

DISCOVER AMERICA

Teacher Guide



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

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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

- Discuss the significance of Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge by understanding the historical and cultural reasons why these landmarks were created.
- Identify the key figures represented on Mount Rushmore (George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln) and describe their contributions to American history.
- Explain how perseverance and creativity played crucial roles in building major American landmarks like the Gateway Arch, Mount Rushmore, and the Golden Gate Bridge, and discuss how these monuments reflect American values and achievements.
- Describe the significance of key American landmarks, including Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge, by exploring their history and purpose.
- Identify and explain the contributions of important American leaders and engineers in the creation of national monuments, such as the Presidents on Mount Rushmore and the engineers behind the Golden Gate Bridge.
- Understand simple concepts of engineering and historical significance related to the construction of monuments, such as the challenges of building large structures and the role of creativity and hard work.

Key Terms

- 0 1 **architect:** a person who designs buildings and other structures.
- 0 2 **engineering:** the field of designing and building things to solve problems or improve how things work.
- 0 3 **exceptional:** something or someone that is unusually good, outstanding, or superior.
- 0 4 **historian:** a person who studies, writes about, and interprets historical events, people, and trends.
- 0 5 **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 6 **monument:** a special building or object made to remember and honor important people, events, or ideas.
- 0 7 **tram:** a type of vehicle that runs on tracks and is used for public transportation.
- 0 8 **wildlife refuge:** a protected area designated to safeguard animals, plants, and their habitats.

Introduction

TELL Students

Today, we are going to learn about some amazing things in the United States! To help us learn about these special things, we are going to create something fun together. We are going to make a “Special Stars” board! This is what we are going to do. We are going to fill this large poster with stars. Each star is going to help us celebrate something wonderful about our country. I am going to give each of you a cut-out star. You may use crayons, markers, and stickers to decorate your star. On your star, you may draw or write something that you think is special about the United States. It could be our beautiful flag, a famous landmark like the Statue of Liberty, or anything else that you think makes our country great. 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. **[Reference Landmarks Image.]** 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. I will assist you with writing if you need help. When you are done decorating your star, we will put all of them on our “Special Stars” board. This will help us learn about and celebrate some special things about our country. So let’s get started and make our board sparkle with some of the wonderful things that make the United States special!

ASK Students

What is one special thing you added to our board that you think makes our country unique? Why is it important to you?

TELL Students

In the United States, we have many special things that make us unique, like our beautiful flag, our families, and amazing landmarks such as the Statue of Liberty. **[Reference Flag Image.]** We are going to explore why these things are so important and what makes our country special. 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!

Introduction

ASK Students

Look at this picture. **[Reference Mount Rushmore Image.]** Why do you think these faces are carved into the mountain? What do you think makes Mount Rushmore special?

TELL Students

That is right! The faces carved into Mount Rushmore are of four of America's most important Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. These Presidents are on Mount Rushmore because they helped shape our country and are celebrated for their leadership and values.

ASK Students

Which Presidents are carved into Mount Rushmore? Why do you think these Presidents were chosen to be on the mountain? What special things did they do to help our country?

TELL Students

Mount Rushmore is ~~is~~ very special because it is a huge and impressive monument that reminds us of these great leaders. A **monument** is a special building or object made to remember and honor important people, events, or ideas. It is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota and is really tall—about 5,725 feet high! Each President's face is 60 feet tall, which is as tall as ten grown-ups standing on top of each other. That is really big!

ASK Students

Why do you think the people who built Mount Rushmore made it so massive?

TELL Students

The idea for Mount ~~R~~ 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. Creating Mount Rushmore was a difficult challenge that took a lot of hard work and creativity.

Introduction

ASK Students

What do you think made building Mount Rushmore such a big challenge?

TELL Students

The Gateway Arch, also known as the St. Louis Arch, is another large and important American monument. **[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

What do you think makes the Gateway Arch a remarkable example of American engineering and design?

TELL Students

The Gateway Arch is special because it honors St. Louis as the gateway to the West and shows how amazing American engineering can be. Building such a unique and tall arch took a lot of planning and hard work to make sure it was safe and strong. Now let's talk about another incredible American monument: the Golden Gate Bridge. **[Reference Golden Gate Bridge Image.]** This bridge is sometimes called "the bridge that couldn't be built" because it was a huge challenge to create. 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 area of water and making it strong enough to withstand the winds, tides, and even earthquakes was a big challenge. 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!

Introduction

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 big 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 demonstrate 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 special place with the faces of four important Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. Each of these Presidents is on Mount Rushmore because they helped shape our country and demonstrate important values. George Washington was the first President of the United States. **[Reference George Washington Image.]** He was brave and led the country to freedom during the Revolutionary War. He set a good example for how Presidents should lead and how they should pass on their job to the next President.

ASK Students

Why do you think George Washington was chosen to be on Mount Rushmore? How did he serve our country?

TELL Students

That's right! George Washington was the first President of the United States. He was chosen to be on Mount Rushmore because he helped lead our country to freedom and set an example for how Presidents should lead and pass on their job to the next President. Now, let's talk about another important leader on Mount Rushmore: Thomas Jefferson. **[Reference Thomas Jefferson Image.]**

Lesson

TELL Students (continued)

He wrote the Declaration of Independence, an important document adopted on July 4, 1776, that declared the colonies' independence from Britain. He was the third President of the United States and he played a key role in negotiating the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. This deal, which involved buying a large territory from France, greatly expanded the size of the United States.

ASK Students

Who was the third President of the United States? How did he serve our country?

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 hard to protect natural locations in our country. 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

Theodore Roosevelt did a lot of important things as President. In what ways did he help our country?

TELL Students

Now, let's learn about the fourth President on Mount Rushmore: Abraham Lincoln. **[Reference Abraham Lincoln Image.]** He was the 16th President of the United States and led the country during a very difficult time called the Civil War. Abraham Lincoln worked to end slavery and keep the country united. His leadership helped preserve the United States and make sure it remained a strong and free nation.

Lesson

ASK Students

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President and helped the country during a tough time. How did he serve our country? What makes Abraham Lincoln an important leader on Mount Rushmore?

TELL Students

Abraham Lincoln worked hard to end slavery and keep the country together during the Civil War. 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 four important leaders. Now, let's learn about another amazing American monument.

ASK Students

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

TELL Students

Lewis and Clark, along with Sacagawea, explored the new land we 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. **[Reference St. Louis Arch Image.]**

ASK Students

What is the name of the special monument that helps us remember an important time of exploration in our country? Why was it created?

TELL Students

Lewis and Clark, along with Sacagawea, started their adventure from St. Louis after the United States acquired new land from the Louisiana Purchase. The special monument in St. Louis that helps us remember this exciting time is called the Gateway Arch. **[Reference Gateway Arch Image.]**

Lesson

TELL Students (continued)

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. **[Reference Architect Image.]** Building the Gateway Arch started in 1963 and was finished in 1965. It is 630 feet tall, made out of stainless steel, 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

Can you guess what makes the Golden Gate Bridge so special and why it is an important symbol?

TELL Students

The Golden Gate Bridge is a remarkable example of how perseverance and creativity can achieve the extraordinary. **[Reference Golden Gate Bridge Image.]** 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?

Lesson

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 known for its strong tides and frequent dense fog, which complicated construction efforts. Additionally, the area is prone to earthquakes. To overcome these hurdles, the team employed creative engineering techniques. They used flexible cables and designed the bridge to sway safely in the wind and during potential earthquakes. **[Reference Golden Gate Bridge Image.]** 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. 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 challenge 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.

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!

Lesson

TELL Students

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 two exciting Learn More with Liberty videos to learn more!

WATCH 🎥

Learn More With Liberty: [The Four Presidents of Mount Rushmore](#)





Building American Landmarks



Objective

Engage second graders in a creative, hands-on exploration of American landmarks—Mount Rushmore, the Golden Gate Bridge, and the St. Louis Arch—enhancing their understanding through building, presenting, and a classroom gallery walk.

Materials Needed

- Variety of building blocks (LEGO, wooden blocks, etc.)
- Play-Doh or modeling clay
- Cardboard, scissors, tape, and glue
- Markers, crayons, and colored pencils
- Printed images and fact sheets of Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge
- Measuring tapes or rulers
- Paper and pencils for sketching designs
- Large poster boards for each group to create a backdrop
- Digital camera or tablets for taking pictures of each group's work (optional)

Introduction and Exploration

- Present images and key facts about each landmark. Discuss the historical and cultural significance of Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge.
- Highlight interesting construction details and the challenges faced during their creation.

Team Formation and Planning

- Divide students into teams, assigning each a landmark to recreate. Each team receives a fact sheet and images related to their landmark for reference.
- Teams spend a few minutes planning their model, sketching a rough design on paper, and deciding roles for each team member (builder, decorator, fact checker, etc.).

Building Session

- Students use the provided materials to build their landmark models. Encourage them to incorporate unique features relevant to their landmark, like the faces on Mount Rushmore or the cables of the Golden Gate Bridge.



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Building American Landmarks



Building Session (continued)

- While building, teams also create a poster board that includes drawn or written facts about their landmark, which will serve as part of their presentation during the gallery walk.

Preparation for Gallery Walk

- Each team sets up their landmark and accompanying poster board in a designated area of the classroom to create a mini-exhibit.
- If available, students can take pictures of their models to be included in a digital slideshow for the school's website or a classroom digital display.

Gallery Walk

- Conduct a gallery walk where students tour each landmark station. At each station, the team responsible explains their model and shares interesting facts from their poster board.
- Provide students with sticky notes to leave positive comments or questions at each exhibit.

Group Discussions and Reflection

- Regroup and discuss what they learned from visiting each other's exhibits.
- Reflect on the overall process: what was challenging, what they enjoyed most, and what surprised them about the landmarks.

Extension Activities

- Digital Presentation: Students can create a digital presentation or a class blog post featuring photographs of their models and a summary of what they learned.
- Research Project: Assign a follow-up project where students research another landmark from around the country or the world and present their findings to the class.

This activity offers a dynamic way for students to interact with historical content, apply their creativity, and develop presentation skills through the gallery walk, making learning about American landmarks a memorable and educational experience.



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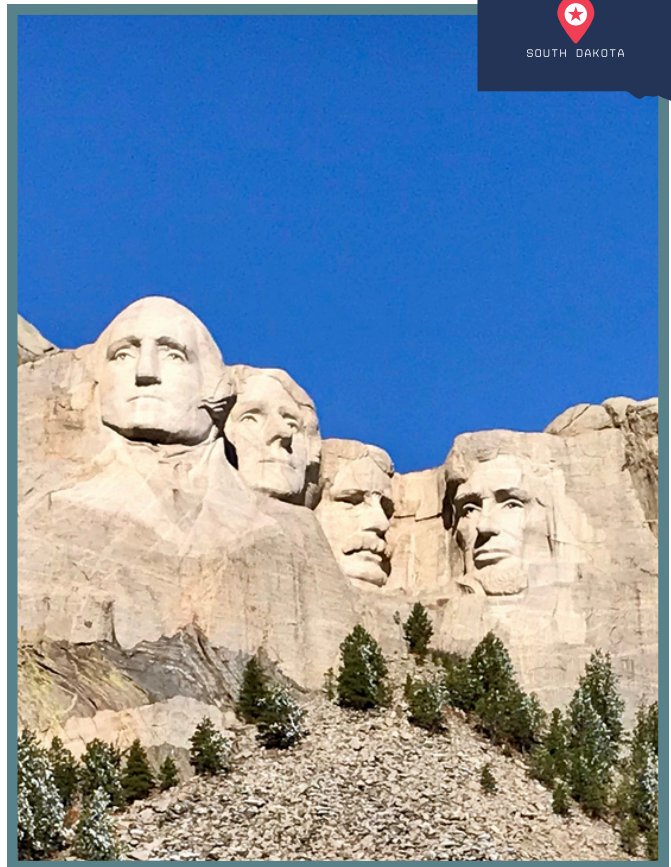
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Fact Sheet

Here are three fact sheets designed for second-grade students, focusing on Mount Rushmore, the Gateway Arch, and the Golden Gate Bridge. Each sheet is crafted to provide engaging and educational content suitable for young learners.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial

- Location: Black Hills, South Dakota, USA
- Constructed: 1927 to 1941
- Sculptor: Gutzon Borglum
- Why It's Famous:
 - Mount Rushmore features the faces of four U.S. Presidents carved into granite.
 - The Presidents are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.
 - It symbolizes the first 150 years of American history and democracy.
- Interesting Fact:
 - The faces on Mount Rushmore are as tall as a five-story building!



Fact Sheet

The Gateway Arch

- Location: St. Louis, Missouri, USA
- Constructed: 1963 to 1965
- Architect: Eero Saarinen
- Why It's Famous:
 - The Gateway Arch is known as the "Gateway to the West."
 - It is the tallest arch in the world and a symbol of westward expansion in the United States.
 - Visitors can ride to the top of the arch in a unique tram system.
- Interesting Fact:
 - The Gateway Arch is 630 feet tall—that's taller than a 60-story building!



Fact Sheet

Golden Gate Bridge

- Location: San Francisco, California, USA
- Constructed: 1933 to 1937
- Chief Engineer: Joseph Strauss
- Why It's Famous:
 - The Golden Gate Bridge is one of the most recognized symbols of San Francisco and has been declared one of the Wonders of the Modern World by the American Society of Civil Engineers.
 - The bridge is known for its striking Art Deco design and magnificent red-orange color known as "International Orange."
 - It spans the Golden Gate, the entrance to San Francisco Bay from the Pacific Ocean.
- Interesting Fact:
 - The bridge's main cables have enough wire to circle the Earth three times at the equator!



True/False Activity

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Instructions: Circle 'True' if you think the statement is correct, or 'False' if you think it is incorrect.

1. Mount Rushmore features the faces of four U.S. Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.

True False

2. Mount Rushmore is located in the Blue Hills of South Dakota.

True False

3. The Gateway Arch is known as the "Gateway to the West" and is the tallest arch in the world at 630 feet tall.

True False

4. The Gateway Arch was built to honor the explorers Lewis, Clark, and Sacagwea for their scientific discoveries.

True False

5. The four Presidents on Mount Rushmore were chosen because they each played a significant role in preserving the Republic and expanding its territory.

True False

6. Among the four Presidents on Mount Rushmore is John Adams.

True False

True/False Activity

7. The Golden Gate Bridge spans the Golden Gate Strait and was once known as "the bridge that couldn't be built."

True False

8. Theodore Roosevelt was the first president featured on Mount Rushmore.

True False

10. The Golden Gate Bridge connects the city of San Francisco to Marin County.

True False

11. The Gateway Arch is primarily made of bronze.

True False



True/False Answer Key

Below is the answer key for the true/false questions along with the corrected statements for any false information:

1. Mount Rushmore features the faces of four U.S. Presidents: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.

True

2. Mount Rushmore is located in the Blue Hills of South Dakota.

False (Correct Statement: Mount Rushmore is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota.)

3. The Gateway Arch is known as the "Gateway to the West" and is the tallest arch in the world at 630 feet tall.

True

4. The Gateway Arch was built to honor the explorers Lewis, Clark, and Sacagwea for their scientific discoveries.

False (Correct Statement: The Gateway Arch was built to honor the westward expansion of the United States.)

5. The four Presidents on Mount Rushmore were chosen because they each played a significant role in preserving the Republic and expanding its territory.

True

6. Among the four Presidents on Mount Rushmore is John Adams.

False (Correct Statement: John Adams is not one of the presidents on Mount Rushmore. The four presidents are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln.)

7. The Golden Gate Bridge spans the Golden Gate Strait and was once known as "the bridge that couldn't be built."

True

8. Theodore Roosevelt was the first president featured on Mount Rushmore.

False (Correct Statement: George Washington was the first president featured on Mount Rushmore.)

9. The Golden Gate Bridge connects the city of San Francisco to Marin County.

True

10. The Gateway Arch is primarily made of bronze.

False (Correct Statement: The Gateway Arch is made of stainless steel.)

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.

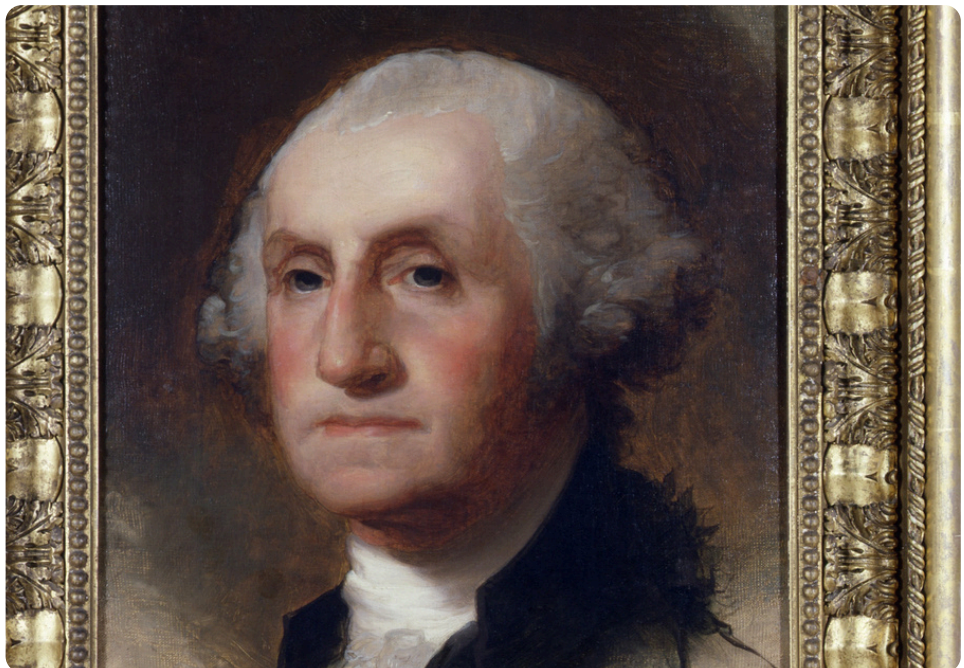
Images

**Golden Gate
Bridge**



Credit: Canva Pro.

**George
Washington**



Credit: Canva Pro.

Images

Thomas Jefferson



Credit: Canva Pro.

Teddy Roosevelt



Credit: Canva Pro.

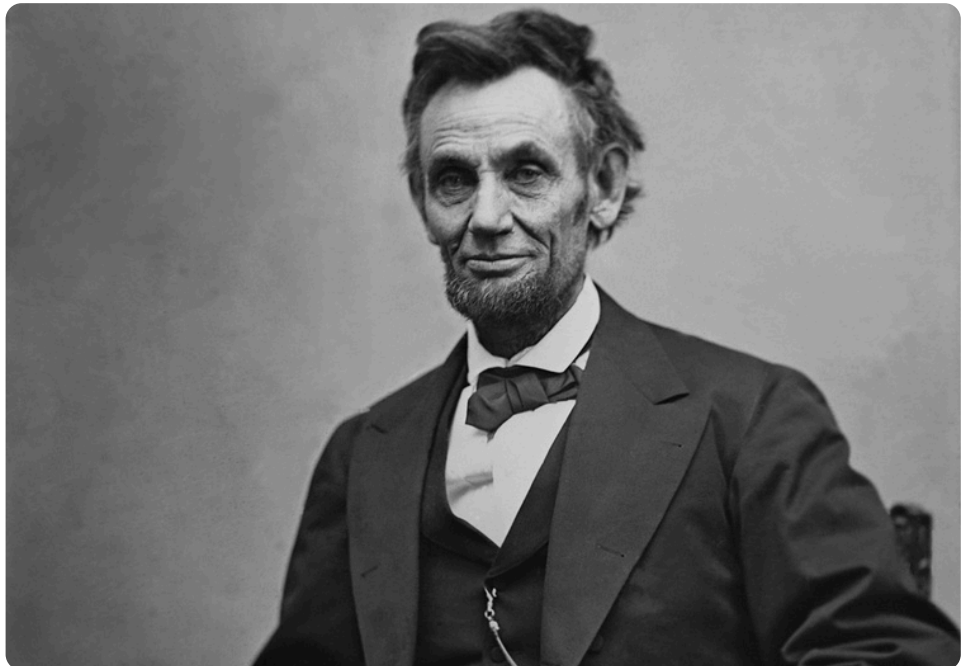
Images

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.

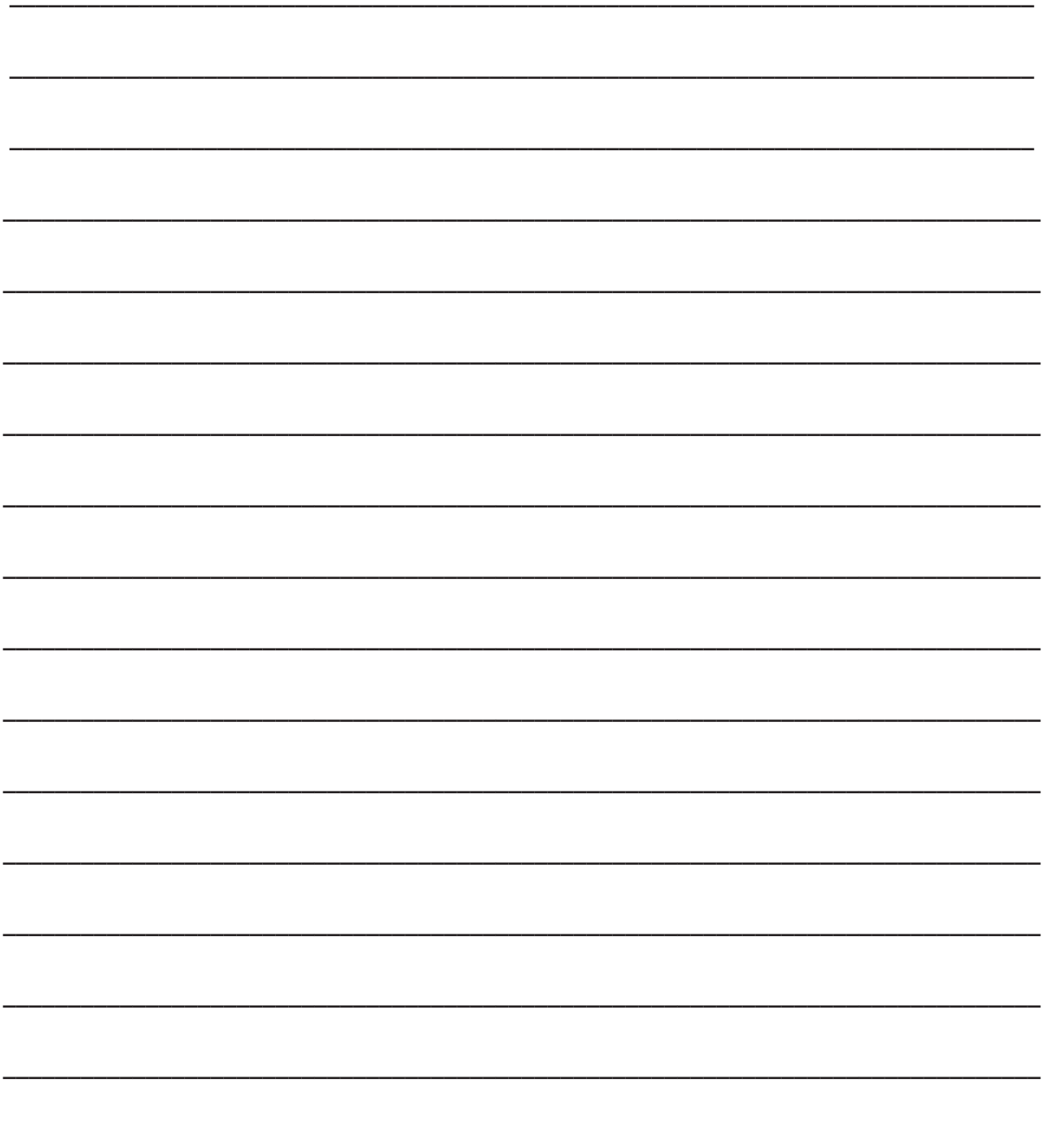
Images

Wildlife Refuge



Credit: Canva Pro.

Notes

A series of 18 horizontal lines for writing notes, arranged in a single column.