3 Houses) in a rubber band battle to see the penny triumph. (Every, George) Each House placed its penny in a jar in plain view and began collecting pennies in hopes of winning the coveted ice cream party at battle's end. But the spines of fellow House set out to sabotage the low-ball plates with silver and GW dollars. Pennies garnered positive points, but a quarter from the opposition eliminated 25 pennies, a dollar wiped out 100. "It's always more fun to sabotage the enemy," said Mike. "The kids are just waiting for someone to put in a $1 bill!"

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Get on the Bus, Gus...

★ U.S. history students from Lancaster High School, Highland High School, and Quartz Hill High School intramural World War II veterans to better understand war in Europe and the Pacific. The veterans’ stories inspired the kids to create their own USO show, complete with historical artifacts, vintage war movie, and popsicle. This led several students to Washington, DC, where they attended the groundbreaking ceremony dedicating the World War II monument.

★ Teacher Katrina Miller pairs with the Audubon Society to instil a love of nature, an appreciation of wildlife, and a respect for environmental conservation in her students. This year, their six-part partnership led to the creation of a rain forest.

★ Sharon Rowe’s students at Woodville Avenue Elementary School in Woodville Hills each decorated a favorite book to a local shelter for abused mothers and children. "It helps kids realize that many children don’t have the same advantages as they do," said Rowe. "It’s also a great way to support reading and literacy."

The Power of the Penny Challenges the GW Dollar

On Wisconsin! Hudson Middle School Raises $4,000 in One Week

Students Play Santa: Adopt Kids from Star Tree

Students from West Elementary School in Mount Joline, Tennessee, decided to play Santa over the holidays and spread some Christmas cheer to needy children in the Nashville area. They set up a Star Tree covered with the names of kids who wouldn’t find much under their Christmas tree. Then students, parents, and class selected stars from the tree labeled with a child’s name and age. Each child then shared his list of the toys, clothes, or shoes that he or she hoped Santa would bring. "I think it’s a good idea," said Tyler Cookston. "I know I’d be a lot better when I give something to somebody."

Tina King’s 4th-grade class chose 4 stars this year. Students contributed what they could, and then Special Santa went on a shopping spree, selecting just the gifts for their adoptees. Dolls, trucks, an Xbox, even bicycles were treated beneath the tree for that special someone, promising to make Christmas shine a little brighter for all. "To show your heart," said Kristin Jones, "when you give to others the things they can’t buy that you get."

Another class at Webster Elementary is lathering 10-inch squares that they will sew together to make quilts for kids in Africa.

Beth Gough, teacher of advanced composition and expository composition at Venice High School, said, “George Washington: A National Treasure” to create a four-week unit that explored art, symbolism, and speech writing. The Lansdowne portrait was the perfect springboard. The kids will never look at a speech or a portrait in quite the same way!” (Teachers: Ms. Greene’s innovative lesson plan, complete with rubrics, will be published in the upcoming issue of the Patriot Papers.)

I'm afraid that the stern Club, advised by teacher Michelle Miller, pitted House against House (each grade has 3 Houses) in a rubber band battle to see the penny triumph. (Every, George) Each House placed its penny in a jar in plain view and began collecting pennies in hopes of winning the coveted ice cream party at battle’s end. But the spines of fellow House set out to sabotage the low-ball plates with silver and GW dollars. Pennies garnered positive points, but a quarter from the opposition eliminated 25 pennies, a dollar wiped out 100. "It's always more fun to sabotage the enemy," said Mike. "The kids are just waiting for someone to put in a $1 bill!"

After the jousting year over and committees counted, the House of Escalante, the Knights, and the Nolens proved victorious. And so did Toys for Tom. The Kids Who Care Club raised $4,089 in one week and went shopping for gifts. Student representatives presented the gifts on a live broadcast using KABE 11 News on December 12. In all my years in Hudson, I've never seen anything like it," said teacher Carol Gilbert. "The kids accepted the challenge and really get into the game."

The Patriot Papers salutes you, Hudson. Thanks for Pledging It Forward.

Tiles Game

Unscramble the tiles to reveal a message.

George Washington

Mrs. Washington’s runaway who stayed away!

Mistress Goody Quotes…

Faith Proctor

Pledge It Forward—Self to Service

A Challenge from The Patriot Papers

― A. Pulles, Editor-in-chief

The Patriot Gallery’s Office of Education would like to recognize those who continue to care about community. We challenge you to Pledge It Forward—pledge time to your schools, youth organizations, senior centers. We’ll feature your stories and photos on our website at www.georgewashington.si.edu. Projects of particular merit will be published in The Patriot Papers. Get creative, get busy. And together, we can build a community of caring. Write to us at PatriotPapers@npg.si.edu.