

America the Beautiful Student Workbook

Charlene Notgrass



How to Use This Book

After your student reads a lesson in *America the Beautiful*, he or she may complete the activity in this book that corresponds to that lesson. These worksheets review information learned in the daily lessons of *America the Beautiful* and/or reinforce what the student learned. Please allow your student to look back in the lesson text to find answers for the worksheets. Students will often look back at the illustrations also. We recommend that students use a pencil to complete the puzzles and to answer questions. For the art activities, we recommend good quality colored pencils, such as Prang.

Tests

Many parents find it helpful to test their student's knowledge. Therefore, we have provided tests over each unit. These tests begin on page 151. We recommend that you allow your student to look at the tests ahead of time and use them for review. It is fine for them to take plenty of time to do this and to look in *America the Beautiful* to find the answers. Students can take the test after you and your student believe that he or she is ready. However, please remember that students respond in different ways to testing. Poor performance does not necessarily mean that your student is not learning the material.

Literature Questions

You may wish for your student to answer review questions over the suggested literature titles. These begin on page 181.

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ISBN 978-1-60999-143-2

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Printed in the United States of America.

Notgrass History

Gainesboro, TN

1-800-211-8793

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A New Government

Instructions: Use these **red words** to fill in the blanks above the pictures and in the paragraphs.
Color the names of the three branches of the federal government.

Constitution
write
Jefferson
Northwest

delegates
branches
Washington
Knox

Jay
capital
Philadelphia
Articles

Convention
Hamilton
nine
Ordinance

First
President
George

Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court
John

Secretary
of State
Thomas

Secretary
of War
Henry

Secretary of
the Treasury
Alexander



Though the _____ of Confederation were weak, the Confederation Congress was able to pass the Northwest _____. It described how areas in the _____ Territory could become states.

In 1787, 55 _____ met to make the Articles of Confederation more effective. They decided to _____ a new constitution. George Washington served as the president of this Constitutional _____. The delegates decided to have three _____ of government. In September 39 of the 55 delegates signed the United States _____. Delegates decided that it would go into effect when _____ states ratified it.

In 1789 New York City became the first _____ of the United States. The capital moved to _____ in 1790.

LEGISLATIVE

— to make laws

EXECUTIVE

— to carry out the laws

JUDICIAL

— to apply the laws through a system of courts

Lesson 32

Abigail Adams, Wife and Mother of Presidents

Instructions: Use these **green words** to complete this short autobiography of Abigail Adams. Put one letter in each space.

shelter
lady
Braintree
letters
Tea

Independence
ladies
Grandfather
Massachusetts
second

Boston
ambassador
Washington
diplomat
free

vice
Quincy
library
Bunker
food



I was born in Weymouth, _____ in 1744. My parents were William and Elizabeth Quincy Smith. Father was a minister. When I was a girl, I visited poor families with Mother. We took them _____, clothes, and firewood. I was homeschooled and read many books in Father's _____ and in my _____ Quincy's library.

I married John Adams when I was almost 20 years old. John and I lived in _____, about five miles away from my childhood home. The daffodils in the photo above are in front of a wall that stands between the home where John was born and our first home, which is next door. We named our first child Abigail, but called her Nabby. We named our second child John Quincy. We lived in _____ twice while John worked there as a lawyer. Our son, Charles, was born in Boston, and our son, Thomas, was born in Braintree. After the Boston _____ Party, we decided it was safer to live in Braintree.

John and I spent many difficult years away from each other while we served our country, but we stayed close and in love. During our courtship and marriage, we wrote each other over 1,100 _____. John was in Philadelphia during the Battle of _____ Hill. Our son John Quincy and I watched it from a hill near our home. When John helped to write the Declaration of _____, I encouraged him to "remember the _____." and told him that I thought enslaved people should be set _____. During the American Revolution, I helped to make bullets and gave _____ to soldiers and to war refugees.

John spent several years as a _____ in Europe. I joined him when he served as the American _____ to Great Britain after the Revolution. John was elected as the first U.S. _____ president and the _____ U.S. president. John and I were the first president and first _____ to live in the new President's House in _____, D.C. We spent our retirement back in Braintree, where we had begun our lives together. By then the name had been changed to _____ in honor of my mother's family.

Historic Philadelphia

Instructions: Draw a line from the **red person, object, or place** on the left to the correct fact or description on the right.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. William Penn | ● | ● The Constitution was signed here. |
| 2. Philadelphia | ● | ● Hidden during the American Revolution |
| 3. Independence Hall | ● | ● Founder of the City of Brotherly Love |
| 4. Liberty Bell | ● | ● The Birthplace of the Nation |
| 5. Christ Church | ● | ● U.S. House of Representatives |
| 6. Bill of Rights | ● | ● Oldest bank building in the United States |
| 7. Lower House | ● | ● Flag discussed in the Betsy Ross House |
| 8. Upper House | ● | ● Ten Amendments adopted in Congress Hall |
| 9. First Bank of the U.S. | ● | ● U.S. Senate |
| 10. Stars and Stripes | ● | ● Colonial church built between 1727 and 1754 |
| 11. Rising Sun Chair | ● | ● "Take care of him and I will repay thee." |
| 12. Words on the seal of Pennsylvania Hospital | ● | ● Seat where George Washington sat during the Constitutional Convention |

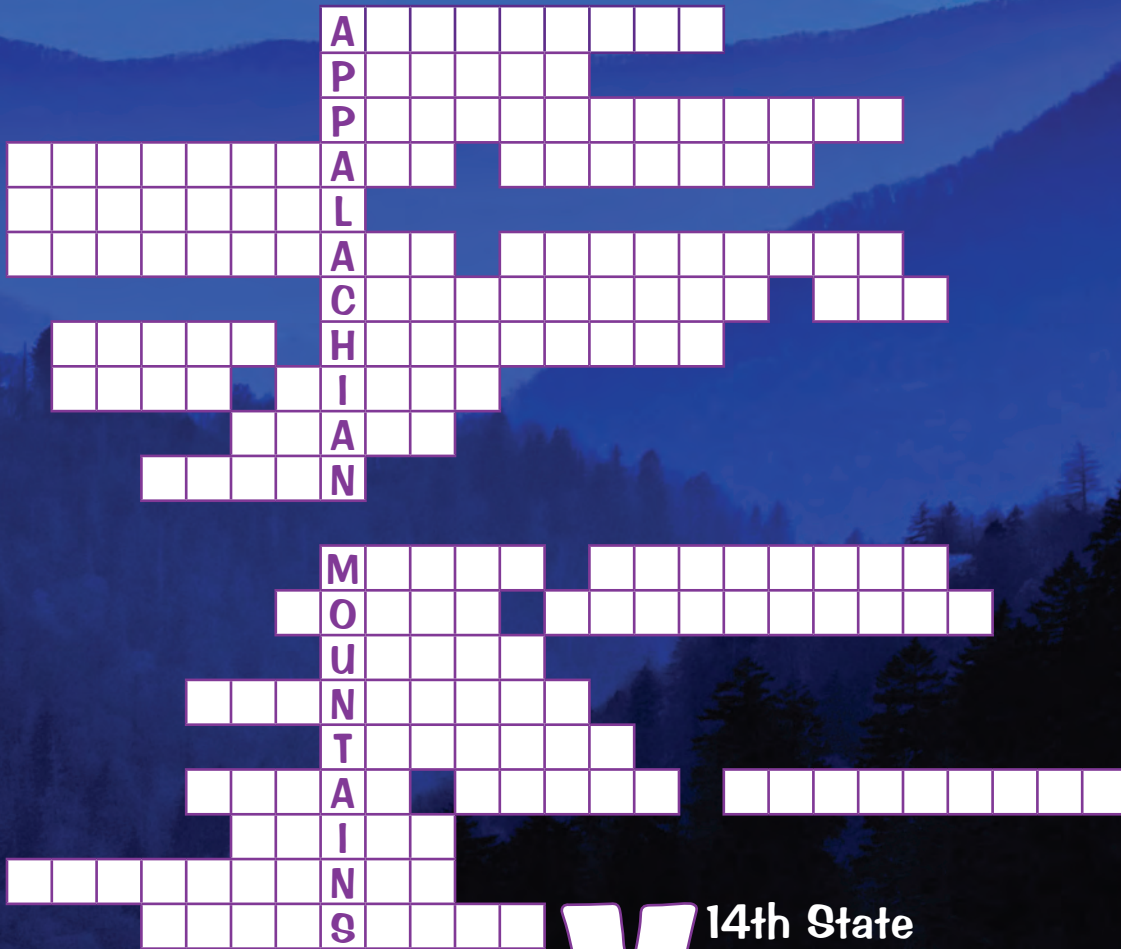
Lesson 34

God Created the Appalachian Mountains

Instructions: The Appalachian Mountains are home to several mountain ranges. Many individual mountains make up those ranges. Fit the names of these plus one famous gap into the puzzle below

Hint: Fill in Unaka first. Color the names of the 14th, 15th, and 16th states.

MAINE HIGHLANDS	WHITE	CUMBERLAND PLATEAU	FRANCONIA	PRESIDENTIALS
ALLEGHENY	BERKSHIRE	CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS	KITTATINNY	POCONO
CUMBERLAND GAP	BLUE RIDGE	MOUNT WASHINGTON	GREEN	UNAKA
MOUNT MITCHELL	TACONIC	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS	CATSKILL	BLACK



14th State **VERMONT**
15th State **KENTUCKY**
16th State **TENNESSEE**



Lesson 35

Long Hunters, Traders, and Pioneers

Instructions: Use these **blue words** to identify the people and places below.

furs
long hunter
militia

Rachel
Cumberland Gap
Nashville

George Rogers
Timothy
Blue Licks

hunting ground
Warrior's Path
Robertson

Wilderness
Pierre
Daniel Boone



Native nations used the land of
Kentucky and Tennessee for a

French traders came in the
1700s to trade for

In 1750 Thomas Walker led
an expedition through

 Road


Daniel Boone
was a

The Wilderness Road followed
the path once called

Man who led men and boys
overland to French Lick

 James


Most male settlers in Kentucky
served in the Kentucky

1782 battle between native nation
warriors and Kentucky settlers

 Battle of

Future president's wife who
traveled by boat to French Lick

 Demonbreun

 Donelson

French Lick became
Fort Nashborough
which later became

, Tennessee

Timothy Demonbreun was
a descendant of French
Canadian hero

 Boucher

During the American
Revolution, Timothy
Demonbreun served with

 Clark

Lesson 106

Fighting for Freedom

Instructions: Write the number of each question beside the correct **red answer**.

___ Allies	___ military
___ Dwight Eisenhower	___ Harry Truman
___ Mussolini	___ Winston Churchill
___ O'ahu	___ V-E Day
___ war on Japan	___ Hitler
___ German Blitz	___ lend-lease
___ Holocaust	___ Navajo
___ Pearl Harbor	___ U.S.S.R.
___ Axis	___ V-J Day
___ D-Day	___ Aleutian Islands

1. Who was the dictator who came to power in Italy in 1922?
2. What group gained power in Japan in the late 1920s?
3. Who was the dictator who came to power in Germany in 1933?
4. As of 1940, Italy, Germany, and Japan were part of what Powers?
5. In 1939 Germany made a secret deal with what country?
6. What are the German attacks on Britain called?
7. To what Hawaiian Island did the U.S. send its fleet of ships in the Pacific Ocean?
8. What program did the United States begin to help Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and China?
9. What British Prime Minister met secretly with President Roosevelt on a ship in the Atlantic Ocean?
10. What place did the Japanese attack on the island of O'ahu on December 7, 1941?
11. What did the U.S. Congress declare on December 8, 1941?
12. What were the countries of Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States called?
13. What part of Alaska did the Japanese attack in 1942?
14. Who became the Supreme Commander of all Allied forces in December 1943?
15. What is June 6, 1944, called?
16. Who became president after the death of President Franklin Roosevelt?
17. What do we call the terrible things that happened in German concentration camps?
18. What day did people in Allied countries celebrate when they won Victory in Europe?
19. Members of what native nation served as Code Talkers during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean?
20. What day did people in Allied countries celebrate when they won victory in Japan?



World War II on the Home Front

Instructions: These pictures illustrate what Americans did at home to help win World War II. Choose the correct **red sentence** to identify each picture below. Write the sentence below the correct picture.

Place a star flag in a window.
Plant a Victory Garden.
Work in a factory.



Conserve water.
Save scrap paper.
Write letters carefully.



Buy war bonds.
Can food.
Speak carefully.



Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady and Public Servant

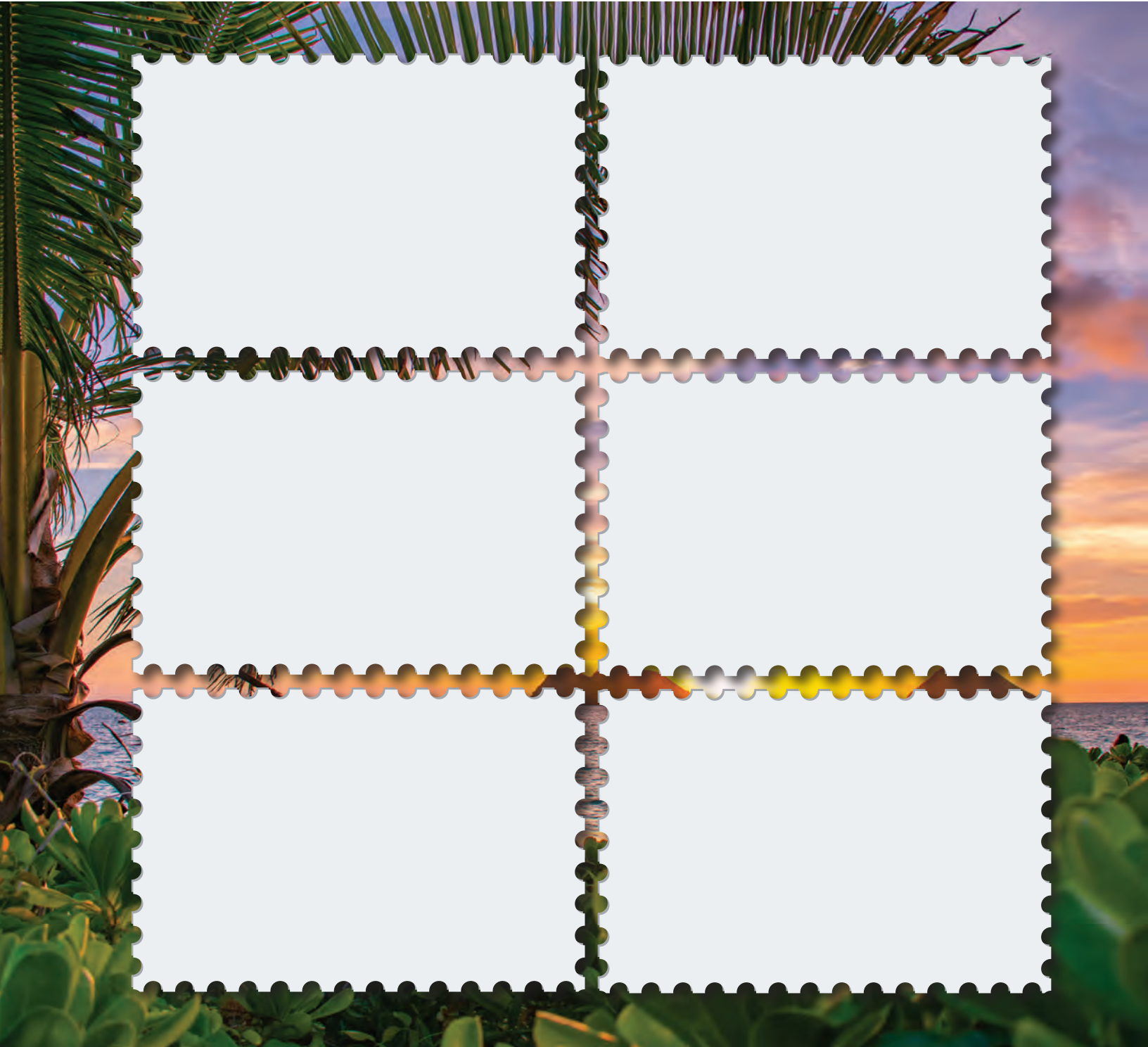
soldiers & civilians
Democratic
Franklin Roosevelt
My Day
my grandmother

- My father was his brother.
- This was what my father called me.
- She became my guardian after my parents died.
- I went to school here when I was 15 years old.
- I came back home for this.
- In 1903 I became engaged to him.
- After we married, we took this kind of trip in Europe.
- In 1920 my husband was nominated for this office.
- I became involved in this political party.
- I became this at Todhunter School in New York City.
- I was this for over 12 years.
- This was the name of my newspaper column.
- I helped European refugees find this in the U.S.
- During World War II, I encouraged these people.
- President Truman appointed me to be this.



God Created the Hawaiian Islands

Instructions: The U.S. Postal Service often makes sets of stamps about a certain subject.
Design a set of stamps that illustrate the Hawaiian Islands, using photos and facts from the lesson.
The background picture is a papaya plantation on the island of Kauaʻi.



Lesson 110

New York, the City That Never Sleeps

Instructions: The stamp of New York City below is from 1947. The photograph is from 1952, just seven years after V-J Day. Draw a line from the **green words** on the left to the fact about them on the right.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. USS Missouri | ● | ● Women who served in the U.S. Army |
| 2. Governors Island | ● | ● Women who served in the U.S. Coast Guard |
| 3. Grand Central Station | ● | ● Ship on which the Japanese surrendered. |
| 4. WACs | ● | ● A street in New York with many theaters |
| 5. WAVES | ● | ● Train station important in moving troops |
| 6. SPARS | ● | ● Used to keep Germans from seeing ship silhouettes |
| 7. Broadway | ● | ● German scientist who became a U.S. citizen |
| 8. USO | ● | ● Troops were stationed there. |
| 9. dimout | ● | ● Women who served in the U.S. Navy |
| 10. U-boat | ● | ● Organization that entertained troops |
| 11. Albert Einstein | ● | ● Developed atomic bombs dropped on Japan |
| 12. Manhattan Project | ● | ● German submarine |



★ Unit 7 Test ★

Use these words to fill in the blanks below:

Washington
Warrior's Path
oils
peak
Bill of Rights

Upper House
ammunition
letters
Boone's Station
Philadelphia

Constitution
Abigail Adams
Wilderness Road
Mount Mitchell
Lower House

Independence Hall
British
Nashville
vapor
New York City

1. The supreme law of the United States is the United States _____. The first ten amendments to it are called the _____.
2. The first U.S. president was _____. The first capital was in _____.
3. _____ was both the wife of a president and the mother of a president. She and her husband wrote 1,100 _____ to each other.
4. The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed in _____ in the city of _____.
5. The U.S. House of Representatives is called the _____ and the U.S. Senate is called the _____ because of where they met in Congress Hall in Philadelphia.
6. Patriots hid the Liberty Bell during the American Revolution so that the _____ wouldn't melt it down to make _____.
7. The Great Smoky Mountains look smoky because the vegetation releases water _____ and natural _____.
8. The tallest _____ east of the Black Hills is _____.
9. Daniel Boone expanded the _____ to build the _____ through Cumberland Gap.
10. _____, Kentucky, and the settlement that later became _____, Tennessee, were both founded on Christmas Day, 1779.

★ Unit 22 Test ★

Use these words to fill in the blanks below:

Big Island	maneuvers	Manhattan	Arsenal	Code
infamy	soldiers	air raid	Navajo	Kamehameha I
Roosevelt	Mussolini	Allies	Manzanar	United Nations
first lady	Axis	Hitler	Churchill	Pearl Harbor

1. Benito _____ was the dictator of Italy, Adolf _____ was the dictator of Germany, Franklin _____ was president of the United States, and Winston _____ was the British prime minister.
2. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked _____ on the island of O'ahu in the Hawaiian Island chain in the Pacific Ocean. President Roosevelt called it "a date which will live in _____."
3. Germany, Italy, and Japan were the _____ Powers. Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States were the _____.
4. Members of the _____ Nation became _____ Talkers who helped during battles on islands in the Pacific Ocean.
5. Americans on the home front did without so that _____ would have enough and worked to supply what they needed to fight the war. President Roosevelt called America an _____ of Democracy.
6. When soldiers went on _____, they were practicing what they would need to do overseas. When citizens participated in an _____ drill, they were practicing going to a safe place in case enemies attacked America.
7. _____ was one of the internment camps where Japanese Americans went during the war.
8. After Eleanor Roosevelt served as _____ for over 12 years, President Harry Truman appointed her as a delegate to the _____.
9. The Hawaiian Island chain includes the islands of Maui, Kaho'olawe, Lana'i, Moloka'i, O'ahu, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau, and Hawai'i, which is also called the _____. Around 1800 King _____ united the islands which were inhabited.
10. People working on the _____ Project developed the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan.

Amos Fortune, Free Man

1. How did Amos Fortune learn to read?

2. Who did Amos look for among the enslaved people he saw?

3. How did Amos learn the tanning trade?

4. What did Amos do for Lily, Lydia, and Violet?

5. Why do you think Amos was able to fulfill his dream of having a family and a farm, and gain the respect of others?

Brady

1. What significant topic did Brady's mother and father disagree about?

2. What did Brady tend to do that made his father afraid to trust him with secrets?

3. What did a group of church members do after Brady's father preached against slavery?

4. What discovery did Brady make in his father's Sermon House?

How did that discovery change Brady's mind about slavery?

5. Why do you think Brady decided to take the risk of transporting Moss to the next Underground Railroad station?

All-of-a-Kind Family

1. What arrangement did Sarah and the Library Lady make for paying for the lost book?

2. How did the girls get 12 books to keep?

3. Why did the All-of-a-Kind family observe the Sabbath and the holidays of Yom Kippur, Purim, Passover, and Succos?

4. Why was Henny the only daughter who could fully observe the Passover?

5. After the birth of her first son, Mama said that they were still an all-of-a-kind family. In what ways did she say they were still all-of-a-kind?

Blue Willow

1. How did Janey come to have a blue willow plate?

2. Why did Janey's family move from place to place?

3. How did the class at Camp Miller School get books to read?

4. How did Bounce Reyburn cheat the Larkin family and Mr. Anderson?

5. What do you think the blue willow plate represented to Janey?



Students in Oklahoma, 1940

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- 3 Cup and blanket: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Water jar: Los Angeles County Museum of Art (lacma.org); Doorway: Charlene Notgrass; Woman: Library of Congress; Gardens: National Archives; Basket: Daderot / Wikimedia Commons; Pueblo and girl: Library of Congress; Cliff Palace: National Park Service; Drum: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Hogan: Wikimedia Commons
- 4 Acorns: Woodhouse / Shutterstock.com
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- Carver: California State Library; Return of the Mayflower: Newberry Library
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- 14 Key: Gregory Dexter; Charter: Rhode Island Secretary of State; Illustration: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Statue: Architect of the Capitol; Spring: Zach Frank / Shutterstock.com; Deed: City of Providence Archives
- 15 Hudson: Elias Glesmann / Shutterstock.com
- 16 Bible: Public Domain
- 17 Codorus: Jon Bilous / Shutterstock.com
- 18 Tree: Mike Ver Sprill / Shutterstock.com
- 19 St. Michael's: Sean Pavone / Shutterstock.com
- 20 Palace: Daniel Reiner / Shutterstock.com; Wren Building: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; Church: Stephen B. Goodwin / Shutterstock.com; House: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; Magazine: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; State Capitol: Éamonn Ó Muirí / Flickr / CC BY 2.0
- 21 Carriage wheels: William Silver / Shutterstock.com; Pottery: Jeff Schultes / Shutterstock.com; Wigs: J Paulson / Shutterstock.com; All others: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 22 Lake Superior: Charlene Notgrass
- 23 Spoon: Brooklyn Museum; Plankhouse: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Mosaic: Charlene Notgrass; Basket: Paul Marcus / Shutterstock.com; Bering stamp: Oleg Golovnev editorial / Shutterstock.com; Chest: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Cook

- stamp: brandonht / Shutterstock.com; Totem pole: Jerrold James Griffith / Shutterstock.com; Mission: jejim / Shutterstock.com; Carving: Susan Colby / Shutterstock.com; Cradle-baskets: Library of Congress; Kotcas: National Park Service
- 24 Boston: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 25 Franklin: Internet Archive Book Images
- 26 Valley Forge: Mark C. Morris / Shutterstock.com
- 27 Wayne: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Washington: Victorian Traditions / Shutterstock.com; Billy Lee: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Jones: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Greene: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Kosciuszko: Library of Congress
- 28 Chesapeake Bay: jack looney photography / Shutterstock.com
- 29 Sampler: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 30 Stamp: neftali / Shutterstock.com
- 31 Washington: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Jay: Wikimedia Commons; Jefferson, Knox, and Hamilton: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 32 Wall: Charlene Notgrass; Adams: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 33 Bank: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com
- 34 Smokies: Dean Fikar / Shutterstock.com
- 35 Boonesborough: JNix / Shutterstock.com; Road: *Harper's Magazine*; Boone: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Demonbreun: Charlene Notgrass
- 36 Statue: James Kirkikis / Shutterstock.com
- 37 Statue: Bob Pool / Shutterstock.com
- 38 Black Hills: Brent Coulter / Shutterstock.com
- 39 Tipis: cea + / Flickr / CC BY 2.0; Boat: Internet Archive Book Images; Village: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Wishram: Library of Congress; Drum: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Cradleboard cover: Metropolitan Museum of Art; Canoe, cradleboards, and Paiute: Library of Congress; Sioux: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Crow: Library of Congress; Travois: Smithsonian American Art Museum
- 40 Stamp: Boris15 / Shutterstock.com
- 41 Reelfoot Lake: anthony heflin / Shutterstock.com
- 42 Bishop, Bransford, and Bransford: National Park Service; Saltpeter Works: Library of Congress; Travertine: National Park Service; Room: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr; Shrimp: John MacGregor, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources; Stalagmites: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr; Cricket: National Park Service; Cave bacon: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr; Crayfish: National Park Service; Travertine column: James St. John CC BY 2.0 / Flickr
- 43 Erie Canal: Hearth and Home / Shutterstock.com
- 44 Sequoyah: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Primer: Wikimedia Commons
- 45 Fort Union: Library of Congress
- 46 Anderw: Wikimedia Commons; Rachel: Library of Congress; Calhoun and Clay: Wikimedia Commons; Van Buren: Charlene Notgrass; Inauguration: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com
- 47 Pelicans: Cheri Alguire / Shutterstock.com
- 48 Crockett: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Houston: National Archives; Bowie: Wikimedia Commons; Austin: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Alamo: Dean Fikar / Shutterstock.com
- 49 Jay: National Gallery of Art
- 50 Supreme Court Building: Jeffrey M. Frank / Shutterstock.com; Cól-lee: Smithsonian American Art Museum
- 51 Osceola: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Fort: Library of Congress
- 52 Steamboat: New York Public Library
- 53 Falls of St. Anthony: Wikimedia Commons; Lake Itasca: Tomaz Kunst / Shutterstock.com; Maiden Rock: melissamn / Shutterstock.com; Confluence: marekuliasz / Shutterstock.com; Mouths: *Das illustrierte Mississippithal*; Great River Road: Jojo064 / Shutterstock.com
- 54 Natchez: New York Public Library
- 55 Morse: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 56 Painting: Smithsonian American Art Museum
- 57 Oregon Trail: Zach Frank / Shutterstock.com
- 58 Wallpaper: Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum Collection; Shelves: my life graphic / Shutterstock.com; Gourd banjo: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Smithson and Washington: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Quilt: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Mother and child: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Diamond: National Museum of Natural History; Girl: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Armchair: Library of Congress; Badge and cap: Smithsonian National Postal Museum
- 59 Niagara Falls: Carol M. Highsmith's America, Library of Congress
- 60 Flamingo: Rawpixel
- 61 Compromise of 1850: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Sutter's Mill: Library of Congress; Gadsden Purchase stamp: spatuletail / Shutterstock.com; Scotts: *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*; Stowe: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Kansas stamp: neftali / Shutterstock.com; Harper's Ferry: Charlene Notgrass; Underground Railroad: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com
- 62 Phantom Ship: Bill45 / Shutterstock.com; Wizard Island: zschnepf / Shutterstock.com; Klamath man: Library of Congress; Pasqueflower: Robert Mutch / Shutterstock.com; Fox: DoneForToday / Shutterstock.com; Squirrel: wonrin / Shutterstock.com; Steel: Public Domain;

- Dipper: Robert Mutch / Shutterstock.com; Old Man: RENA MICHAEL / Shutterstock.com; Jay: Marisa Estivill / Shutterstock.com; Nutcracker: Robert Mutch / Shutterstock.com; Crater Lake: Pung / Shutterstock.com
- 63 Light: Lucky-photographer / Shutterstock.com
- 64 Stamp: Vector FX / Shutterstock.com; Portrait: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 65 Coach: Everett Historical / Shutterstock.com; Station: Nagel Photography / Shutterstock.com; Letter and rider: Wikimedia Commons; Rider: Wikimedia Commons; Statue: Gates Frontiers Fund Wyoming Collection within the Carol M. Highsmith Archive, Library of Congress
- 66 Gettysburg: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 67 Top and bottom of page, Lee and Grant: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Taylor: Library of Congress; The Girl: Smithsonian American Art Museum; Davis and Lincoln funeral: Library of Congress; M. Lincoln: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution
- 68 Hymn Book: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; Bottom row left to right: Library of Congress; National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Library of Congress; Heidi Besen / Shutterstock.com
- 69 Tetons: Joseph Sohm / Shutterstock.com; Pike's Peaker: Library of Congress
- 70 Cemetery: Joseph Sohm / Shutterstock.com; Lee: Lee: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Custis: Library of Congress; Gray: National Park Service; Arlington House: Library of Congress
- 71 Field: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 72 Trestle: Library of Congress
- 73 Background bison: MeganBrady / Shutterstock.com; Artists' Paintpots and Roaring Mountain: Jim Peaco / National Park Service; Canary Spring, Lower Falls, and Yellowstone Lake: Diane Renkin / National Park Service; Old Faithful: CSNafzger / Shutterstock.com; Grand Prismatic Spring: Curtis Akin / National Park Service
- 74 Crosby: Library of Congress
- 75 Painting: Mary Evelyn Trout
- 76 Hayes stamp: Lefteris Papaulakis / Shutterstock.com; Garfield and Arthur stamps: Olga Popova / Shutterstock.com; Garfield with daughter: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Bulb: Smithsonian National Museum of American History; Sleigh: Metropolitan Museum of Art
- 77 Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Roosevelts: Library of Congress; Carnegie: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 78 Cabin: Charlene Notgrass
- 79 Background (Fort Larned): Nathan King / National Park Service; Sitting Bull and Henry Flipper: National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution; Statue: Charlene Notgrass; Custers: Library of Congress
- 80 Half Dome: Sarah Fields Photography / Shutterstock.com
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- 82 Grange: Library of Congress
- 83 Sheet music: New York Public Library
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- 85 McKinley and Dewey: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com
- 86 Roosevelt and Taft: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Sagamore Hill: Audrey C. Tiernan / National Park Service; Taft home: Jeffrey M. Frank / Shutterstock.com
- 87 Washington: Everett Collection / Shutterstock.com; Cathedral, Jefferson, and Lincoln: Carol M. Highsmith America Project, Library of Congress; Cherry trees: Sean Pavone / Shutterstock.com
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- 90 Mocassins: National Park Service; Treaty: National Archives; River: Charlene Notgrass; All others: Library of Congress
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- 95 kaibab squirrel National Park Service Photo: Allyson Mathis; River and lizard: Michael Quinn
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- 100 Cars: Charlene Notgrass
- 101 Posters: Library of Congress
- 102 Poster and charcoal: Library of Congress; Cleaning seeds and bridge: National Park Service; Pipeline, truck, telephone lines, fire fighters, math class, and totem poles: National Archives
- 103 Bridge: Martin M303 / Shutterstock.com
- 104 Temple: Library of Congress
- 105 Summer: National Park Service
- 106 Map: Library of Congress
- 107 Blue Star flag: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture; All others: Library of Congress

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- 110 Empire State: Library of Congress; Stamp: Boris15 / Shutterstock.com
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- 114 Stamp: catwalker / Shutterstock.com; Slide: National Archives
- 115 Robinson and baseball: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture
- 116 Eisenhowers: Eisenhower Library; Buttons: Charlene Notgrass; Parade: Library of Congress
- 117 TV: Library of Congress
- 118 Top: National Park Service; Bottom: Library of Congress
- 119 Painting: Library of Congress
- 120 Puffin: Robin Corcoran / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Yukon River: Greg Kinman / National Park Service; Polar bear: Reimar / Shutterstock.com; Hare: National Park Service; Frosty Peak: Kristine Sowl / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Musk ox: National Park Service; Juneau: Charlene Notgrass; Bears and Attu: Lisa Hupp / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Walruses: Joel Garlich-Miller / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Background: Charlene Notgrass
- 121 Button: Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture
- 122 Tree: Roman Bykhalov / Shutterstock.com
- 123 Sign: Sebastian Milatti / Shutterstock.com; I-68: Steve Heap / Shutterstock.com
- 124 Great egret: Linda Morrison / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Grebes: Jim Barney / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Stilts: Jana M. Cisar / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Pelican: Stephanie Creekpaum / Shutterstock.com; Brine shrimp: Dan Olsen / Shutterstock.com; Phalarope: Agami Photo Agency / Shutterstock.com; Avocet: William Eugene Dummitt / Shutterstock.com; Pronghorn: kojihirano / Shutterstock.com; Pheasant: Velvet Shearer / U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Background: the roadtripjunkie / Shutterstock.com
- 125 Graham and Johnson: Yoichi Okamoto / LBJ Library
- 126 Presidents: National Archives
- 127 Background: Everett collection / Shutterstock.com; All others: NASA
- 128 Rocket: schusterbauer.com / Shutterstock.com
- 129 Bill: vectorkat / Shutterstock.com
- 130 Plank: nevodka / Shutterstock.com; Basket: Carolyn Franks / Shutterstock.com
- 131 Mount St. Helens: tusharkoley / Shutterstock.com
- 132 Reagan and Bush: National Archives
- 133 Lifeguard, wedding, and GE: Reagan Library; Shelf: my life graphic / Shutterstock.com; Other photos by Charlene Notgrass at the Reagan Library
- 134 Sweater: Division of Cultural and Community Life, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution; Shoes and Trolley: LBJ Library photo by Jay God
- 135 Statues: John Margolies Roadside America photograph archive (1972-2008), Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division
- 136 Starr and Hillary Clinton: Library of Congress; Email, Presidents, Mandela, and Little Rock: Clinton Library; USS Cole: Sgt. Don L. Maes / U.S. Marine Corps; Ginsburg and Yeltsin: National Archives; Bell: Smithsonian Institution; Children and Y2K: National Archives; :
- 137 Bird: Prestigious PHotos / Shutterstock.com; Everglades: FloridaStock / Shutterstock.com
- 138 Mint: patrish Jackson / Shutterstock.com; Quarters: U.S. Mint
- 139 Library of Congress
- 140 Pencils: Paisit Teeraphatsakool / Shutterstock.com
- 141 Top: National Archives; Bottom: George W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum
- 142 G. P. Schmahl, Flower Garden Banks NMS / Flickr / CC BY 2.0
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- 150 Carol M. Highsmith's America Project, Library of Congress
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