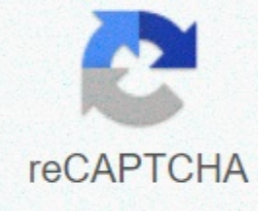




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Unit 7 study guide american history 2

Explore the development of the United States with this collection of articles about American history. Topics in this section include the American Revolution, the gold rush and the expansion of the West. Ida B. Wells. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Clara Barton. These are just a few of the most important women in history, but if you were educated in the United States, you may not know their names, because largely women's history cannot be taught in American schools. According to new research from the National Museum of Women's History (NWHM), fewer than four Americans think of themselves as knowledgeable about women's history; in fact, most admit that the badass ladies of history know more about sports and celebrity gossip than they do. While it differs by generation - a third of millennials felt well informed about women's history, compared to 10 per cent of over-55s - the results of the survey highlight how incomplete our textbooks are. If you think this could be the result of the art of forgetting everything you learned in high school, think again. Less than a quarter of respondents recognized female historical figures such as Wells and Elizabeth Blackwell, but more than three-quarters were familiar with men such as Neil Armstrong and Frederick Douglass. Moreover, this lack of awareness has stretched to the present day; The survey found that less than one percent of respondents knew how many women currently serve in Congress or work as CEO for a Fortune 500 company. While it's easy to blame this on good, old-fashioned American ignorance, the survey reveals a bigger problem. More than half of respondents said history lessons were disproportionately focused on men over women, while the Huffington Post points out that previous research shows that only 15 percent of historical figures discussed in textbooks are women. We know that there are many untold examples of women's contributions to Our American history... Time and again, research has proven that female role models - heroes - are strongly motivating in women's personal and professional lives, NWHM Chairman Susan Whiting said in a press release. For a society that claims to value education, it is clear that America's version of history has missed out on a large part of its heroes. Let's hope 2016 bring much-needed gender equality to our history books. After all... Pictures: Giphy (2) Giorgio Fochesato / Getty 1. There are 27 official versions of the American flag, each with a different number of stars in blue together. The official original flag contained 13 lines and 13 stars, both symbolizing the first colonies. 2. The flag didn't always have 13 stripes. In 1794, Kentucky and Vermont were added to the 1794 15-star, 15-striped flag that inspired Francis Scott Key's Star. Banner was written after the war at Fort McHenry during the War of 1812. 3. The latest version of the American flag, celebrating the 54th anniversary this year, is long for the last. RELATED: 11 Red, White and Blue Wreaths for the front door » 4. There's no written record of Betsy Ross being the creator of the American flag. The story was unheard of until 1870, when Ross' grandson William Canby. The family swears by their oral history and Betsy Ross's registered government payments seem to suggest that what they say is true. 5. The colors of the flag are symbolic. Red means valiantness, white means purity, and blue means permanance and justice. The 6th Flag was first named Old Glory in 1824 by a young sea captain named William Driver. After all, the flag is our nation's greatest emblem. As President Coolidge said: We define the flag with almost everything we care about in the world. It represents our peace and security, our civil and political freedom, our freedom of religious worship, our family, our friends, our home. We see this in the great blessings, rights and privileges that make up our country. NEXT: 6 Commandments for Flying the Flag » Photo: Giorgio Fochesato/Getty This content is created and maintained by a third party and imported onto this page to provide users' email addresses. You can find out more about this piano.io similar content in Getty Images, and while most of us have spent 30 seconds every day during our childhood, most of them don't know how. Apparently, the red, white and blue symbol of freedom has undergone many changes over the years and has become a fiber as it is today, discrediting tons of people. 1 out of 13 today's designs are actually our second flag. The first was known as Continental Colors and was used during our Declaration of Independence in July 1776. Instead of stars, there was a mini version of the British flag. Two of our 13 flags were accepted in 1777. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a law that raised an official flag for the new nation and said: Dissolved, the Flag of the United States is thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; That the union is thirteen stars, that it is white in a blue field, that it represents a new constellation. Three out of 13 soldiers helped with the design bar. When the soldiers at Fort Schuyler first heard about the official flag's uping, they cut off their shirts to make white lines, used blue union uniforms for the square, and thus created their own versions to proudly wave. Four of the 13 flags first waved on August 3, 1777. Stanwix was during a battle at Fort Schuyler during the Siege of Fort. Above is a recreation of the Battle of Princeton, A few months later, on January 3, 1777, it took place in New Jersey. 5 of the 13 flags are unknown. Although many historians believe that 13 stars (representing the original colonies) and strips were designed by New Jersey Congressman Francis Hopkinson and erected by Philadelphia tailor Betsy Ross, technically this has a written record. Six out of 13 have experienced many changes. 27 tails, to be exact. Several times the strips were included and taken away and added a star every time a new state was established. The most recent update was in 1960, when it became the 50th fringed 8 was not used until the 1800s. Seven out of 13 were designed by a 17-year-old. Robert G. Heft is credited with designing the existing 50-star flag as a high school classroom project. Interestingly, he received a b-, but after his design was chosen by congress, he later upgraded the teacher to A. 13 Golden fringe 8 was not used until the 1800s. The first recorded use of the Fringe was in 1835, but the Army did not use it until 1895. Today, apart from the opinion of the attorney general in 1928, there is no specific law surrounding it. Nine out of 13 flags inspired our national anthem. Francis Scott Key was so inspired after seeing the American flag flying over Fort McHenry in Baltimore after the British bombardment in 1814 that he wrote The Star-Spangled Banner. Then, in 1931, it became our national anthem. 10 of 13 and the Pledge of Allegiance. Similarly, James B. Upham and Francis Bellamy wrote The Pledge of Allegiance in honor of the flag in 1892 and were first published in a magazine called The Youth's Companion. 11 of 13 was a true Old Victory. After the Civil War, his daughter and nephew fought over which one owned the original flag. In 1922, both flags were hung at the National Museum of American History, where he remains today. 12 of the 13 Flag Days was a national holiday in 1949. On August 3, 1949, President Harry S. Truman declared June 14 flag day. Today, if people held a parade in his honor, the oldest ongoing i will take place in Fairfield, Washington. 13 13 need a new flag? This American-made banner is amazon's highest score and prime. BUY FLAG is vibrant, full of color in two days and promises to be on your door: \$16, amazon.com ThoughtCo uses cookies to provide a great user experience. By using ThoughtCo, you agree to our use of cookies. Darien Gap in Patagonia, South America has a long and fascinating history of explosions and busts, mad men and heroes, astonishing wealth and great poverty. Discover more with these maps, biographies and timelines. Traces of the modern United States economy 16, 17 and 18. The New World then moved from a marginally successful colonial economy to a small, independent agricultural economy and ultimately a highly complex industrial economy. During this evolution, the United States has developed more complex institutions than ever before to match growth. And while government involvement in the economy is a consistent theme, the scope of that participation has generally increased. The first inhabitants of North America were native Americans who were believed to have traveled to the United States about 20,000 years ago via a land bridge from Asia, where the Bering Strait is located today. This indigenous group was mistakenly called Indians by European explorers who thought they had reached India when they first landed in the United States. These indigenous peoples organized confederations of tribes and in some cases tribes. Before contact with European explorers and settlers, Indians had little contact with peoples on other continents, including trade among themselves and other indigenous peoples in South America. The economic systems they developed were destroyed by the Europeans who placed their land. The Vikings were the first Europeans to discover America. However, the incident, which occurred around 1000 years, was largely unnoted. At the time, much of European society was still firmly based on agriculture and land ownership. Trade and colonialism had not yet claimed the importance of further research and sedation of North America, which would provide momentum. But in 1492, Christopher Columbus, an Italian sail under the Spanish flag, set out to find a southwestern passage way to Asia and discovered a New World. For the next 100 years, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and French explorers sailed from Europe to the New World, seeking gold, wealth, honor and glory. Early explorers in the North American wilderness offered little victory and even less gold, so most of them didn't stay but returned home instead. Finally, the people who settled in North America and driven the American early economy came later. In 1607, a group of Britons built the first permanent settlement in the United States. The settlement was located in the present-day state of Jamestown, Virginia, and was the beginning of North American European colonialism. The early colonial American economy was largely different from the economies of European countries where settlers came from. There was a lot of land and natural resources, but the workforce was low. Throughout the early colonial settlement, households were based on self-sufficiency on small farmland farms. This would change as more and more settlers joined the colonies and the economy began to grow. Grow.

