



PATRIOT PLAZA

SARASOTA NATIONAL CEMETERY

Stories of Patriotism and Inspiration

Art That Tells Stories Resource Guide for Grades 7-8



Contact: Patriot Plaza Tour Manager
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Note: Additional Resources include a **Pre-Visit PowerPoint** and a **Post-Visit PowerPoint**.

These are listed separately with all the Patriot Plaza education materials.

Use of Resources

Dear Teacher,

The resources included on the following pages are designed for use with the Pre-Visit and Post-Visit Activity Menus in the Teacher's Guide for Grades 7-8.

You will discover student handouts and worksheets that may be printed for individual or group use. They also may be projected for use by the entire class or small collaborative groups.

Please review the resources to individualize your lesson plans to meet the needs of your students. Your goal is to prepare them to visit Patriot Plaza, and review their experiences when they return to school to increase learning and impact.

The activities have been aligned with Florida Standards in Social Studies, English Language Arts, and Visual Arts for Grades 7 and 8. Many thanks to the Civics teachers in Sarasota County who created and designed many of the activities.

All of the Patriot Plaza tours are listed as Explorations on EdExploreSRQ.com. This website is managed by the Sarasota County Schools and supported by The Patterson Foundation. It promotes experiential learning opportunities provided by community organizations and teaching artists for K-12 students. It is available to all public and private schools in Sarasota and its surrounding counties. All Explorations are closely aligned to Florida Standards.

Sincerely,

The Patriot Plaza Tour Manager
Arts and Cultural Alliance of Sarasota County
education@sarasotaarts.org
941-365-5118, x 301

Vocabulary Lists

PATRIOT PLAZA VOCABULARY

General Vocabulary

citizen – a native registered or naturalized member of a state, nation, or political community

citizenship – behavior in terms of the duties, obligations, and functions of a citizen

courage – the quality of mind or spirit that enables a person face difficulty, danger, pain

dedication – committed to a task or purpose

democracy – a system of government by the whole population, typically through elected representatives

legacy – anything handed down from the past, as from an ancestor or predecessor

loyalty – a strong feeling of support or allegiance

mission – any important task or duty that is assigned, allotted or self-imposed

patriot – a person who loves, supports, and defends his or her country and its interest with devotion

patriotism – devoted love, support, and defense of one's country; national loyalty

service – of, or pertaining to the armed forces of a country or one of them

testimony – evidence in support of a statement; proof

valor - boldness or determination in facing great danger

veteran – a person who has served in a military force

witness – (v) to testify; to give or afford evidence of

Government/Military Vocabulary

Branches of government – the division of government into executive, legislative, and judicial branches

Branches of military service – one of the subdivisions of the national armed forces of a sovereign nation or state

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) – a government run military veteran benefit system with Cabinet-level status

Memorial Day – a day on which those who died in active military service are remembered, traditionally observed on May 30, but now officially observed on the last Monday in May

National Cemetery – a military cemetery containing the graves of U.S. military personnel, veterans, their spouses, and dependent children

National Cemetery Administration (NCA) – a department of the VA that honors the military service of our Nation’s veterans with a dignified burial and lasting memorial

Service Ribbons – decoration awarded to a member of the armed forces to denote service in the armed forces, or specific combat action

U.S. Armed Forces – Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, Coast Guard

Service Ribbons – decoration awarded to a member of the armed forces to denote service in the armed forces, or specific combat action

Veterans Day – a public holiday held on the anniversary of the end of World War I (November 11) to honor U.S. veterans and victims of all wars. It replaced Armistice Day in 1954.

Art Vocabulary

public art – any media that has been planned and executed with the intention of being staged in the physical domain, usually outside and accessible to all

documentary photography – a form of photography used to chronicle events or environments both significant and relevant to history and historical events

symbolism – the use of symbols to invest things with a representative meaning or to represent something abstract by something concrete

Websites for Articles for Memorial Day and Veterans Day

Memorial Day:

Source: Department of Veteran's Affairs

www.va.gov/opa/speceven/memday/history.asp

Source: History.com:

<http://www.history.com/topics/holidays/memorial-day-history>

Veterans Day:

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs:

<https://www.va.gov/opa/vetsday/vetdayhistory.asp>

Source: History.com:

<http://www.history.com/topics/holidays/history-of-veterans-day>

Note to teacher: The next pages include the articles above printed from the source/website.



MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day is an American holiday, observed on the last Monday of May, honoring the men and women who died while serving in the U.S. military. Originally known as Decoration Day, it originated in the years following the Civil War and became an official federal holiday in 1971. Many Americans observe Memorial Day by visiting cemeteries or memorials, holding family gatherings and participating in parades. Unofficially, it marks the beginning of the summer season.

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[Early Observances of Memorial Day](#)

[Decoration Day](#)

[History of Memorial Day](#)

[Memorial Day Traditions](#)

EARLY OBSERVANCES OF MEMORIAL DAY

The Civil War, which ended in the spring of 1865, claimed more lives than any conflict in U.S. history and required the establishment of the country's first national cemeteries.

By the late 1860s, Americans in various towns and cities had begun holding springtime tributes to these countless fallen soldiers, decorating their graves with flowers and reciting prayers.

DID YOU KNOW?

Each year on Memorial Day a national moment of remembrance takes place at 3:00 p.m. local time.

It is unclear where exactly this tradition originated; numerous different communities may have independently initiated the memorial gatherings. Nevertheless, in 1966 the federal government declared Waterloo, New York, the official birthplace of Memorial Day.

Waterloo—which first celebrated the day on May 5, 1866—was chosen because it hosted an annual, community-wide event, during which businesses closed and residents decorated the graves of soldiers with flowers and flags.

DECORATION DAY

On May 5, 1868, General John A. Logan, leader of an organization for Northern Civil War veterans, called for a nationwide day of remembrance later that month. “The 30th of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land,” he proclaimed.

The date of Decoration Day, as he called it, was chosen because it wasn’t the anniversary of any particular battle.

On the first Decoration Day, General James Garfield made a speech at Arlington National Cemetery, and 5,000 participants decorated the graves of the 20,000 Union and Confederate soldiers buried there.

Many Northern states held similar commemorative events and reprised the tradition in subsequent years; by 1890 each one had made Decoration Day an official state holiday. Southern states, on the other hand, continued to honor their dead on separate days until after World War I.

HISTORY OF MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day, as Decoration Day gradually came to be known, originally honored only those lost while fighting in the Civil War. But during World War I the United States found itself embroiled in another major conflict,

and the holiday evolved to commemorate American military personnel who died in all wars.

For decades, Memorial Day continued to be observed on May 30, the date Logan had selected for the first Decoration Day. But in 1968 Congress passed the Uniform Monday Holiday Act, which established Memorial Day as the last Monday in May in order to create a three-day weekend for federal employees; the change went into effect in 1971. The same law also declared Memorial Day a federal holiday.

Memorial Day 2017 occurs on May 29; Memorial Day 2018 falls on May 28.

MEMORIAL DAY TRADITIONS

Cities and towns across the United States host Memorial Day parades each year, often incorporating military personnel and members of veterans' organizations. Some of the largest parades take place in Chicago, New York and Washington, D.C.

Americans also observe Memorial Day by visiting cemeteries and memorials. On a less somber note, many people take weekend trips or throw parties and barbecues on the holiday, perhaps because it unofficially marks the beginning of summer.

Article Details:

Memorial Day

Author

History.com Staff

Website Name

History.com

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2009

Title



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CONTACT

SEARCH

U.S. Department
of Veterans Affairs
(<http://www.va.gov>)

MENU

VA (<http://www.va.gov/>) » Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs (</OPA/Index.asp>) » Memorial Day History

Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs

Memorial Day History

Three years after the Civil War ended, on May 5, 1868, the head of an organization of Union veterans — the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) — established Decoration Day as a time for the nation to decorate the graves of the war dead with flowers. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan declared that Decoration Day should be observed on May 30. It is believed that date was chosen because flowers would be in bloom all over the country.

The first large observance was held that year at Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C.

The ceremonies centered around the mourning-draped veranda of the Arlington mansion, once the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Various Washington officials, including Gen. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, presided over the ceremonies. After speeches, children from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home and members of the GAR made their way through the cemetery, strewing flowers on both Union and Confederate graves, reciting prayers and singing hymns.

Local Observances Claim To Be First Local springtime tributes to the Civil War dead already had been held in various places. One of the first occurred in Columbus, Miss., April 25, 1866, when a group of women visited a cemetery to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in battle at Shiloh. Nearby were the graves of Union soldiers, neglected because they were the enemy. Disturbed at the sight of the bare graves, the women placed some of their flowers on those graves, as well.

Today, cities in the North and the South claim to be the birthplace of Memorial Day in 1866. Both Macon and Columbus, Ga., claim the title, as well as Richmond, Va. The village of Boalsburg, Pa., claims it began there two years earlier. A stone in a Carbondale, Ill., cemetery carries the statement that the first Decoration Day ceremony took place there on April 29, 1866. Carbondale was the wartime home of Gen. Logan. Approximately 25 places have been named in connection with the origin of Memorial Day, many of them in the South where most of the war dead were buried.

Official Birthplace Declared In 1966, Congress and President Lyndon Johnson declared Waterloo, N.Y., the "birthplace" of Memorial Day. There, a ceremony on May 5, 1866, honored local veterans who had fought in the Civil War. Businesses closed and residents flew flags at half-staff. Supporters of Waterloo's claim say earlier observances in other places were either informal, not community-wide or one-time events.

By the end of the 19th century, Memorial Day ceremonies were being held on May 30 throughout the nation. State legislatures passed proclamations designating the day, and the Army and Navy adopted regulations for proper observance at their facilities.

It was not until after World War I, however, that the day was expanded to honor those who have died in all American wars. In 1971, Memorial Day was declared a national holiday by an act of Congress, though it is still often called Decoration Day. It was then also placed on the last Monday in May, as were some other federal holidays.

Some States Have Confederate Observances Many Southern states also have their own days for honoring the Confederate dead. Mississippi celebrates Confederate Memorial Day on the last Monday of April, Alabama on the fourth Monday of April, and Georgia on April 26. North and South Carolina observe it on May 10, Louisiana on June 3 and Tennessee calls that date Confederate Decoration Day. Texas celebrates Confederate Heroes Day January 19 and Virginia calls the last Monday in May Confederate Memorial Day.

Gen. Logan's order for his posts to decorate graves in 1868 "with the choicest flowers of springtime" urged: "We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. ... Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic."

The crowd attending the first Memorial Day ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery was approximately the same size as those that attend today's observance, about 5,000 people. Then, as now, small American flags were placed on each grave — a tradition followed at many national cemeteries today. In recent years, the custom has grown in many families to decorate the graves of all departed loved ones.

The origins of special services to honor those who die in war can be found in antiquity. The Athenian leader Pericles offered a tribute to the fallen heroes of the Peloponnesian War over 24 centuries ago that could be applied today to the 1.1 million Americans who have died in the nation's wars: "Not only are they commemorated by columns and inscriptions, but there dwells also an unwritten memorial of them, graven not on stone but in the hearts of men."

To ensure the sacrifices of America's fallen heroes are never forgotten, in December 2000, the U.S. Congress passed and the president signed into law "The National Moment of Remembrance Act," P.L. 106-579, creating the White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance. The commission's charter is to "encourage the people of the United States to give something back to their country, which provides them so much freedom and opportunity" by encouraging and coordinating commemorations in the United States of Memorial Day and the National Moment of Remembrance.

The National Moment of Remembrance encourages all Americans to pause wherever they are at 3 p.m. local time on Memorial Day for a minute of silence to remember and honor those who have died in service to the nation. As Moment of Remembrance founder Carmella LaSpada states: "It's a way we can all help put the memorial back in Memorial Day."

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RESOURCES

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[National Programs & Special Events \(http://www.va.gov/adaptivesports\)](http://www.va.gov/adaptivesports)



VETERANS DAY

Veterans Day is a U.S. legal holiday dedicated to American veterans of all wars. In 1918, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, was declared between the Allied nations and Germany in World War I, then known as “the Great War.” Commemorated in many countries as Armistice Day the following year, November 11th became a federal holiday in the United States in 1938. In the aftermath of World War II and the Korean War, Armistice Day became legally known as Veterans Day.

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[Remembrance Day](#)

ARMISTICE DAY

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, marking the official end of World War I. Nonetheless, the armistice date of November 11, 1918, remained in the public imagination as the date that marked the end of the conflict.

One year later, in November 1919, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 as the first commemoration of Armistice Day. The day’s observation included parades and public gatherings, as well as a brief pause in business and school activities at 11 a.m.

On November 11, 1921, an unidentified American soldier killed in the war was buried at Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, D.C. On the

same day the previous year, unidentified soldiers were laid to rest at Westminster Abbey in London and at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

DID YOU KNOW?

Red poppies, a symbol of World War I from their appearance in the beloved poem "In Flanders Fields" by John McCrae, are sold in Canada and the United Kingdom on Remembrance Day to raise money for veterans or worn in the lapel as a tribute.

On June 4, 1926, Congress passed a resolution that the "recurring anniversary of [November 11, 1918] should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations," and that the president should issue an annual proclamation calling for the observance of Armistice Day.

By that time, 27 state legislatures had made November 11 a legal holiday. An act approved May 13, 1938 made November 11 a legal Federal holiday, "dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be hereafter celebrated and known as 'Armistice Day.'"

In actuality, there are no U.S. national holidays because the states retain the right to designate their own, and the government can only designate holidays for federal employees and for the District of Columbia. In practice, however, states almost always follow the federal lead.

FROM ARMISTICE DAY TO VETERANS DAY

American effort during World War II saw the greatest mobilization of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force in the nation's history (more than 16 million people); some 5.7 million more served in the Korean War.

In 1954, after lobbying efforts by veterans' service organizations, the 83rd U.S. Congress amended the 1938 act that had made Armistice Day a holiday, striking the word "Armistice" in favor of "Veterans." President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the legislation on June 1, 1954. From then on, November 11 became a day to honor American veterans of all wars.

The next development in the story of Veterans Day unfolded in 1968, when Congress passed the Uniform Holidays Bill, which sought to ensure three-day weekends for federal employees—and encourage tourism and travel—by celebrating four national holidays (Washington’s Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans Day and Columbus Day) on Mondays.

The observation of Veterans Day was set as the fourth Monday in October. The first Veterans Day under the new law was Monday, October 25, 1971; confusion ensued, as many states disapproved of this change, and continued to observe the holiday on its original date.

In 1975, after it became evident that the actual date of Veterans Day carried historical and patriotic significance to many Americans, President Gerald Ford signed a new law returning the observation of Veterans Day to November 11th beginning in 1978. If November 11 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the federal government observes the holiday on the previous Friday or following Monday, respectively.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Great Britain, France, Australia and Canada also commemorate the veterans of World War I and II on or near November 11th: Canada has Remembrance Day, while Britain has Remembrance Sunday (the second Sunday of November). In Europe, Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries it is common to observe two minutes of silence at 11 a.m. every November 11.

In the United States, an official wreath-laying ceremony is held each Veterans Day at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, while parades and other celebrations are held in states around the country.

Veterans Day is not to be confused with Memorial Day—a common misunderstanding, according to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Memorial Day (the fourth Monday in May) honors American servicemembers who died in service to their country or as a result of injuries incurred during battle, while Veterans Day pays tribute to all

American veterans—living or dead—but especially gives thanks to living veterans who served their country honorably during war or peacetime.

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VA (<http://www.va.gov>) » Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs (</OPA/index.asp>) » Memorial Day History

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<https://www.va.gov/opa/speceven/memday/history.asp>

Memorial Day History - Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs

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<https://www.va.gov/opa/speceven/memday/history.asp>

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VA Inspector General: 1-800-488-8244

Veterans Crisis Line: 1-800-273-8255 Press 1

<https://www.va.gov/opa/speceven/memday/history.asp>

What are the rights and duties of a U.S. citizen?

Rights

Freedom to reside and work
Freedom to enter and leave the United States
Voting
Freedom to stand for public office

Duties

Jury duty
Military participation (not currently required)
Taxes

Veterans are men and women who have served in the United States Armed Forces and were discharged honorably. They are provided benefits such as a free burial in a national cemetery of their choosing, along with their spouse and dependent child.

What is the difference between a responsibility and a duty? What is the same?



The Star Spangled Banner

Play *The Star Spangled Banner*. After playing the song, have the students in a few sentences write down their thoughts, feelings, and opinions about the song. Then ask them to answer: Does this song represent Patriotism? Justify your answer.

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Taken from.... "The Star-Spangled Banner" showing spelling and punctuation from Francis Scott Key's manuscript in the Maryland Historical Society collection.

<http://amhistory.si.edu/starspangledbanner/the-lyrics.aspx>



Testimonies: Sixteen Words

Artist: Larry Kirkland

Sixteen marble tablets in the artwork *Testimonies* each include a focus word generated by veterans as the word that is most descriptive of their military service.

SERVICE

ENDURANCE

TEAM WORK

LEGACY

RESILIENCE

CHALLENGES

SUPPORT

GUIDANCE

CONFLICT

COURAGE

INTEGRITY

SACRIFICE

MORAL

ORDER

DEMOCRACY

MISSION

Letter to Parents and Guardians



Dear Parents and Guardians,

I am excited to announce that this year we will be learning about Patriot Plaza, an outdoor amphitheater featuring thematic public artworks located within the Sarasota National Cemetery. Patriot Plaza honors the service and sacrifice of veterans and their families by preserving the memory of their actions. Memory is an important theme but Patriot Plaza is not a memorial. It is a place for the living to honor and celebrate.

We will study the artworks at the plaza to experience the stories of the people and families who serve in the military. We also will look at how military experience has been consistent through time and how it has changed. We plan to offer a school trip to Patriot Plaza at the Sarasota National Cemetery for students in the future.

Do you and/or your family have a story about military experience? We encourage you to share the story with your student and his/her teacher to enhance the Patriot Plaza lesson. Your military stories can add further context and substance to classroom materials and reinforce concepts. Parent involvement can help make long lasting positive memories for students.

If you feel comfortable with sharing your and/or your family's military experience, we encourage you to complete the attached questionnaire and return it to your student's teacher.

For more information about Patriot Plaza, please visit:
<http://www.thepattersonfoundation.org/patriot-plaza.html>

By working together, we can all make a difference.

Thank you,

(Teacher's Name)

Military Person Questionnaire

Please complete and return to your student's teacher.

Student's Name: _____

Parent's/Guardian's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

	Military member's name and relationship to student	Branch of Service/Dates of Service	Combat Deployments	Countries Stationed	Awards and Medals
1					
2					
3					
4					

Would your Veteran like to be a speaker in class? ____yes ____no

If yes, contact information: _____

Visit to Patriot Plaza

Student Name: _____

(Complete these 4 pages at Patriot Plaza).

What are the five branches of the Armed Forces?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Your Guide is a veteran or is a relative of a veteran.

Which branch of the United States Armed Forces did he/she serve in?

When did he/she serve? _____

What aspects of citizenship is he or she exhibiting in being a veteran who served his/her country or a tour guide honoring a family member that served?

Many of the artworks feature words. Words are engraved in white marble, and sandblasted into Colorado red granite.

Artwork: *Testimonies* by Larry Kirkland, Artist

Choose one word from each of four marble tablets in *Testimonies* or in the Colorado red granite pavers near these tablets. Write a sentence of 15 or less words of your own about how this word relates to veterans.

How does the word below relate to Veterans?

Examples:

WORD: COMMITMENT **Sentence:** Veterans showed commitment by joining the military, following orders, and serving their country.

WORD: COURAGE **Sentence:** Veterans had to have courage to leave their homes and families to protect our country and its citizens.

WORD: _____ **Sentence:** _____

WORD: _____ **Sentence:** _____

WORD: _____ **Sentence:** _____

WORD: _____ **Sentence:** _____

What is your favorite artwork at Patriot Plaza? _____

Who is the artist? _____

What objects or people do you see in this artwork?

How are lines, shapes, colors and textures used in this piece of art?

What story, feeling, or idea does the artist communicate in this artwork? Explain what you see even if you don't know what it is.

Why is this artwork your favorite? What is the best thing about this piece? What is the worst thing about the piece?

What type of source is this artwork? _____

How would this art piece motivate others to become more involved citizens?

Symbolism at Patriot Plaza

Symbols are marks, signs, images, colors, designs, events, songs, and etc. that are understood to represent an idea, object, or relationship. For example, the symbol of Uncle Sam (below) is often used to represent the U.S. government, and the dove with an olive branch may be used to represent peace.



1. Name at least two symbols you saw at Patriot Plaza.
 - a.
 - b.
2. What do you think the symbols represent?
 - a.
 - b.

Think about your favorite artwork at Patriot Plaza.

What symbol or symbols are in this artwork?

What do you think the artist is communicating through this artwork and the symbol(s)?

Embrace Freedom

Freedom in the U.S. and in the 15 Least Free Countries

Note: Refer to the textbook copy of our U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights (if necessary) to complete this activity.

- A. Discuss the theme of Patriot Plaza: **Embrace Freedom.**
- B. Use student computers or the teacher's computer (which is projected so everyone can see) with this link: <http://businessinsider.com/the-15-least-free-countries-in-the-world-2015-1#>
- C. View the information in the article as a slideshow. Choose 2-3 countries out of the 15 listed as the "Least Free Countries in the World" and read and discuss them together.

Answer the following:

1. What are some of the reasons these countries appear on the top 15 list of least free countries in the world?
2. What freedoms do U.S. citizens have that are violated by the governments of these countries?
3. The U.S. has not had a major war fought on its soil since the Civil War. Why do you think this is so?

Write:

Based on your experience at Patriot Plaza, the stories you have heard, and the lessons from class, summarize your perspective on the importance of the three themes: **Honor Service**, **Inspire Patriotism**, and **Embrace Freedom**.

Witness to Mission: Two Civil War Photographs



Photographer: Capt. Andrew J. Russell, 1st U.S. Army photographer. National Archives. April 29 - May 2, 1863.

Union soldiers keep cover in abandoned Confederate trenches along the west bank of the Rappahannock River, Fredericksburg, Virginia (Second Battle of Fredericksburg), probably April 29 or 30. Confederates were only about 400 yards away. These men knew they would be in battle on May 3. Military combat photography began in the Civil War with Maj Andrew Russell. His pictures of railroad bridges, locations of battles and towns in the south before and after action, were primarily taken for planning and intelligence purposes. . They were printed in multiples and reviewed by the President Lincoln, the Cabinet, generals and even foreign allies. As was also the case in the 20th century, the equipment provided by the government was heavier and less useful than the modern cameras used in the field by the independent photographers – Mathew Brady’s men – and he obtained alternative equipment from them. Yet camera technology at the time did not allow for photographing in the middle of battles. However as a member of the military Russell had unprecedented access to the troops before and after battle – which was not available to the more well-known civilian photographers of Mathew Brady’s organization. This 1862 image of troops gathered in anticipation of the Battle at Fredericksburg is the earliest picture in *Witness to Mission*. It captures the tension and anticipation of troops everywhere and throughout time, who know they will soon be in battle. Russell’s commander wrote of this body of Russell’s Civil War work, “...Frequently these pictures were secured when no other person and no other circumstance would have ever immortalized them in truthful representation.”



Photographer: Capt. Andrew J. Russell, 1st U.S. Army photographer, U.S. Military Railroad Construction Corps. National Archives. ca. 1863.

Gen. Herman Haupt, on board a pair of small pontoons of his own design. Haupt was a civil engineer largely responsible for the construction and maintenance of Union military railroads and bridges during the Civil War. His work was critical for the ability of the Union armies to keep supply lines open from the north to armies in the south. Haupt was a patriot, but did not care for military culture. After a year he resigned his commission and continued his work on the railroads for the army as a civilian. He was also an inventor. He is shown testing a device intended for the inspection of the undersides of railroad bridges from the water.

Photo Analysis Sheet

Student Name: _____

OBSERVATION

Study the two photographs for two minutes. Form an overall impression of the photographs and then examine individual items:

Photo #1

Date _____

Photographer _____

People _____

Objects _____

Activities _____

Photo #2

Date _____

Photographer _____

People _____

Objects _____

Activities _____

QUESTIONS

What questions do these photographs raise in your mind? Where could you find answers to your questions?

Based on Photo Analysis Worksheet developed by Education Staff,
National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

The Artists of Patriot Plaza

Larry Kirkland, Lead Artist

Larry Kirkland has collaborated with design professionals and community leaders creating meaningful places throughout the U.S. His works are at Brown University Alpert School of Medicine, Pennsylvania Station, New York City, The City of Denver, The California Museum of Science, Los Angeles and the Federal Courthouse, Los Cruzes, the American Red Cross Headquarters, and the National Academies of Science, Washington D.C. He is lead designer for the American Veterans Disabled For Life Memorial in Washington D.C. Outside the U.S. he has installations including Putra World Trade Center, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Hong Kong Central Station and Kansai International Airport, Osaka, Japan. He is regarded among his peers as a dedicated and generous collaborator. Kirkland has been a recipient of a Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts and received the Alumni of the Year award from his alma mater, Oregon State University. He is a member of the GSA Design Excellence peer review panel and a former council member of the Public Art Network, Americans for the Arts.



Nancy Princenthal, in the introduction to *Natural Histories*, a monograph on Kirkland by Architecture Interiors Press, writes: “His projects, all conceived for the public realm, take a breathtaking range of information -- historical, scientific, social, and cultural -- and make it solid. More than that, they make it luminous, surprising, and endlessly engrossing, a source of challenge and sustenance, provocation and reward... he is a cultural conservationist, in a way that has

parallels among those who would preserve the natural environment. He works hard to see that the memory of achievements in the arts – and in the sciences, and political thought – is not lost. Among Kirkland’s most sustaining principles is sheer generosity, a conviction that all communities deserve to be challenged rather than mollified, and that visual satisfaction is a rich but not simple pleasure.”

Kenny Irby

Kenny Irby is the former director of community relations at the Poynter Institute. He is an integral figure in visual journalism education. He founded Poynter's photojournalism program in 1995 and teaches and consults in areas of photographic reporting, leadership, ethical decision making and diversity integration.

Irby has traveled to Nigeria, the Netherlands, Canada, the Caribbean, Singapore, South Africa and Russia, preaching excellence in photojournalism and truth-telling. He chaired the 2007 Pulitzer Prize photography categories, lectured at the World Press Photos buddy training program and the International Center of Photography, is a member of the Kalish Workshop faculty, and is a founding member of National Press Photographers Association and The Best of Photojournalism (BOP) Committee.



He is the recipient of the 2007 Sprague Award, 2006 Society for News Design, 2002 President's Award, 1999 Joseph Costa Award and others. Kenny is a frequent lecturer, teacher and author on photographic reporting issues, most recently with National Public Radio. While at Poynter, he directed The Write Field initiative, an enrichment and mentoring program for middle school minority male youth.

Ellen Driscoll

Ellen Driscoll has achieved notable success as studio artist, public art artist and academic. Her public art commissions include a prominent installation at Grand Central Terminal in New York City (“As Above, So Below”), WWI Memorial gates in Kansas City (“Pro Patria Mori”), Cambridge Public Library (“Filament/Firmament”), and the Raleigh- Durham airport (“Wingspun”).

Her personal work - sculptures, drawings, and installations - explores resource consumption and material lineage. This includes “Distant Mirrors”, a floating archipelago of forms in the Providence River; a multi-part, multi-year project, FASTFORWARDFOSSIL, highlights the relationship between water and oil; snf installations such as “The Loophole of Retreat” (Whitney Museum at Phillip Morris, 1991), and “Passionate Attitudes” (Threadwaxing Space, New York, 1995).



Ms. Driscoll has been awarded fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the New York Foundation for the Arts, the Massachusetts Cultural Council, Anonymous Was a Woman, the LEF Foundation, and Radcliffe’s Bunting Institute. Her work is included in major public and private collections such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Whitney Museum of Art. Ellen Driscoll is currently Program Director of the Studio Arts Program at Bard College. She was Professor of Sculpture head at Rhode Island School of Design for 21 year, the last five as Chair of Sculpture.

Ann Hirsch

Ann has several public sculptures installed in the Boston area and beyond. Her over-lifesize tribute to Bill Russell, the famous Boston Celtic basketball player and human rights activist, was recently installed in the plaza in front of Boston City Hall. President Obama, on a trip to Boston to speak at nearby Faneuil Hall in late 2013, made a special side trip to view the piece, accompanied by Bill Russell. Earlier in 2013, she completed a 7' tall bronze sculpture of St. Sebastian at the school of the same name.



She earned a B.A. in Art History from Barnard College, Columbia University, and master's degrees from New York University and the New York Academy of Art. In addition to her work as a public artist, she teaches undergraduate sculpture at the Rhode Island School of Design and exhibits her work.



“My studio work and commissions share the common thread of a strong interest in storytelling and the organization of figurative elements to create theatrical, interactive spaces. I often integrate text, landscape and sculpture using traditional techniques and contemporary approaches to sculpture. I am interested in the public’s interaction with my work and I often set sculptures where they can be touched and examined closely. In the end, the work is not only a representation; it is an object with a presence that holds a space and gives it meaning.”

Pablo Eduardo

Pablo Eduardo's work combines western tradition with his Spanish-American heritage. Pablo Eduardo's inspiration to sculpt began more than 30 years ago in Bolivia. His family's multi-generational artistic lineage formed the foundation for Eduardo to become a sculptor.

Pablo Eduardo has a diverse educational background. He followed extensive studio experience in Bolivia with formal training at The School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and earned a Bachelor of Fine Arts from Tufts University in 1994. From 1990-92, he completed Anatomical Studies at Tufts University Medical School where he honed his understanding about the human form.



Pablo Eduardo has been prominently exhibited in several museums and corporate displays. In 2007, he was selected to sculpt civil rights leader César Chávez, which was the first statue of a Hispanic person to be installed on The University of Texas at Austin campus. He has several commissions on the campus of Boston College. Pablo Eduardo lives in Gloucester, MA, and works out of his private studio which he built by hand, and where he shares his talent and knowledge with many local artists and apprentices. He imbues each sculpture with an intimate sense of natural dynamism, deconstructing his subjects and resurrecting them in bronze.

Teaching Artist – Ellen Goldberg Tishman, MA, BFA

Ellen Goldberg Tishman is an experienced educator, designer and arts administrator who has worked in corporate settings, museums, and as an entrepreneur and educator in K-college settings. She is a strong supporter and practitioner of arts integration, always encouraging the making of connections between subjects through her teaching. She holds her MA in Art Education from University of Florida and BFA from Syracuse University.

Phone: (941) 302-4493
Email: tishgold@verizon.net



Exploring Mosaics Grades 6, 7 & 8



After a visit to Patriot Plaza (separate exploration) where students will have viewed a large mosaic mural and spires that honor our military, students will further learn about the history and applications of mosaic with teaching artist Ellen Goldberg Tishman. (This exploration can also be used independently from a visit to Patriot Plaza). Students will learn how this art form can utilize natural and man-made materials to create weather resistant and timeless art much as the materials were utilized by artisans over time. Students will create their

own designs on paper and transpose the drawings into mosaics on a board. This experience and the product/art that results will then provide inspiration for a session that will ask students to write about their mosaic in an Artist's Statement.

COST -- \$800 per class of up to 25 students for 5 consecutive once-weekly one period class meetings. Also includes a pre-meeting with the classroom teacher. South County transportation surcharge fee of \$20 per class meeting.

STANDARDS AND BENCHMARKS

VA.68.S.1.4, VA.68.H.2.2, VA.68.S.2.2, VA.68.H.2.4,
VA.68.C.2.3, VA.68.H.1.1, VA.68.S.2.1, VA.68.C.2.4,
VA.68.H.1.4, VA.68.O.1.2, SS.7.C.2.2, SS.8.C.1.5,
LAFS.7.L.3.6, LAFS.6.W.1.3, LAFS.K12.L.3.6,
LAFS.8.W.1.3, LAFS.K12.W.1.3, LAFS.68.WHST.2.4,
LAFS.8.L.3.6, MAFS.7.G.2.6, MAFS.K12.MP.1.1,
MAFS.6.RP.1.3, MAFS.G.1.2, MAFS.K12.MP.5.1,
MAFS.6.G.1.1, MAFS.7.NS.1.3, MAFS.7.RP.1.3,
MAFS.7.G.2.6, MAFS.7.G.1.1

Contact Information



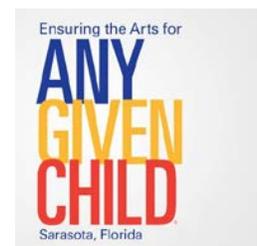
Thank you for visiting Patriot Plaza with your students! If you would like to write a thank you note to the volunteer Guides at Patriot Plaza, mail them to:

Patriot Plaza Tour Manager
Arts and Cultural Alliance
1226 N. Tamiami Trail, Suite 300
Sarasota, FL 34236

This field trip and Exploration learning experience is managed by the Arts and Cultural Alliance of Sarasota County.



This Exploration is implemented through support and collaboration with the Sarasota National Cemetery and Any Given Child Sarasota.



This learning opportunity is an Exploration listed on EdExploreSRQ.com and supported by The Patterson Foundation.

