

DISCOVER AMERICA

Teacher Guide



American Monuments and American Exceptionalism: Icons, Ideals, and Impact

Table of Contents

3	Themes & Values
	Learning Objectives
4	Key Terms
5	Introduction
9	Lesson
15	Activity: Mapping American Landmarks and Exceptionalism
17	Assessment: Comprehension Worksheet: American Landmarks and Exceptionalism
20	Answer Key: Comprehension Worksheet
21	Student Text
22	Resources
23	Images
31	Notes



Key Themes

- American Exceptionalism
- Exploration and Expansion
- Innovation and Achievement
- Leadership and Vision
- Pioneering Spirit

Core Values

- Community
- Life
- Liberty



Learning Objectives

Students will be able to

- Interpret the cultural and historical motivations behind the creation of Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge.
- Synthesize the significance of key American landmarks by exploring their multifaceted historical and contemporary roles.
- Evaluate the contributions of key figures in American monumental history, including engineers and leaders.
- Apply advanced concepts of engineering and historical analysis to understand the construction of significant monuments.
- Examine the concept of American exceptionalism.
- Analyze the engineering principles and architectural designs of the Gateway Arch and the Golden Gate Bridge.
- Critique the construction challenges of the Golden Gate Bridge and assess the innovative engineering solutions employed.
- Relate the significance of American landmarks to personal and community identity through reflective and analytical exercises.

Key Terms

- 0 1 **abolition:** the act of getting rid of something completely.
- 0 2 **architect:** a person who designs buildings and other structures.
- 0 3 **engineering:** the field of designing and building things to solve problems or improve how things work.
- 0 4 **exceptional:** something or someone that is unusually good, outstanding, or superior.
- 0 5 **feat:** an achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength.
- 0 6 **historian:** a person who studies, writes about, and interprets historical events, people, and trends.
- 0 7 **landmark:** a prominent and often well-known feature or structure that is easily recognizable and serves as a point of reference or symbol for a particular location.
- 0 8 **monument:** a special building or object made to remember and honor important people, events, or ideas.
- 0 9 **precedent:** when something that happened before is used as an example or rule to follow in the future.
- 1 0 **tram:** a type of vehicle that runs on tracks and is used for public transportation.
- 1 1 **wildlife refuge:** a protected area designated to safeguard animals, plants, and their habitats.

Introduction

TELL Students

Today, we will start with a guessing game. I will give you some clues about a famous landmark, and your job is to figure out what it is. A **landmark** is a prominent and often well-known feature or structure that is easily recognizable and serves as a point of reference or symbol for a particular location. Landmarks can be natural features like mountains or rivers, or man-made structures such as buildings or bridges. They often hold historical, cultural, or architectural significance and can be used to help people navigate or identify a specific area. This landmark features the faces of four important leaders carved into the side of a mountain. It is located in a state known for its beautiful Black Hills and is a popular place for tourists. The faces carved here belong to four U.S. Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. It took about 14 years to complete. This famous sculpture is found in South Dakota and is one of the most well-known landmarks in the United States.

ASK Students

Can you guess which landmark I am referring to?

TELL Students

That is right! I am talking about Mount Rushmore. **[Reference Mount Rushmore Image.]** The United States has many aspects that make it unique, like our beautiful flag, our families, and amazing landmarks such as the Statue of Liberty. We are going to explore why these landmarks are so important. We are fortunate to have so much beauty and greatness in the United States. In earlier lessons, we learned about the natural beauty God created in America and our responsibility to care for it. Today, we will learn about how our fellow Americans used their talents, creativity, and skills to build incredible landmarks that show what makes our country exceptional. **Exceptional** refers to something or someone that is unusually good, outstanding, or superior. Our journey begins in South Dakota, where we will start discovering some of these amazing American wonders!

ASK Students

Whose faces are carved on Mount Rushmore and why were they chosen?

Introduction

TELL Students 📷

That is right! The faces carved into Mount Rushmore show four very important Presidents of the United States: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. **[Reference Washington, Jefferson, Roosevelt, Lincoln Images.]** Each of these Presidents was chosen to be on Mount Rushmore because they did great things to help our country grow and become better. George Washington helped start our country and was our first President. Thomas Jefferson, who authored the Declaration of Independence, also played a key role in expanding the United States through the Louisiana Purchase. Theodore Roosevelt worked hard to protect our environment. Abraham Lincoln worked to preserve the Union during a difficult period and played an important role in ending slavery through the Emancipation Proclamation and the passage of the 13th Amendment. These Presidents are celebrated on Mount Rushmore because of their strong leadership and the strong American values they demonstrate.

ASK Students

Can you recall the names of the four Presidents on Mount Rushmore and explain why they were chosen for this honor? How did their significant contributions shape our country?

TELL Students

Mount Rushmore stands as a monumental tribute in the Black Hills of South Dakota, reaching an impressive height of approximately 5,725 feet. This significant landmark features the 60-foot-tall faces of four distinguished American Presidents, each one as tall as ten adults stacked on top of one another! It symbolizes the legacy and leadership of these great figures in American history.

ASK Students

Why do you think the creators of Mount Rushmore designed it to be such a grand and remarkable monument?

TELL Students 🗝️

The idea for Mount Rushmore started in the 1920s when a man named Doane Robinson, who was a historian for South Dakota, wanted to create a place that would attract visitors to his state. A **historian** is a person who studies, writes about, and interprets historical events, people, and trends. But making Mount Rushmore was a difficult feat and took a lot of hard work and creativity.

Introduction

TELL Students (continued)

A **feat** is an achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength. It often implies that the accomplishment is remarkable or extraordinary, highlighting the effort and expertise needed to achieve it.

ASK Students

Why was Mount Rushmore such a challenge?

TELL Students

The Gateway Arch, also known as the St. Louis Arch, is another important American monument. A **monument** is a special building or object made to remember and honor important people, events, or ideas. **[Reference St. Louis Arch Image.]** Located in Missouri, it is a giant, shiny, curved structure that stands 630 feet tall, making it the tallest arch in the world! It was built to honor the role of St. Louis as the gateway to the West. Building such a huge and unique shape took a lot of hard work and clever planning, just like creating Mount Rushmore. Today, we will explore why the Gateway Arch is so special and what makes it a remarkable example of American engineering and design. **Engineering** is the field of designing and building things to solve problems or improve how things work. Engineers use math, science, and creativity to create useful objects, systems, and structures. Engineers work on a wide range of projects to make our lives easier and better through their problem-solving skills and technical knowledge. **[Reference Engineering Image.]**

ASK Students

Why is the Gateway Arch a remarkable example of American engineering and design?

TELL Students

The Gateway Arch celebrates St. Louis as the starting point for westward expansion and showcases the brilliance of American engineering. Building such a unique and tall arch required a lot of planning and hard work to ensure it was safe and strong. Now, let's learn about another incredible American monument: the Golden Gate Bridge. **[Reference Golden Gate Bridge Image.]** This bridge is often called "the bridge that couldn't be built" because it was such a huge challenge.

Introduction

TELL Students (continued)

The Golden Gate Bridge stretches 1.7 miles across the Golden Gate Strait, connecting San Francisco to Marin County. Building a bridge over such a wide stretch of water and making it strong enough to withstand winds, tides, and even earthquakes was a major engineering feat. We will explore how this remarkable bridge was designed and built, and what makes it so special today. Let's watch another episode of Star Spangled Adventures to learn more!

WATCH

Star Spangled Adventures Cartoon [Ep. 35: America's Monuments](#)



Lesson

TELL Students

Think about what makes your city or town special. Do you have fun parks where you like to play, or big stadiums where you watch sports games? Maybe there are golden fields where crops grow or animals live. Are there enormous buildings that seem to touch the sky? Or a lot of stores, restaurants, and museums where you can explore and learn new things? We are very lucky to have so many amazing things in the United States. In our past lessons, we talked about the natural beauty of our country and how we need to take care of it. Today, we are learning about how people in America used their talents and ideas to create incredible landmarks that show how special our country is. Our adventure starts in South Dakota!

ASK Students

Which monument is in South Dakota?

TELL Students

Mount Rushmore is a significant national monument featuring the sculpted faces of four important American Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. These leaders were selected for their monumental roles in shaping the nation and exemplifying foundational values. George Washington, the first President of the United States, is remembered for his courageous leadership during the Revolutionary War and for setting a precedent in the peaceful transition of presidential power. **[Reference George Washington Image.]** A **precedent** is when something that happened before is used as an example or rule to follow in the future. It is like setting a pattern that others can use to guide their own actions later on. Washington's legacy on Mount Rushmore symbolizes the enduring principles of leadership and democracy that guide our nation.

ASK Students

Why was George Washington included on Mount Rushmore, and what unique contributions did he make that significantly impacted our nation?

TELL Students

That's right! George Washington was the first President of the United States.

Lesson

TELL Students (continued)

He was chosen to be on Mount Rushmore because he helped lead our country to freedom and set an example for how Presidents should pass on their job to the next President. Now, let's learn about another important leader on Mount Rushmore: Thomas Jefferson. **[Reference Thomas Jefferson Image.]** He authored the Declaration of Independence, a pivotal document that proclaimed on July 4, 1776, the colonies' separation from British rule. Jefferson, the third President of the United States, also played a crucial role in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, a monumental agreement in which the United States acquired approximately 828,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River from France. This purchase, negotiated for \$15 million, effectively doubled the size of the United States, opening land for exploration and settlement. It included parts of 15 current U.S. states and two Canadian provinces, significantly altering the nation's geography and strategic future.

ASK Students

Who served as the third President of the United States, and what are three significant contributions he made to the nation's development?

TELL Students

Next, let's talk about the third President on Mount Rushmore: Theodore Roosevelt. **[Reference Teddy Roosevelt Image.]** He was the 26th President of the United States and did some very important things for our country. Theodore Roosevelt helped build the Panama Canal, which is a large waterway that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. **[Reference Panama Canal Image.]** This was a huge project that made it easier for ships to travel between the two oceans. He also worked diligently to protect our natural environments. Roosevelt created many national parks, forests, and wildlife refuges so that future generations could enjoy the beautiful outdoors and have places to explore. A **wildlife refuge** is a protected area designated to safeguard animals, plants, and their habitats. It aims to provide a safe environment where wildlife can live without the threat of hunting, habitat destruction, or other human activities. **[Reference Wildlife Refuge Image.]**

ASK Students

What did Teddy Roosevelt do to help protect our natural environments?

Lesson

TELL Students

Now, let's explore the fourth President on Mount Rushmore: Abraham Lincoln. **[Reference Abraham Lincoln Image.]** Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, served during the tumultuous period of the Civil War. His leadership was important in both preserving the Union and advancing the cause of abolition. **Abolition** is the act of getting rid of something completely. In history, it often refers to the movement to end slavery, which means to stop people from being forced to work without pay and without freedom. The goal of abolitionists was to make sure everyone was treated equally and fairly. Through the Emancipation Proclamation and his efforts to secure the passage of the 13th Amendment, Lincoln worked tirelessly to end slavery. His commitment to maintaining the unity of the nation played a crucial role in ensuring that the United States emerged from the war as a strong and free country.

ASK Students

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President, navigated the nation through the Civil War; can you recall his significant accomplishments, and why do you think his leadership qualities make him a pivotal figure on Mount Rushmore?

TELL Students

Please read the following passage to learn more. [Please print and disseminate fifth grade student text.]

Abraham Lincoln dedicated himself to ending slavery and preserving the Union during the challenging period of the Civil War. His steadfast leadership was crucial in keeping the nation united and ensuring freedom for all. For these reasons, his face is honored on Mount Rushmore. The carving on Mount Rushmore was finished in 1941 after 14 years of hard work. Today, many people visit Mount Rushmore every year to see these four important Presidents and to remember the special things they did for our country. Mount Rushmore is a symbol of America's strength and the great examples set by these leaders. Now, let's think about another amazing American monument.

ASK Students

What do you remember about Lewis, Clark, and Sacagawea?

Lesson

TELL Students

Remember how Lewis and Clark, along with Sacagawea, explored the new land acquired from the Louisiana Purchase? They started their journey in St. Louis, Missouri. Many years later, in 1935, people decided to build a monument in St. Louis to remember this exciting time of exploration in our country. Just like Mount Rushmore, this is another famous monument that tells a special story about our country. It is called the Gateway Arch, also known as the St. Louis Arch, and it is a symbol of a very important time in American history.

ASK Students

What is the name of the monument in St. Louis that celebrates the era of westward exploration in the United States?

TELL Students

The special monument in St. Louis that helps us remember this exciting time is called the Gateway Arch. **[Reference Gateway Arch Image.]** A famous architect named Eero Saarinen designed the Gateway Arch to represent this time of adventure and growth. An **architect** is a person who designs buildings and other structures. They plan how a building will look and how it will work. They draw pictures or create models of their designs and then work with builders to make sure their ideas become real buildings. Building the Arch started in 1963 and was finished in 1965. It is 630 feet tall and shaped like a giant, shiny arch. You can even ride a tram up to the top and see the city below! A **tram** is a type of vehicle that runs on tracks and is used for public transportation. Trams are usually found in cities and travel along specific routes. They are similar to trains but are often smaller and can operate on streets. **[Reference Gateway Arch Tram Image.]** The Gateway Arch is a symbol of many brave and creative Americans. It reminds us of the amazing things we can do when we work together and dream big. Now, let's learn about another famous American monument. It is called the Golden Gate Bridge.

ASK Students

What makes the Golden Gate Bridge so special and what does it symbolize?

Lesson

TELL Students

Please read the following passage to learn more.

The Golden Gate Bridge is a remarkable example of how perseverance and creativity can achieve the extraordinary. Stretching 1.7 miles across the Golden Gate Strait, it connects San Francisco with Marin County. Building such a massive bridge over a mile of water, while dealing with strong tides, winds, and the threat of earthquakes, seemed almost impossible. Yet, a team of engineers, architects, and construction workers led by Chief Engineer Joseph B. Strauss made it happen.

ASK Students

How did the team of engineers, architects, and construction workers, led by Chief Engineer Joseph B. Strauss, overcome the challenges of strong tides, winds, and earthquakes to build the Golden Gate Bridge?

TELL Students

The team behind the Golden Gate Bridge, led by Chief Engineer Joseph B. Strauss, faced immense challenges due to the bridge's location and the natural conditions of the site. The bridge spans the Golden Gate Strait, a region notorious for its strong tides and frequent dense fog, which complicated construction efforts. Additionally, the area is prone to earthquakes, necessitating a design that could withstand significant seismic activity. **[Reference Bridge Structure Image.]** To overcome these hurdles, the team employed innovative engineering techniques. They used flexible cables and designed the bridge to sway safely in the wind and during potential earthquakes. This flexibility allows the bridge to absorb and dissipate the energy from such natural forces rather than resist them rigidly, which could lead to structural failure. Building the bridge's two massive towers was another significant challenge, especially in the turbulent water. The construction of the south tower, in particular, required workers to dig through more than 100 feet of water and mud to secure the tower's foundation to the bedrock below. This was an extraordinary feat of engineering at the time and was crucial in providing the stability needed for such a large structure. Just like the engineers and builders of the Golden Gate Bridge faced and overcame their challenges, everyone encounters difficulties in their own lives, including you as students. Think about a time when you had to complete a difficult homework assignment, learn a new skill in sports, or even build a complex project for school.

Lesson

ASK Students

What are some challenges the builders of the Golden Gate Bridge had to overcome? How do you think they solved these problems? Building the bridge took perseverance and teamwork, much like working through a tough math problem or improving in a sport. How did you keep going, and who helped you along the way?

TELL Students 📷

Discussing these parallels can help you see that the skills needed to tackle engineering marvels like the Golden Gate Bridge—creativity, planning, perseverance, and teamwork—are the same skills you use in everyday life and learning. Building the bridge was very challenging. Divers had to work in the cold ocean, and tall towers were built to support the bridge. These towers were the tallest in the world at the time! **[Reference Golden Gate Workers Image.]** The workers faced dangerous conditions but were determined to complete this historic project. The Golden Gate Bridge officially opened in May 1937, and today, more than 2 billion cars have driven across it! Chief Engineer Strauss even wrote a poem about how the bridge was made to last forever. Just like the Gateway Arch and Mount Rushmore, the Golden Gate Bridge is a symbol of what we can achieve when we work together and dream big. These monuments remind us of our amazing history and the extraordinary things we can accomplish as a nation. Let's watch an exciting Learn More with Liberty video to learn more!

WATCH 🎥

Learn More With Liberty: Icons of Greatness:
[Exploring American Exceptionalism through Monuments](#)





Mapping American Landmarks and Exceptionalism

Objective

Students will explore how American landmarks like Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge symbolize the concept of American exceptionalism. Through creating a collaborative timeline, students will deepen their understanding of how these landmarks relate to significant historical events and cultural values.

Activity Overview

In this group activity, students will work together to create a timeline that links American landmarks to key historical events that demonstrate American exceptionalism. They will research the significance of each landmark, discuss its historical context, and present their findings in a creative format.

Materials Needed

- Large rolls of paper or bulletin boards
- Markers, colored pencils, and crayons
- Index cards or sticky notes
- Access to approved research materials (books, internet for supervised research)
- Tape or magnets for attaching items to a timeline

Introduction

- Begin by discussing the concept of American exceptionalism, emphasizing how the United States has developed a unique identity through its history, achievements, and values.
- Introduce the timeline project, explaining that the class will focus on linking significant American landmarks to historical events and figures.

Group Formation and Research

- Divide the class into groups, each assigned one of the key landmarks: Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, or the Golden Gate Bridge.
- Each group will research their landmark, focusing on why it was built, the historical period it represents, and how it reflects American exceptionalism.
- Guide students to look for information on the people involved in the creation of these landmarks, the challenges faced during their construction, and the broader historical context.



Mapping American Landmarks and Exceptionalism

Timeline Creation

- Using their research, groups will create a section of the timeline that details when their landmark was constructed and connects it to relevant historical events and cultural shifts.
- Encourage groups to represent each landmark creatively on the timeline, using drawings, models, or significant quotes associated with each.

Presentation and Discussion

- Each group presents their part of the timeline, explaining the significance of their landmark in the context of American history and exceptionalism.
- After presentations, lead a discussion on how these landmarks symbolize key aspects of American identity and heritage.

Reflection

- Ask students to write a brief reflection on how American landmarks like the ones studied contribute to the nation's global image and internal sense of identity.
- Encourage them to consider how landmarks can teach us about past achievements and guide future aspirations.

Assessment

Evaluate students based on their group participation, the accuracy and creativity of their timeline section, and the depth of insight demonstrated in their presentations and reflections.

This activity encourages students to connect physical symbols of American heritage with broader themes of national identity and historical achievement, fostering a deeper appreciation for both the landmarks themselves and the ideals they represent.

Comprehension Worksheet: American Landmarks and Exceptionalism

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Instructions: Read the passage below about American landmarks and their connection to the concept of American exceptionalism. Then answer the questions that follow.

Passage

American landmarks like Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge are not only marvels of human achievement but also symbols of the values that define the United States. Each of these landmarks tells a story of American exceptionalism, a belief that the country has a unique place and role in the world due to its history and democratic values.

Mount Rushmore, located in South Dakota, features the faces of four U.S. Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. These Presidents were chosen because they each represent important American ideals such as democracy, freedom, and innovation. The monument was completed in 1941 after 14 years of construction, reflecting America's enduring respect for its leaders and the country's foundational values.

The Gateway Arch, known as the St. Louis Arch, stands as a monument to westward expansion in the United States. Completed in 1965, it commemorates the pioneering spirit that drove the exploration and settlement of the American West. The arch's unique design and size symbolize the boldness and creativity of American engineering.

The Golden Gate Bridge, spanning the Golden Gate Strait in San Francisco, was completed in 1937. It was once the longest suspension bridge in the world and represents a triumph over the physical challenges posed by the location. The bridge is not only a critical transportation link but also a testament to American ingenuity and the ability to overcome great obstacles.

These landmarks are representations of American exceptionalism, showcasing the nation's commitment to progress, leadership, and the pursuit of greater achievements.

Exploring American Monuments Worksheet

Questions

1. What is American exceptionalism, and how do the landmarks discussed reflect this concept?

2. List the four Presidents carved into Mount Rushmore and mention one ideal that each represents.

3. What does the Gateway Arch commemorate, and what does its design symbolize?

Exploring American Monuments Worksheet

Questions

4. Describe the significance of the Golden Gate Bridge both as a piece of engineering and as a symbol of American values.

5. Choose one of the landmarks mentioned and explain why it might inspire people today. Use specific details from the passage to support your answer.



Exploring American Monuments Answer Key

1. What is American exceptionalism, and how do the landmarks discussed reflect this concept?
 - Answer: American exceptionalism refers to the belief that the United States has a distinct and special role in the world, marked by a unique history and democratic ideals. The landmarks discussed—Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge—reflect this concept by symbolizing key American values such as leadership, innovation, and resilience. Each landmark tells a part of the American story, celebrating achievements in history, expansion, and engineering.
2. List the four Presidents carved into Mount Rushmore and mention one ideal that each represents.
 - Answer:
 - George Washington - Represents the founding of the United States and leadership.
 - Thomas Jefferson - Symbolizes expansion and liberty, specifically through the Louisiana Purchase.
 - Theodore Roosevelt - Embodies progress and the conservation of natural resources.
 - Abraham Lincoln - Stands for unity and justice, particularly his efforts to abolish slavery.
3. What does the Gateway Arch commemorate, and what does its design symbolize?
 - Answer: The Gateway Arch commemorates the westward expansion of the United States. Its design symbolizes the gateway to the West, reflecting the boldness and the pioneering spirit of the early explorers and settlers who expanded the nation's frontiers.
4. Describe the significance of the Golden Gate Bridge both as a piece of engineering and as a symbol of American values.
 - Answer: The Golden Gate Bridge is significant as an engineering feat, overcoming the immense challenges of construction in difficult terrain. It symbolizes American ingenuity and determination, reflecting the country's commitment to connecting people and overcoming physical barriers.
5. Choose one of the landmarks mentioned and explain why it might inspire people today. Use specific details from the passage to support your answer.
 - Answer: (Example for the Golden Gate Bridge) The Golden Gate Bridge might inspire people today because it stands as a testament to overcoming adversity through innovation and determination. Its construction faced many challenges, including strong tides and frequent fog, yet it was successfully completed and became an iconic symbol of engineering success. It inspires by demonstrating that with hard work and creativity, significant obstacles can be overcome.

Student Text

Please read the following paragraphs to learn more.

Abraham Lincoln dedicated himself to ending slavery and preserving the Union during the challenging period of the Civil War. His steadfast leadership was crucial in keeping the nation united and ensuring freedom for all. For these reasons, his face is honored on Mount Rushmore. The carving on Mount Rushmore was finished in 1941 after 14 years of hard work. Today, many people visit Mount Rushmore every year to see these four important Presidents and to remember the special things they did for our country. Mount Rushmore is a symbol of America's strength and the great examples set by these leaders. Now, let's think about another amazing American monument.

The Golden Gate Bridge is a remarkable example of how perseverance and creativity can achieve the extraordinary. Stretching 1.7 miles across the Golden Gate Strait, it connects San Francisco with Marin County. Building such a massive bridge over a mile of water, while dealing with strong tides, winds, and the threat of earthquakes, seemed almost impossible. Yet, a team of engineers, architects, and construction workers led by Chief Engineer Joseph B. Strauss made it happen.



Resources

- <https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/kidsyouth/how-big-are-the-heads.htm>
- <https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/carving-history.htm>
- <https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/the-workers.htm#:~:text=Over%20the%20fourteen%20year%20period,fatalities%20during%20the%20carving%20work.>
- <https://www.nps.gov/liho/learn/historyculture/housedivided.htm#:~:text=%22A%20house%20divided%20against%20itself,thing%2C%20or%20all%20the%20other.>
- <https://www.nps.gov/moru/learn/historyculture/memorial-history.htm>
- <https://www.nps.gov/moru/planyourvisit/index.htm#:~:text=Just%20over%20two%20million%20people%20visit%20Mount%20Rushmore%20each%20year.>
- <https://www.travelsouthdakota.com/trip-ideas/story/75-surprising-facts-about-mount-rushmore>
- <https://www.chicagotribune.com/2018/06/26/50-years-later-the-st-louis-arch-emerges-with-a-new-name-and-a-skeptical-view-of-western-expansion/>
- <https://www.nps.gov/jeff/planyourvisit/architect.htm>
- <https://www.nps.gov/jeff/planyourvisit/materials-and-techniques.htm>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/bridge/history-research/statistics-data/design-construction-stats/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/exhibits/bridging-the-gate-the-beginning/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/exhibits/working-under-water/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/exhibits/worlds-tallest-bridge-towers/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/bridge/history-research/statistics-data/faqs/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/exhibits/all-in-a-days-work/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/bridge/history-research/bridge-construction/joseph-strauss/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/bridge/history-research/statistics-data/faqs/>
- <https://www.goldengate.org/bridge/history-research/bridge-construction/joseph-strauss/#poems>

Images

Landmarks



Credit: Canva Pro.

Mount Rushmore



Credit: Canva Pro.

Images

Flag



Credit: Canva Pro

St. Louis Arch



Credit: Canva Pro.

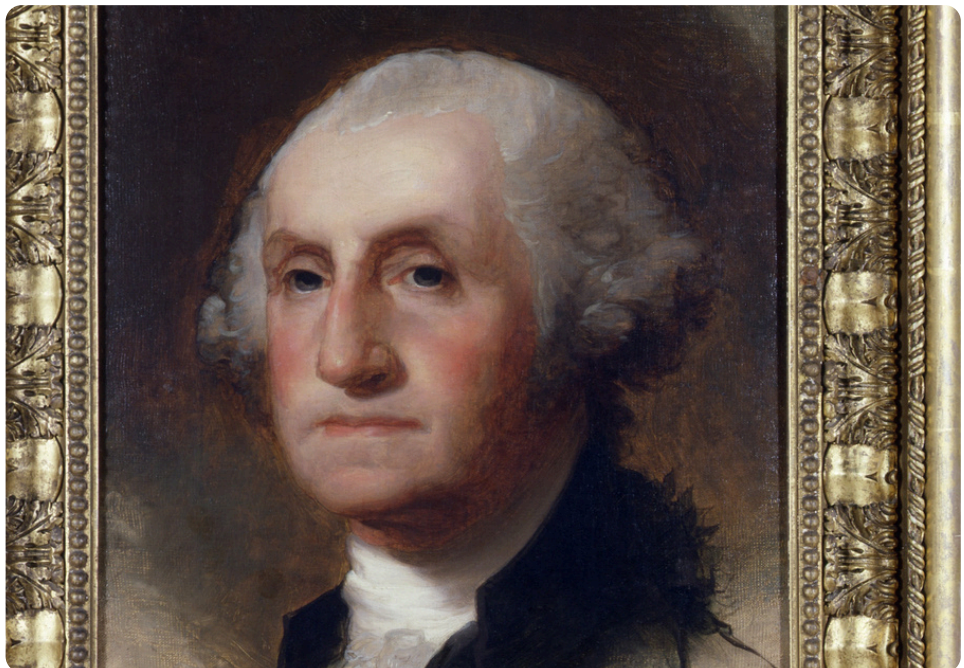
Images

**Golden Gate
Bridge**



Credit: Canva Pro.

**George
Washington**



Credit: Canva Pro.

Images

Thomas Jefferson



Credit: Canva Pro.

Teddy Roosevelt



Credit: Canva Pro.

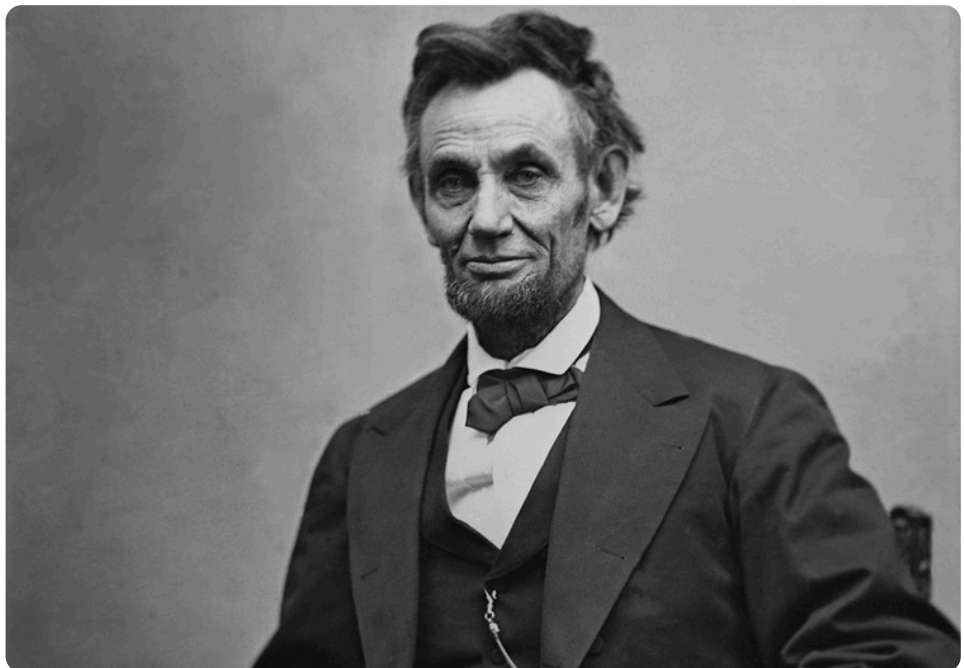
Images

Panama Canal



Credit: Canva Pro.

Abraham Lincoln



Credit: Canva Pro.

Images

Architect



Credit: Canva Pro.

Gateway Arch Tram



Credit: Wikipedia.

Images

**Golden Gate
Bridge Workers**



Credit: Canva Pro.

Engineer



Credit: Canva Pro.

Images

Wildlife Refuge



Credit: Canva Pro.

Bridge Structure



Credit: Canva Pro.

[illegible]