

## Our Founding Documents & Concise History of the USA

Declaration of Independence • US Constitution • Bill of Rights National Anthem • US Presidents • The 50 States A Concise History of the United States of America The Flag Code • Monuments • Military History Sports Champions of the Past Century

Mark Zimmerman Author of God, Guns, Guitars & Whiskey

## Table of Contents

Declaration of Independence	3
History of the Declaration of Independence	6
US Constitution	. 19
The Bill of Rights and Amendments	28
A More Perfect Union –	
The Creation of the U.S. Constitution	37
Our Founding Fathers	47
National Anthem	60
Gettysburg Address	61
Oath of Allegiance	62
Oaths of Office	62
U.S. Citizenship	63
Pledge of Allegiance	64
National Holidays	64
US Flag and Flag Code	65
Flag Myths	66
USA Third Largest Country in the World	67
US Territories	67
Time Zones, Currency, Federal Reserve, Fort Knox	68
Constitutional Republic Form of Government	69
Concise History of the USA	. 72
Presidents of the United States of America	. 83
Presidential Factoids	91
Presidential Elections	92
The White House	95
National Statuary Hall Collection	96
Lain in State or Honor at US Capitol Rotunda	98
The 50 States: State by State Data	101
Largest Cities by Population	103
US Armed Forces	105
US Army Bases and Facilities	106
US Navy Bases and Facilities	108
US Air Force Bases and Facilities	109
US Marine Corps Bases and Facilities	110

## Table of Contents

Highest Ranking Military Officers	111
US Medals and Honors	113
Wars Ranked by Military Combat Deaths	114
US Military Casualties by War	115
Arlington National Cemetery	116
American Battle Monuments Commission	116
National Cemeteries	117
Big Battles, Minor Wars, Old Forts, Military Museums	121
History of US Space Program	127
Monuments, Engineering Marvels of the USA	131
Disasters and Catastrophes	134
Top USA Tourist Attractions	137
National Park System Properties	138
Historic Sites in the USA	144

### Sports Champions of the Past Century:

MLB World Series	148
NFL Super Bowl	151
NHL Stanley Cup	153
NBA Finals	154
Golf Major Tournaments	155
Indianapolis 500	158
NASCAR Cup Champions	159
Kentucky Derby	
College NCAA Football Champions	164
Largest Football Stadiums in US	
College NCAA Basketball Champions	
College NCAA Women's Basketball Champions	170
Olympic Games in USA	171

### Learning More:

Suggested	Readings	17	17	)
Juggesteu	ricaanigo	• •	~	-

## Declaration of Independence

### 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 shewn, 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 prove 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; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

## A History of the Declaration of Independence

The clearest call for independence up to the summer of 1776 came in Philadelphia on June 7. On that date in session in the Pennsylvania State House (later Independence Hall), the Continental Congress heard Richard Henry Lee of Virginia read his resolution beginning: "Resolved: 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."

The Lee Resolution was an expression of what was already beginning to happen throughout the colonies. When the Second Continental Congress, which was essentially the government of the United States from 1775 to 1788, first met in May 1775, King George III had not replied to the petition for redress of grievances that he had been sent by the First Continental Congress. The Congress gradually took on the responsibilities of a national government. In June 1775 the Congress established the Continental Army as well as a continental currency. By the end of July of that year, it created a post office for the "United Colonies."

In August 1775 a royal proclamation declared that the King's American subjects were "engaged in open and avowed rebellion." Later that year, Parliament passed the American Prohibitory Act, which made all American vessels and cargoes forfeit to the Crown. And in May 1776 the Congress learned that the King had negotiated treaties with German states to hire mercenaries to fight in America. The weight of these actions combined to convince many Americans that the mother country was treating the colonies as a foreign entity.

One by one, the Continental Congress continued to cut the colonies' ties to Britain. The Privateering Resolution, passed in March 1776, allowed the colonists "to fit out armed vessels to cruize [sic] on the enemies of these United Colonies." On April 6, 1776, American ports were opened to commerce with other nations, an action that severed the economic ties fostered by the Navigation Acts. A "Resolution for the Formation of Local Governments" was passed on May 10, 1776.

At the same time, more of the colonists themselves were becoming convinced of the inevitability of independence. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*,

### Source: US National Archives. Used with permission.

published in January 1776, was sold by the thousands. By the middle of May 1776, eight colonies had decided that they would support independence. On May 15, 1776, the Virginia Convention passed a resolution that "the delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independent states."

It was in keeping with these instructions that Richard Henry Lee, on June 7, 1776, presented his resolution. There were still some delegates, however, including those bound by earlier instructions, who wished to pursue the path of reconciliation with Britain. On June 11 consideration of the Lee Resolution was postponed by a vote of seven colonies to five, with New York abstaining. Congress then recessed for three weeks. The tone of the debate indicated that at the end of that time the Lee Resolution would be adopted. Before Congress recessed, therefore, a Committee of Five was appointed to draft a statement presenting to the world the colonies' case for independence.

#### The Committee of Five

The committee consisted of two New England men, John Adams of Massachusetts and Roger Sherman of Connecticut; two men from the Middle Colonies, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania and Robert R. Livingston of New York; and one southerner, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. In 1823 Jefferson wrote that the other members of the committee "unanimously pressed on myself alone to undertake the draught [sic]. I consented; I drew it; but before I reported it to the committee I communicated it separately to Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adams requesting their corrections...I then wrote a fair copy, reported it to the committee, and from them, unaltered to the Congress." (If Jefferson did make a "fair copy," incorporating the changes made by Franklin and Adams, it has not been preserved. It may have been the copy that was amended by the Congress and used for printing, but in any case, it has not survived. Jefferson's rough draft, however, with changes made by Franklin and Adams, as well as Jefferson's own notes of changes by the Congress, is housed at the Library of Congress.)

Jefferson's account reflects three stages in the life of

**We the People** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, 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.

### Article. I.

Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

### Section. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

### Section. 4.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

### Section. 5.

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

### Section. 6.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any

Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section. 8.

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on

Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section. 9.

The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section. 10.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and

Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

### Article. II.

Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: —"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

### Section. 2.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section. 3.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

### Section. 4.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

### Article III.

### Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

### Section. 2.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;— between a State and Citizens of another State,—between Citizens of different States, and between a State, or the State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

### Section. 3.

Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

### Article. IV.

Section. 1.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

### Section. 2.

The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

### Section. 3.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

### Section. 4.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

### Article. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

### Article. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

### Article. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of

this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

The Word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erazure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

Attest William Jackson Secretary

done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth In witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names

G°. Washington	Hu Williamson	New York
Presidt and deputy from Virginia	South Carolina	Alexander Hamilton
Delaware	J. Rutledge	New Jersey
Geo: Read	Charles Cotesworth Pinckney	Wil: Livingston
Gunning Bedford jun	Charles Pinckney	David Brearley
John Dickinson	Pierce Butler	Wm. Paterson
Richard Bassett	Georgia	Jona: Dayton
Jaco: Broom	William Few	Pennsylvania
Maryland	Abr Baldwin	B Franklin
James McHenry	New Hampshire	Thomas Mifflin
Dan of St Thos. Jenifer	John Langdon	Robt. Morris
Danl. Carroll	Nicholas Gilman	Geo. Clymer
Virginia	Massachusetts	Thos. FitzSimons
John Blair	Nathaniel Gorham	Jared Ingersoll
James Madison Jr.	Rufus King	James Wilson
North Carolina	Connecticut	Gouv Morris
Wm. Blount	Wm. Saml. Johnson	
Richd. Dobbs Spaight	Roger Sherman	

Note: The text is a transcription of the Constitution as it was inscribed by Jacob Shallus on parchment (the document on display in the Rotunda at the National Archives Museum). The spelling and punctuation reflect the original.

- Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

The Bill of Rights

### The Preamble to The Bill of Rights

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

### Amendment 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.

### Amendment 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.

### Amendment 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.

### Amendment 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.

### Amendment 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 a 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.

## A More Perfect Union: The Creation of the US Constitution

May 25, 1787, freshly spread dirt covered the cobblestone street in front of the Pennsylvania State House, protecting the men inside from the sound of passing carriages and carts. Guards stood at the entrances to ensure that the curious were kept at a distance. Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, the "financier" of the Revolution, opened the proceedings with a nomination — Gen. George Washington for the presidency of the Constitutional Convention. The vote was unanimous. With characteristic ceremonial modesty, the general expressed his embarrassment at his lack of qualifications to preside over such an august body and apologized for any errors into which he might fall in the course of its deliberations.

To many of those assembled, especially to the small, boyish-looking, 36-year-old delegate from Virginia, James Madison, the general's mere presence boded well for the convention, for the illustrious Washington gave to the gathering an air of importance and legitimacy. But his decision to attend the convention had been an agonizing one. The Father of the Country had almost remained at home.

Suffering from rheumatism, despondent over the loss of a brother, absorbed in the management of Mount Vernon, and doubting that the convention would accomplish very much or that many men of stature would attend, Washington delayed accepting the invitation to attend for several months. Torn between the hazards of lending his reputation to a gathering perhaps doomed to failure and the chance that the public would view his reluctance to attend with a critical eye, the general finally agreed to make the trip. James Madison was pleased.

### The Articles of Confederation

The determined Madison had for several years insatiably studied history and political theory, searching for a solution to the political and economic dilemmas he saw plaguing America. The Virginian's labors convinced him of the futility and weakness of confederacies of independent states. America's own government under the Articles of Confederation, Madison was convinced, had to be replaced. In force since 1781, established as a "league of friendship" and a constitution for the 13 sovereign and independent states after the Revolution, the articles seemed to Madison woefully inadequate. With the states retaining considerable power, the central

Based on the Introduction by Roger A. Bruns to A More Perfect Union : The Creation of the United States Constitution. Washington, DC: Published for the National Archives and Records Administration by the National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1986. Used with permission.

government, he believed, had insufficient power to regulate commerce. It could not tax and was generally impotent in setting commercial policy. It could not effectively support a war effort. It had little power to settle quarrels between states. Saddled with this weak government, the states were on the brink of economic disaster. The evidence was overwhelming. Congress was attempting to function with a depleted treasury; paper money was flooding the country, creating extraordinary inflation — a pound of tea in some areas could be purchased for a tidy \$100; and the depressed condition of business was taking its toll on many small farmers. Some of them were being thrown in jail for debt, and numerous farms were being confiscated and sold for taxes.

In 1786 some of the farmers had fought back. Led by Daniel Shays, a former captain in the Continental army, a group of armed men, sporting evergreen twigs in their hats, prevented the circuit court from sitting at Northampton, Mass., and threatened to seize muskets stored in the arsenal at Springfield. Although the insurrection was put down by state troops, the incident confirmed the fears of many wealthy men that anarchy was just around the corner. Embellished day after day in the press, the uprising made upperclass Americans shudder as they imagined hordes of vicious outlaws descending upon innocent citizens. From his idyllic Mount Vernon setting, Washington wrote to Madison: "Wisdom and good examples are necessary at this time to rescue the political machine from the impending storm."

Madison thought he had the answer. He wanted a strong central government to provide order and stability. "Let it be tried then," he wrote, "whether any middle ground can be taken which will at once support a due supremacy of the national authority," while maintaining state power only when "subordinately useful." The resolute Virginian looked to the Constitutional Convention to forge a new government in this mold.

The convention had its specific origins in a proposal

## A More Perfect Union: The Creation of the US Constitution

offered by Madison and John Tyler in the Virginia assembly that the Continental Congress be given power to regulate commerce throughout the Confederation. Through their efforts in the assembly a plan was devised inviting the several states to attend a convention at Annapolis, Md., in September 1786 to discuss commercial problems. Madison and a young lawyer from New York named Alexander Hamilton issued a report on the meeting in Annapolis, calling upon Congress to summon delegates of all of the states to meet for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation. Although the report was widely viewed as a usurpation of congressional authority, the Congress did issue a formal call to the states for a convention. To Madison it represented the supreme chance to reverse the country's trend. And as the delegations gathered in Philadelphia, its importance was not lost to others. The squire of Gunston Hall, George Mason, wrote to his son, "The Eyes of the United States are turned upon this Assembly and their Expectations raised to a very anxious Degree. May God Grant that we may be able to gratify them, by establishing a wise and just Government."

### The Delegates

Seventy-four delegates were appointed to the convention, of which 55 actually attended sessions. Rhode Island was the only state that refused to send delegates. Dominated by men wedded to paper currency, low taxes, and popular government, Rhode Island's leaders refused to participate in what they saw as a conspiracy to overthrow the established government. Other Americans also had their suspicions. Patrick Henry, of the flowing red Glasgow cloak and the magnetic oratory, refused to attend, declaring he "smelt a rat." He suspected, correctly, that Madison had in mind the creation of a powerful central government and the subversion of the authority of the state legislatures. Henry along with many other political leaders, believed that the state governments offered the chief protection for personal liberties. He was determined not to lend a hand to any proceeding that seemed to pose a threat to that protection.

With Henry absent, with such towering figures as Jefferson and Adams abroad on foreign missions, and with John Jay in New York at the Foreign Office, the convention was without some of the country's major political leaders. It was, nevertheless, an

### Constitutional Convention Delegates

The original states, except Rhode Island, collectively appointed 70 individuals to the Constitutional Convention. A number of these individuals did not accept or could not attend, including Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock. In all, 55 delegates attended the Constitutional Convention sessions, but only 39 actually signed the Constitution. The delegates ranged in age from Jonathan Dayton, 26, to Benjamin Franklin, 81, who was so infirm he had to be carried to sessions in a sedan chair.

Connecticut Oliver Ellsworth\* William. Samuel Johnson **Roger Sherman** Delaware **Richard Bassett** Gunning Bedford, Jr. Jacob Broom John Dickinson George Read Georgia Abraham Baldwin William Few William Houston\* William L. Pierce\* Maryland Daniel Carroll Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer Luther Martin\* James McHenry John F. Mercer\* Massachusetts Elbridge Gerry\* Nathaniel Gorham **Rufus King** Caleb Strong\* **New Hampshire** Nicholas Gilman John Langdon **New Jersey David Brearly** Jonathan Davton William C. Houston\* William Livingston William Paterson

**New York** Alexander Hamilton John Lansing, Jr.\* Robert Yates\* North Carolina William, Blount William R. Davie\* Alexander Martin\* **Richard. Dobbs Spaight** Hugh Williamson Pennsylvania George Clymer **Thomas Fitzsimons Benjamin Franklin** Jared Ingersoll **Thomas Mifflin Gouverneur Morris** Robert Morris James Wilson **Rhode Island** Did not send delegates. **South Carolina** Pierce Butler **Charles Pinckney Charles Cotesworth Pinckney** John Rutledge Virginia John Blair James Madison Jr. George Mason\* James McClurg\* Edmund J. Randolph\* George Washington George Wythe\* \*Did not sign Constitution.

## National Anthem

To celebrate a victory over British forces during the War of 1812, U.S. soldiers raised a large American flag at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Maryland, on Sept. 14, 1814. Inspired by those events, Francis Scott Key wrote a poem called "Defence of Fort M'Henry," which eventually became *The Star Spangled Banner* and the United States national anthem.

#### The Star-Spangled Banner

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming, Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming? And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there, O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes, What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses? Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected now shines in the stream, 'Tis the star-spangled banner - O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! And where is that band who so vauntingly swore, That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion A home and a Country should leave us no more? Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution. No refuge could save the hireling and slave From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave, And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation! Blest with vict'ry and peace may the heav'n rescued land Praise the power that hath made and preserv'd us a nation! Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just, And this be our motto - "In God is our trust," And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow — this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will 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 which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. 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 gave the last full measure of devotion — that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

> Abraham Lincoln November 19, 1863

Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

Oath of Allegiance

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will bear arms on behalf of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform noncombatant service in the Armed Forces of the United States when required by the law; that I will perform work of national importance under civilian direction when required by the law; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; so help me God.

## Oath of Office-US President

"I, (name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Oath of Office-Congress

I, (name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. [So help me God.]

Oath of Office-Judiciary

*I*, (name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as (office) under the Constitution and laws of the United States. [So help me God.]

US Citizenship

The United States of America is a sovereign nation bound not by race or religion but by the shared values of freedom, liberty, and equality under the law.

Throughout our history, the United States has welcomed newcomers from all over the world. Immigrants have helped shape and define the country we know today. Their contributions help preserve our legacy as a land of freedom and opportunity. More than 200 years after our founding, naturalized citizens are still an important part of our republic.

Citizenship offers many benefits but also equally important responsibilities. Some of these responsibilities are legally required of every citizen, but all are important to ensuring that America remains a free and prosperous nation.

### **Rights:**

- Freedom to express yourself.
- Right to assemble and protest grievances.
- Right to criticize the government without reprisal.
- Freedom to worship as you wish.
- Right to a prompt, fair trial by jury.
- Right to vote in elections for public officials.
- Right to apply for federal employment requiring U.S. citizenship.
- Right to run for elected office.
- Right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
- Right to travel freely among the States, and overseas.
- Right to bear arms.
- Enforcement of legal contracts.

### **Responsibilities:**

- Support and defend the Constitution.
- Stay informed of the issues affecting your community.
- Participate in the democratic process.
- Respect and obey federal, state, and local laws.
- Respect the rights, beliefs, and opinions of others.
- Participate in your local community.
- Pay income and other taxes honestly, and on time, to federal, state, and local authorities.
- Serve on a jury when called upon.
- Serve in the armed forces and defend the country if necessary.

- Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

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.

National Holidays

New Year's Day

Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. — 3rd Monday of January (Born on Jan. 15, 1929)

Washington's Birthday (Presidents Day)—3rd Monday in February (Washington was born on Feb. 22, 1732 and Lincoln was born on Feb. 12, 1809)

Memorial Day-Last Monday in May

Independence Day—July 4th

Labor Day—1st Monday in September

Columbus Day-2nd Monday in October

Veterans Day—November 11 (date of WWI armistice in 1918)

Thanksgiving Day—4th Thursday in November

Christmas Day—December 25th

On Memorial Day, America honors those who died while serving in the military.

On Veterans Day, the country celebrates everyone who has served in the military.

Some holidays honor specific groups and events, such as Valentine's Day (Feb. 14), St. Patrick's Day (March 17), Easter (March 22-April 25; Sunday; date varies), Mother's Day (May 8-14; Sunday; date varies), Father's Day (June 15-21; Sunday; date varies), Flag Day (June 14), Halloween (October 31), and New Year's Eve (December 31). These are not federal holidays. Some holidays and observances receive presidential proclamations.

### Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

## US Flag and Flag Code

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress declared the uniform design for the US flag; before then the flag had various designs — Betsy Ross flag, Grand Union flag, Sons of Liberty flag, New England flag, and others. Stars were added on an irregular basis as new states were added to the Union. In 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Federal Flag Code, which regulates how the US flag is to be handled, displayed, and destroyed. On Feb. 23, 1945, US Marines planted the US Flag atop Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima. On July 20, 1969, astronaut Neil Armstrong placed the US flag on the Moon.

The U.S. flag stands for our nation and the shared history, pride, principles, and commitment of its people. When we properly display this powerful symbol, we signal our respect for everything it represents.

- The flag shouldn't be flown in inclement weather unless it's an all-weather flag.
- Flags displayed at night should be properly illuminated.
- In a time of national mourning, hang the flag at half-mast.

The flag can be flown every day, but it is often flown to show patriotism on these observances:

- New Year's Day
- Inauguration Day
- Martin Luther King Jr.'s Birthday
- Lincoln's Birthday
- Washington's Birthday (Presidents Day)
- National Vietnam War Veterans Day
- Easter Sunday
- Armed Forces Day
- Memorial Day
- Flag Day
- Independence Day
- National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day
- Labor Day
- Constitution Day
- Columbus Day
- Navy Day
- Veterans Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day

[Consult Federal Flag Code for complete guidelines.]

When displaying the flag...

- From your porch, place the union (blue section) at the peak of the staff.
- Against a wall or on a window, place the union (blue section) at the top left corner.
- On your vehicle, clamp the staff to the right front fender.
- With another flag, place the U.S. flag to your left when crossed.

Keep your flag completely dry and folded properly — into a triangle, with the union (blue section) visible — before storing it in a well-ventilated area. If the flag is damaged or worn out, it should be disposed of with dignity.

The flag should not touch anything below it or rest on the ground.

The flag should never be worn as an article of clothing, e.g., as a cape or scarf.

- Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

US Flag Myths (American Legion)

### A flag that has been used to cover a casket cannot be used for any other proper display purpose.

A flag that has been used to cover a casket can be used for any proper display purpose to include displaying this flag from a staff or flagpole.

#### The Flag Code prohibits the display of a United States flag of less than 50 stars.

According to the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry, the United States flag never becomes obsolete. Any officially approved American flag, irrespective of the number or arrangement of the stars and/or stripes may continue to be used and displayed until no longer serviceable.

### The Flag Code does provide for penalties for violations of any of its provisions.

The Flag Code is simply a guideline for proper flag etiquette. The law does not provide penalties for violation of any of its provisions.

### You must destroy the flag when it touches the ground.

As long as the flag remains suitable for display, the flag may continue to be displayed as a symbol of our great country.

### The Flag Code prohibits the washing or dry-cleaning of the flag.

There are no provisions of the Flag Code which prohibit the washing or dry-cleaning of the flag. The decision to wash or dry-clean would, of course, depend upon the type of material.

### The Flag Code no longer requires the flag to be properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

There has been NO CHANGE to Flag Code section 6(a), which states: "It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flag staffs in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed 24 hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness."

### The mayor, a town official, or the Post Commander can order the flag to be displayed at half-staff.

The gesture of placing the flag at half-staff means that the Nation or the state mourns the death of a highly regarded National or state figure, hence only the President of the United States or the Governor of the state may order the Flag to be half-staffed in accordance with Flag Code section 7(m). Those individuals and agencies that usurp authority and display the flag at half-staff on inappropriate occasions are quickly eroding the honor and reverence accorded this solemn act.

### The Flag Code states that when the flag is no longer a fitting emblem for display it is to be disposed of by burning in private.

The Flag Code as revised and adopted by the Congress of the United States in 1942 has never included the word(s) "private" or "in privacy." Section 8(k) of the Flag Code states: "The flag, when it is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning." Since 1937, The American Legion has promoted the use of a public flag disposal ceremony. This ceremony is a fitting tribute and an overt expression of patriotism, which enhances the public's understanding of honor and respect due the American flag.

### The Flag Code prohibits the "fringing" of the flag.

Fringing of the flag is neither approved of nor prohibited by the Flag Code. The American Legion considers that fringe is used as an honorable enrichment to the Flag. Additionally the courts have deemed without merit and frivolous, lawsuits that contend that the gold fringe adorning the flag conferred Admiralty/Maritime jurisdiction.

### The Flag Code is The American Legion Flag Code.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1923, The American Legion and representatives of 68 other patriotic, fraternal, civic and military organizations met in Washington, D.C. for the purpose of drafting a code of flag etiquette. The 77th Congress adopted this codification of rules as public law on June 22, 1942. It is Title 4, United States Code Chapter 1.

# USA third largest country in the world

The United States of America is the world's thirdlargest country by size (after Russia and Canada) and by population (after China and India). The nation covers 3,796,742 square miles, including 264,836 sq. mi. of water. It is about half the size of Russia; about three-tenths the size of Africa; about half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly larger than China; more than twice the size of the European Union. It is estimated that 27 percent of the total land area is owned by the federal government.

The USA has 7,486 miles of border, including 1,539 miles on the Canadian-Alaska border and 1,960 miles on the border with Mexico.

The US Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba is leased by the US and is part of Cuba.

The Mississippi River is the second-longest river in North America, flowing 2,350 miles from its source at Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River, a tributary of the Mississippi River, is about 100 miles longer. The Mississippi River is the third longest river system in the world, if the length of Missouri and Ohio Rivers are added to the Mississippi's main stem. The Mississippi River drains an area of about 1.2 million square miles, including all or parts of 32 states (about 40 percent of the continental US). The Mississippi River watershed is the fourth largest in the world.

The lowest point in North America is Death Valley at 282 feet below sea level. The highest point in North America is Denali (Mount McKinley) at 20,308 feet above sea level. Eleven of the 20 highest peaks in the USA are in Alaska; 14 of the highest 30 are in Colorado.

The peak of Mauna Kea (13,802 feet above sea level) on the island of Hawaii rises about 33,465 feet above the Pacific Ocean floor. By this measurement, it is the world's tallest mountain, higher than Mount Everest (29,035 feet).

The USA has significant deposits of coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, rare earth elements, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber, and arable land. The USA has the world's largest coal reserves, with 491 billion short tons, accounting for 27 percent of the world's total.

The western coast of the United States and southern coast of Alaska lie along the Ring of Fire, a belt of active volcanoes and earthquake epicenters bordering the Pacific Ocean; up to 90 percent of the world's earthquakes and some 75 percent of the world's volcanoes occur within the Ring of Fire. The Aleutian Islands are a chain of volcanic islands that divide the Bering Sea (north) from the main Pacific Ocean (south); they extend about 1,118 mi. westward from the Alaskan Peninsula; the archipelago consists of 14 larger islands, 55 smaller islands, and hundreds of islets; there are 41 active volcanoes on the islands, which together form a large northern section of the Ring of Fire.

Mammoth Cave, in west-central Kentucky, is the world's longest known cave system with more than 405 miles of surveyed passageways, which is nearly twice as long as the second-longest cave system, the Sac Actun underwater cave in Mexico, the world's longest underwater cave system.

Kazumura Cave on the island of Hawaii is the world's longest and deepest lava tube cave; it has been surveyed at 41 mi. long and 3,614 ft. deep.

Bracken Cave outside of San Antonio, Texas is the world's largest bat cave, the summer home to the largest colony of bats in the world. An estimated 20 million Mexican free-tailed bats roost in the cave from March to October, making it the world's largest known concentration of mammals.

US Territories-Location	Date of Acquisition	Pop. (2018)
American Samoa (South Pacific)	1900	50,826
Guam in Micronesia (North Pacific)	1899	167,772
Northern Mariana Islands in Micron	esia 1986	51,994
Puerto Rico in Caribbean	1899	3,294,626
US Virgin Islands in Caribbean	1917	106,977

## Concise History of the United States of America

### **Colonial Period**

In search of religious freedom and trade, English colonize East Coast of US while French explore interior in search of furs, pelts. Spanish establish Catholic missions in Southwest. Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto explores Southeast in search of gold and treasure in early 1500s.

English establish footholds at Jamestown (1607), Plymouth (1620), and unsuccessful attempt at Roanoke Colony (1585). Four great waves of English settlement–Puritans to Massachusetts (1629-41), Cavaliers and indentured servants to Virginia (1642-75); Quakers to Delaware Valley (1675-1725), and Borderlands (Scots-Irish) to BackCountry (1717-75). Germans (Germantown-1683) and Dutch (New Amsterdam-1613) also settle in Pennsylvania and Hudson Valley respectively.

Relations between European explorers, hunters, and settlers and indigenous tribes are contentious and often lead to warfare. Diseases carried by Europeans to vulnerable Indians in New World prove devastating and deadly. Colonists trade for slave labor brought from Africa, to be exploited on plantations.

During French and Indian War (1754-63), American colonists and British army defeat French and Indian allies for right to settle America. Although English subjects, American colonists govern themselves to large extent and grow to resent English intrusion into their affairs. Conflict with Great Britain and King George III eventually leads to American independence.

### **Birth of a Nation**

Population of 13 colonies in 1770 is 2,205,000.

April 19, 1775-Massachusetts "minutemen" fire upon British troops at Lexington and Concord.

June 17, 1775-Battle of Bunker Hill in Boston. British victory but with heavy losses.

1775-76–Patriots unsuccessfully attempt to invade Quebec, Canada. Newly created Continental Army under Gen. George Washington forces British military out of Boston in March 1776. British capture New York City and its strategic harbor that summer, which they hold for duration of war. Not all Americans are Patriots; some remain loyal to King George III.

July 4, 1776–Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson, adopted by 2nd Continental Congress at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Declaration of independence from rule by Great Britain resulted from several prior events, such as French and Indian War (1754-63), Stamp Act of 1765, Townsend Acts of 1767, Boston Massacre of 1770, Boston Tea Party of 1773, Intolerable Acts of 1774, and battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775.

Aug. 27, 1776-Battle of Long Island. Largest battle of war. Washington loses but evacuates to Manhattan Island.

Sept. 22, 1776–Before being executed by British for spying, Capt. Nathan Hale declares, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Nov. 16, 1776-British capture Hudson River fort and 3,000 prisoners, and nearby Fort Lee four days later.

Dec. 26, 1776-Battle of Trenton, NJ. Washington crosses Delaware to surprise-attack and defeat Hessians.

Jan. 3, 1777-Battle of Princeton. British defeated and evacuate New Jersey.

June 14, 1777-Continental Congress authorizes flag with 13 red/white stripes and 13 white stars on field of blue.

July 2, 1777–Vermont becomes first political entity in world to abolish slavery.

### Land of the Free, Home of the Brave -

# Concise History of the United States of America

Sept. 11, 1777-British defeat Washington at Battle of Brandywine, Pa.

Oct. 17, 1777–British under Gen. Burgoyne surrender to Patriot forces under Gen. Gates and Bendict Arnold at Saratoga, NY. Victory leads to assistance from French under King Louis XVI.

1777-78-Continental Army winters, trains at Valley Forge, Pa.

June 28, 1778-Battle of Monmouth. British harassed in New Jersey on retreat to New York.

Dec. 29, 1778-Savannah, Ga. captured by British as Southern campaign begins.

Feb. 25, 1779–Patriots under George Rogers Clark successfully lay siege to Fort Vincennes on Wabash River in what is now Indiana.

May 12, 1780-British recapture Charleston, SC after 6-week seige.

Aug. 16, 1780-Battle of Camden, SC is British victory.

Oct. 7, 1780–Overmountain men defeat Loyalist forces under Major Patrick Ferguson at Kings Mountain, SC.

Jan. 17, 1781–Battle of Cowpens, SC. Infantry and cavalry under Gen. Daniel Morgan defeat British cavalry of Col. Banastre Tarleton.

March 1, 1781–Original 13 states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia) adopt Articles of Confederation, which creates weak Congress and leads to creation of US Constitution.

Sept. 5, 1781–Battle of Chesapeake. French ships defeat British in naval battle.

Oct. 19, 1781–Yorktown, Va. British forces under Cornwallis surrender to Patriots led by Washington, aided by French forces under Comte de Rochambeau, following 3-week siege.

Sept. 3, 1783–Treaty of Paris ends Revolutionary War, grants territory to US west to Mississippi River (except Spanish Florida). Ratified in US on Jan. 14, 1784. One hundred thousand Loyalists flee US, mainly to Nova Scotia.

### Affirmation and Growth

Jan. 25, 1787–Shays Rebellion. Massachusetts farmers, faced with high taxes, eviction, and imprisonment for debt, attack Springfield arsenal.

May 14, 1787– Constitutional Convention convenes at Independence Hall. Delegates from the states hammer out new plan. Federals in favor of Constitution, namely Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, publish Federalist Papers.

July 13, 1787–Northwest Ordinance establishes system of government and prohibits slavery in territory (now Midwest states).

Feb. 4, 1789–Electoral College selects George Washington as first President. New York City is the capital.

May 29, 1790-Final state, Rhode Island, ratifies US Constitution as supreme law of land.

Nov. 4, 1791 — Massacre at the Wabash, as nine Indian tribes unite to defeat Gen. St. Clair's army. Largest Indian victory over US Army ever.

## Presidents of the United States

George Washington 1789-1797	Born 02-22-1732 in Pope's Creek, Westmoreland, VA Died 12-14-1799; Buried at Mount Vernon, VA	Virginia planter; General of Continental Army d Revolutionary War; president of Constitutional vention; inaugurated 04-30-1789 at Federal Hall,
Federalist		Set standard for all subsequent Presidents. "First in first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."
VP: John Adams	First Lady: Martha Dandridge Custis (1731-1802)	down Whiskey Rebellion (1794). Gave up power, re peacefully to private life.

#### 2 John Adams 1797-1801 Federalist VP: Thomas Jefferson Born 10-30-1735 in Braintree (Quincy), MA Died 07-04-1826; Buried at 1st Unitarian Church, Quincy, MA First Lady: Abigail Smith (1744-1818) New England Yankee, lawyer, defended British soldiers after Boston Massacre; a leader of Continental Congress; supported Alien and Sedition Acts; first to occupy White House; died on 4th of July, 50th anniversary of Declaration; more remarkable as political philosopher than as politician. Wife Abagail was major adviser.

### Thomas Jefferson

1801-1809 Democratic-Republican VPs: Aaron Burr, George Clinton Born 04-13-1743 in Goochland (Albemarle County), VA Died 07-04-1826; Buried at Monticello, Charlottesville, VA

Wife: Martha W. Skelton (1748-1782)

Virginia planter, lawyer, statesman, intellectual, served in Continental Congress, minister to France, governor of VA (Statute of Religious Freedom-1786), author of Declaration of Independence; negotiated Louisiana Purchase; Embargo Act; no vetoes of Congress; died same day as Adams. Foe of Chief Justice John Marshall.

James Madison	Born 03-16-1751 in Port Conway, VA	Diminutive Virginia planter, member of Continer Congress and Constitutional Convention; main aut
1809-1817	Died 06-28-1836; Buried at Montpelier, VA	of the US Constitution, co-author of Federalist Pap
Democratic-Republican VP: George Clinton	First Lady: Dorothea "Dolley" Payne Todd (1768-1849)	wartime President during War of 1812 with G Britain; British burned down White House, other <u>c</u> buildings; First Lady avid social hostess.

James Monroe 1817-1825 Democratic-Republican VP: Daniel Tompkins	Born 04-28-1758 in Westmoreland County, VA Died 07-04-1831; Buried at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA <b>First Lady: Elizabeth Kortright (1768-1830)</b>	Virginia planter, officer in Revolutionary Wa Senator, minister to France, term as Pres known as Era of Good Feelings; advocated Mu Doctrine, forbidding foreign intervention in We Hemisphere; Missouri Compromise dealt with states as slave-holding or free; supported int (infrastructure) improvements.
---	---	--

### 6

3

John Quincy Adams

1825-1829

Democratic-Republican VP: John C. Calhoun Born 07-11-1767 in Braintree (Quincy), MA

Died 02-23-1848; Buried at First Unitarian Church, Quincy, MA

First Lady: Louisa Catherine Johnson (1774-1852)

Son of the 2nd President, Harvard graduate, world-traveling diplomat. US Senator. As Secretary of State, Oregon and Florida obtained from England and Spain respectively. Single term was tumultuous. Distinguished anti-slavery Congressman in later years. Beneficiary of "Corrupt Bargain." -Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

## Presidents of the United States

#### Andrew Jackson

1829-1837

Democrat VPs: John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren Born 03-15-1767 in The Waxhaws, SC Died 06-08-1845; Buried at The Hermitage, Nashville, TN Wife: Rachel Donelson Robards (1767-1828) Died after election but before inauguration. Strong-willed, lawyer, duelist, known as Old Hickory, frontier lawyer, general of militia, Indian fighter, hero of Horseshoe Bend and 1815 Battle of New Orleans, military governor of Florida, rowdy campaigner, 1st Westerner elected as Pres., defeated 2nd National Bank, stood down Calhoun and nullification, supported spoils system, Kitchen Cabinet, signed Indian Removal Act.

### 8

### Martin Van Buren

1837-1841

William Henry Harrison

1841

Whig

**VP: John Tyler** 

Democrat VP: Richard M. Johnson Born 12-05-1782 in Kinderhook, NY Died 07-24-1862; Buried at Kinderhook (NY) Cemetery

Born 02-09-1773 in Charles City County, VA

Died 04-04-1841; Buried at Wm Henry Harrison State

First Lady: Anna Tuthill Symmes (1775-1864)

Wife: Hannah Hoes (1783-1819)

Park, North Bend, OH

Lawyer, astute politician, founder of Democrat Party, Jackson Vice President and supporter, governor of NY, US senator, secretary of state, elder statesman, abolitionist who led Free Soil Party in 1848. Only President to speak English as 2nd language (Dutch was 1st). Portrayed as patrician elitist. One-termer.

Served only one month, dying at age 68 of pneumonia

caught during lengthy inauguration speech outdoors in

damp cold. Born into wealth, he campaigned as being born

in log cabin "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." General instrumen-

tal in victories at Fallen Timbers, Tippecanoe, and Thames,

and opening Northwest Territory to settlement. Governor

of Indiana Territory. Congressman, Senator from Ohio.

10

John Tyler 1841-1845	Born 03-29-1790 in Charles City County, VA Died 01-18-1862: Buried at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, VA	First President born in USA (Virginia). First VP to as- sume Presidency upon death of President. Known as His Accidency. Strict Constitutional constructionist. Supported Texas annexation as slave state. Battled
Whig VP: None	First Ladies: Leitia Christian (1790-1842); Julia Gardiner (1820-89)	with own Whig party. Vetoed bills, Cabinet resigned. Supporter of states' rights, Manifest Destiny. Father of 15 children (most of any President).

11

James K. Polk<br/>1845-1849Born 11-02-1795 in Mecklenburg County, NC<br/>Died 06-15-1849; Buried at Tennessee State Capitol, NashvilleLawyer, known as Young Hickory. Wife was astute po-<br/>litical adviser. First "dark horse" to be elected Pres. Kept<br/>promise to serve only one term. Accomplished all 4<br/>goals: Won war with Mexico and US acquired most of<br/>Southwest; acquired Oregon from Great Britain; re-<br/>duced tariffs; independent Treasury. Washington Monu-<br/>ment, US Naval Academy and Smithsonian begun.

### 12

Zachary Taylor 1849-1850

Whig VP: Millard Fillmore Born 11-24-1784 in Orange County, VA Died 07-09-1850; Buried at Zachery Taylor National Cemetery, Louisville, KY First Lady: Margaret M. Smith (1788-1852) Son of prominent Virginia planters, Indian fighter. Major general and hero of Mexican War (battles of Monterrey and Buena Vista). First President with no prior political office. Reluctant candidate. Set groundwork for Compromise of 1850 over slavery. Died 16 mos. into term of natural causes.

### Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

## Presidential Factoids

Four Presidents died in office of natural causes: WH Harrison, Taylor, Harding, FD Roosevelt Four Presidents were assassinated: Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, Kennedy Three Presidents were impeached: A Johnson, Clinton, Trump One President resigned: Nixon, facing impeachment Five Presidents elected but did not win popular vote: Trump, GW Bush, B. Harrison, Hayes, JQ Adams Five Presidents never elected President: Tyler, Fillmore, A Johnson, Arthur, Ford Twelve Presidents ran for re-election and failed: GHW Bush, Carter, Ford, Hoover, T Roosevelt, Taft, B Harrison, Cleveland, Fillmore, Van Buren, JQ Adams, J Adams President serving the longest: FD Roosevelt (4,422 days) President serving the shortest: WH Harrison (31 days) Oldest President upon taking office: Trump (70) Youngest President upon taking office: T. Roosevelt (42) President with longest retirement: Carter (also longest-lived President) President with shortest retirement: Polk (103 days) One President later served as Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court: Taft One President later served in the House of Representatives: JQ Adams One President later served in the US Senate: A Johnson Six Presidents lived into their 90s: GHW Bush, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Hoover, J Adams Father and son Presidents: John Adams and John Quincy Adams; George HW Bush and George W Bush Grandfather and grandson Presidents: William H Harrison and Benjamin Harrison Three Presidents within six weeks: Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler Two Presidents in 20 years: FD Roosevelt, Truman Only bachelor President: Buchanan Only President married three times: Trump First divorcee elected President: Reagan First President born in the USA: Tyler Two Presidents buried at Arlington National Cemetery: Taft, Kennedy Two Presidents buried at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond: Monroe, Tyler Four Presidents awarded Nobel Peace Prize: T. Roosevelt, Wilson, Carter, Obama Number of women who have run for President: 28 Most vetoes by a President: 635 by FD Roosevelt (9 overriden) Presidents who have served as Vice President: 14 Presidents who have served as Governors: 20 Presidents who have served as US Senators: 15 Presidents who have served as US Representatives: 18

-Land of the Free, Home of the Brave \_\_\_\_\_

## Presidential Elections

				_	
2016	Electoral	Popular	1972	Electoral	Popular
Donald Trump (R)	304	62,979,636	Richard Nixon (R)	520	47,169,911
Hilary Clinton (D)	227	65,844,610	George McGovern (D)	17	29,170,383
2012	Electoral	Popular	1968	Electoral	Popular
Barack Obama (D)	332	65,915,795	Richard Nixon (R)	301	31,785,480
Mitt Romney (R)	206	60,933,504	Hubert Humphrey (D)	191	31,275,166
			George Wallace (I)	46	9,906,473
2008	Electoral	Popular			
Barack Obama (D)	365	69,498,516	1964	Electoral	Popular
John McCain (R)	173	59,948,323	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	486	43,129,566
			Barry Goldwater (R)	52	27,178,188
2004	Electoral	Popular			
George W Bush (R)	286	62,040,610	1960	Electoral	Popular
John Kerry (D)	251	59,028,444	John F. Kennedy (D)	303	34,226,731
			Richard Nixon (R)	219	34,108,157
2000	Electoral	Popular	Harry Bird (Southern-D	) 15	324,050
George W Bush (R)	271	50,456,002			
Al Gore (D)	266	50,999,897	1956	Electoral	Popular
			Dwight Eisenhower (R)	457	35,590,472
1996	Electoral	Popular	Adlai Stevenson (D)	73	26,022,752
Bill Clinton (D)	379	47,401,054			
Robert Dole (R)	159	39,197,350	1952	Electoral	Popular
Ross Perot (Reform)	0	8,085,285	Dwight Eisenhower (R)		33,936,234
			Adlai Stevenson (D)	89	27,314,992
1992	Electoral	Popular			
Bill Clinton (D)	370	44,909,326	1948	Electoral	Popular
George HW Bush (R)	168	39,103,882	Harry S Truman (D)	303	24,179,345
Ross Perot (Reform)	0	19,741,657	Thomas Dewey (R)	189	21,991,291
			Strom Thurman*	39	1,176,125
1988	Electoral	Popular	Henry Wallace**		1,157,326
George HW Bush (R)	426	48,886,097	*States Rights **Prog	ressive	
Michael Dukakis (D)	112	41,809,074			
			1944	Electoral	Popular
1984	Electoral	Popular	Franklin Roosevelt (D)	432	25,612,610
Ronald Reagan (R)	525	54,455,075	Thomas Dewey (R)	99	22,017,617
Walter Mondale (D)	13	37,577,185			
			1940	Electoral	Popular
1980	Electoral	Popular	Franklin Roosevelt (D)	449	27,313,041
Ronald Reagan (R)	489	43,904,153	Wendell Willkie (R)	82	22,348,480
Jimmy Carter (D)	49	35,483,883			
John Anderson (I)	0	5,720,060	1936	Electoral	Popular
	_	- ·	Franklin Roosevelt (D)	523	27,757,333
<b>1976</b>	Electoral	Popular	Alfred Landon (R)	8	16,684,231
Jimmy Carter (D)	297	40,830,763	1000	-	- ·
Gerald Ford (R)	240	39,147,793	<b>1932</b>	Electoral	Popular
			Franklin Roosevelt (D)	472	22,829,501

Herbert Hoover (R)

59

15,760,684

Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

National Statuary Hall collection

The National Statuary Hall Collection holds statues donated by each of the states, depicting notable persons in the histories of the respective states. Displayed in the National Statuary Hall and other parts of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., the collection includes two statues from each state, plus one from the District of Columbia, plus Rosa Parks, making a total of 102.

By act of Congress, which commissioned the statue in 2005, Rosa Parks was added, though not representing a state. The year was 2013, the centenary of her birth. Hers is the only statue in the Hall not linked with a state. Later that year (on Juneteenth, 2013), by act of Congress, a statue of Frederick Douglass was added as a choice of the District of Columbia.

**Alabama** Helen Keller Joseph Wheeler

**Alaska** Edward Lewis "Bob" Bartlett Ernest Gruening

**Arizona** Barry Goldwater Eusebio Kino

**Arkansas** Uriah Milton Rose James Paul Clarke

**California** Ronald Reagan Junípero Serra

**Colorado** Florence R. Sabin Jack Swigert

**Connecticut** Roger Sherman Jonathan Trumbull

**District of Columbia** Frederick Douglass

**Delaware** John Middleton Clayton Caesar Rodney

**Florida** John Gorrie Edmund Kirby Smith

**Georgia** Crawford Long Alexander Hamilton Stephens **Hawaii** Father Damien Kamehameha I

**Idaho** George Laird Shoup William Borah

**Illinois** James Shields Frances E. Willard

**Indiana** Oliver P. Morton Lew Wallace

**lowa** Samuel Jordan Kirkwood Norman Borlaug

**Kansas** John James Ingalls Dwight D. Eisenhower

**Kentucky** Henry Clay Ephraim McDowell

**Louisiana** Huey Pierce Long Edward Douglass White

**Maine** William King Hannibal Hamlin

**Maryland** Charles Carroll John Hanson

**Massachusetts** Samuel Adams John Winthrop **Michigan** Lewis Cass Gerald Ford

**Minnesota** Henry Mower Rice Maria Sanford

**Mississippi** Jefferson Davis James Zachariah George

**Missouri** Thomas Hart Benton Francis Preston Blair Jr.

**Montana** Charles Marion Russell Jeannette Rankin

**Nebraska** Standing Bear J. Sterling Morton

**Nevada** Patrick Anthony McCarran Sarah Winnemucca

**New Hampshire** John Stark Daniel Webster

**New Jersey** Philip Kearny Richard Stockton

**New Mexico** Dennis Chávez Po'pay

**New York** George Clinton Robert R. Livingston

### $\star$ $\star$ $\star$ $\star$ $\star$ $\star$ $\star$ **THE 50 STATES** $\star$ $\star$ $\star$ $\star$ $\star$

State	Nickname	Capital and Largest City D	ate of Admission (Rank)	Population (Rank)	Sq. Mi. (rank)
Alabama (AL)	Yellowhammer State	Montgomery (123,456) Birmingham (209,4	403) Dec. 14, 1819 (22)	4,903,185 (24)	52,420 (30)
Alaska (AK)	Last Frontier	Juneau (31,974) Anchorage (288,000)	Jan. 3, 1959 (49)	731,545 (49)	665,384 (1)
Arizona (AZ)	Grand Canyon State	Phoenix (1,680,992)	Feb. 14, 1912 (48)	7,278,717 (14)	113,990 (6)
Arkansas (AR)	Natural State	Little Rock (197,312)	June 15, 1836 (25)	3,017,804 (34)	53,179 (29)
California (CA)	Golden State	Sacramento (513,624) Los Angeles (3,979,	576) Sept. 9, 1850 (31)	39,512,223 (1)	163,695 (3)
Colorado (CO)	Centennial State	Denver (727,211)	Aug. 1, 1876 (38)	5,758,736 (21)	104,094 (8)
Connecticut (CT)	Constitution State	Hartford (122,105) Bridgeport (144,399)	) Jan. 9, 1788 (5)	3,565,278 (29)	5,543 (48)
Delaware (DE)	First State	Dover (38,166) Wilmington (70,166)	Dec. 7, 1787 (1)	973,764 (46)	2,489 (49)
Florida (FL)	Sunshine State	Tallahassee (194,500) Jacksonville (911,5	07) March 3, 1845 (27)	21,477,737 (3)	65,758 (22)
Georgia (GA)	Peach State	Atlanta (506,811)	Jan. 2, 1788 (4)	10,617,423 (8)	59,425 (24)
Hawaii (HI)	Aloha State	Honolulu (345,064)	Aug. 21, 1959 (50)	1,415,872 (41)	10,932 (43)
Idaho (ID)	Gem State	Boise (228,959)	July 3, 1890 (43)	1,787,065 (40)	83,569 (14)
Illinois (IL)	Prairie State	Springfield (114,230) Chicago (2,693,97	6) Dec. 3, 1818 (21)	12,671,821 (6)	57,914 (25)
Indiana (IN)	Hoosier State	Indianapolis (876,384)	Dec. 11, 1816 (19)	6,732,219 (17)	36,420 (38)
lowa (IA)	Hawkeye State	Des Moines (214,237)	Dec. 28, 1846 (29)	3,155,070 (32)	56,273 (26)
Kansas (KS)	Sunflower State	Topeka (125,310) Wichita (389,938)	Jan. 29, 1861 (34)	2,913,314 (36)	82,278 (15)
Kentucky (KY)	Bluegrass State	Frankfort (27,755) Louisville (617,638)	June 1, 1792 (15)	4,467,673 (26)	40,408 (37)
Louisiana (LA)	Pelican State	Baton Rouge (220,236) New Orleans (390,	144) April 30, 1812 (18)	4,648,794 (25)	52,378 (31)
Maine (ME)	Pine Tree State	Augusta (18,697) Portland (66,215)	March 15, 1820 (23)	1,344,212 (43)	35,380 (39)
Maryland (MD)	Old Line State	Annapolis (39,223) Baltimore (593,490)	April 28, 1788 (7)	6,045,680 (19)	12,406 (42)
Massachusetts (MA)	Bay State	Boston (692,600)	Feb. 6, 1788 (6)	6,892,503 (15)	10,554 (44)
Michigan (MI)	Great Lakes State	Lansing (118,210) Detroit (670,031)	Jan. 26, 1837 (26)	9,986,857 (10)	96,714 (11)
Minnesota (MN)	North Star State	St. Paul (308,096) Minneapolis (429,606	) May 11, 1858 (32)	5,639,632 (22)	86,936 (12)
Mississippi (MS)	Magnolia State	Jackson (160,628)	Dec. 10, 1817 (20)	2,976,149 (35)	48,432 (32)
Missouri (MO)	Show-Me State	Jefferson City (42,708) Kansas City (495,32	27) Aug. 10, 1821 (24)	6,137,428 (18)	69,707 (21)
Montana (MT)	Treasure State	Helena (33,124) Billings (109,577)	Nov. 8, 1889 (41)	1,068,778 (44)	147,040 (4)

### Largest Cities by Population

1	New York	NY	8,336,817
2	Los Angeles	CA	3,979,576
3	Chicago	IL	2,693,976
4	Houston	TX	2,320,268
5	Phoenix	AZ	1,680,992
6	Philadelphia	PA	1,584,064
7	San Antonio	ТХ	1,547,253
8	San Diego	CA	1,423,851
9	Dallas	ТХ	1,343,573
10	San Jose	CA	1,021,795
11	Austin	ТХ	978,908
12	Jacksonville	FL	911,507
13	Fort Worth	ТΧ	909,585
14	Columbus	ОН	898,553
15	Charlotte	NC	885,708
16	San Francisco	CA	881,549
17	Indianapolis	IN	876,384
18	Seattle	WA	753,675
19	Denver	CO	727,211
20	Washington	DC	705,749
21	Boston	MA	692,600
22	El Paso	ТΧ	681,728
23	Nashville	TN	670,820
24	Detroit	MI	670,031
25	Oklahoma City	OK	655,057
26	Portland	OR	654,741
27	Las Vegas	NV	651,319
28	Memphis	TN	651,073
29	Louisville	KY	617,638
30	Baltimore	MD	593,490
31	Milwaukee	WI	590,157
32	Albuquerque	NM	560,513
33	Tucson	AZ	548,073
34	Fresno	CA	531,576
35	Mesa	AZ	518,012
36	Sacramento	CA	513,624
37	Atlanta	GA	506,811
38	Kansas City	МО	495,327
39	Colorado Springs	CO	478,221
40	Omaha	NE	478,192
41	Raleigh	NC	474,069
42	Miami	FL	467,963
43	Long Beach	CA	462,628
44	Virginia Beach	VA	449,974
45	Oakland	CA	433,031
46	Minneapolis	MN	429,606
47	Tulsa	OK	401,190
48	Tampa	FL	399,700

10	A 11	<b>T</b> )(	200.054
49 50	Arlington	TX	398,854
50	New Orleans	LA KS	390,144
51	Wichita		389,938
52	Bakersfield	CA	384,145
53	Cleveland	OH	381,009
54	Aurora	CO	379,289
55	Anaheim	CA	350,365
56	Honolulu	HI	345,064
57	Santa Ana	CA	332,318
58	Riverside	CA	331,360
59	Corpus Christi	TX	326,586
60	Lexington	KY	323,152
61	Henderson	NV	320,189
62	Stockton	CA	312,697
63	Saint Paul	MN	308,096
64	Cincinnati	OH	303,940
65	St. Louis	MO	300,576
66	Pittsburgh	PA	300,286
67	Greensboro	NC	296,710
68	Lincoln	NE	289,102
69	Anchorage	AK	288,000
70	Plano	ТΧ	287,677
71	Orlando	FL	287,442
72	Irvine	CA	287,401
73	Newark	NJ	282,011
74	Durham	NC	278,993
75	Chula Vista	CA	274,492
76	Toledo	OH	272,779
77	Fort Wayne	IN	270,402
78	St. Petersburg	FL	265,351
79	Laredo	ТΧ	262,491
80	Jersey City	NJ	262,075
81	Chandler	AZ	261,165
82	Madison	WI	259,680
83	Lubbock	ТΧ	258,862
84	Scottsdale	AZ	258,069
85	Reno	NV	255,601
86	Buffalo	NY	255,284
87	Gilbert	AZ	254,114
88	Glendale	AZ	252,381
89	North Las Vegas	NV	251,974
90	Winston-Salem	NC	247,945
91	Chesapeake	VA	244,835
92	Norfolk	VA	242,742
93	Fremont	CA	241,110
94	Garland	ТΧ	239,928
95	Irving	ТΧ	239,798
96	Hialeah	FL	233,339



The United States armed forces date to 1775, when America needed a defense force to protect the original 13 colonies from a British invasion. Today, there are six branches:

- The **United States Army** is the oldest (established June 14, 1775) and largest of the branches. Soldiers are responsible for performing land-based military operations. The US Army Military Academy is located at West Point, NY.
- The **United States Navy** mainly operates from the waters (seas and oceans) providing protection both in the water and in the air. The Continental Navy was created by Congress on Oct. 13, 1775. The US Naval Academy is located at Annapolis, Md.
- The modern-day **United States Air Force** was established Sept. 18, 1947, replacing the US Army Air Corps. Before the modern-day Air Force was created, it was an arm of the U.S. Army, dating to 1907. Airmen are responsible for carrying out aerial military operations. The US Air Force Academy is located at Colorado Springs, Colo.
- The **United States Marine Corps** is the smallest of the four branches under the Department of Defense. Marines provide both land and sea support to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and, in times of war, Coast Guard. The USMC was founded on Nov. 10, 1775.
- The **United States Coast Guard** is the only branch that falls under the Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard is multi-functional, with many peacetime missions, including maritime search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, marine environmental protection, and ports, waterways, and coastal security. Founded Aug. 4, 1790 as the Revenue-Marine.
- The U.S. Space Force was established on Dec. 20, 2019, within the Department of the Air Force. The Secretary of the Air Force has overall responsibility for the USSF, under the guidance and direction of the Secretary of Defense. The USSF is a military service that organizes, trains, and equips space forces to protect U.S. and allied interests in space and to provide space capabilities to the joint force. USSF responsibilities include developing military space professionals, acquiring military space systems, maturing the military doctrine for space power, and organizing space forces to present to our Combatant Commands.

Unlike active duty, **Reserve Soldiers** serve part time, allowing them to earn an extra paycheck, go to school, or work a civilian job while still maintaining many of the benefits of military service. The Reserves are the military's pool of extra resources and personnel. Reserve Soldiers perform critical jobs on a part-time basis.

The **National Guard** has a unique dual mission. Domestically, it serves at the state level to protect local communities. The Guard's federal mission is to support active-duty military forces in responding to threats abroad and humanitarian disasters. Army National Guard Soldiers hold civilian jobs or attend school while maintaining their military training part-time and are always ready to serve their community in the event of an emergency.

Highest-Ranking US Military Officers

<sup>Seniority</sup> Ord<sub>er</sub> Service **Highest Rank** Officer **Date of Rank** 1 1 George Washington U.S. Army General of the Armies 4 Jul 1776 Declared by a Congressional Act in 1976 to be the most senior United States officer of all time. Held the rank of lieutenant general in the United States Army during his lifetime, as well as a special rank of "General and Commander-in-Chief" of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War (originally commissioned to him by the Continental Congress on June 19, 1775). 2 1 John J. Pershing U.S. Army General of the Armies 3 Sep 1919 Only person to hold the rank of General of the Armies on active duty. 3 1 George Dewey U.S. Navy Admiral of the Navy 2 Mar 1899 Inaugural and sole holder of rank. 4 4 Winfield Scott 29 Mar 1847 U.S. Army Lieutenant general Second person in American history to hold the rank of lieutenant general after George Washington. Senior officer of the U.S. military during the Mexican-American War as well as the opening months of the American Civil War. 5 3 Ulysses S. Grant U.S. Army General of the Army 25 Jul 1866 Inaugural holder of the rank, which was a 19th-century equivalent to a modern-day four-star general (this differed from the 20th century rank of the same name which was clearly a five-star position). 6 3 David G. Farragut U.S. Navy Admiral 25 Jul 1866 Inaugural holder of the rank, granted by Congress due to services rendered as senior officer of the navy during the American Civil War. 7 3 William T. Sherman U.S. Army General of the Army 4 Mar 1869 Second holder of the rank "General of the Army". Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan wore four stars and held ranks equivalent to current four-star generals and admirals, one step higher than the Civil War-era rank of lieutenant general. This special version of the title General of the Army of the United States, Act of US Congress July 25, 1866, indicated that Congress intended only one person to have it at a time. 8 3 David D. Porter U.S. Navy Admiral 25 Jul 1866 Second person in the history of the United States Navy to hold the rank of admiral. 9 4 Stephen C. Rowan U.S. Navy Vice admiral 1 Aug 1870 Longest serving officer in the history of the United States Navy with 63 years of service and retirement at the age of 80. U.S. Army 10 3 Philip H. Sheridan General of the Army 1 Jun 1888 Final person in U.S. Army history to hold the Civil War-era rank "General of the Army". The rank was discontinued upon Sheridan's death and was not reactivated until World War II, then as a five-star position. 11 4 John Schofield U.S. Army Lieutenant general 5 Feb 1895 First Commanding General of the United States Army following the disestablishment of the rank General of the Army and first peacetime promotion to the permanent rank of lieutenant general. 12 4 Nelson A. Miles U.S. Army Lieutenant general 6 Jun 1900 Last Commanding General of the United States Army. Succeeded by Samuel Baldwin Marks Young, who became the first Chief of Staff. After this point in time, the Chief of Staff was by default considered the most senior officer of the United States Army. 13 3 Tasker H. Bliss 6 Oct 1917 U.S. Armv General

Second person promoted to the four-star rank of General in the 20th century (the other was John Pershing) for service in the National Army during the First World War.

- Land of the Free, Home of the Brave -

# US Medals and Honors

#### **Civilian Medals and Honors**

**The Presidential Medal of Freedom** - As the highest civilian award in the United States, the Presidential Medal of Freedom is given for an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the U.S., to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors. It may also be awarded to members of the military and non-citizens. First awarded in 1963, the medal can be additionally awarded "With Distinction" for especially important service.

**The Congressional Gold Medal** - The Congressional Gold Medal is the highest civilian award given by Congress. It is awarded for achievements that have a major impact on American history or culture. Awardees can be civilian or military personnel and are not required to be citizens. This medal is also given in silver and bronze. This medal was first awarded to Founding Father George Washington by the Second Continental Congress in 1776.

**The National Medal of Arts** - This is the highest award given to artists and arts patrons by the United States government. The National Medal of Arts is awarded to individuals or groups who "are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to the excellence, growth, support, and availability of the arts in the United States." Recipients are selected by the National Endowment for The Arts. This medal was first awarded in 1984.

**The Kennedy Center Honors** - Awarded by the Kennedy Center's Board of Trustees, which is headed by the First Lady, this award is given by the President to honor outstanding contributions to U.S. art, music, theatre, film, and culture. This award was first given in 1978.

**The National Medal of Science** - The National Medal of Science was established by the 86th Congress in 1959 as a presidential award to be given to individuals "deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to knowledge in the physical, biological, mathematical, or engineering sciences." In 1980, Congress expanded this recognition to include the social and behavioral sciences.

**The National Humanities Medal** - This award honors individuals or groups whose work has "deepened the nation's understanding of the humanities and broadened our citizens' engagement with history, literature, languages, philosophy, and other humanities subjects." This medal succeeds the Charles Frankel Prize and was first awarded in 1997.

**The National Medal of Technology and Innovation** - This medal is awarded by the President of the United States to American inventors and innovators who have made significant contributions to the development of new and important technology. The award may be granted to a specific person, to a group of people, or to an entire organization or corporation. This medal was first awarded in 1985 as the National Medal of Technology.

#### **Military Medals**

**Medal of Honor** - The Medal of Honor is the nation's highest military award, bestowed upon members of the U.S. armed forces for acts of valor in combat. It's presented by the President in the name of Congress and was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln in December 1861. There are three different designs for the Medal of Honor award: Army, Air Force, and Navy versions. (The Navy MOH can also be presented to Marines and Coast Guard members.) The award is given based on "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty."

# US Medals and Honors

The Army's Distinguished Service Cross, the Navy Cross, and the Air Force Cross - The military cross awards are presented to U.S. military members for extraordinary heroism in combat. In each branch, they are the second-highest military service awards. The Navy Cross can be presented to Marines and to Coast Guard members serving under the Department of the Navy. A new Coast Guard Cross was created by Congress in 2010 for extraordinary heroism in action while not operating under the Navy.

**Silver Star** - Awarded for gallantry in action, the Silver Star is the third-highest award for members of the armed forces in the U.S. It was first established in 1918 as the Citation Star but in 1932 it was replaced by a new design.

**Distinguished Flying Cross** - Established by the Air Corps Act in 1926, the Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded for "heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight." The first award was given to Captain Charles Lindbergh in 1927 for his transatlantic flight from New York to Paris.

**Purple Heart** - The act of giving U.S. military awards was established by General George Washington on August 7, 1782, when he created the Badge of Military Merit, the predecessor of the Purple Heart, which was established in 1932. The Purple Heart is given to soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guard members wounded or killed in action in defense of the nation.

Wa	Wars Ranked by Military Combat Deaths							
1	World War II	1941-45	291,557					
2	Civil War	1861-65	214,938					
3	World War I	1917-18	53,402					
4	Vietnam War	1955-75	47,424					
5	Korean War	1950-53	33,686					
6	<b>Revolutionary War</b>	1775-83	8,000					
7	Iraq War	2003-2011	3,836					
8	War of 1812	1812-15	2,260					
9	War in Afghanistan	2001-present	1,833					
10	Mexican-American War	1846-49	1,733					

US Military	Casualties	by	War
-------------	------------	----	-----

			– Deaths —			– Casualties	
War	Dates	Combat	Other	Total	Wounded	Total	Missing
<b>Revolutionary War</b>	1775-83	8,000	17,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	
War of 1812	1812-15	2,260	12,740	15,000	4,505	20,000	
Creek War	1813-14			575		575	
First Seminole War	1817-18	47	0	47	36	83	
Black Hawk War	1832	47	258	305	85	390	
Second Seminole War	1835-42	328	1,207	1,535		1,535	
Mexican-American War	1846-48	1,733	11,550	13,283	4,152	17,435	
Third Seminole War	1855-58	26		26	27	53	
Civil War: Total	1861-65	214,938	450,000	655,000			
Civil War - U.S. Army		140,414	224,097	364,511	281,881	646,392	
Civil War - Confederate		94,000	195,000	290,000	194,026	483,026	
Indian Wars	1865-98	919			1,025	1,944	
Spanish-American War	1898	385	2,061	2,446	1,622	4,068	
Philippine-US War	1898-1913	1,020	3,176	4,196	2,930	7,126	
World War I	1914-18	53,402	63,114	116,516	204,002	320,518	3,350
World War II	1941-45	291,557	113,842	405,399	670,846	1,076,245	30,314
Korean War	1950-53	33,686	2,830	36,516	92,134	128,650	4,759
U.S.S.R. Cold War	1947-91	32		32	12	44	
China Cold War	1950-72	16		16		16	
Vietnam War	1955-75	47,424	10,785	58,209	153,303	211,454	1,587
GulfWar	1990-91	149	145	294	849	1,143	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1995-2004	1	11	12		12	
Kosovo War	1998-99	4	14	18	N/A	18	2
War in Afghanistan	2001-present	1,833	383	2,216	20,050	22,266	
Iraq War	2003-11	3,836	961	4,497	32,222	36,710	2
Totals	1775-2019	666,441	673,929	1,354,664	1,498,240	2,852,901	40,031

# National Cemeteries

The Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) National Cemetery Administration maintains 143 national cemeteries in 40 states (and Puerto Rico) as well as 33 soldier's lots and monument sites.

#### ALABAMA

Alabama National Cemetery 3133 Highway 119 Montevallo, AL 35115

Fort Mitchell National Cemetery 553 Highway 165 Ft. Mitchell, AL 36856

Mobile National Cemetery 1202 Virginia Street Mobile, AL 36604

#### ALASKA

Fort Richardson National Cemetery Bldg 58-512 Davis Hwy Fort Richardson, AK 99505

Sitka National Cemetery 803 Sawmill Creek Road Sitka, AK 99835

#### ARIZONA

National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona 23029 North Cave Creek Road Phoenix, AZ 85024

Prescott National Cemetery 500 Highway 89 North Prescott, AZ 86313

#### ARKANSAS

Fayetteville National Cemetery 700 Government Avenue Fayetteville, AR 72701

Fort Smith National Cemetery 522 Garland Aveand South 6th St Fort Smith, AR 72901

Little Rock National Cemetery 2523 Springer Boulevard Little Rock, AR 72206

#### CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield National Cemetery 30338 East Bear Mountain Blvd. Arvin, CA 93203 Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery Cabrillo Memorial Drive San Diego, CA 92106

Golden Gate National Cemetery 1300 Sneath Lane San Bruno, CA 94066

Los Angeles National Cemetery 950 S Sepulveda Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90049

Miramar National Cemetery 5795 Nobel Drive San Diego, CA 92122

Riverside National Cemetery 22495 Van Buren Blvd. Riverside, CA 92518

Sacramento Valley National Cemetery 5810 Midway Road Dixon, CA 95620

San Francisco National Cemetery 1 Lincoln Boulevard Presidio of San Francisco San Francisco, CA 94129

San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery 32053 W McCabe Rd. Santa Nella, CA 95322

#### COLORADO

Fort Logan National Cemetery 4400 W. Kenyon Ave. Denver, CO 80236

Fort Lyon National Cemetery 15700 County Road HH Las Animas, CO 81054

Pikes Peak National Cemetery 10545 Drennan Road Colorado Springs, CO 80925

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Congressional Cemetery Government Lots 1801 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003

#### **FLORIDA**

Barrancas National Cemetery 1 Cemetery Road Pensacola, FL 32508

Bay Pines National Cemetery 10000 Bay Pines Boulevard North St. Petersburg, FL 33708

Cape Canaveral National Cemetery 5525 U.S. Highway 1 Mims, FL 32754

Florida National Cemetery 6502 S.W. 102nd Avenue Bushnell, FL 33513

Jacksonville National Cemetery 4083 Lannie Road Jacksonville, FL 32218

Sarasota National Cemetery 9810 State Road 72 Sarasota, FL 34241

South Florida National Cemetery 6501 S. State Road 7 Lake Worth, FL 33449

St. Augustine National Cemetery 104 Marine Street St. Augustine, FL 32084

Tallahassee National Cemetery 5015 Apalachee Parkway Tallahassee, FL 32311

#### GEORGIA Georgia National Cemetery 1080 Scott Hudgens Drive Canton, GA 30114

Marietta National Cemetery 500 Washington Avenue Marietta, GA 30060

#### HAWAII

National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific 2177 Puowaina Drive Honolulu, HI 96813

#### **IDAHO**

Snake River Canyon National Cemetery 1585 East Elm Street (E 4150 N) Buhl, ID 83316

#### ILLINOIS

Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery 20953 W. Hoff Road Elwood, IL 60421

Alton National Cemetery 600 Pearl Street Alton, IL 62002

Camp Butler National Cemetery 5063 Camp Butler Road Springfield, IL 62707-9722

Danville National Cemetery 1900 East Main Street Danville, IL 61832

Fort Sheridan National Cemetery Vatner Road Fort Sheridan, IL 60037

Mound City National Cemetery 141 State Highway 37 Mound City, IL 62963

Quincy National Cemetery 36th & Maine Street Quincy, IL 62301

Rock Island National Cemetery Bldg 118 Rock Island Arsenal Rock Island, IL 61299

# Big Battles, Minor Wars, Old Forts, Military Museums

#### **Shiloh National Military Park**

Off the beaten path on the Tennessee River, Shiloh (or Pittsburg Landing) is probably the nation's most pristine battlefield. It was here April 6-7, 1862 that nearly 110,000 untested troops clashed in a bloody battle that resulted in 23,746 casualties. It was the first mass-casualty battle of the Civil War. The quiet, scenic 4,200-acre site features a visitors center, national cemetery, 156 monuments, 217 cannons, more than 650 interpretive markers, and a 10-mile self-guided driving tour.

#### **Gettysburg National Military Park**

The largest battle in North America, fought July 1-3, 1863, at a small town in Pennsylvania, marked the high tide of the Confederacy. Up to that point, General Robert E. Lee had seemed invincible. He admitted he asked too much of his Army of Northern Virginia. George Meade's Federals held their ground and halted Lee's invasion. Later, President Lincoln would give his famous speech at the dedication of the Gettysburg cemetery. The massive park, which attracts one million visitors each year, features a modern visitors center, 1,328 monuments, markers, and memorials.

#### **River Raisin National Battlefield Park**

On Jan. 22, 1813, British forces and their Indian allies attacked the US camp at Frenchtown (present-day Monroe, Michigan). When US commanding general James Winchester was captured he surrendered, even though his left wing was still engaged. The British pledged to protect the wounded but withdrew during the night, leaving the disabled to be slaughtered by the Indians. Nine months later, US cavalry liberated Frenchtown and advanced into Canada, where they defeated Shawnee Chief Tecumseh's men, rallying to the cry, "Remember the Raisin!"

#### **Battle of Fort Sanders**

During his campaign to capture Knoxville, Tenn., Confederate Gen. James Longstreet's forces attacked small Fort Sanders, part of the city's defenses under Gen. Ambrose Burnside, on Nov. 29, 1863. The battle was a deadly comedy of errors, with the Federals fending off the attack and losing only eight men killed versus 813 Confederates killed, wounded, or captured. Longstreet withdrew and headed back to Virginia. Today, all traces of the fort are gone, marked only by a street-corner stone monument.

#### Kings Mountain National Military Park

Threatened by Major Patrick Ferguson, bands of Overmountain men journeyed to South Carolina to confront him and his Loyalist troops. The American victory Oct. 7, 1780 at Kings Mountain was a turning point in the Revolutionary War's southern campaign. Ferguson and all of his men were either killed or captured by the loosely organized Patriots. Except for Ferguson, the lopsided, one-hour battle was fought entirely by Americans. Nearby, Cowpens National Battlefield celebrates Gen. Daniel Morgan's Jan. 17, 1781 victory over bloodthirsty British cavalry chieftain Col. Banestre Tarleton.

#### Mabila

The Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto and 600 men wandered for three years (1539-43) throughout the Southeast US in search of gold and treasure. On Oct. 18, 1540 the Spaniards battled Muskogee warriors under Chief Tuskaloosa at the fortified village of Mabila, believed to be located in the vicinity of present-day Selma, Ala. Approximately 3,000 Indians were killed and the village burned down, one of the deadliest battles of North America. DeSoto died later along the Mississippi River; his men wandered further into Texas and Mexico.

#### Yorktown Battlefield

With the help of the French, US troops under Gen. George Washington defeated the British army under General Lord Cornwallis, who surrendered on Oct. 19, 1781, effectively ending the War for Independence. The Treaty of Paris was signed two years later. Nearby attractions include Colonial Williamsburg, the Jamestown site, numerous Civil War battle sites, and the historic sites of Norfolk, Va.

#### **Chalmette Battlefield**

One of the greatest victories in US military history was earned on the plains of Chalmette, near New Orleans, La., over what was considered a vastly superior force of highly trained British troops under Gen. William Packenham. On Jan. 8, 1815, the British attacked a defensive line manned by the ragtag army of Gen. Andrew Jackson, including frontier riflemen, pirate artillerymen, freedmen of color, local militia, and others. The British were soundly defeated and suffered massive casualties. The Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, had been signed a month earlier but did not take effect until US ratification in mid-February.

### **HISTORY OF US SPACE PROGRAM**

#### National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

#### Project Mercury (1958-63)

There were 20 unmanned missions, several of them failures. On Jan. 31, 1961, a chimpanzee named Ham went aloft for 16 min. The launch vehicles were the Mercury Atlas and the Mercury Redstone.

On May 5, 1961, Alan Shepard in Freedom 7 was the first American launched into space, from Cape Canaveral (later Cape Kennedy), Florida. He flew for 15 min., 22 sec. (The Soviets had launched cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin for a single orbit on April 12th.)

On July 21, astronaut Gus Grissom flew for 15 min. in Liberty Bell 7, the capsule lost upon ocean splash-down. It was later recovered.

The next year, on Feb. 20, John Glenn orbited the Earth three times in Friendship 7. He would later become a US Senator from Ohio, and ride on the Space Shuttle.

On May 24, 1962, Scott Carpenter flew for 3 orbits in Aurora 7.

Wally Schirra orbitted six times in Sigma 7 on Oct. 3, 1962.

The final Mercury mission was Faith 7 in which Gordon Cooper completed 22 orbits on May 15, 1963. The mission lasted more than 34 hours.

The other original Mercury 7 astronaut was Deke Slayton, who did not fly due to medical conditions but served ably as Director of Flight Crew Operations.

The Mercury capsules can be viewed at:

Freedom 7	JFK Library and Museum, Boston
Liberty Bell 7	Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Center, Hutchinson
Friendship 7	National Air and Space Museum, Washington, D.C.
Aurora 7	Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago
Sigma 7	US Astronaut Hall of Fame, Kennedy Space Center
Faith 7	Johnson Space Center, NASA, Houston

#### Project Gemini (1961-66)

The launch vehicle for all missions was the Titan II, a modified ICBM. The command pilot is listed first. The first two missions were unmanned in order to test heat shield and other components.

On March 23, 1965, Gemini 3 flew 3 orbits, manned by Grissom and John Young.

On June 3-7, 1965, Jim McDivitt and Ed White flew Gemini IV for 4 days, including a space walk by White.

On Aug. 21-29, 1965, Gemini V completed 120 orbits with Cooper and Pete Conrad onboard.

On Dec. 4-18, 1965, Gemini VII was aloft with Frank Borman and Jim Lovell for 14 days, and used Gemini VI-A (Schirra and Thomas Stafford) as a docking rendezvous target. Gemini VI was cancelled after the launch of the Agena docking target failed. Gemini VI-A was aloft for little more than one day.

### **MONUMENTS, ENGINEERING MARVELS OF THE USA**

The USA is a land of massive engineering projects and innovative structures, some defying possibilities and imagination. Monuments have been built that memorialize significant persons and achievements. There are 247 Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks in the USA, as designated by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

#### Erie Canal, New York

When it was completed in 1825, the 363-mile canal, connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Seaboard, was the second longest in the world. Canal fever swept most of the nation, e.g., the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

#### Holland Tunnel, New York City

Opened in 1927, the tunnel designed by Clifford Holland was the longest continuous underwater vehicular tunnel in the world, connecting lower Manhattan with New Jersey. Also, the first to use a mechanical ventilation system. The Lincoln Tunnel also serves the city. Other notable tunnels are the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel; the Boston Big Dig tunnels; the Cumberland Gap tunnel; the Eisenhower-Johnson Memorial Tunnel in the Colorado Rockies; Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel; the Cowan (Tenn.) Railroad Tunnel (1852); and the Narrows of the Harpeth (290-ft. diversion tunnel built 1818 with slave labor and gunpowder). Also notable are subway systems of major cities such as New York City and Washington, DC.

#### Brooklyn Bridge, New York City

John and Washington Roebling's masterpiece spanned the East River, connecting Manhattan with Brooklyn. The beautiful suspension bridge (1870-83) measures 1,595 feet, the longest suspension bridge in the world at the time of its opening. The structure cost \$15 million and required 600 workers. The innovative bridge is a National Historic Landmark.

#### John A. Roebling Suspension Bridge, Cincinnati

Roebling's first bridge, linking Cincinnati and Covington, Kentucky. With a span of 1,057 feet, it was the longest suspension bridge in the world when it was completed in 1867 over the Ohio River.

#### Eads Bridge, St. Louis

The first steel-truss bridge in the world was built in 1874, spanning the Mississippi River, allowing uninterrupted travel. The engineer, James Buchanan Eads, was one of

the country's most brilliant.

#### Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco

Completed in 1937 and designed by Joseph Strass, this beautiful and graceful suspension bridge spans the Golden Gate between the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, a length of 1.7 miles. At the time of its opening, it was the tallest bridge at 746 feet. Often covered by fog, the orange-painted structure is probably the most photographed bridge in the world.

#### **Transcontinental Railroad**

The Central Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads met in 1869, marking the completion of tracks from Sacramento, Calif. to the Missouri River with a golden spike at Promontory, Utah. The railroads were built, mostly by Chinese laborers, in five years over rugged mountains and the Great Plains.

#### Hoover Dam, Nevada

A group called Six Companies employed thousands of men (100 lost their lives) and spent \$48 million to build this massive dam (1931-36), once called Boulder Dam, on the Colorado River. A National Historic Landmark, the Art Deco structure draws 1 million tourists each year. The dam provides irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood prevention. At 726 feet tall and 1,244 feet in length, the dam created 247-sq-mile Lake Mead.

#### Colorado River Aqueduct, California

Engineers built the 242-mile-long Colorado River Aqueduct in 1930 to redirect water from the Colorado River to the Los Angeles area. Water passes through open canals, tunnels, and pump systems that bring it up and over the mountains.

#### New Orleans Hurricane & Storm Damage Risk Reduction System

Built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the project saw the construction of a two-mile 26-foot-high barrier, and a revamped canal system, as well as the addition of new pump stations.

#### **Reversal of the Chicago River**

It was determined that the Chicago River's flow could be reversed to prevent contamination of drinking water. En-

### **DISASTERS AND CATASTROPHES**

Even in the USA, bad things happen. Back in the day, disease, famine and poor nutrition, polluted drinking water, and fires were the major concerns. Flooding, droughts, blizzards and heat waves were regular occurrences. Earthquakes, hurricanes, wildfires, tornado outbreaks, and even a volcanic eruption have caused widespread damage and casualties. All kinds of explosions—coal mine, wartime munitions, steamship boilers, natural gas—have created havoc. Ships wreck, trains collide, spacecraft explode, and aircraft fall to the earth. Enemy attacks, civil unrest, and mass shootings continue to shock. The world is a dangerous place. Here are some of the more famous US disasters (the list includes only events in the US and is not comprehensive by any measure. Many fatality figures are estimates; property damage is historic, not adjusted for inflation).

Year	Event	Deaths	Damage	Location
2020	Covid-19 Pandemic	165,000	—	United States (as of August 2020)
2018	Camp Fire Wildfires	18	\$16.5B	California
2018	Hurricane Florence	54	\$24.2B	East Coast (southern)
2017	Hurricane Maria	5,740	\$91.6B	Florida, Puerto Rico
2017	Hurricane Irma	134	\$64.8B	Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Puerto Rico
2017	Hurricane Harvey	107	\$125B	Texas, Louisiana, Alabama
2017	Mass Shooting	59	—	Las Vegas, Nevada
2016	Smoky Mountain Wildfires	14	\$990M	Tennessee
2016	Hurricane Matthew	49	\$15.0B	Florida, Georgia, Carolinas
2016	Blizzard	55	\$500M	Eastern Coast
2015	Okanogan Fire	3	\$8.0B	Washington
2015	Flood	46	—	Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma
2014	Snowstorm	24	—	New York, Great Lakes
2014	Tornados	35	\$1.0B	Nebraska, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Illinois, Florida, N. Carolina
2014	Mudslide	43	—	Oslo, Washington
2013-14	Cold Wave	21	—	Eastern US
2013	Tornado	24	\$2.0B	Oklahoma
2012	Hurricane Sandy	147	\$75B	Eastern Coast
2012	School Shooting	28	—	Sandy Hook, Connecticut
2011	Tornado	160	\$3.0B	Joplin, Missouri
2011	Tornado Outbreak	346	\$11.0B	Southern US
2010	Flood	31	\$2.3B	Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi
2008	Tornado Outbreak	59	\$1.2B	Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois
2007	Mass Shooting	33		Blacksburg, Virginia
2005	Hurricane Katrina	1,836	\$125B	Gulf Coast
2005	Hurricane Rita	120	\$10.0B	Louisiana, Texas
2004	Hurricane Ivan	124	\$19.0B	Texas, Florida, East Coast
2004	Hurricane Frances	49	\$9.0B	Florida
2002	Tropical Storm Allison	41	\$5.5B	Texas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania
2003	Space Shuttle Accident	7	\$1.6B	Over Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas
2001	Aircraft Crash	265	—	Queens, New York

# National Park System Properties

#### Alabama

Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument Freedom Riders National Monument Horseshoe Bend National Military Park Little River Canyon National Preserve Russell Cave National Monument Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site

#### Alaska

Alagnak Wild River **Aniakchak National Monument Aniakchak National Preserve** Bering Land Bridge National Preserve **Cape Krusenstern National Monument** Denali National Park Denali National Preserve Gates of the Arctic National Park Gates of the Arctic National Preserve **Glacier Bay National Park Glacier Bay National Preserve** Katmai National Park Katmai National Preserve Kenai Fjords National Park Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park **Kobuk Valley National Park** Lake Clark National Park Lake Clark National Preserve Noatak National Preserve Sitka National Historical Park Wrangell-St. Elias National Park Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve

#### Arizona

Canyon De Chelly National Monument Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Chiricahua National Monument Coronado National Memorial Fort Bowie National Historic Site Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Grand Canyon National Park Hohokam Pima National Monument Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site Montezuma Castle National Monument Navajo National Monument Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument Petrified Forest National Park Pipe Spring National Monument Saguaro National Park Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument Tonto National Monument Tumacacori National Historical Park Tuzigoot National Monument Walnut Canyon National Monument Wupatki National Monument

#### Arkansas

Arkansas Post National Memorial Buffalo National River Fort Smith National Historic Site Hot Springs National Park Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site Pea Ridge National Military Park President Clinton Birthplace Home National Historic Site

#### California

Cabrillo National Monument **Castle Mountains National Monument** César E. Chávez National Monument **Channel Islands National Park Death Valley National Park Devils Postpile National Monument** Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site Fort Point National Historic Site **Golden Gate National Recreation Area** John Muir National Historic Site Joshua Tree National Park Kings Canyon National Park Lassen Volcanic National Park Lava Beds National Monument Manzanar National Historic Site Mojave National Preserve Muir Woods National Monument **Pinnacles National Park** Point Reves National Seashore Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial **Redwood National Park** Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Sequoia National Park **Tule Lake National Monument** Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area Yosemite National Park

## Historic Sites in the USA

In addition to the NPS sites, there are tens of thousands of sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including 2,500 National Historic Landmarks. Each state maintains historic signage and markers. Each county and town features its own historic sites. Sites include museums, monuments, statues, historic districts, cemeteries, forts, buildings, churches, industrial facilities, battlefields, even ancient villages. This is but a small sampling of USA historic sites open to the public.

National Archives, Washington, DC

Library of Congress, US Capitol, Lincoln Memorial, Washington Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, Rev. Martin Luther King Memorial, Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial, Smithsonian Institution Museums, Ford's Theater, World War Two Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Korean War Memorial, White House, US Capitol. Presidential Birthplaces, Homeplaces, and Burial Sites (e.g., Mount Vernon, Monticello, The Hermitage, Grant's Tomb)

Arlington National Cemetery, National Cemeteries, and Historic Cemeteries

State Capitols in all 50 State Capitals Mount Rushmore, Keystone, S.D. National Civil Rights Museum, Memphis, Tenn. 9/11 Memorial and Museum, New York, NY

US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. US Army Academy, West Point, NY US Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine, Fla. Canyonlands National Park Navajo National Monument Tuzigoot Montezuma Castle Hohokam Piman Casa Grande Ruins Canyon de Chelly Hovenweep Mesa Verde National Park Clovis Folsom Knife River Indian villages Effigy Mounds Cahokia Mounds

**Poverty Point** 

Hopewell Culture Indian Serpent Mound Etowah Mounds Pinson Mounds Old Stone Fort

Trinity Church Washington National Cathedral Mormon Tabernacle Old Ship Church San Miguel Mission Abyssinian Baptist Church Jamestown Church St. Patrick's Cathedral Old Sheldon Church

George Rogers Clark Historic Park, Vincennes, Ind. Tippecanoe Battlefield Site, Battle Ground, Ind. Battle of the Wabash, Fort Recovery, Ohio Fallen Timbers Battlefield, Maumee, Ohio River Raisin National Battlefield, Monroe, Mich. Tu-Endie-Wei State Park, Point Pleasant, WVa Alamance Battleground, Burlington, NC Fort Loudoun State Historic Area, Vonore, Tenn. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Dadeville, Ala.



### **MLB WORLD SERIES RESULTS**

2019	Washington Nationals (NL) over Houston Astros (AL) in 7.
2018	Boston Red Sox (AL) over Los Angeles Dodgers (NL) in 5.
2017	Houston Astros (AL) over Los Angeles Dodgers (NL) in 7.
2016	Chicago Cubs (NL) over Cleveland Indians (AL) in 7.
2015	Kansas City Royals (AL) over New York Mets (NL) in 5.
2014	San Francisco Giants (NL) over Kansas City Royals (AL) in 7.
2013	Boston Red Sox (AL) over St. Louis Cardinals (NL) in 6.
2012	San Francisco Giants (NL) over Detroit Tigers (AL) in 4.
2011	St. Louis Cardinals (NL) over Texas Rangers (AL) in 7.
2010	San Francisco Giants (NL) over Texas Rangers (AL) in 5.
2009	New York Yankees (AL) over Philadelphia Phillies (NL) in 6.
2008	Philadelphia Phillies (NL) over Tampa Bay Rays (AL) in 5.
2007	Boston Red Sox (AL) over Colorado Rockies (NL) in 4.
2006	St. Louis Cardinals (NL) over Detroit Tigers (AL) in 5.
2005	Chicago White Sox (AL) over Houston Astros (NL) in 4.
2004	Boston Red Sox (AL) over St. Louis Cardinals (NL) in 4.
2003	Florida Marlins (NL) over New York Yankees (AL) in 6.
2002	Anaheim Angels (AL) over San Francisco Giants (NL) in 7.
2001	Arizona Diamondbacks (NL) over New York Yankees (AL) in 7.
2000	New York Yankees (AL) over New York Mets (NL) in 5.
1999	New York Yankees (AL) over Atlanta Braves (NL) in 4.
1998	New York Yankees (AL) over San Diego Padres (NL) in 4.
1997	Florida Marlins (NL) over Cleveland Indians (AL) in 7.
1996	New York Yankees (AL) over Atlanta Braves (NL) in 6.
1995	Atlanta Braves (NL) over Cleveland Indians (AL) in 6.
1994	No World Series due to players' strike
1993	Toronto Blue Jays (AL) over Philadelphia Phillies (NL) in 6.
1992	Toronto Blue Jays (AL) over Atlanta Braves (NL) in 6.
1991	Minnesota Twins (AL) over Atlanta Braves (NL) in 7.
1990	Cincinnati Reds (NL) over Oakland Athletics (AL) in 4.
1989	Oakland Athletics (AL) over San Francisco Giants (NL) in 4.
1988	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL) over Oakland Athletics (AL) in 5.
1987	Minnesota Twins (AL) over St. Louis Cardinals (NL) in 7.
1986	New York Mets (NL) over Boston Red Sox (AL) in 7.
1985	Kansas City Royals (AL) over St. Louis Cardinals (NL) in 7.
1984	Detroit Tigers (AL) over San Diego Padres (NL) in 5.
1983	Baltimore Orioles (AL) over Philadelphia Phillies (NL) in 5.
1982	St. Louis Cardinals (NL) over Milwaukee Brewers (AL) in 7.
1981	Los Angeles Dodgers (NL) over New York Yankees (AL) in 6.

### **SUPER BOWL - NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE**

Number	Date	Teams, Result, Site
XXVI (26)	01-26-1992	Washington Redskins (NFC) over Buffalo Bills (AFC), 37-24, at Metrodome, Minneapolis, MN
XXV (25)	01-27-1991	New York Giants (NFC) over Buffalo Bills (AFC), 20-19, at Tampa Stadium, Tampa, FL
XXIV (24)	01-28-1990	San Francisco 49ers (NFC) over Denver Broncos (AFC), 55-10, at Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XXIII (23)	01-22-1989	San Francisco 49ers (NFC) over Cincinnati Bengals (AFC), 20-16, at Joe Robbie Stadium, Miami, FL
XXII (22)	01-31-1988	Washington Redskins (NFC) over Denver Broncos (AFC), 42-10, at Jack Murphy Stadium, San Diego, CA
XXI (21)	01-25-1987	New York Giants (NFC) over Denver Broncos (AFC), 39-20, at Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XX (20)	01-26-1986	Chicago Bears (NFC) over New England Patriots (AFC), 46-10, at Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XIX (19)	01-20-1985	San Francisco 49ers (NFC) over Miami Dolphins (AFC), 38-16, at Stanford Stadium, Stanford, CA
XVIII (18)	01-22-1984	Los Angeles Raiders (AFC) over Washington Redskins (NFC), 38-9, at Tampa Stadium, Tampa, FL
XVII (17)	01-30-1983	Washington Redskins (NFC) over Miami Dolphins (AFC), 27-17, at Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XVI (16)	01-24-1982	San Francisco 49ers (NFC) over Cincinnati Bengals (AFC), 26-21, at Pontiac Silverdome, Pontiac, MI
XV (15)	01-25-1981	Oakland Raiders (AFC) over Philadelphia Eagles (NFC), 27-10, at Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XIV (14)	01-20-1980	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC) over Los Angeles Rams (NFC), 31-19, at Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
XIII (13)	01-21-1979	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC) over Dallas Cowboys (NFC), 35-31, at Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
XII (12)	01-15-1978	Dallas Cowboys (NFC) over Denver Broncos (AFC), 27-10, at Louisiana Superdome, New Orleans, LA
XI (11)	01-09-1977	Oakland Raiders (AFC) over Minnesota Vikings (NFC), 32-14, at Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA
X (10)	01-18-1976	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC) over Dallas Cowboys (NFC), 21-17, at Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
IX (9)	01-12-1975	Pittsburgh Steelers (AFC) over Minnesota Vikings (NFC), 16-6, at Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
VIII (8)	01-13-1974	Miami Dolphins (AFC) over Minnesota Vikings (NFC), 24-7, at Rice Stadium, Houston, TX
VII (7)	01-14-1973	Miami Dolphins (AFC) over Washington Redskins (NFC), 14-7, at Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA
VI (6)	01-16-1972	Dallas Cowboys (NFC) over Miami Dolphins (AFC), 24-3, at Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
V (5)	01-17-1971	Baltimore Colts (AFC) over Dallas Cowboys (NFC), 16-13, at Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
IV (4)	01-11-1970	Kansas City Chiefs (AFL) over Minnesota Vikings (NFL), 23-7, at Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, LA
III (3)	01-12-1969	New York Jets (AFL) over Baltimore Colts (NFL), 16-7, at Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
II (2)	01-14-1968	Green Bay Packers (NFL) over Oakland Raiders (AFL), 33-14, at Orange Bowl, Miami, FL
l (1)	01-15-1967	Green Bay Packers (NFL) over Kansas City Chiefs (AFL), 35-10, at Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA

Super Bowls I-IV were AFL/NFL World Championship Games

### **STANLEY CUP - NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE**

Seaso	n Winner	Runner-Up	Games	Seaso	n Winner	Runner-Up	Games
2019	St. Louis Blues	Boston Bruins	4-3	1973	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-2
2018	Washington Capitals	Vegas Golden Knights	4-1	1972	Boston Bruins	New York Rangers	4-2
2017	Pittsburgh Penguins	Nashville Predators	4-2	1971	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-3
2016	Pittsburgh Penguins	San Jose Sharks	4-2	1970	Boston Bruins	St. Louis Blues	4-0
2015	Chicago Black Hawks	Tampa Bay Lightning	4-2	1969	Montreal Canadiens	St. Louis Blues	4-0
2014	Los Angeles Kings	New York Rangers	4-1	1968	Montreal Canadiens	St. Louis Blues	4-0
2013	Chicago Black Hawks	Boston Bruins	4-2	1967	Toronto Maple Leafs	Montreal Canadiens	4-2
2012	Los Angeles Kings	New Jersey Devils	4-2	1966	Montreal Canadiens	Detroit Red Wings	4-2
2011	Boston Bruins	Vancouver Canucks	4-3	1965	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-2
2010	Chicago Black Hawks	Philadelphia Flyers	4-2	1964	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-3
2009	Pittsburgh Penguins	Detroit Red Wings	4-3	1963	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-1
2008	Detroit Red Wings	Pittsburgh Penguins	4-2	1962	Toronto Maple Leafs	Chicago Black Hawks	4-2
2007	Anaheim Ducks	Ottawa Senators	4-1	1961	Chicago Black Hawks	Detroit Red Wings	4-2
2006	Carolina Hurricanes	Edmonton Oilers	4-3	1960	Montreal Canadiens	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-0
2005	No Stanley Cup-Season Ca	ancelled		1959	Montreal Canadiens	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-1
2004	Tampa Bay Lightning	Calgary Flames	4-3	1958	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-2
2003	New Jersey Devils	Mighty Ducks of Anaheim	4-3	1957	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-1
2002	Detroit Red Wings	Carolina Hurricanes	4-1	1956	Montreal Canadiens	Detroit Red Wings	4-1
2001	Colorado Avalanche	New Jersey Devils	4-3	1955	Detroit Red Wings	Montreal Canadiens	4-3
2000	New Jersey Devils	Dallas Stars	4-2	1954	Detroit Red Wings	Montreal Canadiens	4-3
1999	Dallas Stars	Buffalo Sabres	4-2	1953	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-1
1998	Detroit Red Wings	Washington Capitals	4-0	1952	Detroit Red Wings	Montreal Canadiens	4-0
1997	Detroit Red Wings	Philadelphia Flyers	4-0	1951	Toronto Maple Leafs	Montreal Canadiens	4-1
1996	Colorado Avalanche	Florida Panthers	4-0	1950	Detroit Red Wings	New York Rangers	4-3
1995	New Jersey Devils	Detroit Red Wings	4-0	1949	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-0
1994	New York Rangers	Vancouver Canucks	4-3	1948	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-0
1993	Montreal Canadiens	Los Angeles Kings	4-1	1947	Toronto Maple Leafs	Montreal Canadiens	4-2
1992	Pittsburgh Penguins	Chicago Black Hawks	4-0	1946	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-1
1991	Pittsburgh Penguins	Minnesota North Stars	4-2	1945	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-2
1990	Edmonton Oilers	Boston Bruins	4-1	1944	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	4-0
1989	Calgary Flames	Montreal Canadiens	4-2	1943	Detroit Red Wings	Boston Bruins	4-0
1988	Edmonton Oilers	Boston Bruins	4-0	1942	Toronto Maple Leafs	Detroit Red Wings	4-3
1987	Edmonton Oilers	Philadelphia Flyers	4-3	1941	Boston Bruins	Detroit Red Wings	4-0
1986	Montreal Canadiens	Calgary Flames	4-1	1940	New York Rangers	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-2
1985	Edmonton Oilers	Philadelphia Flyers	4-1	1939	Boston Bruins	Toronto Maple Leafs	4-1
1984	Edmonton Oilers	New York Islanders	4-1	1938	Chicago Black Hawks	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-1
1983	New York Islanders	Edmonton Oilers	4-0	1937	Detroit Red Wings	New York Rangers	3-2
1982	New York Islanders	Vancouver Canucks	4-0	1936	Detroit Red Wings	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-1
1981	New York Islanders	Minnesota North Stars	4-1	1935	Montreal Maroons	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-0
1980	New York Islanders	Philadelphia Flyers	4-2	1934	Chicago Black Hawks	Detroit Red Wings	3-1
1979	Montreal Canadiens	New York Rangers	4-1	1933	New York Rangers	Toronto Maple Leafs	3-1
1978	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-2	1932	Toronto Maple Leafs	New York Rangers	3-0
1977	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	4-0	1931	Montreal Canadiens	Chicago Black Hawks	3-2
1976	Montreal Canadiens	Philadelphia Flyers	4-0	1930	Montreal Canadiens	Boston Bruins	2-0
1975	Philadelphia Flyers	Buffalo Sabres	4-2	1929	Boston Bruins	New York Rangers	2-0
1974	Philadelphia Flyers	Boston Bruins	4-2				

### **GOLF MAJOR TOURNAMENTS**

Year	Masters	US Open	PGA Championship
2019	Tiger Woods	Gary Woodland-Pebble Beach	Brooks Koepka-Bethpage Black
2018	Patrick Reed	Brooks Koepka-Shinnecock	Brooks Koepka-Bellerive
2017	Sergio Garcia*	Brooks Koepka-Erin Hills	Justin Thomas-Quail Hollow
2016	Danny Willett	Dustin Johnson-Oakmont	Jimmy Walker-Baltusrol
2015	Jordan Spieth	Jordan Spieth-Chambers Bay	Jason Day-Whistling Straits
2014	Bubba Watson	Martin Kaymer-Pinehurst	Rory McIlroy-Valhalla
2013	Adam Scott*	Justin Rose-Merion	Jason Dufner-Oak Hill
2012	Bubba Watson*	Webb Simpson-Olympic Club	Rory McIlroy-Kiawah Island
2011	Charl Schwartzel	Rory McIlroy-Congressional	Keegan Bradley-Atlanta Athletic*
2010	Phil Mickelson	Graeme McDowell-Pebble Beach	Martin Kaymer-Whistling Straits*
2009	Angel Cabrera*	Lucas Glover-Bethpage Black	Yang Yongeun-Hazeltine
2008	Trevor Immelman	Tiger Woods-Torrey Pines*	Padraig Harrington-Oakland Hills
2007	Zach Johnson	Angel Cabrera-Oakmont	Tiger Woods-Southern Hills
2006	Phil Mickelson	Geoff Ogilvy-Winged Foot	Tiger Woods-Medinah
2005	Tiger Woods*	Michael Campbell- Pinehurst	Phil Mickelson- Baltusrol
2004	Phil Mickelson	Retief Goosen- Shinnecock	Vijay Singh- Whistling Straits*
2003	Mike Weir*	Jim Furyk-Olympia Fields	Shaun Micheel-Oak Hill
2002	Tiger Woods	Tiger Woods-Bethpage Black	Rich Beem- Hazeltine
2001	Tiger Woods	Retief Goosen-Southern Hills*	David Toms- Atlanta Athletic
2000	Vijay Singh	Tiger Woods- Pebble Beach	Tiger Woods- Valhalla*
1999	Jose Maria Olazabal	Payne Stewart- Pinehurst	Tiger Woods- Medinah
1998	Mark O'Meara	Lee Janzen- Olympic Club	Vijay Singh-Sahalee
1997	Tiger Woods	Ernie Els- Congressional	Davis Love III-Winged Foot
1996	Nick Faldo	Steve Jones-Oakland Hills	Mark Brooks- Valhalla*
1995	Ben Crenshaw	Corey Pavin- Shinnecock	Steve Elkington-Riviera*
1994	Jose Maria Olazabal	Ernie Els- Oakmont*	Nick Price-Southern Hills
1993	Bernhard Langer	Lee Janzen-Baltusrol	Paul Azinger-Inverness*
1992	Fred Couples	Tom Kite- Pebble Beach	Nick Price-Bellerive
1991	lan Woosnam	Payne Stewart-Hazeltine*	John Daley-Crooked Stick
1990	Nick Faldo*	Hale Irwin-Medinah*	Wayne Grady-Shoal Creek
1989	Nick Faldo*	Curtis Strange-Oak Hill	Payne Stewart-Kemper Lakes
1988	Sandy Lyle	Curtis Strange-The Country Club*	Jeff Sluman-Oak Tree
1987	Larry Mize*	Scott Simpson- Olympic Club	Larry Nelson-PGA Natl-PBG*
1986	Jack Nicklaus	Raymond Floyd- Shinnecock	Bob Tway-Inverness
1985	Bernhard Langer	Andy North- Oakland Hills	Hubert Green-Cherry Hill
1984	Ben Crenshaw	Fuzzy Zoeller- Winged Foot*	Lee Trevino-Shoal Creek
1983	Seve Ballesteros	Larry Nelson- Oakmont	Hal Sutton-Riviera
1982	Craig Stadler*	Tom Watson- Pebble Beach	Raymond Floyd-Southern Hills
1981	Tom Watson	David Graham- Merion	Larry Nelson-Atlanta Athletic
1980	Seve Ballesteros	Jack Nicklaus- Baltusrol	Jack Nicklaus-Oak Hill
1979	Fuzzy Zoeller*	Hale Irwin-Inverness	David Graham-Oakland Hills*
1978	Gary Player	Andy North-Cherry Hills	John Mahaffey-Oakmont*
1977	Tom Watson	Hubert Green-Southern Hills	Lanny Wadkins-Pebble Beach*

### **INDIANAPOLIS 500 RESULTS**

Year	Winner	Ave Speed (mph)	Year	Winner	Ave Speed (mph)	Year	Winner /	Ave Speed (mph)
2019	Simon Pagenaud	175.794	1982	Gordon Johncock	162.029	1945	No race	
2018	Will Power	166.935	1981	Bobby Unser	139.084	1944	No race	
2017	Takuma Sato	155.395	1980	Johnny Rutherford	142.862	1943	No race	
2016	Alexander Rossi	166.634	1979	Rick Mears	158.899	1942	No race	
2015	Juan Pablo Monto	ya 161.341	1978	Al Unser Sr	161.363	1941	Mauri Rose/F Davis	115.117
2014	Ryan Hunter-Reay	186.563	1977	AJ Foyt	161.331	1940	Wilbur Shaw	114.277
2013	Tony Kanaan	187.433	1976	Johnny Rutherford	148.725	1939	Wilbur Shaw	115.035
2012	Dario Franchitti	167.734	1975	Bobby Unser	149.213	1938	Floyd Roberts	117.20
2011	Dan Wheldon	170.265	1974	Johnny Rutherford	158.589	1937	Wilbur Shaw	113.58
2010	Dario Franchitti	161.623	1973	Gordon Johncock	159.036	1936	Louis Meyer	109.069
2009	Helio Castroneves	150.318	1972	Mark Donohue	162.962	1935	Kelly Petillo	106.24
2008	Scott Dixon	143.567	1971	Al Unser Sr	157.735	1934	Bill Cummings	104.863
2007	Dario Franchitti	151.774	1970	Al Unser Sr	155.749	1933	Louis Meyer	104.162
2006	Sam Hornish Jr	157.085	1969	Mario Andretti	156.867	1932	Fred Frame	104.144
2005	Dan Wheldon	157.603	1968	Bobby Unser	152.882	1931	Louis Schneider	96.629
2004	Buddy Rice	138.518	1967	AJ Foyt	151.207	1930	Billy Arnold	100.448
2003	Gil de Ferran	156.291	1966	Graham Hill	144.317	1929	Ray Keech	97.585
2002	Helio Castroneves	166.499	1965	Jim Clark	150.686	1928	Louis Meyer	99.482
2001	Helio Castroneves	141.574	1964	AJ Foyt	147.35	1927	George Souders	97.545
2000	Juan Pablo Monto	ya 167.607	1963	Parnelli Jones	143.137	1926	Frank Lockhart	95.904
1999	Kenny Brack	153.176	1962	Rodger Ward	140.293	1925	Peter DePaolo	101.127
1998	Eddie Cheever	145.155	1961	AJ Foyt	139.13	1924	Joe Boyer/Lora Coru	um 98.234
1997	Arie Luyendyk	145.827	1960	Jim Rathmann	138.767	1923	Tommy Milton	90.545
1996	Buddy Lazier	147.956	1959	Rodger Ward	135.857	1922	Jimmy Murphy	94.484
1995	Jacques Villeneuve	e 153.616	1958	Jimmy Bryan	133.791	1921	Tommy Milton	89.621
1994	Al Unser Jr	160.872	1957	Sam Hanks	135.601	1920	Gaston Chevrolet	88.618
1993	Emerson Fittipaldi	157.207	1956	Pat Flaherty	128.49	1919	Howdy Wilcox	88.05
1992	Al Unser Jr	134.477	1955	Bob Sweikert	128.213	1918	No race	
1991	Rick Mears	176.457	1954	Bill Vukovich	130.84	1917	No race	
1990	Arie Luyendyk	185.981	1953	Bill Vukovich	128.74	1916	Dario Resta	84.001
1989	Emerson Fittipaldi	167.581	1952	Troy Ruttman	128.922	1915	Ralph DePalma	89.84
	Rick Mears	144.809	1951	Lee Wallard	126.244	1914	Rene Thomas	82.474
1987	Al Unser Sr	162.175	1950	Johnnie Parsons	124.002	1913	Jules Goux	75.933
1986	Bobby Rahal	170.722	1949	Bill Holland	121.327	1912	Joe Dawson	78.719
	Danny Sullivan	152.982		Mauri Rose	119.814	1911	Ray Harroun	74.59
	Rick Mears	163.612		Mauri Rose	116.338			
1983	Tom Sneva	162.117	1946	George Robson	114.82			

### **NASCAR CUP WINNERS**

Saacan	Drivor
Season	Driver
2019	Kyle Busch
2018	Joey Lagano
2017	Martin Truex Jr.
2016	Jimmie Johnson
2015	Kyle Busch
2014	Kevin Harvick
2013	Jimmie Johnson
2012	Brad Keselowski
2011	Tony Stewart
2010	Jimmie Johnson
2009	Jimmie Johnson
2008	Jimmie Johnson
2007	Jimmie Johnson
2006	Jimmie Johnson
2005	Tony Stewart
2004	Kurt Busch
2003	Matt Kensuth
2002	Tony Stewart
2001	Jeff Gordon
2000	Bobby Labonte
1999	Dale Jarrett
1998	Jeff Gordon
1997	Jeff Gordon
1996	Terry Labonte
1995	Jeff Gordon
1994	Dale Earnhardt
1993	Dale Earnhardt
1992	Alan Kulwicki
1991	Dale Earnhardt
1990	Dale Earnhardt
1989	Rusty Wallace
1988	Bill Elliott
1987	Dale Earnhardt
1986	Dale Earnhardt
1985	Darrell Waltrip
1984	Terry Labonte
1983	Bobby Allison
1982	Dale Earnhardt
1981	Dale Earnhardt
1980	Dale Earnhardt
1979	Richard Petty
1978	Cale Yarborough
1977	Cale Yarborough
1976	Cale Yarborough
1975	Richard Petty
1974	Richard Petty
1973	Benny Parsons
1972	Richard Petty

Team Joe Gibbs Racing Team Penske Furniture Row Racing Hendrick Motorsports Joe Gibbs Racing Stewart-Haas Racing Hendrick Motorsports Team Penske Stewart-Haas Racing Hendrick Motorsports Hendrick Motorsports Hendrick Motorsports Hendrick Motorsports Hendrick Motorsports Stewart-Haas Racing **Rousch Racing Rousch Racing** Joe Gibbs Racing Hendrick Motorsports Joe Gibbs Racing **Robt Yates Racing** Hendrick Motorsports Hendrick Motorsports Hendrick Motorsports Hendrick Motorsports **Richard Childress Racing Richard Childress Racing AK Racing Richard Childress Racing Richard Childress Racing** Blue Max Racing Melling Racing **Richard Childress Racing Richard Childress Racing** Junior Johnson & Assoc Hagan Racing **DiGard Motorsports Richard Childress Racing Richard Childress Racing Osterlund Racing** Petty Enterprises Junior Johnson & Assoc Junior Johnson & Assoc Junior Johnson & Assoc **Petty Enterprises** Petty Enterprises LG DeWitt Petty Enterprises

Manufacturer Toyota Ford Toyota Chevrolet Toyota Chevrolet Chevrolet Dodge Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Ford Ford Pontiac Chevrolet Pontiac Ford Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Ford Chevrolet Chevrolet Pontiac Ford Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevrolet Chevy, Buick Buick Chevy, Buick Chevy, Olds Chevy, Olds Olds Chevrolet Chevrolet Dodge Dodge Chevy, Mercury Dodge, Plymouth

### **KENTUCKY DERBY RESULTS**

Year	Winner	Jockey	Trainer	Time
2019	Country House	Flavien Prat	Bill Mott	2:03.93
2018	Justify	Mike E Smith	Bob Baffert	2:04.20
2017	Always Dreaming	John Valazquez	Todd Pletcher	2:03.59
2016	Nyquist	Mario Gutierrez	Doug O'Neill	2:01.31
2015	American Pharoah	Victor Espinoza	Bob Baffert	2:03.02
2014	California Chrome	Victor Espinoza	Art Sherman	2:03.66
2013	Orb	Joel Rosario	Claude McGaughey III	2:02.89
2012	I'll Have Another	Mario Gutierrez	Doug O'Neill	2:01.83
2011	Animal Kingdom	John Velazquez	H. Graham Motion	2:02.04
2010	Super Saver	Calvin Borel	Todd Pletcher	2:04.45
2009	Mine That Bird	Calvin Borel	Bennie L. Woolley, Jr.	2:02.66
2008	Big Brown	Kent Desormeaux	Richard E. Dutrow, Jr.	2:01.82
2007	Street Sense	Calvin Borel	Carl Nafzger	2:02.17
2006	Barbaro	Edgar Prado	Michael R. Matz	2:01.36
2005	Giacomo	Mike E. Smith	John Shirreffs	2:02.75
2004	Smarty Jones	Stewart Elliott	John Servis	2:04.06
2003	Funny Cide	José A. Santos	Barclay Tagg	2:01.19
2002	War Emblem	Victor Espinoza	Bob Baffert	2:01.13
2001	Monarchos	Jorge F. Chavez	John T. Ward, Jr.	1:59.97
2000	Fusaichi Pegasus	Kent Desormeaux	Neil Drysdale	2:01.0
1999	Charismatic	Chris Antley	D. Wayne Lukas	2:03.2
1998	Real Quiet	Kent Desormeaux	Bob Baffert	2:02.2
1997	Silver Charm	Gary Stevens	Bob Baffert	2:02.4
1996	Grindstone	Jerry Bailey	D. Wayne Lukas	2:01.0
1995	Thunder Gulch	Gary Stevens	D. Wayne Lukas	2:01.2
1994	Go for Gin	Chris McCarron	Nick Zito	2:03.6
1993	Sea Hero	Jerry Bailey	MacKenzie Miller	2:02.4
1992	Lil E. Tee	Pat Day	Lynn S. Whiting	2:03.0
1991	Strike the Gold	Chris Antley	Nick Zito	2:03.0
1990	Unbridled	Craig Perret	Carl Nafzger	2:02.0
1989	Sunday Silence	Pat Valenzuela	Charlie Whittingham	2:05.0
1988	Winning Colors *	Gary Stevens	D. Wayne Lukas	2:02.2
1987	Alysheba	Chris McCarron	Jack Van Berg	2:03.4
1986	Ferdinand	Bill Shoemaker	Charlie Whittingham	2:02.8
1985	Spend A Buck	Angel Cordero, Jr.	Cam Gambolati	2:00.2
1984	Swale	Laffit Pincay, Jr.	Woody Stephens	2:02.4
1983	Sunny's Halo	Eddie Delahoussaye	David C. Cross Jr.	2:02.2
1982	Gato Del Sol	Eddie Delahoussaye	Edwin J. Gregson	2:02.4
1981	Pleasant Colony	Jorge Velasquez	John P. Campo	2:02.0
1980	Genuine Risk *	Jacinto Vasquez	LeRoy Jolley	2:02.0

### **COLLEGE NCAA FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS**

2019	LSU	College Football Playoff
2018	Clemson	•
2017	Alabama	
2016	Clemson	
2015	Alabama	
2014	Ohio State	
2013	Florida State	
2012	Alabama	
2011	Alabama	BCS
2010	Auburn	BCS
2009	Alabama	BCS
2008	Florida	BCS
2007	LSU	BCS
2006	Florida	BCS
2005	Texas	BCS
2004	Southern California	BCS
2003	LSU, Southern California	BCS, AP, FWAA
2002	Ohio State	BCS
2001	Miami (Fla.)	BCS
2000	Oklahoma	BCS
1999	Florida State	BCS
1998	Tennessee	BCS
1997	Michigan, Nebraska	AP, FWAA, NFF, USA/ESPN
1996	Florida	
1995	Nebraska	AP, FWAA, NFF, USA/CNN, UPI
1994	Nebraska	
1993	Florida St	
1992	Alabama	
1991	Washington, Miami (Fla.)	
1990	Colorado, Georgia Tech	
1989	Miami (Fla.)	
1988	Notre Dame	
1987	Miami (Fla.)	
1986	Penn State	
1985	Oklahoma	
1984	Brigham Young	
1983	Miami (Fla.)	
1982	Penn State	
1981	Clemson	
1980 1979	Georgia Alabama	
19/9	הומטמווומ	AF, EVVAA, INFF, UMI

### **COLLEGE NCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS**

Year	Champion (Record)	Coach	Score	Runner-Up	Site
1978	Kentucky (30-2)	Joe Hall	94-88	Duke	St. Louis, Mo.
1977	Marquette (25-7)	Al McGuire	67-59	North Carolina	Atlanta, Ga.
1976	Indiana (32-0)	Bob Knight	86-68	Michigan	Philadelphia, Pa.
1975	UCLA (28-3)	John Wooden	92-85	Kentucky	San Diego, Calif.
1974	N Carolina State (30-1)	Norm Sloan	76-64	Marquette	Greensboro, N.C.
1973	UCLA (30-0)	John Wooden	87-66	Memphis State	St. Louis, Mo.
1972	UCLA (30-0)	John Wooden	81-76	Florida State	Los Angeles, Calif.
1971	UCLA (29-1)	John Wooden	68-62	Villanova	Houston, Texas
1970	UCLA (28-2)	John Wooden	80-69	Jacksonville	College Park, Md.
1969	UCLA (29-1)	John Wooden	92-72	Purdue	Louisville, Ky.
1968	UCLA (29-1)	John Wooden	78-55	North Carolina	Los Angeles, Calif.
1967	UCLA (30-0)	John Wooden	79-64	Dayton	Louisville, Ky.
1966	UTEP (28-1)	Don Haskins	72-65	Kentucky	College Park, Md.
1965	UCLA (28-2)	John Wooden	91-80	Michigan	Portland, Ore.
1964	UCLA (30-0)	John Wooden	98-83	Duke	Kansas City, Mo.
1963	Loyola (III.) (29-2)	George Ireland	60-58 (OT)	Cincinnati	Louisville, Ky.
1962	Cincinnati (29-2)	Ed Jucker	71-59	Ohio State	Louisville, Ky.
1961	Cincinnati (27-3)	Ed Jucker	70-65 (OT)	Ohio State	Kansas City, Mo.
1960	Ohio State (25-3)	Fred Taylor	75-55	California	Daly City, Calif.
1959	California (25-4)	Pete Newell	71-70	West Virginia	Louisville, Ky.
1958	Kentucky (23-6)	Adolph Rupp	84-72	Seattle	Louisville, Ky.
1957	North Carolina (32-0)	Frank McGuire	54-53 (30T)	Kansas	Kansas City, Mo.
1956	San Francisco (29-0)	Phil Woolpert	83-71	lowa	Evanston, III.
1955	San Francisco (28-1)	Phil Woolpert	77-63	LaSalle	Kansas City, Mo.
1954	La Salle (26-4)	Ken Loeffler	92-76	Bradley	Kansas City, Mo.
1953	Indiana (23-3)	Branch McCracken	69-68	Kansas	Kansas City, Mo.
1952	Kansas (28-3)	Phog Allen	80-63	St. John's	Seattle, Wash.
1951	Kentucky (32-2)	Adolph Rupp	68-58	Kansas State	Minneapolis, Minn.
1950	CCNY (24-5)	Nat Holman	71-68	Bradley	New York, N.Y.
1949	Kentucky (32-2)	Adolph Rupp	46-36	Oklahoma A&M	Seattle, Wash.
1948	Kentucky (36-3)	Adolph Rupp	58-42	Baylor	New York, N.Y.
1947	Holy Cross (27-3)	Doggie Julian	58-47	Oklahoma	New York, N.Y.
1946	Oklahoma State (31-2)	Henry Iba	43-40	North Carolina	New York, N.Y.
1945	Oklahoma State (27-4)	Henry Iba	49-45	NYU	New York, N.Y.
1944	Utah (21-4)	Vadal Peterson	42-40 (OT)	Dartmouth	New York, N.Y.
1943	Wyoming (31-2)	Everett Shelton	46-34	Georgetown	New York, N.Y.
1942	Stanford (28-4)	Everett Dean	53-38	Dartmouth	Kansas City, Mo.
1941	Wisconsin (20-3)	Bud Foster	39-34	Washington State	Kansas City, Mo.
1940	Indiana (20-3)	Branch McCracken	60-42	Kansas	Kansas City, Mo.
1939	Oregon (29-5)	Howard Hobson	46-33	Ohio State	Evanston, III.
*Louio	ville's participation in the 20	113 tournament was late	ar vacated by the Co	mmittee on Infractions	

\*Louisville's participation in the 2013 tournament was later vacated by the Committee on Infractions.

### **COLLEGE NCAA WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS**

Year	Champion (Record)	Coach	Score	Runner-Up	Site
2019	Baylor (37-1)	Kim Mulkey	82-81	Notre Dame	Tampa, Fla.
2018	Notre Dame (34-3)	Muffet McGraw	61-58	Mississippi State	Columbus, Ohio
2017	South Carolina (33-4)	Dawn Staley	67-55	Mississippi State	Dallas, Texas
2016	Connecticut (38-0)	Gino Auriemma	82-51	Syracuse	Indianapolis, Ind.
2015	Connecticut (38-1)	Gino Auriemma	63-53	Notre Dame	Tampa, Fla.
2014	Connecticut (40-0)	Gino Auriemma	79-58	Notre Dame	Nashville, Tenn.
2013	Connecticut (35-4)	Gino Auriemma	93-60	Louisville	New Orleans, La.
2012	Baylor (40-0)	Kim Mulkey	80-61	Notre Dame	Denver, Colo.
2011	Texas A&M (33-5)	Gary Blair	76-70	Notre Dame	Indianapolis, Ind.
2010	Connecticut (39-0)	Gino Auriemma	53-47	Stanford	San Antonio, Texas
2009	Connecticut (39-0)	Gino Auriemma	76-54	Louisville	St. Louis, Mo.
2008	Tennessee (36-2)	Pat Summitt	64-48	Stanford	Tampa, Fla.
2007	Tennessee (34-3)	Pat Summitt	59-46	Rutgers	Cleveland, Ohio
2006	Maryland (34-4)	Brenda Frese	78-75(OT)	Duke	Boston, Mass.
2005	Baylor (33-3)	Kim Mulkey	84-62	Michigan State	Indianapolis, Ind.
2004	Connecticut (31-4)	Gino Auriemma	70-61	Tennessee	New Orleans, La.
2003	Connecticut (37-1)	Gino Auriemma	73-68	Tennessee	Atlanta, Ga.
2002	Connecticut (39-0)	Gino Auriemma	82-70	Oklahoma	San Antonio, Texas
2001	Notre Dame (34-2)	Muffet McGraw	68-66	Purdue	St. Louis, Mo.
2000	Connecticut (36-1)	Gino Auriemma	71-52	Tennessee	Philadelphia, Pa.
1999	Purdue (34-1)	Carolyn Peck	62-45	Duke	San Jose, Calif.
1998	Tennessee (39-0)	Pat Summitt	93-75	Louisiana Tech	Kansas City, Mo.
1997	Tennessee (29-10)	Pat Summitt	68-59	Old Dominion	Cincinnati, Ohio
1996	Tennessee (32-4)	Pat Summitt	83-65	Georgia	Charlotte, N.C.
1995	Connecticut (35-0)	Gino Auriemma	70-64	Tennessee	Minneapolis, Minn.
1994	North Carolina (33-2)	Sylvia Hatchell	60-59	Louisiana Tech	Richmond, Va.
1993	Texas Tech (31-3)	Marsha Sharp	84-82	Ohio State	Atlanta, Ga.
1992	Stanford (30-3)	Tara VanDerveer	78-62	Western Kentucky	Los Angeles, Calif.
1991	Tennessee (30-5)	Pat Summitt	70-67(0T)	Virginia	New Orleans, La.
1990	Stanford (32-1)	Tara VanDerveer	88-81	Auburn	Knoxville, Tenn.
1989	Tennessee (35-2)	Pat Summitt	76-60	Auburn	Tacoma, Wash.
1988	Louisiana Tech (32-2)	Leon Barmore	56-54	Auburn	Tacoma, Wash.
1987	Tennessee (28-6)	Pat Summitt	67-44	Louisiana Tech	Austin, Texas
1986	Texas (34-0)	Jody Conradt	97-81	USouthern California	Lexington, Ky.
1985	Old Dominion (31-3)	Marianne Stanley	70-65	Georgia	Austin, Texas
1984	USouthern California (29-4)	Linda Sharp	72-61	Tennessee	Los Angeles, Calif.
1983	USouthern California (31-2)	Linda Sharp	69-67	Louisiana Tech	Norfolk, Va.
1982	Louisiana Tech (35-1)	Sonja Hogg	76-62	Cheney State	Norfolk, Va.

### **OLYMPIC GAMES IN THE USA**

Game	S	Host city	Nations	Participants	Events
1904	Summer Olympics	St. Louis, Mo.	12	651	91
1932	Winter Olympics	Lake Placid, N.Y.	17	252	14
1932	Summer Olympics	Los Angeles, Calif.	37	1,332	117
1960	Winter Olympics	Squaw Valley, Calif.	30	665	27
1980	Winter Olympics	Lake Placid, N.Y.	37	1,072	38
1984	Summer Olympics	Los Angeles, Calif.	140	6,829	221
1996	Summer Olympics	Atlanta, Ga.	197	10,318	271
2002	Winter Olympics	Salt Lake City, Utah	77	2,399	78
2028	Summer Olympics	Los Angeles, Calif.	TBA	TBA	TBA

Medal Count-USA						
Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Rank	
1904 S	78	82	79	239	1	
1932W	6	4	2	12	1	
1932 S	41	32	30	103	1	
1960 W	3	4	3	10	3	
1980W	6	4	2	12	3	
1984 S	83	61	30	174	1	
1996 S	44	32	25	101	1	
2002W	10	13	11	34	3	

#### - Land of the Free, Home of the Brave

Learning More ~ Suggested Readings

Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America, David Hackett Fischer, Oxford University Press, 1989.

Battle Cry of Freedom, James McPherson, Oxford University Press, 2003.

The Civil War: A Narrative, Shelby Foote, Vintage, 1986.

Washington: A Life, Ron Chernow, Penguin Press, 2010.

Grant, Ron Chernow, Penguin Press, 2017.

Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation, Joseph Ellis, Vintage, 2002.

The Glorious Cause: The American Revolution, 1763-1789, Robert Middlekauff, Oxford University Press, 2005.

The British Are Coming: The War for America, Lexington to Princeton, 1775-1777, Rick Atkinson, Henry Holt & Co., 2019.

*The Blood of Heroes: The 13-Day Struggle for the Alamo and the Sacrifice That Forged a Nation, James Donovan, Little, Brown and Co., 2012.* 

Freedom's Forge: How American Business Produced Victory in World War II, Arthur Herman, Random House, 2012.

*The Admirals: Nimitz, Halsey, Leahy, and King–The Five-Star Admirals Who Won the War at Sea*, Walter R. Borneman, Little, Brown and Co., 2012.

The French and Indian War: Deciding the Fate of North America, Walter R. Borneman, Harper Perennial, 2007.

American Caesar: Douglas MacArthur 1880-1964, William Manchester, Back Bay Books, 2008.

The Great Bridge: The Epic Story of the Building of the Brooklyn Bridge, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, 1983.

Vietnam: A History, Stanley Karnow, Viking Adult, 1983.

America's Living History: The Early Years, Suzanne and Craig Sheumaker, Red Corral Publishing, 2007.

John Adams, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, 2001.

1776, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, 2005.

A Grand Old Flag: A History of the United States Through its Flags, Kevin and Peter Keim, DK Adult, 2007.

The First American: The Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin, H.W. Brands, Doubleday, 2000.

Andrew Jackson: His Life and Times, H.W. Brands, Anchor Books, 2006.

The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict, Bicentennial Edition, Donald R. Hickey, University of Illinois Press, 2012.

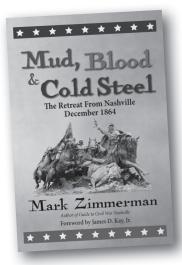
Mayflower: Voyage, Community, War, Nathaniel Philbrick, Penguin Books, 2007.

The Last Stand: Custer, Sitting Bull, and the Battle of the Little Bighorn, Nathaniel Philbrick, Penguin Books, 2010.

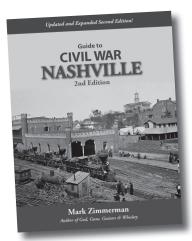
The Earth Is Weeping: The Epic Story of the Indian Wars for the American West, Peter Cozzens, Vintage, 2017.

Patriotic Fire: Andrew Jackson and Jean Laffite at the Battle of New Orleans, Winston Groom, Knopf, 2006.

The Battle of New Orleans: Andrew Jackson and America's First Military Victory, Robert Remini, Penguin Books, 2001.



Takes a fresh look, with 16 maps, at the unprecedented pursuit of the Army of Tennessee by Federal troops following the Battle of Nashville. The non-stop action begins at Compton's Hill and surges 120 miles in ten days over rugged terrain and horrendous winter conditions to the final showdown between blue troopers and gray rearguard. Paperback. 192 pages. ISBN 978-0-9858692-6-7.



The definitive illustrated guidebook to Nashville during the Civil War—its capture and conversion to the huge Federal depot and transportation hub, and the decisive 1864 Battle of Nashville. Dozens of photos and maps. Paperback. 96 pages. ISBN 978-0-9858692-2-9

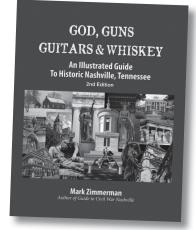
### Books for the Historically Curious



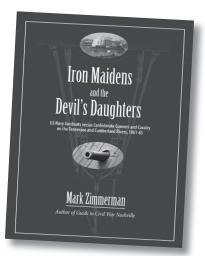
### Website: zimcopubs.com Contact: info@zimcopubs.com

### Available on Amazon.com

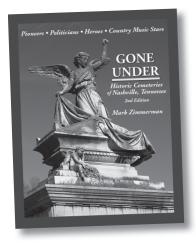
Bookstore owners, gift shop managers, and other retailers order online from Ingram at the standard 55% discount/returnable.



An illustrated guidebook spotlighting more than 170 historic sites and artifacts of Nashville, the capital of Tennessee and Music City USA. Includes downtown walking tour. 265 photographs and 17 maps. Paperback. 164 pages. ISBN 978-0-9858692-3-6



Tells the fascinating story of the Federal naval invasion of Middle Tennessee on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers and the Confederate response via river gun batteries and cavalry armed with artillery. The paperback is wellillustrated and features 26 maps, including 14 battle maps. 184 pages. ISBN 978-0-9858692-5-0.



An illustrated guide to the gravesites of the famous personages in Nashville history, including Presidents Jackson and Polk, famous pioneers and generals, and Nashville country music and Grand Ole Opry stars! 140 photos and maps. Paperback. 68 pages. ISBN 978-0-9858692-4-3