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Archaeological excavations in northern India dating back to around 3500 BC have uncovered a seal used to sign documents. The seal shows a procession of seven people carrying square standards held in the air at the poles like modern flags. While these ancient flags were as rigid as boards and not made of fabric like modern flags, they provided ample evidence that heraldry and display banners dated to early civilizations. In American history, the Vikings carried a flag that had a black crow on a white field. In 1492 Columbus sailed to our shores with three small ships with the Spanish flag with two red lions on two white fields and two yellow castles on two red fields. The Dutch brought their own striped flags when they settled in New Amsterdam, which we now call New York, and pioneers from other countries also brought with them the standards of their countries when they settled on our shores. It is therefore only natural that America should create colonial flags as soon as the first colonists settle. Given the disparate number of settlers, it was not surprising that a wide variety of flags had been created. The first flags adopted by our colonial ancestors are symbolic of their struggle against the desert of the new land. Beavers, pine trees, rattlesnakes, anchors and various other insignia were attached to various banners with such mottos as Hope, Freedom, Call to Heaven or Don't Step On Me. In the early days of the revolution, there were colonial and regimental flags on the scoresheet. The Flag of Boston Liberty, consisting of nine alternate red and white horizontal stripes, flew over the Freedom Tree, a beautiful old elm in Hanover Square in Boston, where the Sons of Liberty met. Another was a white flag with a green pine and an inscription: Address to heaven. This flag became a sign on the seas as a warrant officer of cruisers commissioned by General Washington, and was marked by many English newspapers of the time. Flags with the theme of the rattlesnake have also gained increasing prestige among the colonists. The slogan Don't step on me almost always appeared on rattlesnakes. This type of flag was the standard of the South Carolina Navy. The other, the Gadsden flag, consisted of a

yellow field with a rattlesnake in a spiral coil ready to strike in the center. Under the snake was the motto: Don't step on me. Similar was the Culpepper flag, the Callepper Minute Banner (now written by Culpeper) County, Virginia. It consisted of a white field with a rattlesnake in a spiral coil in the center. Above the rattlesnake was the legend of The Culpepper Minute Men and below, the motto Freedom or Death, and Do not step on me. In December 1775, an anonymous correspondent from Philadelphia wrote to The Pennsylvania Journal of Bradford about the symbolic use of the snake. He began the letter by saying: I that her eye succeeded in the brightness of that of any other animal, and that she had no eye-cap. Therefore, it can be revered as an emblem of vigilance. She never launches an attack, nor, when once engaged, never gives up. It is therefore an emblem of generosity and true courage. It was probably a deadly rattle bite, however, which was primarily in the minds of its designers, and the threatening slogan Don't Step On Me added even more importance to design. The Multree flag was the first distinctive American flag to be depicted in the South. It flew over the ramparts of the fort on Sullivan Island, which is in a canal leading to Charleston, North Carolina, when the British Navy attacked on June 28, 1776. British ships bombed the fort for 10 hours. But the garrison, consisting of about 375 regulars - and several militiamen, under the command of Colonel William Multree, put such gallant defenses that the British were forced to leave under the cover of darkness. This victory saved the southern colonies from invasion for another two years. The flag was blue, like the uniforms of the garrison people, and it wore a white crescent in the upper corner next to the staff, like silver crescent men wore hats, with the inscription Liberty or Death. The Rhode Island Marine Colony had its own flag, which was transported in Brandyvin, Trenton and Yorktown. It was wearing an anchor, 13 stars and the word Hope. Its white stars in the blue field are believed by many to have influenced the design of our national flag. The army preferred its regimental flags on the battlefield instead of stars and stripes. The popular form of the U.S. flag used in combat had a obverse (front) of the Great Seal in the canton. The Army also used stars and bands with 13 stars in the circle. Stars and stripes were officially used in army artillery units in 1834 and infantry units in 1842. Want to know more about the U.S. military? Be sure to get the latest news on the U.S. military as well as important information on how to join and all the benefits of the service. Sign up for Military.com and get customized updates delivered directly to your inbox. Show Full Article 1/10 David Smart /ShutterstockIn 1777, Thomas Green, a Native American who sought the protection of the official flag while traveling through dangerous territory in Philadelphia, asked Congress to settle on the exact view of the United States flag. To set things in motion, he offered to earn three strings of vampaum - the traditional beading shell of the East Woodlands tribes. Congress has to. Within 10 days, the flag, featuring 13 stars and 13 bands (representing the original 13 colonies), was completed on June 14, 1777. Check this tip for storing your American flag. 3/10 Heft Estate Today's U.S. flag flying high with 50 stars and 13 was developed by 17-year-old schoolboy and Boy Scout Robert G. Heft of Lancaster, Ohio, in 1958. His teacher only gave his sewing project a B- but said he would consider upgrading the class if Heft's design was adopted in Washington, D.C. Incredibly, it was, out of 1,500 entries. On July 4, 1960, when a new flag was raised over the U.S. Capitol, he stood with President Dwight D. Eisenhower. And the teacher changed Heft's assessment to A. This could be one of our favorite U.S. flag facts! Here's how to install a flagpole in your backyard. 4/10 Glenda/Shutterstock When the American flag passes during a parade or review, you should not leave your hands on your side. The right way to watch it, except for people in uniform, is to stand by and put your right hand on your heart, in accordance with federal flag laws and regulations. The military should be welcome. If you'll enjoy the flag view from the porch this summer, be sure to check out these 10 ways to freshen up the porch. 6/10 Steven M. Schroeder All 27 official versions of the U.S. flag had a different number of stars. Because some thought North Dakota and South Dakota would be adopted as one state, producers at one point produced a 39-star option for the market. Speaking of Dakotas, scroll through this list to find the largest house in each of these states! 7/10 Everett Historic/Shutterstock While Betsy Ross is heavily credited as the designer of the first American flag, there seems to be scant evidence to support the claim. Although she sewed many flags in her time, the only testimony comes from her grandson in 1870, almost 100 years after the first flag became. Speaking of sewing, check out this garbage treasure sewing station. 8/10 Rob Crandall/Shutterstock When Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union as the 14th and 15th states, a new version of the U.S. flag was created featuring 15 stars and 15 stripes. But as more positions were added, an obvious concern arose about continuously adding strips, so it was decided to return back to 13 strips as representation of the original 13 positions. The stars, however, continued to rise until they reached 50. Check out the coolest tiny homes in Vermont, Kentucky and any other state. The 9/10 Everett Historic/Shutterstock 15-star, 15-striped flag flying at Fort McHenry in Baltimore during the 1812 War became the inspiration for Francis Scott Kee's patriotic anthem. Today, the rest of the flag is on permanent display at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. In 2011, a piece of the flag sold at auction for \$38,000. Speaking of history, check out these 50 abandoned houses that will great if they have been restored. Originally published as July 1, 2020 America is a mighty big country. It contains a lot and it can be difficult to get a feeling, sitting in, say, Montana, about what's going on thousands of miles away in Maine. The Real State of America Atlas Cynthia Enlo and Joni Seager, released last week, are full of maps and graphs that can help quantify some of the way we do as a country. Like driving? Driving, as you can see, at least from last year, as the recession and high gas prices pinch transportation plans. (Maybe everyone takes their bikes and public transport?) As you can see, states with large metropolises tend to have less driving. In Oklahoma, non-car options seem to be pretty worse. This is an interesting contrast between states that drive smaller and states that are thicker. The authors also included a map of fruit consumption to contrast with this map of obesity. It seems that both driving less and eating more fruit may be due to weight less. What's potentially most surprising is how many people in Washington, D.C. are eating fruit, beating even California, where most of the fruit in Washington, D.C. is likely from. It also certainly plays on some stereotypes about New England and the Northeast, given how concentrated fruit consumption is. Make your own judgments. It's easy to read stories in a newspaper about trends and statistics (or just extrapolate from your own anecdotal experience), but cards like the ones in the book are the best way to see how this information actually plays out. In such a big country, there's no way of really knowing what's going on without looking at the dataprinted by arrangement with Penguin, a member of Penguin Group (USA) Inc., from real STATE AMERICA ATLAS: Mapping the Myths and Truths of the United States by Cynthia Enlo and Joni Seager Copyright © 2011 Cynthia Enloe and Joni Segan Twitter. six flags great america map 2020. six flags great america map 1990. six flags great america map 2019. six flags great america map 2000. six flags great america map 2006. six flags great america map 2010. six flags great america map 2015. six flags great america map 1999

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