George Washington Visits George, Washington

The van itself wasn't that unusual—a two-door, three-\hspace{0.3em} seat white Ford van. It was what was inside that caused all the commotion. Most people don't expect George Washington, in uniform, to come riding through town. Nor would he stop for gas or eat at the local diner. But that's what he did in the state of Washington, in the month of March 2003, and the locals took note.

Dubbed “The George Tour,” this journey across Washington State was organized by the Seattle Art Museum in conjunction with its visiting exhibition “George Washington: A National Treasure.” The National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, has mounted this exhibition to tour the famous Lansdowne portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1776. The painting has already visited four of eight venues across the country; the tour is made possible through the generosity of the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation of Las Vegas, NV.

George Washington, played by historical mimic William Sommerfield, left Seattle on a cold, windy, 50-degree morning with four traveling companions: Carol Wyrick, education program director of the National Portrait Gallery, Mimi Gates, director of the Seattle Art Museum, and Jennifer Vary and Erica Linder, SAM staff members.

Climbing up into the mountains, surrounded by snow, George and company arrived at their first destination, the small town of George, population 500, and home of “The World’s Largest Cherry Pie.” George Washington was everywhere—an empty street signs, billboards, and even at the Phillips ’76 station. “Was he real?” the Legacy of George Washington came to life. Then it was off to the airport and back to reality. But we can’t help wondering, “Does George Washington also fly in costume?”

Coming Soon to a Museum Near You

The tour continued on to the Moses Lake Museum of Art, followed by the Eastern Washington University Museum of Art, the Museum of Western Art, and the National Portrait Gallery, Washington, DC, in the spring, the cherry blossoms were in full bloom for the occasion. Joined by National Portrait Gallery Deputy Director Carolyn Carr and Lansdowne Project Manager, Michael Fox, curators, and educators, the National Portrait Gallery presented the story of Washington with a reproduction of the Lansdowne portrait. Governor Gary Locke declared March 26, 2003, Washington State Educators Day. For all one last time, three beneath the cherry trees, the legacy of George Washington came to life. Then it was off to the airport and back to reality. But we can’t help wondering, “Does George Washington also fly in costume?”

“Jelly Belly” George: Wow! What a Sweet Deal!

It wasn’t the Paul Piper of Hamlin leading the way at the Seattle Art Museum (SAM) on July 2, 2001. It was a life and death corps, but the 150 kids gathered in the lobby followed the leader just the same. The excitement: a four-foot-square portrait of George Washington made entirely of jelly beans. The question: How many beans make up the portrait? The mission, should you decide to accept it: compare the famous Lansdowne portrait of George Washington to the Jelly Belly portrait, without sampling a single bean! The jelly bean portrait is part of an original series designed by San Francisco artist Peter Roshe. Working from photographs, this self-proclaimed “King of jelly bean art” captures the famous faces through rough-paste drawings. He then paints a right color composition and finishes his unusual work by applying a mosaic of Jelly Belly beans. Favorites in the growing collection include portraits of Elvis Presley, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King Jr., the Statue of Liberty, and the American bald eagle.

Jelly Belly with a gift to the nation through the generosity of the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation. The National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, acquired Gilbert Stuart’s Lansdowne portrait of George Washington in 2001. As part of the celebration, the portrait will travel to museums across the United States.

Jelly Belly are made of sugar, so it is okay if the kids eat them! Thanks to SAM and the Jelly Belly Candy Co. for sponsoring the event and serving everyone to goody bags of jelly beans and a GW pin. What a sweet deal!

Ah yes, the answer: 10,008 Jelly Belly beans.

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.

Middle 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, history, language arts, and visual arts. Designed to coincide with national curriculum 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

About the Artist

Gilbert Stuart was born on December 3, 1755, in Saunders town, 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.

Some Pie!

George Washington is the home of the world’s largest cherry pie, which is right square. The pie is baked each July 4 and served to the public by the George, a local lady’s club.

CRUST:
- 1.5 lbs. flour
- 72 lbs. shortening
- Water to taste
- Right consistency

FILLING:
- 100 gallons cherries
- 2 lbs. sugar
- 75 c. tapioca
- 2 c. almond extract
- 1 c. red food coloring

*George Washington: A National Treasure* is organized by the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, and made possible through the generosity of the Donald W. Reynolds Foundation.

Related national standards in historical thinking
- Chronological thinking
- Historical comprehension
- Historical analysis and interpretation
- Historical research

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.

Create an Old-Fashioned Advertisement

Ask students to create advertisements of their own using our authentic 18th-century advertisements as models.

• Advertise an unusual product
• Publicize an upcoming event
• Place a “Help Wanted” advertisement

Making Connections

Construct a timeline that includes both the “Blast from the Past” news stories on pages 2 and the entries from “The Pudding Papers” on pages 4 and 7. (Students will need to write headlines for “The Pudding Papers” entries.) Consider adding drawings, images, or symbols. Add significant world events to the timeline, i.e., the beginning of the French Revolution, advances in science, and noted accomplishments in art, music, and literature. It is important to understand Washington and America’s early history in relation to other world events.

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

Washington Wins Election to House from Fort Cumberland

FREDERICKSBURG, 1761—George Washington, son of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington, has been elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses while serving as the British regulars at Fort Cumberland. His friends urged him to return to Virginia and “show his face,” fearing that he would lose the election. But he chose to stay with his men, and was still successful in winning a seat in the House.

General Washington Rallies Troops at Valley Forge

VALLEY FORGE, 1777—General Washington struggles to keep his troops alive and well in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, this winter. Inadequate shipments of food, clothing, and supplies have left the regiment in shambles. Poor hygiene and serious disease threaten the lives of all the soldiers camped there. General Washington has appealed for more supplies, but has not been successful. In the meantime, General Washington struggles alongside his men, while his political enemies threaten to remove his power. Some critics feel that others are better suited to lead the Continental army.

Washington Unanimous Pick for President at Convention!

NEW YORK, 1789 (AP)—After months of debate to establish our new American government, the first official election was held on February 4, 1789. George Washington received all 69 electoral votes, Washington, who will be inaugurated on April 30 of this year, accepted the presidency even though he resisted to retain his status at Mount Vernon and noted, “I am summoned by my country” said Washington. He and his wife Martha will move to the country’s capital, New York City.

Washington Graciously Delays Retirement for a Second Term

PHILADELPHIA, 1793 (AP)—President George Washington has won his second election to the presidency of the United States! The inauguration will take place on March 4 in Philadelphia, the new capital of the United States. However, Washington is doubtful about being the President again. He wrote to his friend Henry Lee that it was after a long and painful conflict in my own breast, that I was withheld from requesting, in time, that no votes might be thrown away upon me in his being my final determination to return to the walks of private life.” The next four years could be difficult; there are debates over the interpretation of the Constitution. Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who helped create the National Bank and the National Mailing, will continue to work with the President. Edmund Randolph will replace Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state.

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

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 Shirtliffe. 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 the American Revolution, visit userpages.aug.com/captbarb/index.html.

On Tuesday next, bring the 14th feast, A new COMEDY, called FALSE DELICACY

By the author of A WORD TO THE WISE

Writings were sent by regular mail. Notice that the Theatre in (Philadelphia) will be closed in the last day of the present Year, the American Company’s Engagement calling them to the Southward, from whence it is probable they will not return for another year.

A吹 in honor of 1773

1773 WHEREAS in America, Christopher Lewis, has discovered hitherto unkn...
November 1796
RUNAWAY SLAVE. Mrs. Washington is greatly distressed by the loss of Olney Judge, her Mount Vernon servant so skilled in food preparation. She had been at Mrs. Washington’s side for years, and the President has privately conceded that “the idea of freedom might be too great a temptation for them to resist.” Mrs. Washington is greatly distressed by the loss of Olney Judge, her Mount Vernon servant so skilled in food preparation. She had been at Mrs. Washington’s side for years, and the President has privately conceded that “the idea of freedom might be too great a temptation for them to resist.”

December 1790
FREEDOM TOO GREAT A TEMPTATION. President Washington has bought a bundle of servants from Mount Vernon, but he will be faced with the difficulty of complying with the Pennsylvania law freeing adult slaves who have lived in Pennsylvania for six months in a row. It is believed that the President, therefore, will have to shelter these servants back and forth and suffer the inconvenience of sometimes being without his cook, Hercules. And if he feared his slaves might take advantage of being in the North to run away, the President has privately conceded that “the idea of freedom might be too great a temptation for them to resist.”

December 1790
PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE, 130 HIGH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Senator Robert Morris’s dwelling at 130 High Street, has turned out to be the best house available for the President’s use, and Mr. Morris has generously agreed to move around a temptation for them to resist. "The idea of freedom might be too great a temptation for them to resist."

Did You Know...?
- Washington came from a blended family, having two elder stepbrothers and one stepsister; he was the eldest of the children by his father’s second wife.
- He was actually born February 11, not February 22.
- Washington was a very likely Negro fellow named Strawsbury, who was born in January 1799, on a Cotton Waistcoat and Breeches, Plaid Stockings, and a common Gristmill whom good Wages will be given.

Possessions
Today most of us own many more things than we really need to live on. Washington was 11 years old when his father died in 1743. By the time he was 22 years old, George owned approximately 36 slaves.

Playing with Possessions
- Possessions tell us a lot about a person. Have each student choose one item to represent each member of his or her family (including the student) and assemble these in a backpack or box. Then each student should choose one item that best represents the entire family. Encourage students to do this exercise with their families. Each student should be able to tell the class why he or she chose the one item that best represents him or her. (Each student could assemble a backpack or box with only his or her own items if families prove difficult.)

For Discussion and Debate
Have students do further research on slavery. Good websites include Mount Vernon’s site at www.mountvernon.org, the Hubbard House Underground Railroad Museum in Ohio at www.hubbardhousegdmuseum.org, or the Decatur House at www.decaturhouse.org.
Building Vocabulary

Define the terms “Federalist” and “Republican” as used in Washington’s time. What did each political party represent? Which parties did Jefferson and Hamilton support? Why? How do these terms relate to the Republican and Democratic parties of today?

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.

Making Connections

You as President

What qualities made George Washington a good President? What kind of person should be the President of the United States? Do you think you have what it takes to be a future President? Would you want to be President? Why or why not?

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. Devise a graph to present your data.

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 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?
George Washington Dies at 67

During the Revolutionary War, the British would have required you to sign an oath similar to this:

“I solemnly swear to the Colony, to Keep and maintain the said Oath, and true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Third, — and defend to the utmost of my Power, Faith, and Support, the said Oath, Faith, and Support, against all Persons whatsoever.”

Would you have signed? How many colonists do you think were loyal to the British crown?

The President with No Teeth!

When George Washington became the first President of the United States in 1789, he had only one of his teeth left in his mouth. As a boy, he had cracked walnut shells with his teeth and, as a result, many of them fell out before he was thirty! Over the years, Washington wore several sets of false teeth. Even though many people today believe that those teeth were made out of wood, there is no proof that he ever had wooden teeth. His dentures were made of many things. They were often a combination of human teeth, animal teeth, and ivory. They were put together with wire and a spring, which allowed the dentures to open and close. Throughout his life, Washington had trouble speaking, chewing food, and smiling. The false teeth could be used to open up his throat. But his throat was too swollen, and he had a lot of trouble swallowing. He almost choked a couple of times too.

Doctors tried very hard to help him. They used medical practices that were believed to be the most helpful. Unfortunately, bloodletting did not help. Doctors also gave him many different fluids to gargle or swallow, including a mixture of vinegar, molasses, and butter. None of these cures helped the former President breathe easier.

Doctors tried a practice called bloodletting: they made small cuts on his arm to take out blood. They hoped to reduce the pressure in his throat so he would be able to breathe better. Unfortunately, bloodletting did not help. Doctors also gave him many different fluids to gargle or swallow, including a mixture of vinegar, molasses, and butter. None of these cures helped the former President breathe easier.

His friend Tobias Lear wrote that Washington grew calm late in the evening, checked his pulse, and accused peacefully to his wife. His teeth were broken, as well as several servants, doctors, and friends. An elaborate funeral is planned for Wednesday, December 18, including gun salutes and a procession.

Studying the Sonnet

Sixteenth-century English sonnets, also known as Shakespearean sonnets, consisted of fourteen lines written in iambic pentameter, a rhythm device with ten syllables per line, alternating between stressed and unstressed syllables. The rhyme scheme of the sonnet was divided into three four-line stanzas, called quatrains, followed by a two-line rhyming couplet. The quatrains had an alternating rhyme scheme that could be represented by “abab,” while the final ending couplet could be represented by “gg.” The overall resulting rhyme scheme is “ababcddefgg.”

Italian, or Petrarchan, sonnets were written as early as the 13th century but they were more popular during the 14th century. Petrarchan sonnets followed the rhyme scheme of “abbaabba” ending in either “cdecde,” “cdcded,” or “cdecde.” Often divided into an octave (eight lines) and a sestet (six), there was usually a rotta, or turn, in the poem’s message at the end of the octave. Frequently the first eight lines presented a question or problem, and the last six provided an answer or solution. After studying the poem thematically, have the students study the poem’s structure to determine whether it is an English or Italian sonnet. Marking the rhyme scheme, and searching for an octave, a sestet, or a rhyming couplet provides clues. It also helps clarify meaning.

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;
For those whom thou think’st thou dost overthrow,
Die not, poor Death, nor yet canst thou kill me.
From rest and sleep, which but thy pictures be,
Comes in like a Railway to Babylon;
And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well
Death be not proud, though some have called thee
Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so;
For those whom thou think’st thou dost overthrow,
Die not, poor Death, nor yet canst thou kill me.
From rest and sleep, which but thy pictures be,
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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 musical refrain played repeatedly during the 2002 Winter Olympic games held in Salt Lake City, Utah. Ask them why Donne’s words from Meditation XVII were especially relevant to the Olympics, especially in view of the preceding tragic events of September 11, 2001. How is the phrase “no man is an island” relevant to their lives today? Have students explore the meaning of the last line, “Never send to know for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee.”

From Meditation XVII

— by John Donne

“All mankind is of one author, and is one volume; when one man dies, one chapter is not torn out of the book, but translated into a better language; and every chapter must be so translated. . . . As therefore the bell that rings to a sermon, calls not upon the preacher only, but upon the congregation to come: so this bell calls us all: but how much more me, who am brought so near the door by this sickness. . . . No man is an island, entire of itself. . . . Any man’s death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind; and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.”
In Other Words...

Mistress Goody's Column of Advice on subjects other than politics and war.

1. Respectful rules on the behavior of family members in the house.

In 1746, in the colonial frontier town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, thirteen-year-old George Washington recorded his "Rules of Civility" in his workbook, probably as a dictation exercise. These "rules for the respectful gentleman" would influence him throughout his life, guiding him in both social and professional situations. Translations and variations abound, and stress etiquette, civility, and courtesy, often rather elusive concepts in the 18th century.

Fortunately, there is one who understands the rules well; in fact, she still recommends their use today. Let us recall a character from the past that can assist with our everyday problems. We give you the "Town of George Town"'s own Mistress Goody, always informed, always respectable, and very, very good.

Mistress Goody,
We have assigned seats in my second period geometry class. I am alphabetically challenged in being seated beside the "class clown." He makes so much noise that I can't concentrate. This class is already difficult for me, but I don't want to be a tattletale. What should I do?

Heed your mother's wise instruction. A trend dressing this way, but my mother refuses to allow me.

Rule 4: In the presence of others, sing not to yourself with a humming noise; nor drum with your fingers or feet.

Mistress Goody,
My best friend Valerie takes so much time doing her hair and deciding on her clothes that we are late for everything. We never use all of a perfume or make up in a party or time. How can I ask her to do so?

Do impress on your Valarie that beauty fades, while some friendships can last forever.

Rule 54: Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, if your stockings sit nicely, and your clothes appear handsome.

Mistress Goody,
I wanted a fish tank filled with exotic fish that I begged my parents for. They agreed reluctantly to this expensive gift, on the condition that I assume sole responsibility for its upkeep. I have realized, however, that I don't really like fish. They are slimy, slippery, and kind of boring. I don't like cleaning the tank, and I often forget to feed them. What should I do?

You may be the one wearing the clothes pros- sesions, or have the courage to admit that you need help. This brings to mind some very sage advice: Rule 82: Undertake not what you cannot perform. Be careful to keep your promises.

Faith Goes Underground

William M. McCall

Hello, again, everyone. Today's program is one of my favorite adventures in the modern world. Most recently I visited a group of Palestinian children who have experienced the horrors of war. Several weeks ago my friend Melody asked me if I would like to go to the wall. Now, being thoroughly familiar with the wall and all of its wonders, I agreed to the trip. Melody explained to me that he was not able to drive us to the excursion so we would have to travel by another means of transportation. I was excited to hear the plan and eagerly accepted. When we arrived at the Wall, we walked down the street and several blocks came upon a magnificent structure dominating down the street: "What is that?" I asked. "It's the Wall," Melody answered. "A subway!" I questioned skeptically. "It is the name for a man or woman! If you like baseball, soccer, running, and filling with spiders!" "We laughed. Melody's, 'a subway is an underground system for people... for people. 'A man and woman under the ground? That just doesn't work!"

Mistress Goody,
I have tearful each time I see the "class clown." He makes so much noise that I can't concentrate. This class is already difficult for me, but I don't want to be a tattletale. What should I do?

Heed your mother's wise instruction. A trend dressing this way, but my mother refuses to allow me.

Rule 4: In the presence of others, sing not to yourself with a humming noise; nor drum with your fingers or feet.

Mistress Goody,
My best friend Valerie takes so much time doing her hair and deciding on her clothes that we are lat

4. Using white chalk or a gel pen, trace the outline of the head. Don't rush! This must be done slowly to get good details.

5. After you trace, cut out the silhouette and glue it onto a piece of colored construction paper.

WHAT TO DO:
1. Arrange the chair about 12 inches from the wall. Have your model sit on the chair in front of the wall. He or she must sit sideways, with one ear facing the light and the other facing the wall.

2. Position the lamp or flashlight so that it shines directly on the head. Make sure you can see a sharp outline of the person's profile on the wall.

3. Tape black construction paper onto the wall where the shadow falls.

4. Using white chalk or a gel pen, trace the outline of the head. Don't rush! This must be done slowly to get good details.

5. After you trace, cut out the silhouette and glue it onto a piece of colored construction paper.

Making a Portrait Silhouette

HERE'S WHAT YOU WILL NEED:
• A person to be your model
• Chair
• Light source: adjustable desk lamp or even a strong flashlight
• Tape
• White chalk or brightly colored gel pen
• Table
• Colored construction paper
• Black construction paper
• Sharp scissors
• White glue

What to Do:
1. Arrange the chair about 12 inches from the wall. Have your model sit on the chair in front of the wall. He or she must sit sideways, with one ear facing the light and the other facing the wall.

2. Position the lamp or flashlight so that it shines directly on the head. Make sure you can see a sharp outline of the person's profile on the wall.

3. Tape black construction paper onto the wall where the shadow falls.
Quiz:
On which paper bill can you see President Washington’s face?

Word find key. Puzzle on page 8.

TIP: If you find that the coin slips, you can put a circle of tape on the bottom of the coin to hold it to the desk.

What you will need:
• Thin newspaper or tracing paper
• A new quarter (or one that is not worn down)
• Peeled crayon

What to do:
1. Put a quarter on a sheet of thin newspaper or tracing paper.
2. Hold the coin steady as you rub over it with the side of a crayon. TIP: If you find that the coin slips, you can put a circle of tape on the bottom of the coin to hold it to the desk.
3. As you rub the crayon over the coin, you will begin to see the head of President Washington appear!
Pledge It Forward—Self to Service

Divide students into groups and let them brainstorm about possible service projects they could undertake.

Have your students write political poems on “America 2003” and submit them to PatriotPapers@npg.si.edu.

Where’s George?

“word find puzzle

When English as a Second Language (ESL) students planted flowers in front of College Place Middle School in Lynnwood, Washington, few expected that the volunteers’ project would become part of the curriculum. The kids had paid for the flowers themselves. But when they asked to plant a second garden, teacher Merilee Bengtsson asked the Parent Club for funds and extended the project into a lesson plan. Soon, students and parents planted side by side. Now, the efforts has expanded to include Master Gardeners and a unit of lessons for science, horticulture, and math, as well as English. Bengtsson and the Master Gardener volunteers hope the lessons teach the kids to make gardens both beautiful and environmentally sound.

One young African boy, who began the year speaking only a few words of English, has improved his English along with his gardening skills. “When I plant the flowers, I feel great [but] I was so surprised to put the gloves on my hands,” he had planned flowers before, but never with gloves. “This project has become a focus of community spirit and school pride,” said Bengtsson, “especially for students who sometimes have difficulty fitting into mainstream school activities.”