

5th Grade

Discover America

Course 8 - Teacher Guide

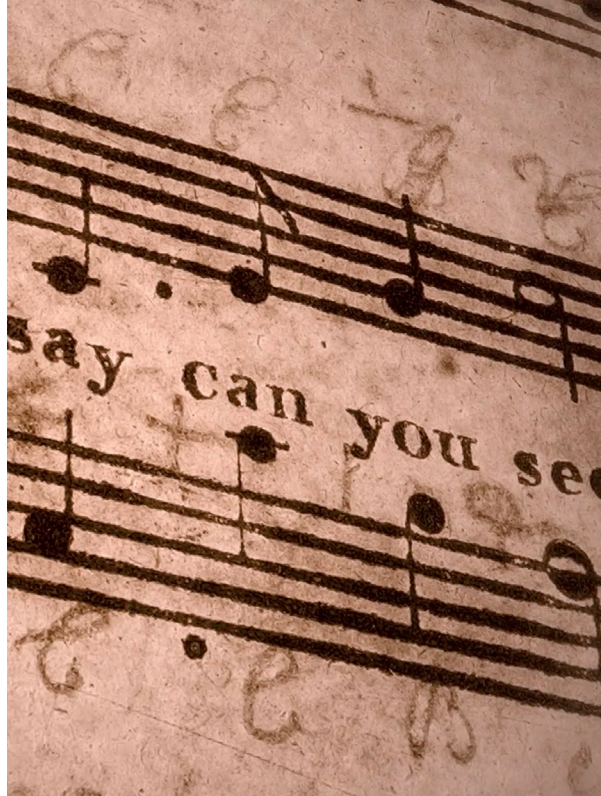


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5th Grade

Teacher Guide



Key Themes

- Freedom
- Bravery
- Sacrifice

Core Values

- Community
- Faith
- Life
- Liberty

Learning Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Detail the journey of how and when “The Star-Spangled Banner” was adopted as the national anthem of the United States, and reflect on its personal significance.
- Explain Francis Scott Key’s contributions to American history and contemporary patriotism.
- Explain the historical importance and chronology of the War of 1812 within the context of American history.
- Explain who Francis Scott Key is and why he is important in American History.



The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Key Terms

- 01 **anthem** – a song of patriotism.
- 02 **bombardment** – continuous attack with bombs.
- 03 **ceased** – stopped.
- 04 **composition** – a piece of music.
- 05 **first responders** – those who are certified to provide medical care during an emergency before other help arrives.
- 06 **Fort McHenry** – two miles south of Baltimore where the British Navy attacked American troops.
- 07 **Francis Scott Key** – an American lawyer who wrote The Star-Spangled Banner while watching the fight happening at Fort McHenry.
- 08 **impressment** – taking seamen from U.S. merchant ships and forcing them to serve in the British navy.
- 09 **lyrics** – words in a song.
- 10 **persevere** – to keep going and not give up.
- 11 **prosperous** – successful.
- 12 **protestor** - an individual who publicly expresses their disapproval.

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Key Terms

- 13 **rival** – the person going against you or your team.
- 14 **seaport** – a port or harbor on the coast for ships.
- 15 **sheet music** – music printed on paper for musicians.
- 16 **The Star-Spangled Banner** – the United States' national anthem.
- 17 **The War of 1812** – the war between the United States and Great Britain over trade disputes, British attempts to prevent Americans from expanding into western lands, and the Royal Navy's practice of impressment.

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Introduction



ASK Students

What is your favorite part of going to a big sports game or match?

Is it cheering on your favorite team, the half-time show performance, or getting some game-time snacks?

(allow students to respond)

TELL Students

We all have our favorite memories. But there is one experience that we have all shared: listening to the national anthem before a game.

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Introduction

TELL Students

Before the game, the crowd is asked to stand, remove their hats, and sing the national anthem. An **anthem** is a song of patriotism.

America's national anthem is called "**The Star-Spangled Banner**" and it was written more than 200 years ago! Do you remember the words? It goes like this:

*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?*

You may know the words by heart, but it's just as important to know what they mean. Let's learn about when "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written and how it has become a central part of American history, pride, and identity.

WATCH

Star-Spangled Adventures Episode 8:
The National Anthem



Scan Me!

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson

TELL Students

After winning a decisive victory against the British during the Revolutionary War, America faced what has been called its “second war of independence” against our former rival. A **rival** is the person going against you or your team.

On June 18, 1812, the United States officially declared war against Britain again. **The War of 1812** was fueled by trade disputes with Great Britain (who was at that time fighting a war against France), British attempts to prevent Americans from expanding into western lands, and the Royal Navy’s practice of **impressment** (taking seamen from U.S. merchant ships and forcing them to serve in the British navy). Two years after the war began, France had been defeated, so Great Britain could then focus its efforts on defeating the United States. On August 24, 1814, British forces captured and burned Washington, D.C., our nation’s capital, and set the White House and the Capitol building ablaze.

ASK Students

Why did the United States declare war against Britain in 1812?

(allow students to respond)

WATCH

Learn More With Liberty Video:
The War of 1812



Scan Me!

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Lesson

TELL Students

Weeks later, the British forces launched a land and sea attack against Baltimore beginning on September 12, 1814. Baltimore was the third-largest city in America at the time and the location of one of the nation's most important seaports. A **seaport** is a port or harbor on the coast for ships. Because the initial land advances of the British army had been held off by American forces, a naval advance was the British military's ticket to breaking through the city's defenses and capturing Baltimore. All that stood in the Royal Navy's way – which was the most sophisticated navy in the world— was **Fort McHenry**, located just two miles south of the city's center, and one thousand American troops.

By the morning of September 13, 1814, seventeen British ships had advanced toward Fort McHenry and were just a few miles offshore. Just before 6:30 AM, the first bomb was fired and within three hours, one bomb or rocket would explode near the fort every forty-five seconds. During the bombardment of Fort McHenry, **Francis Scott Key**, an American lawyer, was on his ship (which was tied to a British ship) in the bay, watching the battle take place. A **bombardment** is a continuous attack with bombs.

Key had previously gone out to negotiate a prisoner's release with the British, but after learning of the plan to attack Fort McHenry, was not allowed to return to shore until after the battle was over.

ASK Students

Why was Fort McHenry a crucial obstacle for the British forces to overcome?

(allow students to respond)

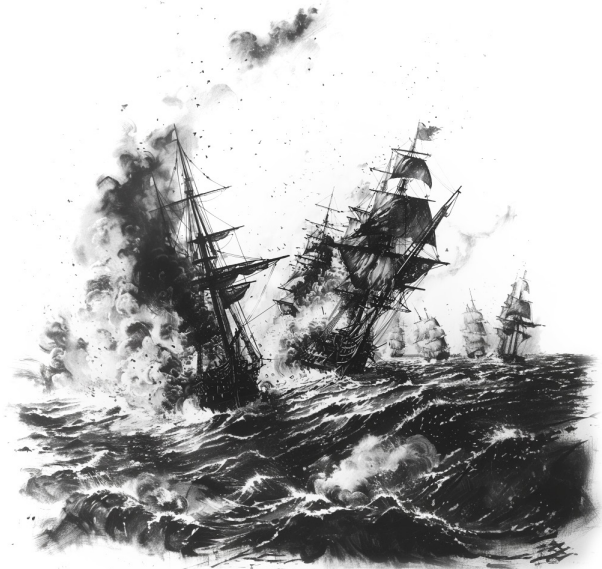
The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson

TELL Students

Francis Scott Key watched throughout the night and into the early morning as American troops bravely defended Fort McHenry from the Royal Navy for twenty-five grueling hours. The British were met with a determined American resistance. On September 14, 1814, after failing to take Fort McHenry and proceed on to Baltimore as planned, the navy **ceased** (stopped) fire at 7:30 am and prepared to retreat.

As day dawned, Francis Scott Key could still see the American flag flying above Fort McHenry. If the flag had been removed or replaced with a British flag, that would have meant the fort had been captured. The sight of the American flag flying above Fort McHenry on the morning of September 14, 1814, was, for all who saw it, a symbol of enduring American patriotism, determination, sacrifice, and freedom.



While he was still on his ship, Francis Scott Key wrote down lyrics to the tune of a popular song at the time, which described his experience watching the attack on Fort McHenry. **Lyrics** are words written in a song. Key's lyrics (which Francis Scott Key did not title) were distributed by a local printer and then were published in newspapers as "The Defense of Fort McHenry." As a result, Francis Scott Key's firsthand account of the bravery he witnessed at Fort McHenry was shared with Americans far and wide.

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson

TELL Students

Let's take a second look at the first verse of Francis Scott Key's **composition** (a piece of music):

*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?*

Francis Scott Key describes the American flag, with its "broad stripes" and "bright stars," that flew over Fort McHenry and the American defenses. As night fell, it was not always clear that the American flag was still flying. Yet, from the glow of the "rocket's red glare" and the "bombs bursting in air" as the Royal Navy bombarded the fort, Francis Scott Key could see the American flag still waving.

As day dawned the next morning and the fighting stopped, the questions for Francis Scott Key, who was watching offshore, were "Why has the fighting stopped?" "Where are the British ships preparing to go?" and "Did America stop the British from seizing Fort McHenry and capturing Baltimore?" The only way he could tell was if the American flag was still flying high in the sky.

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson

TELL Students

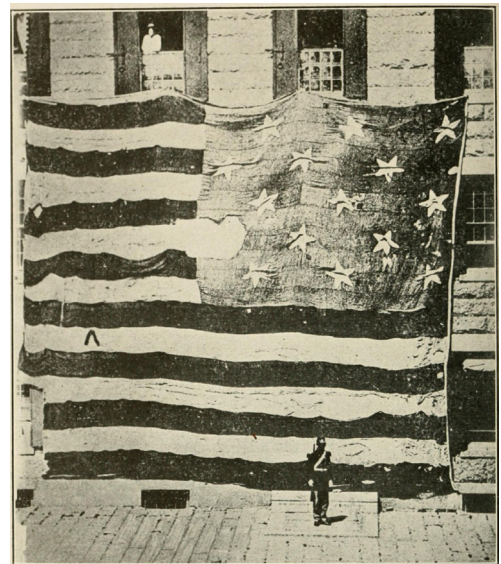
Take note of the punctuation. Francis Scott Key is asking a question: “Can you see the American flag?” If the American flag, covered in stars and stripes, was flying, America was still the land of the free — a fact that remains as true today as it was more than two hundred years ago. Key also pointed out that not only is America the “land of the free,” but it is also the “home of the brave.”

Freedom requires bravery. Had it not been for the men and women who have served in our military, law enforcement, and as **first responders** — including those who defended Fort McHenry in 1814 — America would not be the strong, free, and **prosperous** (successful) country that it is today.

ASK Students

How did Francis Scott Key’s punctuation choices contribute to the impact of his composition?

(allow students to respond)



Fort McHenry Flag

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson



TELL Students

By November 1814, Francis Scott Key's lyrics were printed on sheet music by a Baltimore music store and given the title, "The Star-Spangled Banner" – the name we know today. **Sheet music** is music printed on paper for use by musicians.

Over time, the song increased in popularity, and was used for ceremonial purposes by the U.S. military by the 1890s. It wasn't until 1931, however, Congress made "The Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem of the United States.

Although America is not a perfect country, "The Star-Spangled Banner" serves as a reminder that regardless of the challenges our nation faces, we will always find a way to **persevere** (to keep going and not give up). The American flag will continue to fly and represent the determination, bravery, and sacrifice of Americans since the founding of our nation. So next time you are at a big event, whether it is a celebration or sports game, take a moment to think about the significance of the national anthem and what it means to you as an American.

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson

TELL Students

Today, we most commonly hear the national anthem sung before sporting events. This tradition was born in the 1918 World Series, when the Chicago Cubs faced off against the Boston Red Sox. During the seventh inning stretch, the energy in the crowd was low and the home team (the Cubs) were playing badly. World War I was also in full swing, weighing in the back of the minds of those who were watching and playing. The band started playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and it brought the stadium to life. Some players even reportedly marched along to the song in a military fashion. The song was played at the next games in the series. By the late 1930s, it was commonly played at baseball, hockey, and football games!

ASK Students

How does playing the national anthem at sporting events create a sense of community?

(allow students to respond)

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson

TELL Students

However, you may have noticed that during some of the games today, athletes will take a knee instead of stand during the national anthem. **Protesters** (individuals who publicly express their disapproval) engage in this action because they perceive the American flag and the national anthem as symbols of the unjust treatment of certain groups within America. However, this view ignores the meaning of the flag and the significant role “The Star-Spangled Banner” has played throughout history.

As a song honoring the American flag and the unity and sacrifice it represents, “The Star-Spangled Banner” was often played by bands and became an anthem for Union troops during the Civil War. We will learn this later, but the Union army was fighting to eliminate slavery in America and preserve the unity of the country. The American flag and “The Star-Spangled Banner” were important representations of a unified, free country.

The first time “The Star-Spangled Banner” was recorded to be played at a sporting event was during the Civil War. The recording was played for a dedication game at a new baseball field in Brooklyn, New York in 1862. New York is a northern U.S. state that was part of the Union at the time the Civil War was going on. Almost one hundred years later, Jackie Robinson, the first black player in Major League Baseball (MLB), would begin playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947. It was a pivotal moment in the desegregation of American sports that blazed the trail for the future of Black athletes in professional sports.

The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Lesson

TELL Students

Standing for the national anthem and the American flag shows respect for the people who have protected our freedom throughout history. The flag represents all of us. When we honor the American flag, we are showing respect for the freedom, values, and pride we share as a country.

ASK Students

What is the relationship between liberty and “The Star-Spangled Banner?”

Think about what was happening at Fort McHenry while the anthem was being written.

(allow students to respond)

WATCH

Optional Course Video:

Learn More with Liberty: Andrew Jackson



Scan Me!

The Star-Spangled Banner

Anthem Edit

INSTRUCTIONS:

Our National Anthem was written in 1814. People from that time spoke /wrote differently than we do today.

Review the meaning of each word and phrase.

Rewrite the phrase in a way someone your age would understand clearly.

01 Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light

02 What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

03 Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight

04 O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming

05 And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air

06 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there

07 Oh, say does that star spangled banner yet wave

08 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave

National Anthem - 5th Grade Assessment

- 01 In what year did the United States officially declare war against Britain?
- a) 1218
 - b) 1881
 - c) 1812
 - d) 1821
- 02 The practice of "impressment" by the British Navy meant _____.
- a) they tried to press into or claim American land
 - b) they refused to trade with America or France
 - c) they took American ships and sailors for the British navy
 - d) they impressed their ideals on Native Americans
- 03 Who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner?"
- a) Napoleon
 - b) James Madison
 - c) General William Hull
 - d) Francis Scott Key
- 04 On August 24, 1814, British forces captured and burned which building(s) in Washington, D.C.?
- a) The White House
 - b) The Capitol building
 - c) The Washington Monument
 - d) Both A and B
- 05 What city was the third-largest city in America at the time and the location of one of the nation's most important seaports?
- a) Baltimore
 - b) Fort McHenry
 - c) Washington D.C.
 - d) Brooklyn

National Anthem - 5th Grade

Assessment

- 06 During the bombardment of which city was Francis Scott Key watching everything take place from his ship?
- a) Baltimore
 - b) Fort McHenry
 - c) Washington D.C.
 - d) Brooklyn
- 07 On what date did the British Navy retreat from the attack on Fort McHenry?
- a) November 18, 1814
 - b) June 18, 1812
 - c) September 14, 1814
 - d) August 24, 1814
- 08 The lyrics which Francis Scott Key did not title were first distributed by a local printer and then were published in newspapers with the title _____.
- a) "The Defense of Fort McHenry"
 - b) "The Star-Spangled Banner"
 - c) "Francis Scott Key"
 - d) "The National Anthem"
- 09 In what year did Congress make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem of the United States?
- a) 1812
 - b) 1814
 - c) 1890
 - d) 1931
- 10 How was Francis Scott Key able to tell that everything was alright during the attack on Fort McHenry?
- a) He saw the bombs bursting in air.
 - b) He saw the American flag flying in the sky.
 - c) He was able to negotiate a prisoner's release.
 - d) He couldn't tell at all.

National Anthem - 5th Grade Assessment Key

- 01 **C)** 1812
- 02 **C)** they took American ships and sailors for the British navy
- 03 **D)** Francis Scott Key
- 04 **D)** Both A and B
- 05 **A)** Baltimore
- 06 **B)** Fort McHenry
- 07 **C)** September 14, 1814
- 08 **A)** "The Defense of Fort McHenry"
- 09 **D)** 1931
- 10 **B)** He saw the American flag flying in the sky.

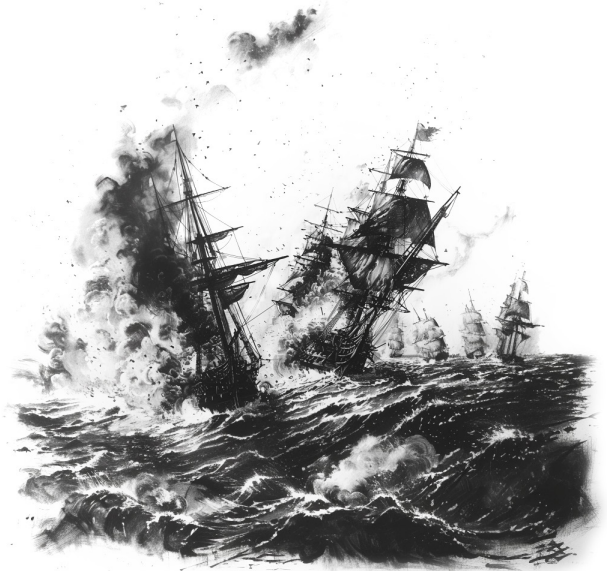
The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Student Text

After winning a decisive victory against the British during the Revolutionary War, America faced what has been called its “second war of independence” against our former rival. A rival is the person going against you or your team.

On June 18, 1812, the United States officially declared war against Britain again. The War of 1812 was fueled by trade disputes with Great Britain (who was at that time fighting a war against France), British attempts to prevent Americans from expanding into western lands, and the Royal Navy’s practice of impressment (taking seamen from U.S. merchant ships and forcing them to serve in the British navy). Two years after the war began, France had been defeated, so Great Britain could then focus its efforts on defeating the United States. On August 24, 1814, British forces captured and burned Washington, D.C., our nation’s capital, and set the White House and the Capitol building ablaze.

Weeks later, the British forces launched a land and sea attack against Baltimore beginning on September 12, 1814. Baltimore was the third-largest city in America at the time and the location of one of the nation’s most important seaports. A seaport is a port or harbor on the coast for ships. Because the initial land advances of the British army had been held off by American forces, a naval advance was the British military’s ticket to breaking through the city’s defenses and capturing Baltimore. All that stood in the Royal Navy’s way – which was the most sophisticated navy in the world— was Fort McHenry, located just two miles south of the city’s center, and one thousand American troops.



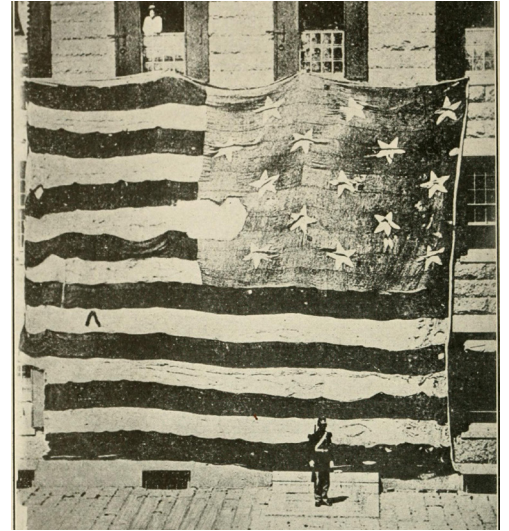
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The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Student Text

Key had previously gone out to negotiate a prisoner's release with the British, but after learning of the plan to attack Fort McHenry, was not allowed to return to shore until after the battle was over.

Francis Scott Key watched throughout the night and into the early morning as American troops bravely defended Fort McHenry from the Royal Navy for twenty-five grueling hours. The British were met with a determined American resistance. On September 14, 1814, after failing to take Fort McHenry and proceed on to Baltimore as planned, the navy ceased (stopped) fire at 7:30 am and prepared to retreat.



Fort McHenry Flag

As day dawned, Francis Scott Key could still see the American flag flying above Fort McHenry. If the flag had been removed or replaced with a British flag, that would have meant the fort had been captured. The sight of the American flag flying above Fort McHenry on the morning of September 14, 1814, was, for all who saw it, a symbol of enduring American patriotism, determination, sacrifice, and freedom.

While he was still on his ship, Francis Scott Key wrote down lyrics to the tune of a popular song at the time, which described his experience watching the attack on Fort McHenry. Lyrics are words written in a song. Key's lyrics (which Francis Scott Key did not title) were distributed by a local printer and then were published in newspapers as "The Defense of Fort McHenry." As a result, Francis Scott Key's firsthand account of the bravery he witnessed at Fort McHenry was shared with Americans far and wide.

First verse of Francis Scott Key's composition:

*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,
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O say does that Star-Spangled banner yet wave
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The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Student Text

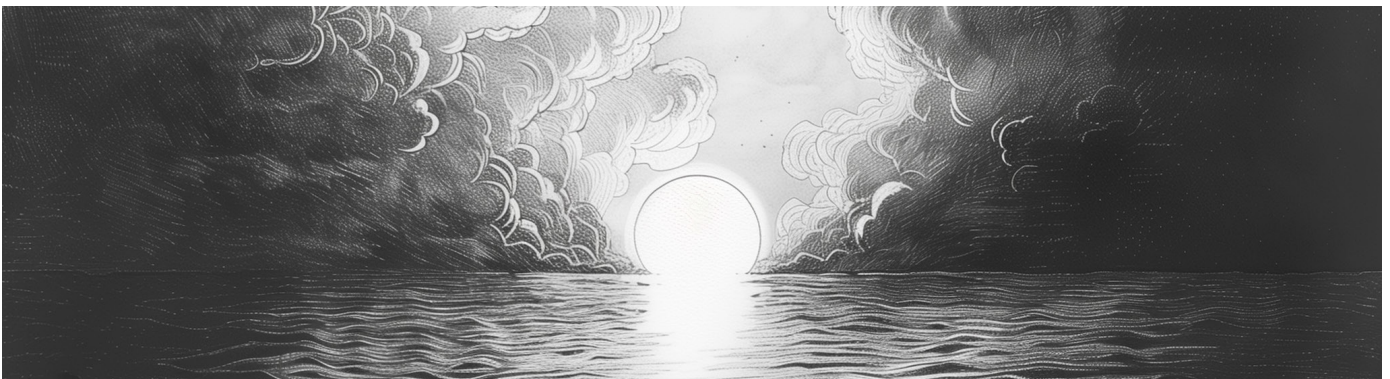
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Take note of the punctuation. Francis Scott Key is asking a question: “Can you see the American flag?” If the American flag, covered in stars and stripes, was flying, America was still the land of the free – a fact that remains as true today as it was more than two hundred years ago. Key also pointed out that not only is America the “land of the free,” but it is also the “home of the brave.”

Freedom requires bravery. Had it not been for the men and women who have served in our military, law enforcement, and as first responders – including those who defended Fort McHenry in 1814 – America would not be the strong, free, and prosperous (successful) country that it is today.

By November 1814, Francis Scott Key’s lyrics were printed on sheet music by a Baltimore music store and given the title, “The Star-Spangled Banner” – the name we know today. Sheet music is music printed on paper for use by musicians.



The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Student Text

Over time, the song increased in popularity, and was used for ceremonial purposes by the U.S. military by the 1890s. It wasn't until 1931, however, Congress made "The Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem of the United States.

Although America is not a perfect country, "The Star-Spangled Banner" serves as a reminder that regardless of the challenges our nation faces, we will always find a way to persevere (to keep going and not give up). The American flag will continue to fly and represent the determination, bravery, and sacrifice of Americans since the founding of our nation. So

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Today, we most commonly hear the national anthem sung before sporting events. This tradition was born in the 1918 World Series, when the Chicago Cubs faced off against the Boston Red Sox. During the seventh inning stretch, the energy in the crowd was low and the home team (the Cubs) were playing badly. World War I was also in full swing, weighing in the back of the minds of those who were watching and playing. The band started playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and it brought the stadium to life. Some players even reportedly marched along to the song in a military fashion. The song was played at the next games in the series. By the late 1930s, it was commonly played at baseball, hockey, and football games!

However, you may have noticed that during some of the games today, athletes will take a knee instead of stand during the national anthem. Protesters (individuals who publicly express their disapproval) engage in this action because they perceive the American flag and the national anthem as symbols of the unjust treatment of certain groups within America. However, this view ignores the meaning of the flag and the significant role "The Star-Spangled Banner" has played throughout history.



The National Anthem - 5th Grade

Student Text

As a song honoring the American flag and the unity and sacrifice it represents, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was often played by bands and became an anthem for Union troops during the Civil War. We will learn this later, but the Union army was fighting to eliminate slavery in America and preserve the unity of the country. The American flag and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were important representations of a unified, free country.

The first time "The Star-Spangled Banner" was recorded to be played at a sporting event was during the Civil War. The recording was played for a dedication game at a new baseball field in Brooklyn, New York in 1862. New York is a northern U.S. state that was part of the Union at the time the Civil War was going on. Almost one hundred years later, Jackie Robinson, the first black player in Major League Baseball (MLB), would begin playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947. It was a pivotal moment in the desegregation of American sports that blazed the trail for the future of Black athletes in professional sports.

Standing for the national anthem and the American flag shows respect for the people who have protected our freedom throughout history. The flag represents all of us. When we honor the American flag, we are showing respect for the freedom, values, and pride we share as a country.



The National Anthem Resource List

- 01 <https://www.history.com/topics/war-of-1812/war-of-1812>
- 02 <https://www.nps.gov/fomc/learn/historyculture/battle-of-baltimore.htm>
- 03 <https://www.nps.gov/fomc/learn/historyculture/the-bombardment-of-fort-mchenry.htm>
- 04 <https://www.nps.gov/fomc/learn/historyculture/bombardment-of-fort-mchenry-pt-1.htm>
- 05 <https://www.nps.gov/fomc/learn/historyculture/the-negotiation-for-dr-beanes.htm>
- 06 <https://www.nps.gov/fomc/learn/historyculture/bombardment-of-fort-mchenry-pt-2.htm>
- 07 <https://bensguide.gpo.gov/j-Star-Spangled>
- 08 <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/the-story-behind-the-Star-Spangled-banner-149220970/>
- 09 <https://www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-Star-Spangled-banner>
- 10 <https://www.history.com/topics/19th-century/the-Star-Spangled-banner>
- 11 <https://www.npr.org/2018/09/06/644991357/how-sports-met-the-Star-Spangled-banner>
- 12 <https://www.nps.gov/stsp/learn/historyculture/national-symbols-stories-icons.htm>
- 13 <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/jackie-robinson>

