

School Trip Logbook



April, 3rd, 2025 to April 10th 2025

This Logbook belongs to

In case of emergency, call Mrs

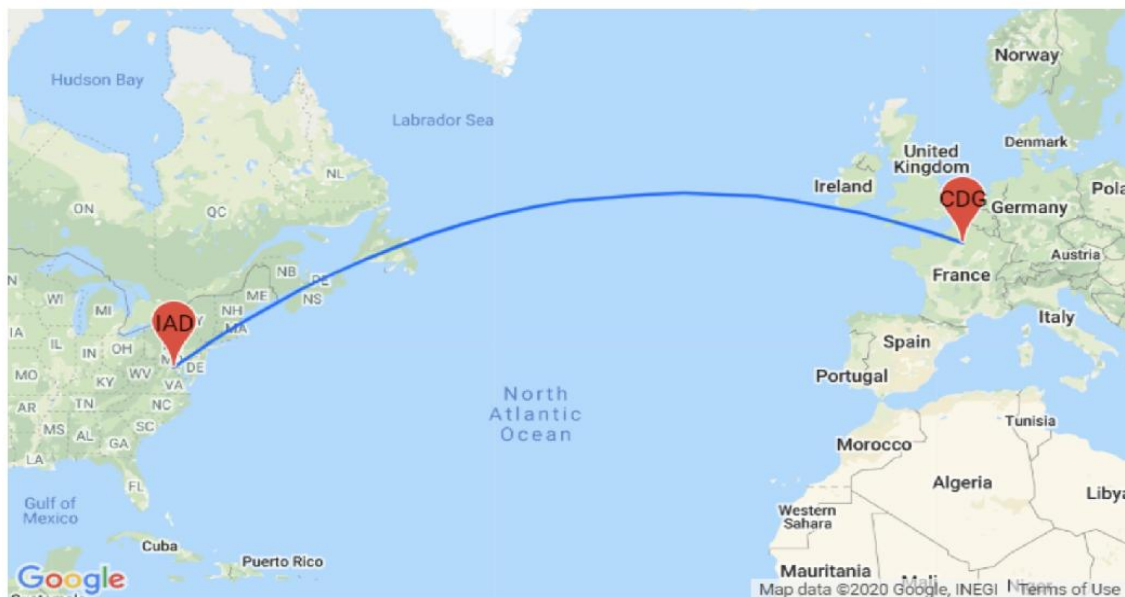
École Pascal
33 Bld Lannes
75116 Paris
France

PROGRAMME AVRIL 2025

Date	Activités / Visites	Statut des réservations
<i>Jeudi 3 avril</i>	Départ CDG à 12.25 am/ Arrivée Washington Dulles à 2.45 pm <u>Travel pass pour le séjour à acheter en arrivant à l'aéroport</u> Generator Hotel DC Pizzas Dîner	1900 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, DC 20009
<i>Vend 4 avril</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Visite du Lincoln Memorial et de la Maison Blanche, visite du Mall et des mémoriaux de la guerre Dîner <input type="checkbox"/> 15h : Visite du Musée des Archives The Diner 2453 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20009 (202) 232-8800	OK Confirmé
<i>Sam 5 avril</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.00 : Holocaust museum <input type="checkbox"/> African American museum Dîner Ben's Chili bowl 1213 U street Washington DC 20009 18H00	Confirmé 14h15 confirmé confirmé
<i>Dim 6 avril</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10h : National Air and Space museum Dîner <input type="checkbox"/> 2 pm : Arlington Cemetery	10h confirmé Confirmé anytime
<i>Lundi 7 avril</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> WES visit ? Dîner <input type="checkbox"/> National Portrait Gallery	
<i>Mardi 8 avril</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 10h15 : Workshop au National Museum of Natural History <input type="checkbox"/> Visite guidée de l'Université de Georgetown l'après-midi Dîner	Confirmé
<i>Merc 9 avril</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Library of Congress <input type="checkbox"/> 13h : Capitole ? Dîner <i>Democratie LAB au Capitole ?</i>	10h30 confirmé Entrée libre
<i>Jeudi 10 avril</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Matinée libre <input type="checkbox"/> Vol United à 5.20 pm Arrivée à Paris à CdG à 7.05 le vend 12	

33 participants : 30 collégiens + 3 adultes

□ Let's Discover the United States of America



Let's take a plane to Washington



How long is the flight?

What is the name of DC airport?

What do you cross to go to DC?

WHERE is Washington, DC?



Who is the President of the US?



.....is the 45th and 47th President of the US

Where does the President live?

The president lives in the



What is the official language of the US?



What is the currency of the US?



What are the symbols of the US?



1. The white House
2. The Statue of Liberty
3. American football
4. Cowboys
5. Indians
6. Hamburgers and coke
7. Dollars
8. Grand Canyon
9. Donuts and coffee
10. Cinema
11. Skycrapers
12. Eagle

Value of Coins



1¢
1 cent
1 penny



5¢
5 cents
1 nickel



10¢
10 cents
1 dime



25¢
25 cents
1 quarter



50¢
50 cents
1 half-dollar



\$1.00 • 1 dollar • dollar bill

Draw a line from each coin to its correct value.



5¢



25¢



1¢



50¢



10¢

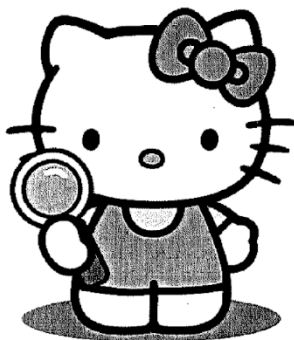


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Value of Coins

Hello Kitty is playing detective. Help her decide which coins are worth more. For each pair of coins, circle the one that is worth more.



1.



penny



quarter

2.



dime



nickel

3.



nickel



quarter

4.



dime



penny

5.



quarter



dime

6.



nickel



penny

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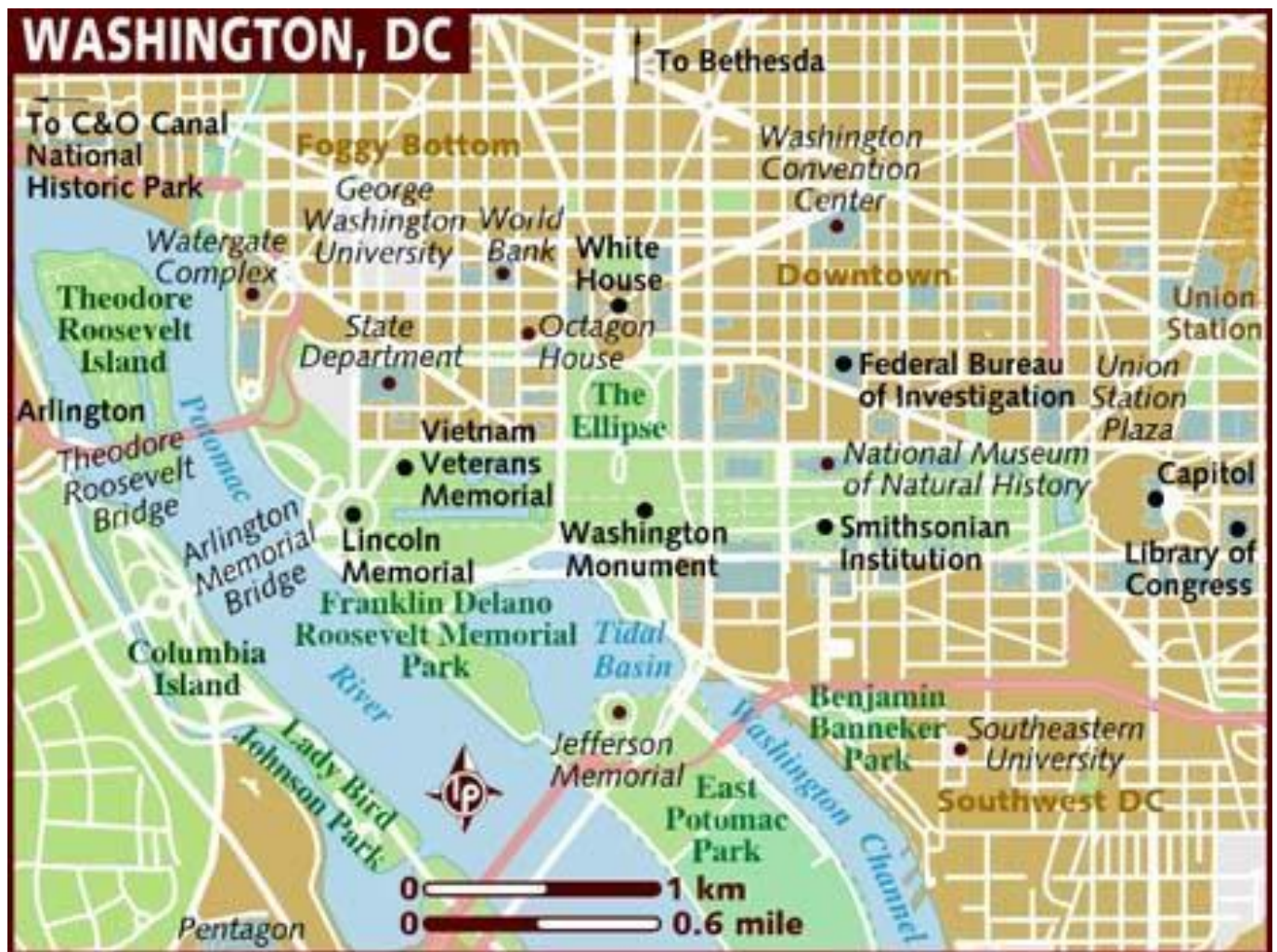
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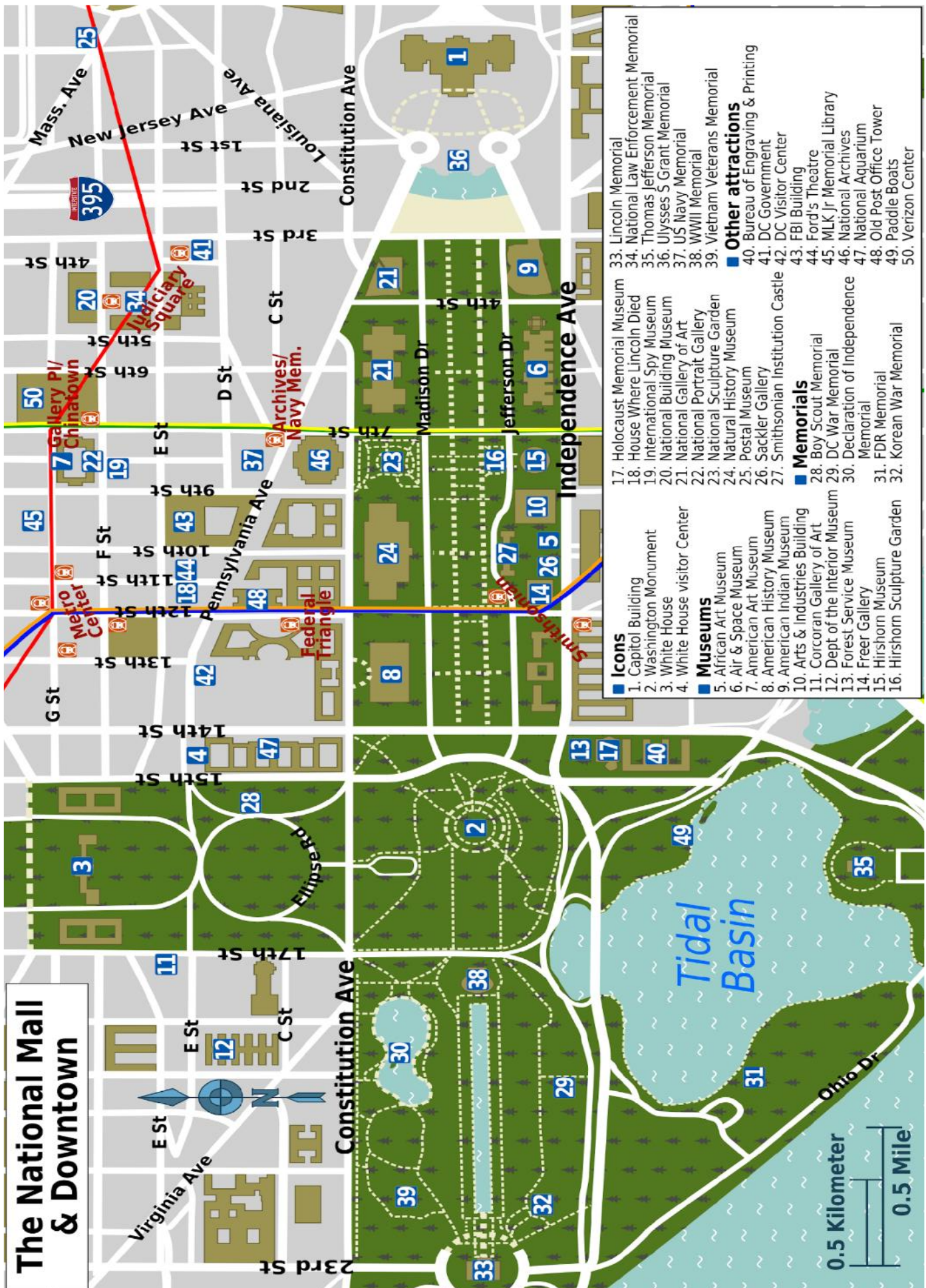
The City of Washington DC

Founded in 1783, after the American Revolution as the seat of government of the newly independent country, Washington was named after George Washington, first President of the United States.

The capital district is not a part of any state. The States of Maryland and Virginia each donated land to form the federal district. Washington had a population of 671,803 as of July, 1st 2022.

1. Which River is the city located along?
2. When was the city founded?
3. Who Was it named after?





M System Map

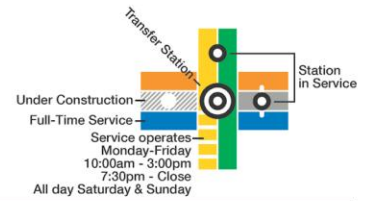
wmata.com
Customer Information Service: 202-637-7000
TTY Phone: 202-962-2033
Metro Transit Police: 202-962-2121

Legend

- RD** Red Line • Glenmont / Shady Grove
- OR** Orange Line • New Carrollton / Vienna
- BL** Blue Line • Franconia-Springfield / Largo Town Center
- GR** Green Line • Branch Ave / Greenbelt
- YL** Yellow Line • Huntington / Mt Vernon Sq / Fort Totten
- SV** Silver Line • Wiehle-Reston East / Largo Town Center

- Station Features**
- Bus to Airport
 - Parking
 - Hospital
 - Airport

Connecting Rail Systems



Metro is accessible.



No Smoking



No Eating or Drinking



No Animals (except service animals)



No Audio (without earphones)



No Littering or Spitting



No Dangerous or Flammable Items

THE NATIONAL MALL

The **National Mall** is a [landscaped park](#), located near the [downtown area](#) of [Washington, D.C.](#), and is often taken to refer to the entire area between the [Lincoln Memorial](#) on the west and east to the [United States Capitol](#) grounds, with the [Washington Monument](#) dividing the area.



The National Mall contains and borders a number of museums, art galleries, cultural institutions, and various memorials, sculptures, and statues, and receives approximately 24 million visitors each year.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

"In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever." Beneath these words, Abraham Lincoln sits immortalized in marble. He was the [16th President of the United States](#) from March 1861 until [his assassination in April 1865](#). Lincoln led the United States through its [Civil War](#) (1861-1865) its bloodiest war and perhaps. e also [abolished slavery](#).



The memorial has been the site of many famous speeches, including [Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream"](#) speech, delivered in 1963.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The **Washington Monument** is an [obelisk](#) on the [National Mall](#) built to commemorate [George Washington](#), the first [President of the United States](#). The monument, both the world's tallest stone structure and the world's tallest obelisk, standing 169m tall.



THE WHITE HOUSE

The **White House** is the [official residence](#) and workplace of the [President of the United States](#). It has been the residence of every U.S. President since [John Adams](#) in 1800. The term is often used as a [metonym](#) for the [president and his advisers](#).



Did you know?

Have you notice the Cherry blossom trees bording the Mall ? They were offered in 1912 by a country known for its cherry blossom trees, as a token of friendship with the United States.

Guess which country it is :

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING

The **National Archives Building**, known informally as **Archives**, is the original headquarters of the [National Archives and Records Administration](#). It holds the original copies of the three main formative documents of the [United States](#) and its government: the [Declaration of Independence](#), the [Constitution](#), and the [Bill of Rights](#). It also hosts an original version of the 1297 [Magna Carta](#).

The National Archives Building also exhibits other important American historical documents such as the [Emancipation Proclamation](#)



HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The **United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)** is the United States' official memorial to [the Holocaust](#). Adjacent to the [National Mall](#) in [Washington, D.C.](#), the USHMM provides for the documentation, study, and interpretation of Holocaust history. It is dedicated to helping leaders and citizens of the world confront hatred, prevent [genocide](#), promote human dignity, and strengthen democracy.



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE (NMAAHC)

The **National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC)** is a [Smithsonian Institution](#) museum located on the [National Mall](#) in Washington, D.C., in the United States. It was established in December 2003 and opened its permanent home in September 2016 with a ceremony led by President [Barack Obama](#).



The NMAAHC is the world's largest museum dedicated to African-American history and culture.^[4] It ranked as the fourth most-visited Smithsonian museum in its first full year of operation. The museum has more than 40,000 objects in its collection, although only about 3,500 items are on display. The 350,000-square-foot (33,000 m²), 10 story building (five above and five below ground) and its exhibits have won critical praise.

NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

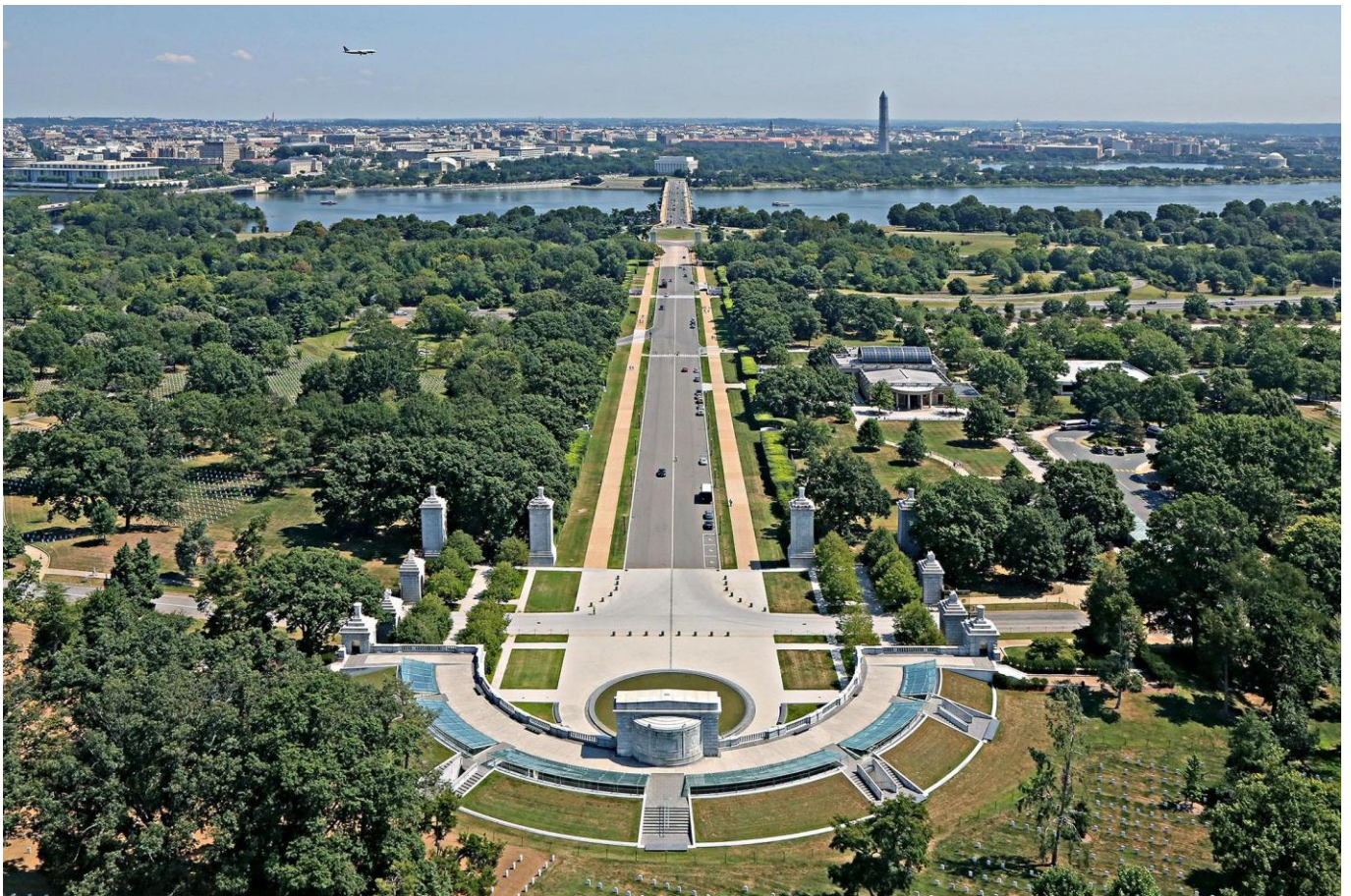
The **National Air and Space Museum** of the [Smithsonian Institution](#), also called the **Air and Space Museum**, is a museum in [Washington, D.C.](#), in the United States. Established in 1946 as the **National Air Museum**, its main building opened on the [National Mall](#) near [L'Enfant Plaza](#) in 1976.

The museum is a center for research into the history and science of [aviation](#) and [spaceflight](#), as well as [planetary](#) science and terrestrial [geology](#) and [geophysics](#). Almost all of its spacecraft and aircraft on display are original primary or backup craft (rather than facsimilies).



ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Arlington National Cemetery is one of two [national cemeteries run by the United States Army](#). Nearly 400,000 people are buried in its 639 acres (259 ha) in [Arlington, Virginia](#). There are about 30 funerals conducted on weekdays and 7 held on Saturday. The other Army cemetery is in [Washington, D.C.](#) and is called the [U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery](#). All other national cemeteries are run by the National Cemetery System of the [Department of Veterans Affairs](#).



THE WES and BETHESDA

"The Washington Episcopal School is a co-educational, independent, day school located in Bethesda, Maryland, teaching preschool through middle school (Grade 8).



WASHINGTON EPISCOPAL SCHOOL

AN INDEPENDENT, CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GRADES PK3 – 8

ALUMNI

PARENT PORTAL

GIVE

VISIT US

ABOUT ▾

ADMISSIONS ▾

ACADEMIC LIFE ▾

CAMPUS LIFE ▾

SUPPORT ▾

SUMMER AT WES ▾

CONTACT

History



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

The **National Museum of Natural History** is a [natural-history museum](#) it is the [fourth most visited museum in the world](#) and the most visited natural-history museum in the world. Opened in 1910, its 'collections contain over 126 million specimens of [plants](#), [animals](#), [fossils](#), [minerals](#), [rocks](#), [meteorites](#), human remains, and human [cultural artifacts](#)..



GEORGETOWN

Georgetown is a historic [neighborhood](#) located in [northwest Washington, D.C.](#), situated along the [Potomac River](#). Founded in 1751, in honour of king Georges II, it is home to the main campus of Georgetown University, one of the oldest University of USA, founded in 1789.

The [embassies](#) of France located in Georgetown.

High School, College, University...What is the difference?

When they finish Middle School (4ème), American teenagers go High School for 2/3/4 years*. Then they take an exam to enter University.

They spend the 4 first years in *College*. They are then *undergraduate* and they obtain a *Bachelor Degree*. Of course they can pursue their studies further ...

**Varies according to the State or the county.*



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The **Library of Congress (LOC)** is a [research library](#) in [Washington, D.C.](#) that serves as the library of the [U.S. Congress](#) and the *de facto* [national library](#) of the [United States](#).^[3] Founded in 1800, the library is the United States's oldest [federal cultural institution](#). The library is housed in three buildings in the [Capitol Hill](#) area of Washington. The library's functions are overseen by the [Librarian of Congress](#), and its buildings are maintained by the [Architect of the Capitol](#).



The Library of Congress is one of the [largest libraries in the world](#). Its collections contain approximately 173 million items, and it has more than 3,000 employees. Its "collections are universal, not limited by subject, format, or national boundary, and include research materials from all parts of the world and in more than 470 languages."

Which Library is its equivalent in France?

.....

THE CAPITOL

The **United States Capitol**, often called **The Capitol** or the **Capitol Building**, is the [seat](#) of the [United States Congress](#), the [legislative branch](#) of the [federal government](#). It is located on [Capitol Hill](#) at the eastern end of the [National Mall](#) in [Washington, D.C.](#)



Though no longer at the geographic center of the [federal district](#), the Capitol forms the origin point for the street numbering system of the district as well as [its four quadrants](#).

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

1. Which famous Ancient Building was the Lincoln Memorial built to resemble?
2. Who designed it?
3. How many columns are surrounding the Lincoln Memorial? What do they represent?
4. Whose sculpture is standing inside the Memorial?
5. On the walls of the Lincoln Memorial, what side is the Gettysburg address printed on?
6. Who designed the monument?
7. There is a typo on the wall. Identify it.
8. Who delivered a famous speech in 1963 on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial?
9. How tall is the statue? (in feet and in meters)
10. On which Dollar note will you find Lincoln's face?

THE MALL

1. Who is Pierre Charles L'Enfant?
2. When was the name "Mall" coined?
3. What is the oldest building still standing on the National Mall?
4. What is "the Castle"?
5. Convert the following measurements:
 - Between the [Capitol](#) steps and the [Lincoln Memorial](#), the Mall spans 1.9 miles :
 - Between the Capitol steps and the [Washington Monument](#), the Mall spans 1.2 miles :
 - Between the [Ulysses S. Grant Memorial](#) and the Lincoln Memorial, the Mall covers 309.2 acres :
 - Between Constitution Avenue NW and [Independence Avenue](#) SW at [7th Street](#), the width of the Mall is 1,586 feet :
 - Between Madison Drive NW and Jefferson Drive SW at 7th Street, the width of the Mall's open space is 656 feet:
 - Between the innermost rows of trees near 7th Street, the width of the Mall's vista is 300 feet:

VISIT AT THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

* Qu'est-ce que la Shoah ou l'Holocauste ?

La Shoah, « catastrophe » en Hébreux, est le terme utilisé pour qualifier le génocide juif, c'est à dire le meurtre systématique par les nazis allemands de six millions de Juifs d'Europe durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale 1939 à 1945.

Le terme Holocauste est employé par les historiens américains pour désigner le génocide juifs.

* Qu'est-ce que le nazisme ?

Le nazisme ou national-socialisme est une idéologie allemande fondée par Adolf Hitler en 1920, il repose sur l'antisémitisme (haine des juifs) et une vision du monde basée sur la race.

Pour les Nazis, les hommes se divisent en effet en quatre races distinctes, certaines étant supérieures aux autres. Ainsi, les Allemands sont membres d'une race « aryenne » soi-disant supérieure. Quant à la race dite « juive », elle se trouve tout en bas de l'échelle, et est considérée comme la plus dangereuse de toutes. Les Juifs deviennent alors une menace qu'il faut éliminer de la société allemande, afin de protéger la race aryenne.

Hitler arrive au pouvoir en Allemagne le 30 janvier 1933, en étant élu par le peuple, chancelier d'Allemagne, et applique son idéologie nazie en remplaçant la démocratie allemande par une dictature : le III Reich.



Adolf Hitler en 1937

Pourquoi les nazis ciblaient particulièrement les juifs ?

Les nazis accusent les Juifs d'être la cause des problèmes sociaux, économiques, politiques et culturels que connaissent l'Allemagne. Plus particulièrement, ils les tiennent pour responsables d'avoir perdu la Première Guerre mondiale (1914-1918).

Cependant, ce ne sont pas les Nazis qui inventent l'antisémitisme, ce type de préjugé largement répandu ayant pris de nombreuses formes dans l'Histoire. En ce qui concerne l'Europe, il remonte au Moyen Âge, les idées reçues visant les Juifs se basèrent principalement sur de vieilles croyances et pensées chrétiennes, notamment sur le mythe selon lequel les Juifs étaient responsables de la mort de Jésus. Ces soupçons et cette discrimination s'ancrent dans des préjugés religieux qui se prolongèrent dans l'Europe moderne.

À cette époque, nombreux furent souverains de l'Europe occidentale qui isolèrent les Juifs de la vie économique, sociale et politique. Cette exclusion contribue à former les stéréotypes, les Juifs étant considérés comme des étrangers.

Au XIXe siècle, les antisémites avancent à tort que les Juifs sont responsables des multiples maux sociaux et politiques d'une nouvelle société industrielle.

** Comment l'Allemagne nazie et ses collaborateurs persécutèrent-ils le peuple juif ?*

Le 1^{er} septembre 1939, les troupes allemandes envahissent la Pologne, c'est le début de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Très vite les Allemands conquièrent une vaste partie de l'Europe et appliquent une politique antisémite dans les pays occupés.

Les persécutions contre les Juifs prennent diverses formes selon les territoires contrôlés par l'Allemagne ou alignés :

-> **Une discrimination légale sous la forme de lois antisémites**, qui excluent les juifs de certaines professions etc...



Budapest en 1941

-> **Diverses formes d'identification et d'exclusion publiques**, comme la propagande antisémite, l'humiliation publique ou les signes distinctifs imposés (par exemple, l'étoile de David portée en brassard ou sur les vêtements).

-> **Les déplacements de population**. Les auteurs des crimes recourent à l'émigration forcée, la réinstallation, l'expulsion, la déportation et la ghettoïsation pour déplacer physiquement des individus et des communautés juives.

-> **L'internement**. Les Juifs sont déportés et enfermés dans des camps de concentration surpeuplés et pratiquent des travaux forcés où ils meurent de faim, de maladies, ou des suites de traitements inhumains.

-> **Le vol et le pillage à grande échelle**. La confiscation de biens juifs, d'effets personnels et d'objets de valeur a constitué une manne financière pour les nazis.

De nombreux Juifs sont morts suite à ces politiques. Mais, les Nazis n'ont pas immédiatement envisagé le meurtre de masse systématique des Juifs. C'est en 1941 qu'ils ont décidé de le mettre en place. Leur plan est désigné sous le nom de « Solution finale à la question juive ».

* Qu'est-ce que la « Solution finale à la question juive » ?

La « Solution finale à la question juive » est la dernière étape de la Shoah, entre 1941 et 1945, la grande majorité d'entre eux sont exterminés au cours de cette période. Deux méthodes sont utilisées : les exécutions de masse par des unités allemandes à l'extérieur des villes et villages de toute l'Europe de l'Est (Shoah par balles), et l'asphyxie par le gaz dans des centres de mise à mort et dans des camions aménagés à cet effet.

* Qu'est-ce qu'on appelle la Shoah par balles ?

Les nazis perpétuent des exécutions de masse de juifs. Après l'invasion de l'Union Soviétique en juin 1941, des unités allemandes (qu'on appelle les Einsatzgruppen) commencent à éliminer les Juifs des environs. Ces opérations ont lieu dans plus de 1500 villes et villages d'Europe de l'Est. Les unités allemandes chargées des exécutions se déplacent d'un endroit à l'autre afin d'y commettre leur horrible massacre. Elles commencent en général par des rafles visant à rassembler tous les civils juifs. Puis elles les amènent à l'extérieur de la ville et les forcent à creuser des fosses communes.



*Exécution de juifs par des membres
d'un Einsatzkommando en 1941.*

Enfin, les forces allemandes exécutent hommes, femmes et enfants de sorte qu'ils s'écroulent dans les fosses. Le plus grand massacre est celui de Babi Yar à côté de Kiev, où plus de 33 000 juifs ont été exécutés un par un en 2 jours, les 29 et 30 septembre 1941.



*Survivant du camp de concentration de
Buchenwald en Allemagne en avril 1945*

Qu'est-ce qu'un centre de mise à mort (ou camp d'extermination) ?

À la fin 1941, le régime nazi entame la construction de bâtiments spécialement conçus pour servir de centres de mise à mort fixes en Pologne occupée. On en compte cinq : Chelmno, Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka, et **Auschwitz-Birkenau** (camp hybride : camp de concentration et centre de mise à mort).

Les Allemands les mettent en place dans le seul but d'assassiner des Juifs de manière efficace et en grand nombre. Le principal moyen utilisé était le gaz (Zyklon B), diffusé dans des salles.

Les autorités allemandes transportent en train les Juifs depuis toute l'Europe vers ces centres de mise à mort. Les conditions de transports sont terribles. Les Allemands entassent dans les wagons des Juifs de tous âges qui doivent souvent rester debout, parfois des jours entiers jusqu'à l'arrivée à destination. Ils sont privés de nourriture, d'eau, de toilettes, de chauffage et de soins.

En raison de ce traitement inhumain, nombreuses sont les victimes qui moururent en route. Tous les Juifs déportés vers les centres de mise à mort sont gazés presque immédiatement après leur arrivée.

Près de 2,7 millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants juifs sont assassinés dans les cinq centres de mise à mort.



*Camp de concentration et de mise à mort :
Auschwitz-Birkenau en janvier 1945*



* Quand prend fin la Shoah ?

La Shoah prit fin en mai 1945 quand les principales puissances alliées (la Grande-Bretagne, les États-Unis et l'Union soviétique) vainquent l'Allemagne nazie à l'issue de la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Au fur et à mesure qu'elles avançaient sur le continent européen, elles libèrent les camps de concentration et les prisonniers encore en vie, dont de nombreux Juifs.

Beaucoup ont perdu des membres de leur famille et d'autres ont passé des années à rechercher des parents, des enfants, des frères et sœurs disparus.

Durant la Shoah, les historiens estiment qu'environ 6 millions de juifs furent assassinés, soit environ 50% des juifs européens.

AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSEUM

The Museum

1. Who was the creator of the National Museum of African American History and Culture?
2. How many objects are in the National Museum of African American History and Culture?
3. Why is the National Museum of African American History and Culture important?
4. When was the National Museum of African American History and Culture opened?

Slavery

1. When did slavery begin in the US?
2. How long did slavery last in the US?
3. How many slaves were brought to the US in 200 years?
4. What did they call the voyage from Africa to America?
5. What ocean did the slave ships cross?
6. What is "the underground railroad»?
7. What are " a passenger" , a conductor" and "a station" ?
8. When was the 15th Amendment ratified? What did it change?
9. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?
10. Which African-American woman, after escaping slavery, became an advocate for women's rights and gave the "Ain't I a Woman?" speech?
11. Which man escaped slavery and became a national leader in the abolitionist movement, and was the first African American to run for vice-president?

Segregation

1. Which famous Supreme Court case in 1896 declared that segregation was legal and constitutional, as long as segregated facilities were "separate but equal?"
2. Which famous Supreme Court Case led to the desegregation of schools?

Civil Rights

1. When did Rosa Parks refuse to give up her seat to a white person? Where?
2. When did the March on Washington take place? Who was its leader?
3. Under which name is Cassius Clay famous?
4. Who were the "Little Rock Nine?"
5. Which civil rights leader was the Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and helped promote the idea of Black Power?

Black Lives Matter

1. What is Black Lives Matter goals?
2. What year did Black Lives Matter Start?
3. How long has the Black Lives Matter been going on in years until now?
4. Where was Trayvon Martin From.
5. What river was Emmett Till threw in?
6. Was George Floyd the only victim of racist police brutality in the United States?
7. Who are the Presidents and/or official leaders of the BlackLivesMatter organization?

Politics, Sports, Art and Culture

1. Which man strove to improve educational opportunities for African Americans and founded the Tuskegee Institute?
2. Which famous Hip hop band used the displayed boombox?
3. Who sang during a concert at the Lincoln memorial in 1939? Why there?
4. Who was the first person to establish Black History Week in February?
5. Black or African Americans make up what percent of the U.S. population?
6. Who was the first Black female member of Congress?
7. Who was first to advocate "Black is beautiful"?
8. Which two members co-founded the Black Panther Party?
9. What was the first historically black college in America?
10. Who was the first African American to play Major League Baseball?
11. Which one of these everyday items was NOT invented by an African American?
12. Who was the first African American woman to win a Nobel Prize?
13. How long did the Harlem Renaissance last?
14. Which author and activist wrote *The Souls of Black Folk*, and was a leader in the Pan-African movement?
15. Which woman was a dancer, singer, and actress who became an international star and worked as an honorable correspondent for France during World War II?
16. Which African-American man won four gold medals at the 1936 summer Olympics?
17. Who was the first African-American Justice of the Supreme Court?
18. Which African-American woman was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize and wrote *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*?
19. Which African-American woman, whose works include *Beloved*, won both the Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize?
20. What does Juneteenth, which became an official federal holiday in 2021, commemorate?
21. Who was the first African American to serve as the United States Secretary of State?
22. Billie Holliday, also known as "Lady Day", was one of the greatest jazz musicians of the 20th century. She is best known for the song "God Bless the Child" and also "Strange Fruit". What was this 'strange fruit' a metaphor for?
23. What famous American was presented with the Medal of Freedom by President Lyndon Johnson in December 1963?
24. In what year did the music Grammy Awards television broadcast first feature an African American host?
25. The statement "I am not going to stand up to show pride in a flag for a country that oppresses black people and people of color," was uttered by which athlete?

ARLINGTON CEMETERY

1. On the arch of Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery is etched a pledge from what American document?
2. Arlington National Cemetery was established in what year?
3. The original plot of Arlington National Cemetery is on the confiscated estate grounds of what family?
4. By the time the U.S. Civil War ended in 1865, how many graves Arlington contained approximately?
5. What section of Arlington National Cemetery is known as the saddest acre in America?
6. What popularly visited tomb at Arlington National Cemetery is a grave site that has been guarded around the clock by the U.S. Army since April 6, 1948?
7. Which U.S. president was the first to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery?
8. Which U.S. astronaut, who commanded a Spacelab mission in 1985, is buried in Section 23 of Arlington National Cemetery?
9. Which boxer, who won more heavyweight bouts than any other American in the 20th century, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery?
10. Which of the following civil rights activists and WWII veteran is buried in Arlington National Cemetery?
11. Who is the first wife of a US president to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery?
12. There are four memorial markers for Kennedys in Arlington National Cemetery. Under whose are there no remains?
13. Which pilot, who was the first person to perform a transcontinental supersonic flight, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery?
14. Which musician has a grave at Arlington National Cemetery with no remains beneath the marker?
15. Which actor, famous for receiving every medal for valour that the US Army has available, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery?
16. How many people approximately are buried in Arlington National Cemetery?
17. Who was the first person to light the John F. Kennedy Eternal Flame?
18. True or False: Only U.S. citizens are buried at Arlington.
19. How many steps do guards at the tomb take before turning and halting?
20. The mast of which ill-fated ship is part of a memorial at the cemetery?

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1. When was the LoC founded? What's special in its creation?
2. Who sold his books to the LOC in 1815? How many books?
3. Who was the first person to suggest the idea of creating the LoC?
4. How many items does the LoC possess? Explain.
5. Which two unexpected items do you find at the LoC?
6. Does the LoC possess only American items? Explain.
7. How many films does the LoC possess?
8. How is Carla Hayden?
9. What did Tweeter agree on in 2010?

THE CAPITOL

1. The U.S. Capitol Rotunda is, as the name might imply, a round room, 96 feet in diameter. But what is its height?
2. Suspended above the oculus of the U.S. Capitol Rotunda is a canopy covering an area of 4,664 square feet. What is the name of the fresco painted on the canopy, and who painted it?
3. The frieze of the U.S. Capitol Rotunda contains a painted panorama depicting 19 significant events in American history. What is the most recent event depicted on the frieze?
4. Statues of seven U.S. Presidents are displayed in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. Which of these is not among those so honored?
5. Speaking of U.S. Presidents, eleven of them have lain in state in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol, including which one of these?
6. Which U.S. President was inaugurated in the Capitol Rotunda?
7. You don't have to be President to be honored with a ceremony in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Three of the people listed below were so honoured. Which one was not?
8. John Trumbull was commissioned by Congress to create four large paintings of Revolutionary War events for display in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda; which of these is not one of them?
9. In addition to the four paintings by John Trumbull, four other large paintings of historical events are displayed in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Which of these is one of those paintings?
10. Only one African-American is represented in the many works of art displayed in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda. Who is it?
11. What's the name of the statue that sits atop the Capitol dome?
 1. *Continuum*
 2. *Inspiration*
 3. *Statue of Freedom*
 4. *The Apotheosis of Washington*
12. True or false: The current Capitol dome is *not* the original Capitol dome.
 1. True
 2. False
13. Approximately how many rooms are there in the Capitol building?
 1. 140
 2. 240
 3. 440
 4. 540

- 14** What images are painted on the frieze that encircles the inside of the Rotunda?
- 1 Scenes from American history
 - 2 Portraits of historic congressmen
 - 3 Scenes from Washington, D.C.
 - 4 Portraits of presidents
- 15** When the East Portico was expanded in 1958, its 130-year-old columns were replaced; where are those columns now?
- 1 Museum of American History
 - 2 The Capitol Visitor Center
 - 3 The National Arboretum
 - 4 The White House
- 16** The 100 statues that make up the National Statuary Hall collection were contributed by what type of donors?
1. Charitable organizations
 2. States
 3. Political parties
 4. Individual donors
- 17** True or false: No statue in Statuary Hall is of a living person.
1. True
 2. False
- 18** Which president is buried in the Capitol crypt beneath the Rotunda?
1. George Washington
 2. John Adams
 3. Thomas Jefferson
 4. Nobody is buried there
- 19** What year did Congress hold its first session at the Capitol?
1. 1784
 2. 1800
 3. 1821
 4. 1842
- 20** Who was the architect who designed the Capitol?
1. James Hoban
 2. Robert Mills
 3. Alexander Parris
 4. William Thornton

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

1. When did the National Archives building open to the public?
2. What are the Charters of Freedom?
3. Because the building is situated above an underground stream, how many piles had to be driven into the ground to support the concrete bowl foundation?
4. What were the two building materials authorised by Congress?
5. What is the Magna carta? Who signed it?
6. Who is the Committee of Five?
7. How many parts is the Declaration of Independence made of?
8. What does engrossing mean?
9. Who was the Declaration engrosser?
10. Who was the first to sign the Declaration?
11. Traditionally, the history of the Constitution after its signing is divided in 5 periods. Name Them?
12. How many delegates attended the Constitutional Convention sessions?
13. How many actually signed the Constitution?
14. Which state refused to send a delegate?
15. How old was Benjamin Franklin at that time?
16. What is the Great Compromise?
17. When did the convention accept the first draft of the Constitution?
18. When was the Constitution adopted?
19. When was the Constitution voted?
20. What is the American Bill of Rights?
21. Who painted the murals in the Rotunda?
22. How would you qualify them?
23. What is their subject?