

Chapter 1 : Save America's Treasures Applications Now Open " Preservation in Mississippi

The National Mall in Washington, DC, is absolutely packed with monuments to great Americans and moments in American history. The Washington Monument, the Smithsonian, and the Lincoln Memorial all call this long, grassy stretch home.

Nothing makes these scenes from history come alive more than visiting the places where the battles took place or the people lived their lives. Even distinct geographical features of the land affect not only the people who live around them, but also create the unique landscape that is America. Visiting at least some of these landmarks of America is a fun way to learn more about it. In St. Louis, Missouri, was the last point of civilization for pioneers departing for points west to settle. In St. Louis, the Gateway Memorial Arch was built as a remembrance of the millions of Americans who left everything to start new lives in the West. Pictures of the Gateway Arch
Lincoln Memorial In St. Louis, construction began on a memorial to the assassinated president who led the country through the Civil War and was seen as the Great Emancipator. Since then it has been the site of many famous historical scenes, such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Now it is a museum where visitors can get a first-hand view of life in colonial times. Full of crocodiles and other swamp creatures, the park is open to visitors year round. In San Antonio, less than 100 Texans defended the Alamo, a former Catholic mission, from Mexican soldiers, spurring on a revolution that brought Texas its independence, clearing the way for admission into the Union. The memorial located in Washington, D.C.
Jefferson Memorial Website Independence Hall Originally built in 1790 to be the home of the Pennsylvania colonial government, Independence Hall became the first seat of government during the American Revolution, and where the Declaration of Independence was signed. It later became host to the Constitutional Convention. Independence Hall and American History Old Faithful Geyser Yellowstone National Park is one of the most beautiful places in the country and home to one of the most interesting features in nature. Old Faithful shoots up its spray of water as if on a schedule, providing scientists and tourists an interesting show. Geological Wonder Independence Rock In the late 18th century, when thousands of people were traveling along the Oregon Trail towards the west coast, Independence Rock marked an important milestone in the journey. The largest library in the world, it houses millions of books as well as all sorts of photos and records. The faces of the four presidents were carved into the side of the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1925 by a father and son team of sculptors. The building, which was located in a former swamp, has become a symbol of the power of the country as it is not only the residence but also the office and headquarters of the president. Constitution, the document which founded the federal government, is housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. The rugged terrain, turbulent ocean views, and gorgeous vegetation make it a popular place to visit.

Chapter 2 : Is Congress about to wreck America's natural treasures? | Environment | The Guardian

Discover the places that make America great! The definitive guide to the country's National Historic Landmarks This is the only complete guide to America's National Historic Landmarks—the ultimate catalog of the nation's treasures.

Then you set about the task of never really thinking about them again. Behind the stately columns and torches lies an entire world of weirdness hidden away from the public eye. You probably knew that. What you may not have known is that the monument has a forgotten baby brother. Buried beneath an unassuming manhole right beside the famous landmark is a 3. However, due to its proximity to the monument, the NGS employees decided to dress it up a bit rather than use the standard plain metal rods. So it was given a proper burial. It was entombed in a brick chimney and sealed off from the world. It continues to sink about 0. For a small fee, you can own an American flag that has been flown over the Capitol. The flag you receive will indeed have been flown over the Capitol, but only on one of three tiny, hidden flagpoles for 30 seconds. However, when demand eventually outgrew supply, the CFP had to get creative. Three unremarkable flagpoles, complete with a small service elevator and crew of workers, are used to fly as many flags for the state-mandated 30 seconds as possible each day. Security cameras have even been installed to prevent workers from flying the flags for a disgustingly disrespectful 29 seconds. However, this bright orange engineering marvel came dangerously close to not existing. San Francisco almost built a tunnel instead. Stranger still, they almost built a tunnel designed by a man who had presumably no idea what a tunnel actually was. When shopping around for ideas about how to span San Francisco Bay in the early s, city officials were delivered an unusual proposal by local inventor Cleve F. His eccentric concept called for two bridges to be built—one from each shore—which would each connect to its own ship floating stationary in the bay. A tunnel would run between the ships, which would be raised and lowered to allow sea traffic in and out of the city. The narrow spiral ramps within the bridge-ships would create nightmarish traffic jams. In addition, the fact that most of the bridge was freely floating was a recipe for maritime disaster. Tempted by the relatively low price tag, the city of San Francisco came bafflingly close to accepting this design before settling on their now world-famous suspension bridge. It is well-deserved, albeit in a metaphorical sense. A more literal example would be the secret basketball court which sits just above the courtroom. Once used as a storage area for journals and other legal documents, the fifth floor of the Washington, DC, Supreme Court building was converted into an all-purpose workout area for off-duty employees in the s. At some point, the focus shifted to basketball and a slightly smaller-than-regulation basketball court was constructed. In recent years, justices such as Byron White and William H. Rehnquist have shot hoops there to blow off steam. A weight-lifting area even caters to justices looking to strengthen their cores. As it sits just above the courtroom on the fourth floor, there are strict rules in place. Signs warn visitors not to play when court is in session because squeaky sneakers can really blow your concentration when deciding the legal fate of millions. They saw national parks as an opportunity to prove the importance of racial purification. These men were Madison Grant, Gifford Pinchot, and a handful of other aristocratic supporters of eugenics, the belief that some creatures—including humans—are genetically superior to others. When Roosevelt approached them for help in establishing the national parks, they saw an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. Essentially, their idea was to use the parks as a metaphor for human society—the noble bear and elk white people deprived of land and resources by weaker but more numerous species nonwhites. Luckily, the message was lost in translation and now we just like looking at all the pretty trees. Aside from the fact that Ziolkowski began unknowingly blowing apart a sacred mountain with no permission whatsoever, the statue itself has proven problematic as well. The plan calls for Crazy Horse, mounted on horseback, to be pointing dramatically across the land. It is unbelievably rude to point in Native American culture. Luckily, the statue is not yet finished. The Washington Monument, the Smithsonian, and the Lincoln Memorial all call this long, grassy stretch home. Having only been abolished half a century prior, slavery was still an extremely tender topic during the early years of the 20th century. Proposed by North Carolina Congressman Charles Stedman in , this statue featured a large slave woman holding a white infant. Nevertheless, the Senate approved the proposal, nearly constructing the statue ironically close to the Lincoln

Memorial. However, overwhelming backlash ultimately caused the project to be canceled. Then they poured several concrete pillars to support the weight of the memorial. This inadvertently created a huge artificial cave system beneath the structure. In the years following its completion, it even began growing stalactites. But the truly bizarre bits are the cave drawings—charcoal graffiti left by bored workmen over years ago. Perfectly preserved in their sealed tomb, intricate illustrations of dogs, horses, flapper girls, and men smoking pipes stare from the giant columns supporting Honest Abe. Plastic sheets have been placed to protect a few of these drawings, but most are still exactly as they were left a century ago. Tentative plans are in place to open this otherworldly time capsule to the public in the near future. At first, officials were drawn to a plan put forth by architect John Russell Pope. Larger than life, like Roosevelt himself, this fountain would blast water to a staggering 61 meters ft , twice as tall as the Lincoln Memorial. After all, was such a monumental waste of water really the best way to honor the greatest conservationist in history? Instantly recognizable the world over, this now green behemoth has welcomed ships to NYC since But bizarrely, her iconic look was not her first one—she was originally a Muslim woman. Entitled Egypt Carrying the Light to Asia, she would represent the Egyptians, her torch lighting the way for the rest of the world. However, after throwing obscene amounts of cash at the canal project itself, the Egyptian government passed on the costly—and entirely cosmetic—statue. But Bartholdi was determined to bring his vision to life. So when the French government approached him to design a monument for the US for its centennial celebration, he jumped at the chance. After swapping her Muslim robe for a more Roman number and changing her official name to Liberty Enlightening the World, Bartholdi presented the United States with his now world-famous creation.

Chapter 3 : PPT - National Landmarks America s Treasures PowerPoint Presentation - ID

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Chapter 4 : Cyndi's List - United States - U.S. History - Historic Sites, Monuments & National Treasures

National Treasures Our nation's historic places reveal the richness of the American story These beloved places range from one-room schoolhouses to inspiring monuments, from ancient sites to modern masterpieces—National Treasures that reflect our past while enriching our future.

Chapter 5 : National Historic Landmarks Program

Discover the places that make America great! The definitive guide to the country's National Historic Landmarks This is the only complete guide to America's National Historic Landmarks—the ultimate catalog of the nation's treasures. Covering all 50 states, it captures the American experience.

Chapter 6 : National Treasures | National Trust for Historic Preservation

National Landmarks. There are many landmarks in the United States. Some of the landmarks are natural. Some of them were made by humans. All of the landmarks are very special to us.

Chapter 7 : A Guide to Famous American Landmarks for Kids!

The past century-and-a-half has seen the creation of two organizations that work together to protect America's national treasures. After the first national park, Yellowstone, was established in.

Chapter 8 : 10 Bizarre Secrets Behind America's National Treasures - Listverse

The United States National Historic Landmark Program is designed to recognize and honor the nation's cultural and historical heritage. The program was formally inaugurated with a series of listings on October 9, 1966; as of February 16, 2009, there are 2,312 designated landmarks.

Chapter 9 : Top 10 All-American Landmarks – Fodors Travel Guide

National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are historic places that hold national significance. The Secretary of the Interior designates these places as exceptional because of their abilities to illustrate U.S. heritage. Today, we have almost 2,300 NHLs in the United States. The National Historic Landmarks.