

*"I do not mistrust the future; I do not fear what is ahead.
For our problems are large, but our heart is larger."
- President George H.W. Bush*



GEORGE H.W. BUSH PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM:

WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

SECONDARY

OBJECTIVE:

Students will analyze primary sources to determine who was president of the United States during the time of the described event. Students will identify clues in the primary sources that will help them identify the person or time frame described by the source.

TOPIC:

Leaders of the United States

SECONDARY SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS:

6.12A, 6.19B, 6.19C, 7.17A, 7.20B, 7.20C, 8.4B, 8.8A, 8.8D8.22A, 8.29A, 8.29B, US.7B, US.11A, US.23A, US.28A, US.28B, US.28C, USG.1F, USG.2A, USG.7B, USG.7G, USG.13B, USG.14C, USG.19A

Social Studies TEKS reflect the NEW Streamlined TEKS that will be implemented in elementary schools in the 2020-2021 school year.

WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

SECONDARY

TOPIC:

Leaders of the United States

CONNECTION TO PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH:

Primary sources from the presidency of George H.W. Bush will be utilized for the students to compare and contrast the domestic and foreign policies of George H.W. Bush to those of other wartime presidents.

CONSTITUTION CONNECTION:

Article II of the Constitution expressly designates the president as “Commander in Chief” of the U.S. Armed Forces. As commander-in-chief, the president exercises supreme operational command over the military, which includes the power to launch, direct and supervise military operations, order or authorize the deployment of troops (in foreign countries), and form military policy with the Department of Defense and Homeland Security.

OBJECTIVE:

Students will analyze primary source documents and images from the presidencies of George H.W. Bush and other wartime presidents.

PROGRAM MATERIALS:

PILLARS TO LIVE BY PASSPORT RESOURCE (page S3): 1 set per student or student group

PILLAR SORT CARDS (page S4): 1 set per student or student group

PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS IMAGES: (page S5-S10): 1 per student or student group

SECURITY BRIEFING (page S11): 1 set per student or student group

SECURITY BRIEFING LETTER (page S12): 1 per student or student group.

TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS: (page S13-S24): 1 per student or student group

PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS SHEET: (page S25-S27): 1 per student or student group

PRESIDENTIAL REVIEW (page S28-S33): 1 per student or student group

PILLAR CLOSURE SHEET (page S34): 1 per student or student group

THE BOTTOM LINE (page S35): 1 per student or student group

THE BOTTOM LINE ANSWER KEY (page S36): Teacher Use

PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Teachers will use the passport for learning slide to guide class discussion of the Pillars to Live By.
2. Give each student or student group a set of primary sources. The students must use the analysis handouts to determine which President the primary source best belongs.

PART ONE: Use the analysis handout to determine which President the primary source IMAGE best belongs.

PART TWO: Use the analysis handout to determine which President the primary source QUOTE best belongs.

PART THREE: Use the analysis handout to determine which President the primary source LETTERS/SPEECHES best belongs.

3. Teachers may require students to justify their answer with a specific amount of evidence from the primary source.
4. Use Pillar Sort cards, have students sort Images and Quotes under the category where students feel they fit best.

STUDENT SKILLS ASSESSMENT:

- Have students (or student groups) complete THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet at the end of the activity.

- Students will complete their PILLAR TO LIVE BY closure sheet.

BONUS: Ask students to select an activity they could do and write it under the Pillar where it best fits.



SECONDARY

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S PILLARS TO LIVE BY PASSPORT FOR LEARNING RESOURCE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Read through George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

With your shoulder partner discuss which pillar you think is the most important for President of the United States to have:

- Lifetime of Service
- Putting People First in Decision Making
- Building Relationships to Better the World

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S Pillars to Live By

1ST PILLAR Lifetime of Service



Congressman Bush with President Dwight Eisenhower



President Bush and President Gorbachev confer in the Red Room of the White House.

2ND PILLAR Putting People First in Decision Making



Congressman George Bush visits with soldiers during his trip to Southeast Asia.

President Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Evan Kemp, Chairman, EEO Commission, Justin Dart, Chairman, President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, Rev. Harold Wilke and Swift Parrino, Chairperson, National Council on Disability, join him in the South Lawn of the White House.



President and Mrs. Bush present the Medal of Arts to John Updike at the White House.

3RD PILLAR Building Relationships to Better the World

U.S. Liaison to China, George Bush, speaks with Yu Zhan, Vice-Minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Wang Yeqiu, Director of the Bureau of Historical Relic Administration.



George Bush with Chinese citizens during his time as U.S. Liaison to China

INSTRUCTIONS:

At the end of our program you will be asked to make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

"Any definition of a successful life must include serving others."
- George H.W. Bush



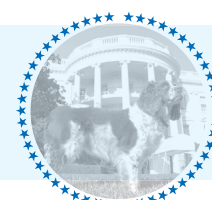
Student Learning Connections

Now that you have learned about George H.W. Bush, explain how President Bush demonstrated a pillar to live by. You will receive a sticker for each pillar connection you are able to make.

1ST PILLAR Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR Putting People First in Decision Making



3RD PILLAR Building Relationships to Better the World



1ST PILLAR

Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR

Putting People First in
Decision Making

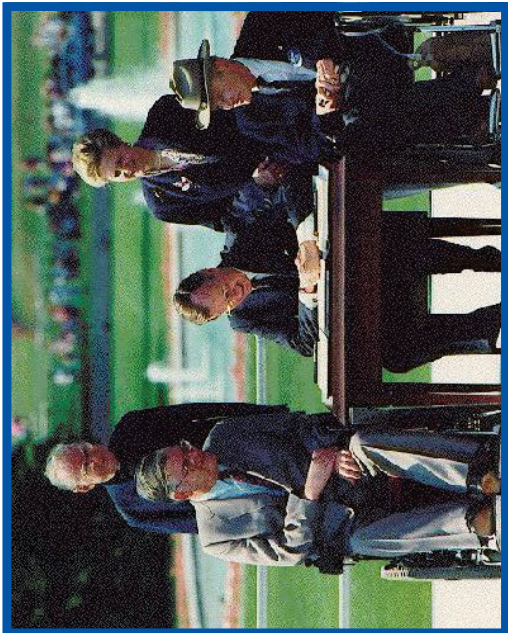
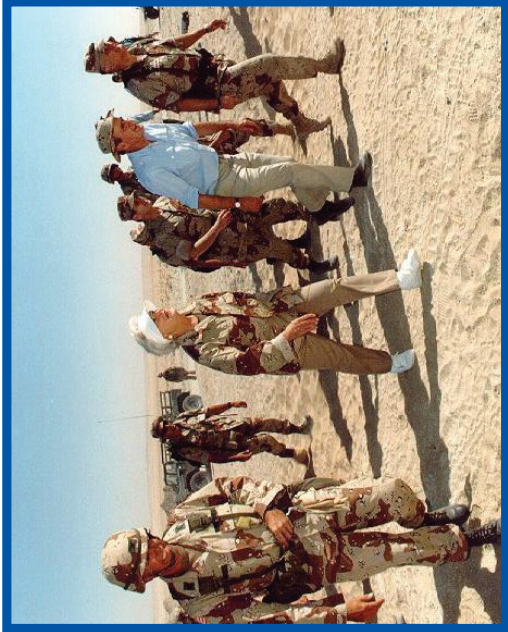
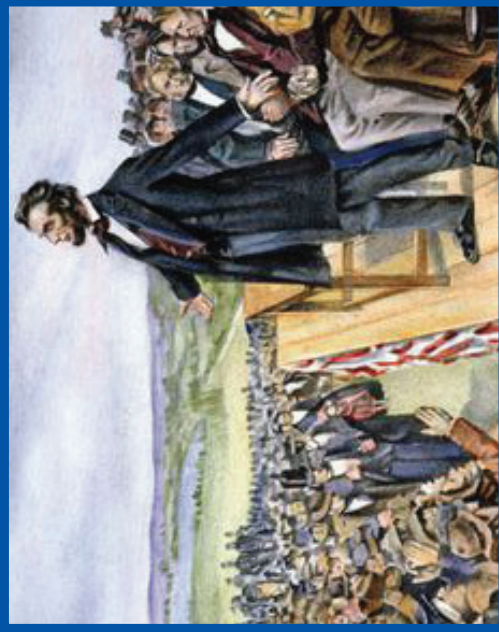
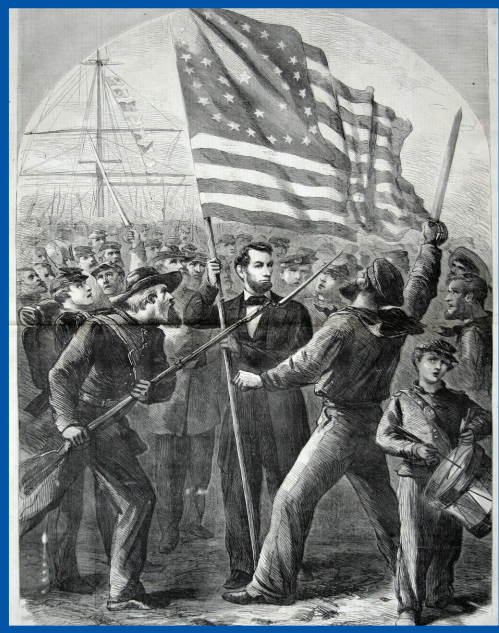


3RD PILLAR

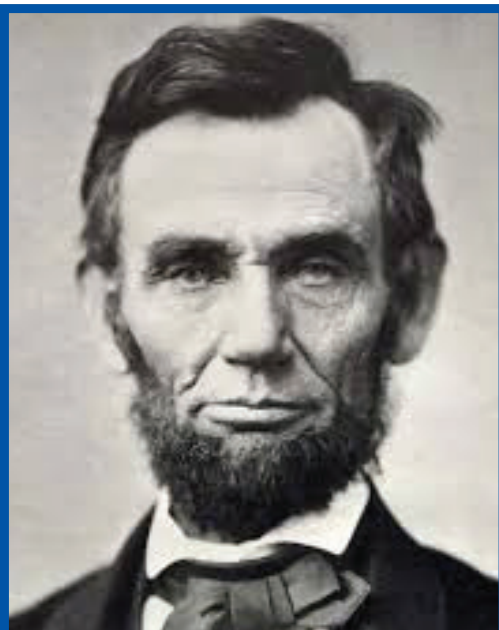
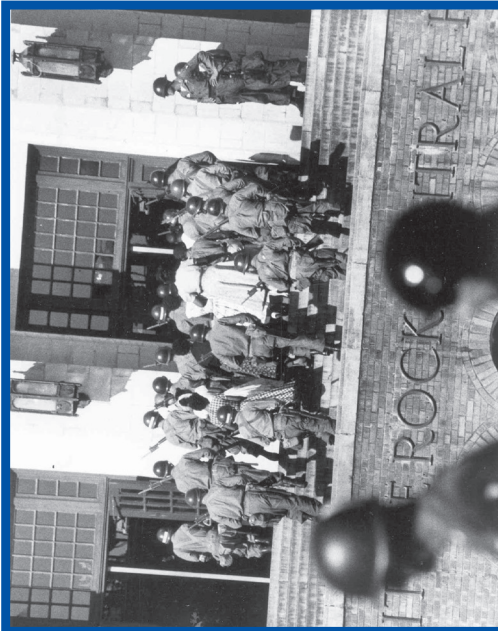
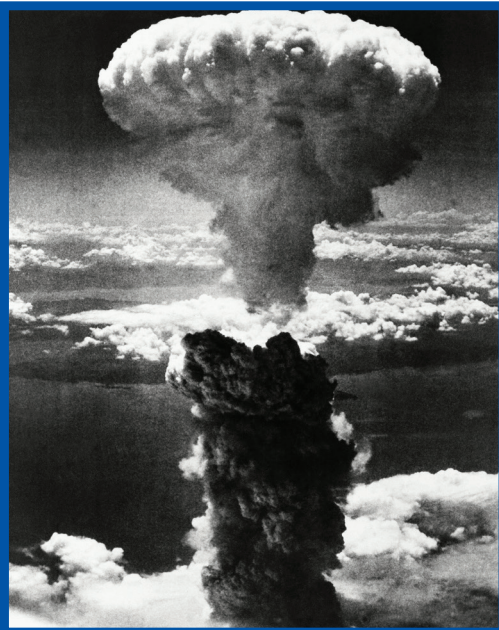
Building Relationships
to Better the World



GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S RESOURCE CARDS



GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S RESOURCE CARDS



GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S RESOURCE CARDS

"The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government." 1789

"This is a world of compensations; and he who would be no slave, must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, can not long retain it." 1859

"We are a nation of communities...a brilliant diversity spread like stars, like a thousand points of light in a broad and peaceful sky." 1989

"There is nothing more fulfilling than to serve your country and your fellow citizens and to do it well. And that's what our system of self-government depends on." 1989

"To form a new Government, requires infinite care, and unbounded attention; for if the foundation is badly laid the superstructure must be bad." 1776

"The goal of this administration's trade policy, simply put, is to open markets, not close them; to fight protectionism, not to give in to it. We don't want an America that is closed to the world. What we want is a world that is open to America." 1989

"Of our political revolution of '76, we all are justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom, far exceeding that any other nation of the earth. In it was the germ which has vegetated, and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind." 1842

"I cannot conceive any more honourable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted Choice of a brave and free People- The purest Source and original Fountain of all Power...I shall now, Sir, close my Correspondence with you, perhaps forever." 1775

"On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men- to afford all, an unfettered start, and a fair chance, in the race of life." 1861

"The United States strongly seeks a lasting agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. We believe that this would be an important step toward reduction of international tensions and would open the way to further agreement on substantial measures of disarmament."

1959

"We have erased segregation in those areas of national life to which Federal authority clearly extends. So doing in this, my friends, we have neither sought nor claimed partisan credit, and all such actions are nothing more -- nothing less than the rendering of justice. And we have always been aware of this great truth: the final battle against intolerance is to be fought -- not in the chambers of any legislature -- but in the hearts of men."

1957

"You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world."

1944

"The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce. ... The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives and liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State."

1788

"The happy Union of these States is a wonder; their Constitution a miracle; their example the hope of Liberty throughout the world."

1829

"I've said many a time that I think the Un-American Activities Committee in the House of Representatives was the most un-American thing in America!"

April 1959

"The war has renewed and reinstated the national feelings and character which the Revolution had given, and which were daily lessened. The people [...] are more American; they feel and act more as a nation; and I hope the permanency of the Union is thereby better secured."

- Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, 1816

"It is part of my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces to see to it that our country is able to defend itself against any possible aggressor. Accordingly, I have directed the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its work on all forms of atomic weapons, including the so-called hydrogen or super-bomb."

January 1950

"The Soviet Union does not have to attack the United States to secure domination of the world. It can achieve its ends by isolating us and swallowing up all our allies."

January 1951

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S RESOURCE CARDS

My dear General

Your letter of the 2d 7ber is just come to Hand. Mine of Yesterday Mentionned that the ships in York River Had gone down. Inclosed is the Account I Receive of an engagement off the Capes. What disposition has been made for the internal protection of the Bay I do not know. James River is still guarded but We Have not as Yet Rreceived any letter from Count De Grass relative to His last movements. I Hasten to communicate them as your Excellency will probably think it is safer to keep the troops at the Head of Elk untill Comte de Grasse returns. indeed Unless the greatest part of your force is brought here a small addition can do little more than we do effect. Lord Cornwallis will in a little time render himself very respectable. I ardently wish your whole army may be soon Brought down to operate.

By a deserter from York I hear that two British frigats followed the French fleet and Returned after they had seen them out of the Capes.. A spy says that two schooners supposed to be French Have Been Seen Coming up York River. But we have nothing so certain as to insure your Voyage—tho' it is probable Comte de Grasse will soon Return.

I beg leave to Request, My dear General, in your answer to Marquis de St Simon you will express your Admiration at the celerity of their landing and your sense of their chearfulness in submitting to the difficulties of the first moments. Indeed I would be Happy something might also be said to Congress on the subject.

With the Highest Respect I have the honor to be My dear General Your most obedient Servant.

Lafayette

September 3rd, 1944

Dear Mother and Dad,

This will be the first letter you have gotten from me in a good long while. I wish I could tell you that as I write this I am feeling well and happy. Physically I am O.K., but I am troubled inside and with good cause. Here is the whole story or at least as much of it as I am allowed to relate right now.

Yesterday was a day which will long stand in my memory. I was on a bombing hop with Delaney as my radioman and Lt. Ted White as my gunner. I will have to skip all the details of the attack as they would not pass the censorship, but the fact remains that we got hit. The cockpit filled with smoke and I told the boys in back to get their parachutes on. They didn't answer at all, but I looked around and couldn't see Ted in the turret so I assumed he had gone below to get his chute fastened on. I headed the plane out to sea and put on the throttle so we could get away from land as much as possible. I am not too clear about the next parts. I told them to bail out and then I called the skipper and told him I was bailing out.

As I left the plane my head struck the tail. I now have a cut head and bruised eye but it is far from serious. Just as I got floating down, I saw the plane strike the water.

There was no sign of Del or Ted anywhere around. I looked as I floated down and afterwards kept my eye open from the raft, but to no avail. The fact that our planes didn't seem to be searching anymore showed me pretty clearly that they had not gotten out. I'm afraid I was pretty much a sissy about it cause I sat in my raft and sobbed for awhile. It bothers me so very much.

Please excuse all of my misspellings- they are caused not from ignorance but from carelessness in operating this machine.

much much love to you all, your ever devoted and loving son,

Pop

Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.

July, 1863

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S RESOURCE CARDS

June 19, 1812:

Proclamation of a State of War with Great Britain

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constituted authority vested in them, have declared by their act bearing date the 18th day of the present month that war exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories:

Now, therefore, I, the President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto; and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the blessing of Divine Providence of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of June, 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

By the President

Speech Asking the Senate to Ratify the North Atlantic Treaty - Harry S. Truman | April 12, 1949

This treaty is an expression of the desire of the people of the United States for peace and security, for the continuing opportunity to live and work in freedom.

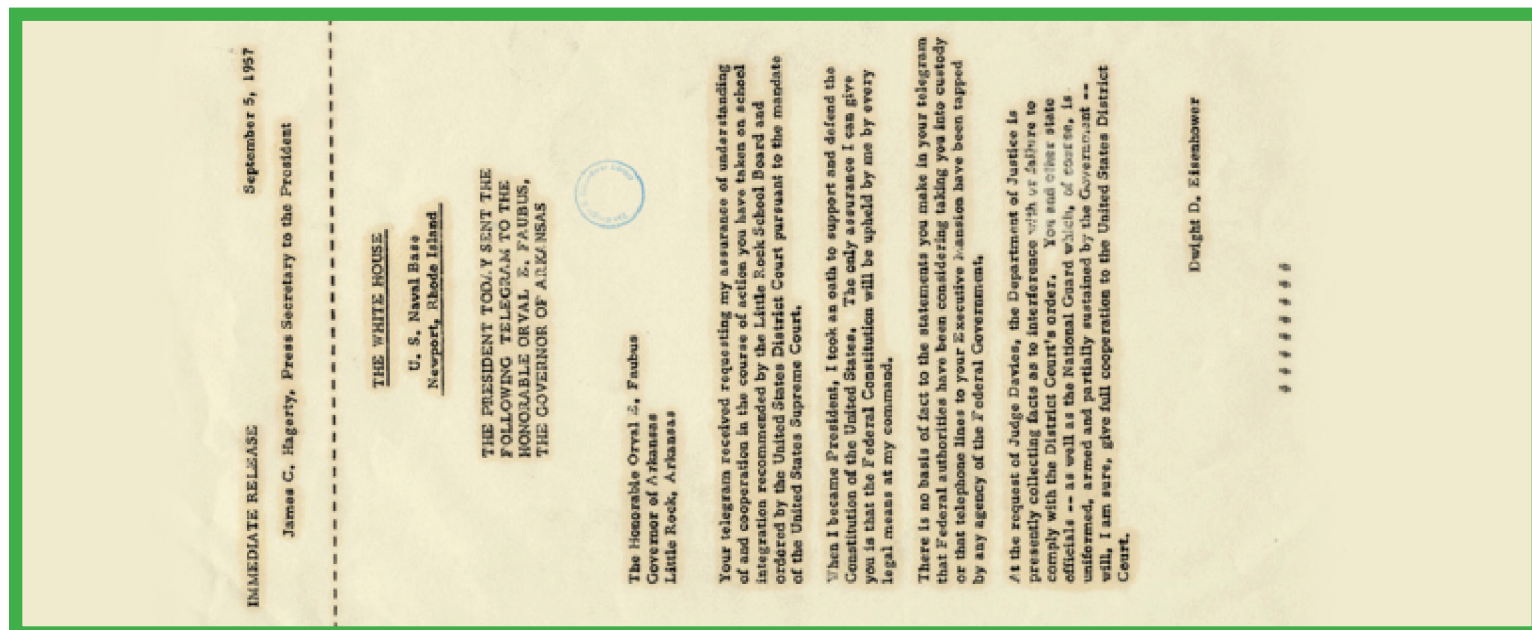
Events in this century have taught us that we cannot achieve peace independently. The world has grown too small. The oceans to our east and west no longer protect us from the reach of brutality and aggression.

We have also learned, learned in blood and conflict, that if we are to achieve peace we must work for peace.

This knowledge has made us determined to do everything we can to insure that peace is maintained. We have not arrived at this decision lightly or without recognition of the effort it entails. But we cannot escape the great responsibility that goes with our stature in the world. Every action of this nation in recent years has demonstrated the overwhelming will of our people that the strength and influence of the United States shall be used in the cause of peace, justice, and freedom.

In this determination, our people wholeheartedly accepted the Charter of the United Nations in 1945. Since then, we have worked unceasingly to reach international agreement through the United Nations and to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for its mighty task.

The twelve nations which have signed this treaty undertake to exercise their right of collective or individual self-defense against armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and subject to such measures as the Security Council may take to maintain and re-store international peace and security. The treaty makes clear the determination of the people of the United States and of our neighbors in the North Atlantic community to do their utmost to maintain peace with justice and to take such action as they may deem necessary if the peace is broken.



SMALL GROUPS

PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Each student or student group will need a set of primary sources.
2. Match the IMAGE to the correct president.
3. Match the QUOTE to the correct president.
4. Match the LETTER/SPEECH to the correct president.

KEY VOCABULARY

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY - the duties citizens have to serve the community

CIVIL WAR - war between citizens of the same country

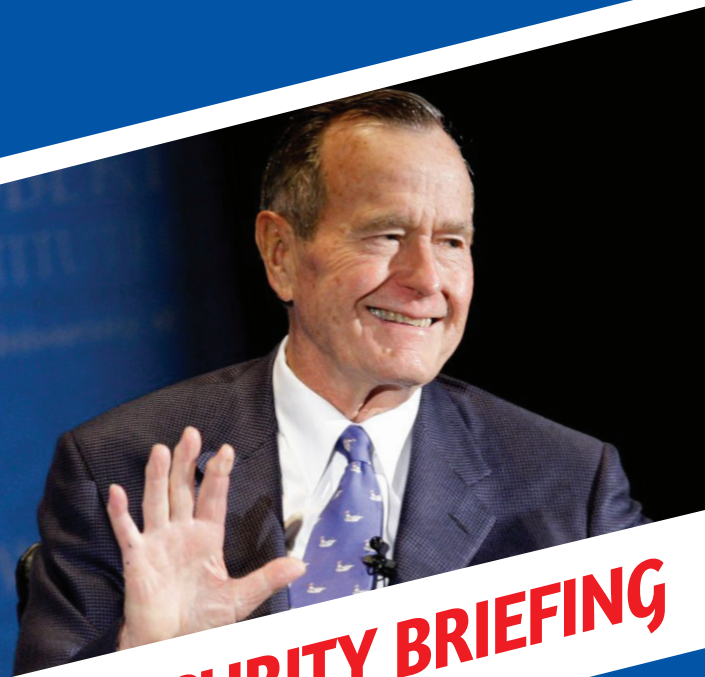
DEFENSE - protecting from or resisting attack

FOUNDING FATHERS - a man who had an important part in creating the government of the United States

WRAP UP:

Fill out THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet after you have completed the activity.

SECURITY BRIEFING



~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

21384

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW

MEMORANDUM FOR MY FELLOW AMERICANS

Subject: The success of the United States is dependent upon you, the people.

My fellow Americans, we need your help. The George H.W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum is creating a new exhibit highlighting the military service of presidents of the United States. They received quotes, letters, and visuals from all over the nation. Unfortunately, my dog Sully ran through the office and mixed up all of the primary sources from these great American presidents.

I need your help! Investigate these primary sources to determine which President they best belong. Now remember, a great investigator justifies their answer with facts from the source. Make sure to pay close attention to any clues the primary source might give you.

I have provided a quick review for you to look over before you begin your investigation. Thank you for your service to our country.

Good luck, the future of our nation is in your hands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G. H. W. Bush".

DISCLAIMER: THIS IS NOT AN ORIGINAL PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT.

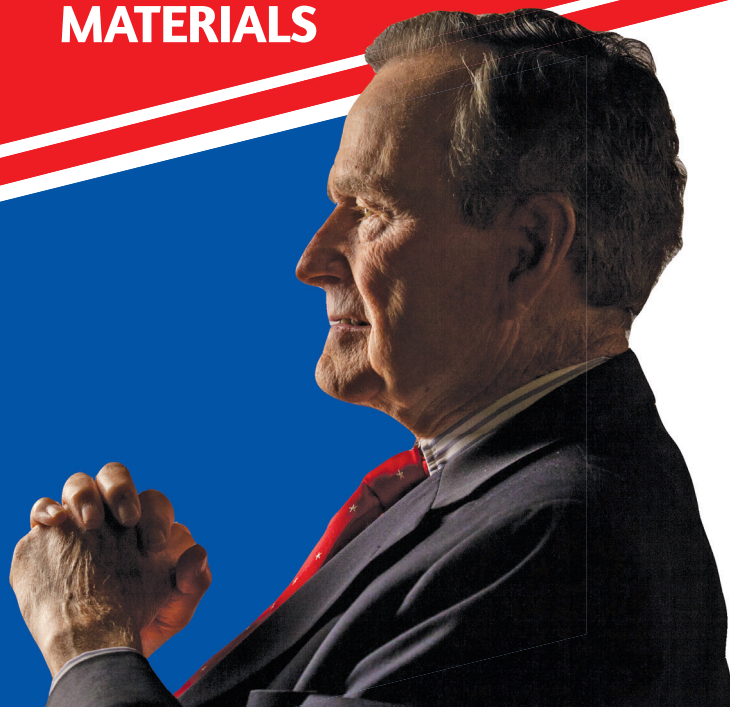
DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED

~~TOP SECRET~~

SECONDARY

TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

LETTERS/SPEECHES



GEORGE H.W. BUSH

JUNE 12, 1924 – NOVEMBER 30, 2018

WORLD WAR II

George H. W. Bush

(Lt., U.S. Navy)

THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

This one landed in President George H.W. Bush's lap in 1990 when Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in August. He rejected the advice from the United Nations Security Council when it instructed him to withdraw his forces. Saudi Arabia and Egypt requested the assistance of the U.S. to help prevent Iraq's invasion of neighboring territories. America, along with several allies, complied. Operation Desert Storm raged for 42 days until President Bush declared a ceasefire in February 1991.

September 3rd, 1944

Dear Mother and Dad,

This will be the first letter you have gotten from me in a good long while. I wish I could tell you that as I write this I am feeling well and happy. Physically I am O.K., but I am troubled inside and with good cause. Here is the whole story or at least as much of it as I am allowed to relate right now.

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QUOTES

"There is nothing more fulfilling than to serve your country and your fellow citizens and to do it well. And that's what our system of self-government depends on." 1989

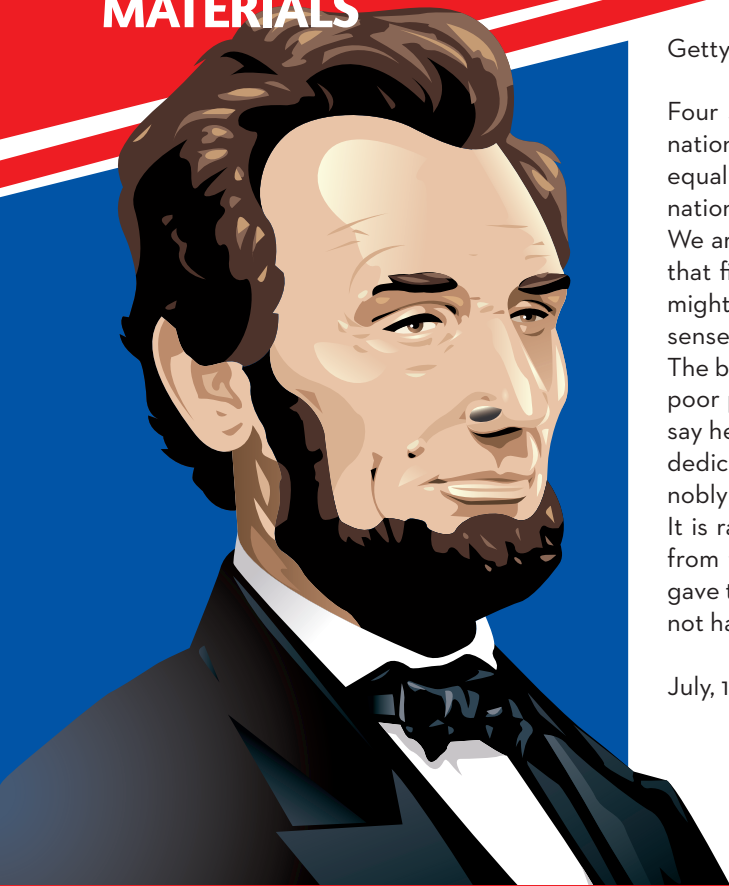
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"We are a nation of communities ... a brilliant diversity spread like stars, like a thousand points of light in a broad and peaceful sky." 1989

SECONDARY

TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

LETTERS/SPEECHES



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FEBRUARY 12, 1809 – APRIL 15, 1865

BLACK HAWK WAR

Abraham Lincoln

(Capt., Illinois Militia)

THE CIVIL WAR

The “War Between the States” lasted from 1861 until 1865. **Abraham Lincoln** was president. Lincoln’s opposition to slavery was well known and seven southern states promptly seceded from the union when he was elected, leaving him with a real mess on his hands. Those states formed the Confederate States of America and the Civil War broke out as Lincoln took steps to bring them back into the fold – and to emancipate their slaves in the process. Four more states seceded before the dust from the first Civil War battle had settled.

Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

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July, 1863

QUOTES

“Of our political revolution of ‘76, we all are justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom, far exceeding that of any other nation of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long mooted problem, as to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated, and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind.”

1842

“This is essentially a People’s contest. On the side of the Union, it is a struggle for maintaining in the world, that form, and substance of government, whose leading object is, to elevate the condition of men -- to lift artificial weights from all shoulders-- to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all -- to afford all, an unfettered start, and a fair chance, in the race of life.”

1861

“This is a world of compensations; and he who would be no slave, must consent to have no slave. Those who deny freedom to others, deserve it not for themselves; and, under a just God, can not long retain it.”

1859

SECONDARY

TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

LETTERS/SPEECHES



GEORGE WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 22, 1732 – DECEMBER 14, 1799

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

George Washington

(Commander in Chief, Continental Army)

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Revolutionary War, also called the American War for Independence, was fought from 1775 through 1783. **George Washington** was Commander of the Colonial Army. Spurred on by the Boston Tea Party in 1773, 13 North American colonies fought Great Britain in an effort to escape from British rule and to become a country unto themselves. George Washington then became the first President of the United States.

My dear General

Your letter of the 2d 7ber is just come to Hand. Mine of Yesterday Mentionned that the ships in York River Had gone down. Inclosed is the Account I Receive of an engagement off the Capes. What disposition has been made for the internal protection of the Bay I do not know. James River is still guarded but We Have not as Yet Rreceived any letter from Count De Grass relative to His last movements. I Hasten to communicate them as your Excellency will probably think it is safer to keep the troops at the Head of Elk untill Comte de Grasse returns. indeed Unless the greatest part of your force is brought here a small addition can do little more than we do effect. Lord Cornwallis will in a little time render himself very respectable. I ardently wish your whole army may be soon Brought down to operate.

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Lafayette

QUOTES

"I cannot conceive any more honourable, than that which flows from the uncorrupted Choice of a brave and free Poep[le]—The purest Source & original Fountain of all Power... I shall now, Sir, close my Correspondence with you, perhaps forever."

1775

"To form a new Government, requires infinite care, & unbounded attention; for if the foundation is badly laid the superstructure must be bad."

1776

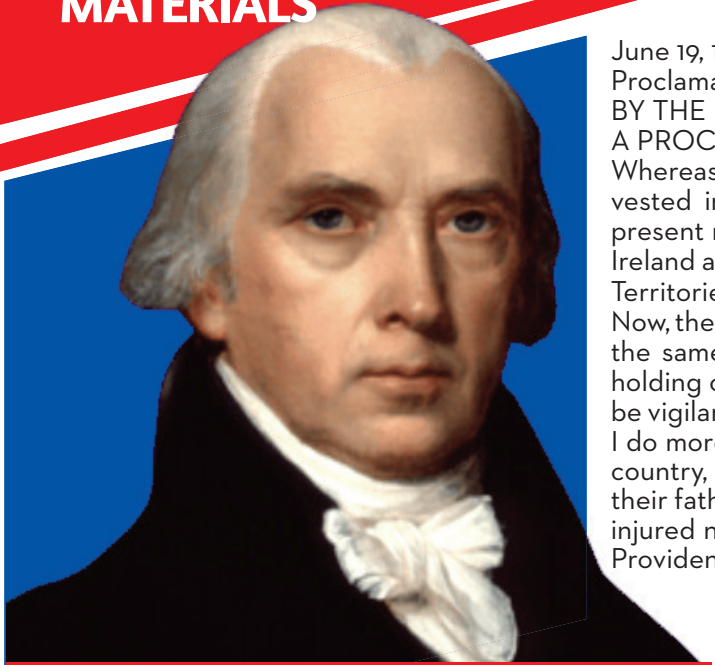
"The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government."

1789

SECONDARY

TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

LETTERS/SPEECHES



JAMES MADISON

MARCH 16, 1751 – JUNE 28, 1836

REVOLUTIONARY WAR

James Madison

(Col., Orange County Militia)

THE WAR OF 1812

James Madison came to the presidency know as the “Father of the United States Constitution”. James Madison was President when the U.S. next challenged Great Britain in 1812. The British did not graciously accept American independence after the Revolutionary War. Britain began seizing American sailors and doing its best to interrupt American trade. The War of 1812 has been called the “Second War of Independence.” It lasted until 1815.

June 19, 1812:

Proclamation of a State of War with Great Britain
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constituted authority vested in them, have declared by their act bearing date the 18th day of the present month that war exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories:

Now, therefore, I, the President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto; and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers, as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means under the blessing of Divine Providence of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving

order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of June, 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

By the President

QUOTES

“The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce. ... The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives and liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State.”
1788

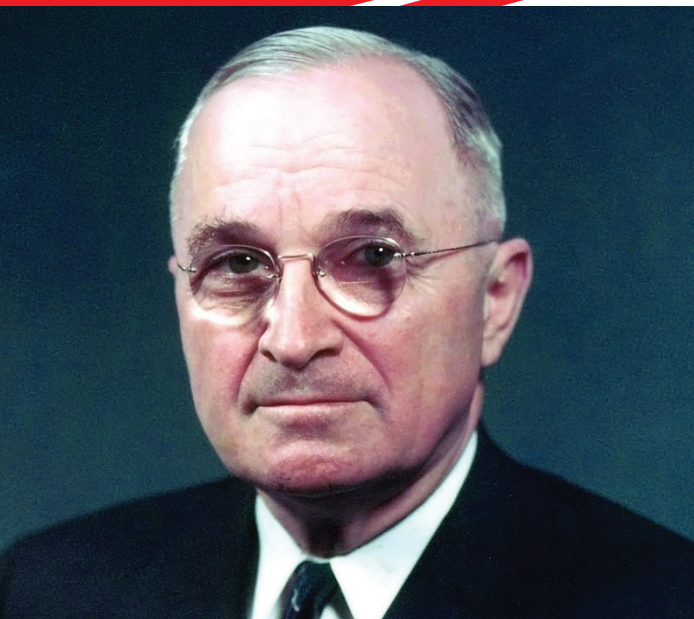
“The war has renewed and reinstated the national feelings and character which the Revolution had given, and which were daily lessened. The people [...] are more American; they feel and act more as a nation; and I hope the permanency of the Union is thereby better secured.”
- Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, 1816

“The happy Union of these States is a wonder; their Constitution a miracle; their example the hope of Liberty throughout the world.”
1829

SECONDARY

TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

LETTERS/SPEECHES



HARRY S. TRUMAN

MAY 8, 1884 – DECEMBER 26, 1972

WORLD WAR I

Harry S. Truman

(Maj. Gen., Missouri Army National Guard)

PRESIDENTS DURING WW2

Raging from 1939 until 1945, World War II monopolized the time and attention of two presidents: Franklin Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. The war began when Hitler invaded Poland and France. Great Britain declared war on Germany two days later. Soon, more than 30 countries were involved, with Japan (among several other countries) joining forces with Germany. Japan surrendered in 1945 after atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. WWII became the most devastating war in the history claiming between 50 and 100 million lives. After WWII, the United States under President Truman helped rebuild Europe through the use of the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine.

S17 WHO DONE IT? A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

Speech Asking the Senate to Ratify the North Atlantic Treaty - Harry S. Truman | April 12, 1949

This treaty is an expression of the desire of the people of the United States for peace and security, for the continuing opportunity to live and work in freedom.

Events in this century have taught us that we cannot achieve peace independently. The world has grown too small. The oceans to our east and west no longer protect us from the reach of brutality and aggression.

We have also learned—learned in blood and conflict—that if we are to achieve peace we must work for peace.

This knowledge has made us determined to do everything we can to insure that peace is maintained. We have not arrived at this decision lightly or without recognition of the effort it entails. But we cannot escape the great responsibility that goes with our stature in the world. Every action of this nation in recent years has demonstrated the overwhelming will of our people that the strength and influence of the United States shall be used in the cause of peace, justice, and freedom.

In this determination, our people wholeheartedly accepted the Charter of the United Nations in 1945. Since then, we have worked unceasingly to reach international agreement through the United Nations and to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for its mighty task.

The twelve nations which have signed this treaty undertake to exercise their right of collective or individual self-defense against armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and subject to such measures as the Security Council may take to maintain and re-store international peace and security. The treaty makes clear the

determination of the people of the United States and of our neighbors in the North Atlantic community to do their utmost to maintain peace with justice and to take such action as they may deem necessary if the peace is broken.

The people of the North Atlantic community have seen solemn agreement, designed to assure peace and the rights of small nations, broken one by one and the people of those nations deprived of freedom by terror and oppression. They are resolved that their nations shall not, one by one, suffer the same fate.

The nations signing this treaty share a common heritage of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. The American members of the North Atlantic community stem directly from the European members in tradition and in love of freedom. We have joined together in the progressive development of free institutions, and we have shared our moral and material strength in the present task of rebuilding from the devastation of war.

I believe that the North Atlantic treaty is such a step, based on the realities of the situation we face today and framed within the terms of the United Nations charter and Constitution of the United States.

In the conviction that the North Atlantic treaty is a great advance toward fulfillment of the unconquerable will of the people of the United States to achieve a just and enduring peace, I request the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification.

QUOTES

"I've said many a time that I think the Un-American Activities Committee in the House of Representatives was the most un-American thing in America!"

April 1959

"It is part of my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces to see to it that our country is able to defend itself against any possible aggressor. Accordingly, I have directed the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its work on all forms of atomic weapons, including the so-called hydrogen or super-bomb."

January 1950

"The Soviet Union does not have to attack the United States to secure domination of the world. It can achieve its ends by isolating us and swallowing up all our allies."

January 1951

SECONDARY
**TEACHER KEY FOR
PRIMARY SOURCE
MATERIALS**

LETTERS/SPEECHES



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

OCTOBER 14, 1890 – MARCH 28, 1969

WORLD WAR I

Dwight D. Eisenhower
(Lt. Col., U.S. Army)

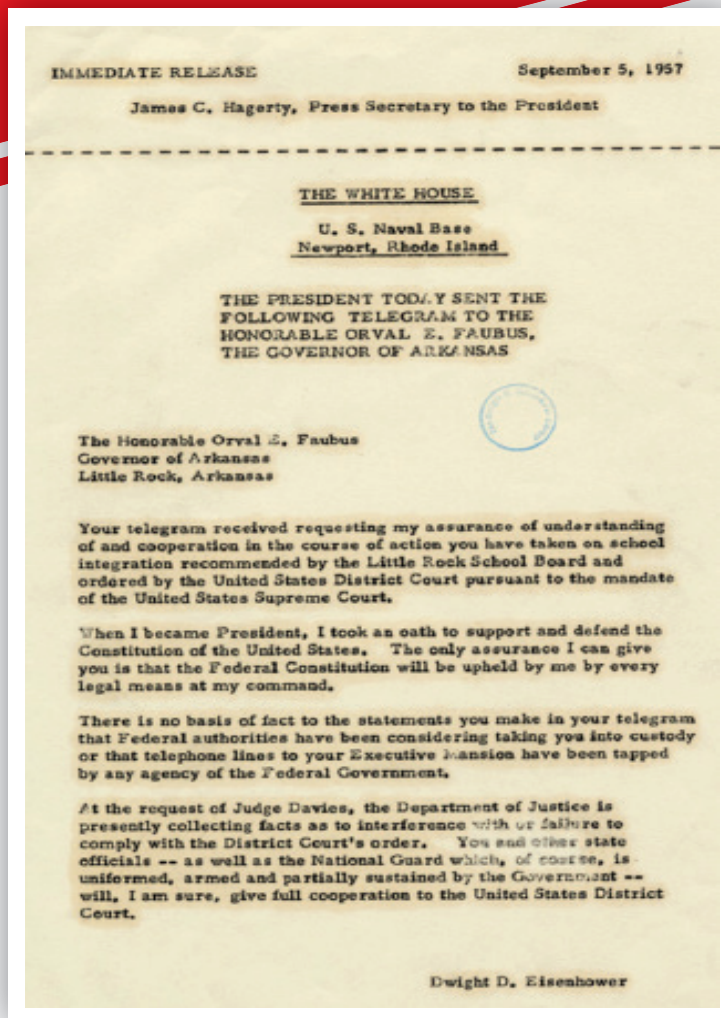
WORLD WAR II

Dwight D. Eisenhower
(Gen. Army, U.S. Army)

THE KOREAN WAR

Dwight Eisenhower was president when the Korean War broke out just five years later in 1950. Credited with being the opening salvo of the Cold War, the Korean War began when North Korean soldiers invaded other Soviet-backed Korean territories in June. The U.S. became involved to support South Korea in August. An uneasy truce dividing the Korean Peninsula into North and South Korea continues today. President Eisenhower also handled conflict at home as schools in the South became desegregated including a high school in Little Rock that required military intervention.

518 WHO DONE IT? A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION



QUOTES

"You are about to embark upon the Great Crusade, toward which we have striven these many months. The eyes of the world are upon you. The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you.

In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on other Fronts, you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world."

1944

"We have erased segregation in those areas of national life to which Federal authority clearly extends. So doing in this, my friends, we have neither sought nor claimed partisan credit, and all such actions are nothing more -- nothing less than the rendering of justice. And we have always been aware of this great truth: the final battle against intolerance is to be fought -- not in the chambers of any legislature -- but in the hearts of men."

1957

"The United States strongly seeks a lasting agreement for the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. We believe that this would be an important step toward reduction of international tensions and would open the way to further agreement on substantial measures of disarmament."

1959

GEORGE H.W. BUSH

Trainees pose for a photo at NAS Fort Lauderdale, Florida, where George Bush received torpedo-bomber training, and flew the Avenger for the first time. (Kneeling L to R) Mike Goldsmith, Leslie Mokry, Bill Shawcross, Tom Campanion, and Tex Ellison. (Standing L to R) Bill Donovan, Ralph Cole, Mort Landsburg, George Bush, and Lou Grab
June-August 1943

President and Mrs. Bush walking along the desert in Saudi Arabia with General Schwarzkopf and entourage. 1990



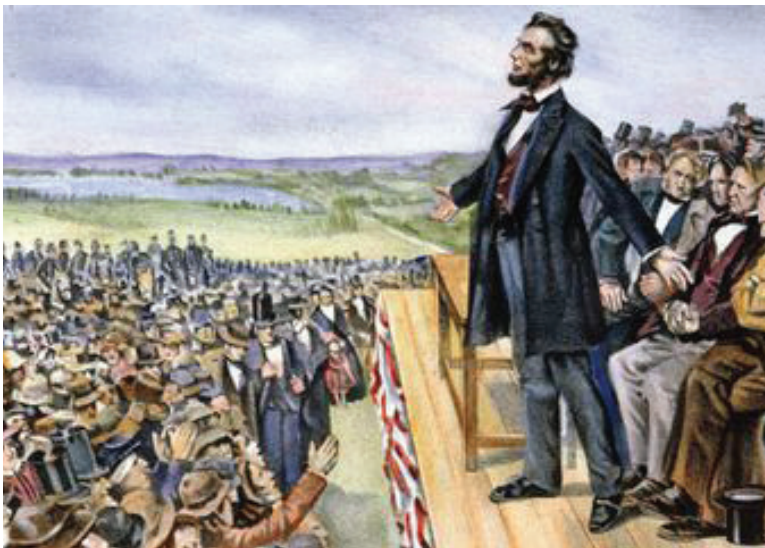
President Bush Signing the Americans With Disabilities Act in the Rose Garden of the White House. 1990

SECONDARY

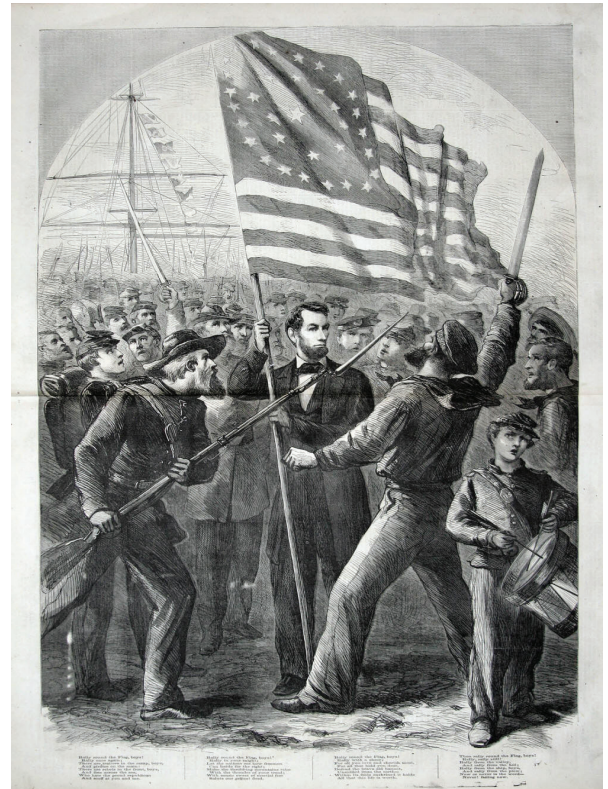
TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The Peacemakers,
painting by George
Peter Alexander
Healy, c. 1868.



Lincoln delivering the Gettysburg Address in 1863
(Granger Collection, NYC)



Abraham Lincoln Captain Of Militia
During The Black Hawk War
1832 Protecting An Indian Prisoner

GEORGE WASHINGTON



"But when it is known and recollected that his Aspect was as Noble as his Conduct, and that his countenance corresponded with his character, it is impossible to suppress a patriotic and natural desire to behold an impressive Image of his Countenance."
- Rembrandt Peale, Washington (1826)

"The Hour of Victory"
Artist: Edward Percy Moran (1914)

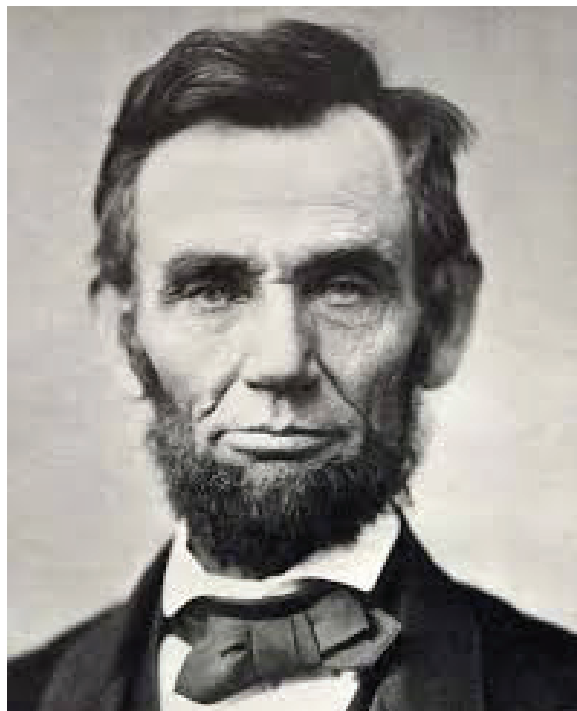


Doolittle's extremely rare engraving celebrates George Washington's indispensable role in the formation and future success of our nation's federal government. A chain of state seals connected by the Great Seal of the United States encircles Washington, and corresponds to his belief that "our Assemblies in Politics are to be compared to the Wheels of a Clock...if all will do their parts the Machine works easy; but a failure in one disorders the whole, and without the large one...nothg. can be done."

March 1794. Amos Doolittle - Printer



JAMES MADISON



James Madison
introduces
The Bill of Rights



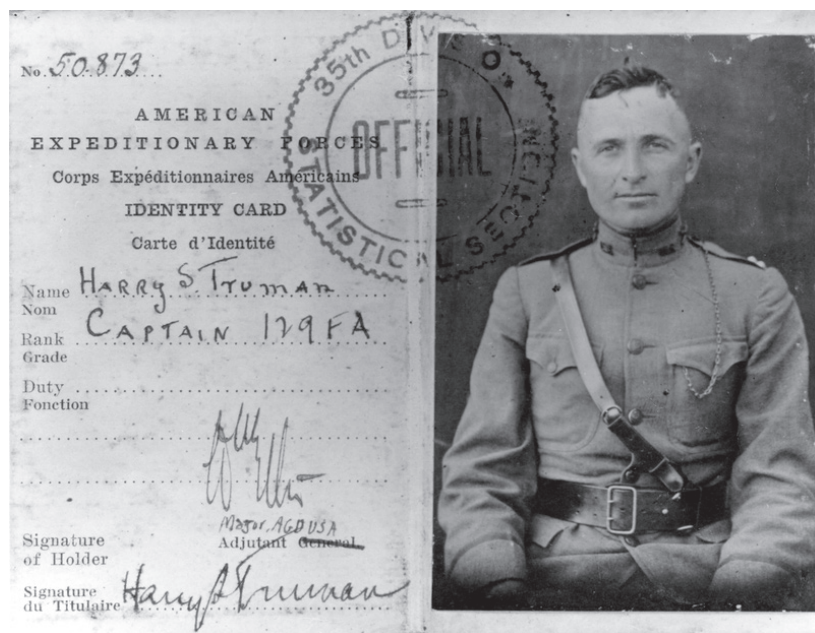
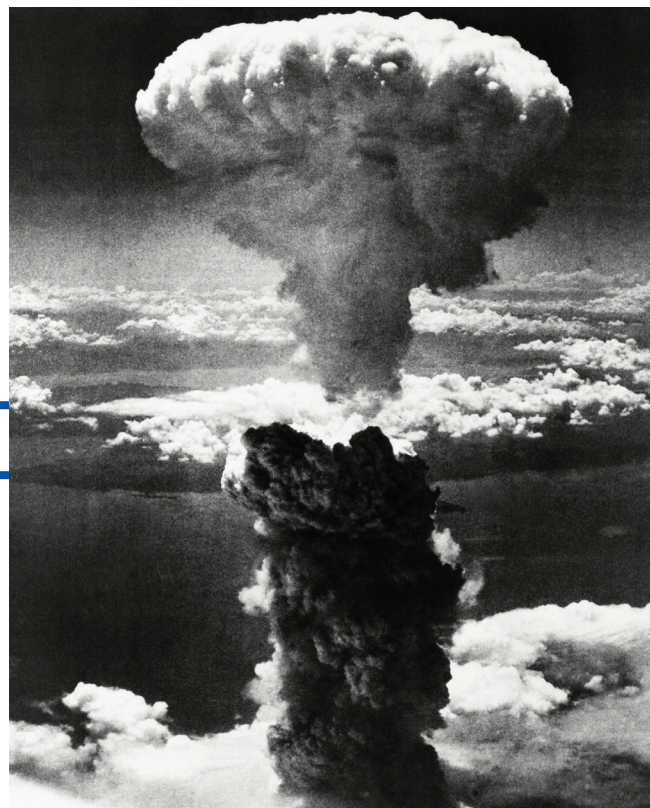
British set fire to the White House
and Washington, D.C.



The Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The Nagasaki Bombing



[www.trumanlibrary.gov/
media/photographs/83-128](http://www.trumanlibrary.gov/media/photographs/83-128)

East Berlin rally, 1950



SECONDARY

TEACHER KEY FOR PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS

IMAGES

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



1957

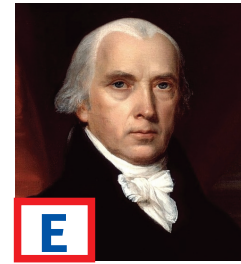


June 18th, 1945



September 1957

PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS SHEET:

Students identify which President the **LETTER** belongs to.George
H.W. BushAbraham
LincolnGeorge
WashingtonHarry S.
TrumanJames
MadisonDwight
Eisenhower

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constituted authority vested in them, have declared by their act bearing date the 18th day of the present month that war exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories:

Now, therefore, I, the President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto; and order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of June, 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

By the President

September 3rd, 1944

Dear Mother and Dad,

This will be the first letter you have gotten from me in a good long while. I wish I could tell you that as I write this I am feeling well and happy. Physically I am O.K., but I am troubled inside and with good cause. Here is the whole story or at least as much of it as I am allowed to relate right now.

Yesterday was a day which will long stand in my memory. I was on a bombing hop with Delaney as my radioman and Lt. Ted White as my gunner. I will have to skip all the details of the attack as they would not pass the censorship, but the fact remains that we got hit. The cockpit filled with smoke and I told the boys in back to get their parachutes on. They didn't answer at all, but I looked around and couldn't see Ted in the turret so I assumed he had gone below to get his chute fastened on. I headed the plane out to sea and put on the throttle so we could get away from land as much as possible. I am not too clear about the next parts. I told them to bail out and then I called the skipper and told him I was bailing out.

As I left the plane my head struck the tail. I now have a cut head and bruised eye but it is far from serious. Just as I got floating down, I saw the plane strike the water. There was no sign of Del or Ted anywhere around. I looked as I floated down and afterwards kept my eye open from the raft, but to no avail. The fact that our planes didn't seem to be searching anymore showed me pretty clearly that they had not gotten out. I'm afraid I was pretty much a sissy about it cause I sat in my raft and sobbed for awhile. It bothers me so very much. Please excuse all of my misspellings- they are caused not from ignorance but from carelessness in operating this machine. Much much love to you all, your ever devoted and loving son,

Pop

This treaty is an expression of the desire of the people of the United States for peace and security, for the continuing opportunity to live and work in freedom.

Events in this century have taught us that we cannot achieve peace independently. The world has grown too small. The oceans to our east and west no longer protect us from the reach of brutality and aggression. We have also learned in blood and conflict that if we are to achieve peace we must work for peace. This knowledge has made us determined to do everything we can to insure that peace is maintained. We have not arrived at this decision lightly or without recognition of the effort it entails. But we cannot escape the great responsibility that goes with our stature in the world. Every action of this nation in recent years has demonstrated the overwhelming will of our people that the strength and influence of the United States shall be used in the cause of peace, justice, and freedom.

In this determination, our people wholeheartedly accepted the Charter of the United Nations in 1945. Since then, we have worked unceasingly to reach international agreement through the United Nations and to make the United Nations a more effective instrument for its mighty task. The twelve nations which have signed this treaty undertake to exercise their right of collective or individual self-defense against armed attack, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and subject to such measures as the Security Council may take to maintain and re-store international peace and security. The treaty makes clear the determination of the people of the United States and of our neighbors in the North Atlantic community to do their utmost to maintain peace with justice and to take such action as they may deem necessary if the peace is broken.

The people of the North Atlantic community have seen solemn agreement, designed to assure peace and the rights of small nations, broken one by one and the people of those nations deprived of freedom by terror and oppression. They are resolved that their nations shall not, one by one, suffer the same fate. The nations signing this treaty share a common heritage of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law. The American members of the North Atlantic community stem directly from the European members in tradition and in love of freedom. We have joined together in the progressive development of free institutions, and we have shared our moral and material strength in the present task of rebuilding from the devastation of war.

I believe that the North Atlantic treaty is such a step, based on the realities of the situation we face today and framed within the terms of the United Nations charter and Constitution of the United States.

In the conviction that the North Atlantic treaty is a great advance toward fulfillment of the unconquerable will of the people of the United States to achieve a just and enduring peace, I request the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification.

My dear General

Your letter of the 2d 7ber is just come to Hand. Mine of Yesterday Mentionned that the ships in York River Had gone down. Inclosed is the Account I Receive of an engagement off the Capes. What disposition has been made for the internal protection of the Bay I do not know. James River is still guarded but We Have not as Yet Received any letter from Count De Grass relative to His last movements. I Hasten to communicate them as your Excellency will probably think it is safer to keep the troops at the Head of Elk untill Comte de Grasse returns. indeed Unless the greatest part of your force is brought here a small addition can do little more than we do effect. Lord Cornwallis will in a little time render himself very respectable. I ardently wish your whole army may be soon Brought down to operate.

By a deserter from York I hear that two British frigats followed the French fleet and Returned after they had seen them out of the Capes.. A spy says that two schooners supposed to be French Have Been Seen Coming up York River. But we have nothing so certain as to insure your Voyage--tho' it is probable Comte de Grasse will soon Return.

I beg leave to Request, My dear General, in your answer to Marquis de St Simon you will express your Admiration at the celerity of their landing and your sense of their cheerfulness in submitting to the difficulties of the first moments. Indeed I would be Happy something might also be said to Congress on the subject.

With the Highest Respect I have the honor to be My dear General Your most obedient Servant.

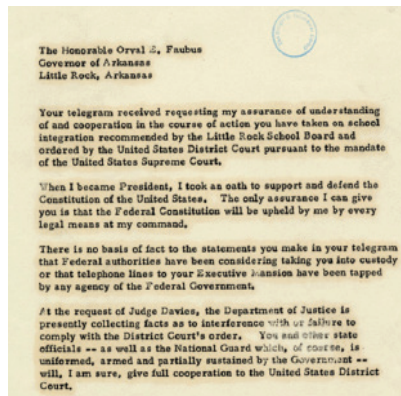
Lafayette

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.

July, 1863

JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWER
WITH EVIDENCE!

KEY WORDS:

PRESIDENTIAL CONNECTION:



Dwight Eisenhower



PRESIDENTIAL CONNECTION:

[illegible]



B

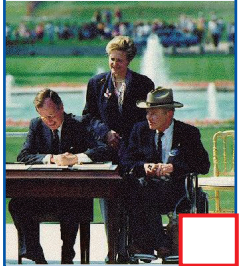
C

D

E

F

Dwight Eisenhower



\$27 WHO DONE IT? A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

PRESIDENTIAL CONNECTION:

[illegible]

SECONDARY

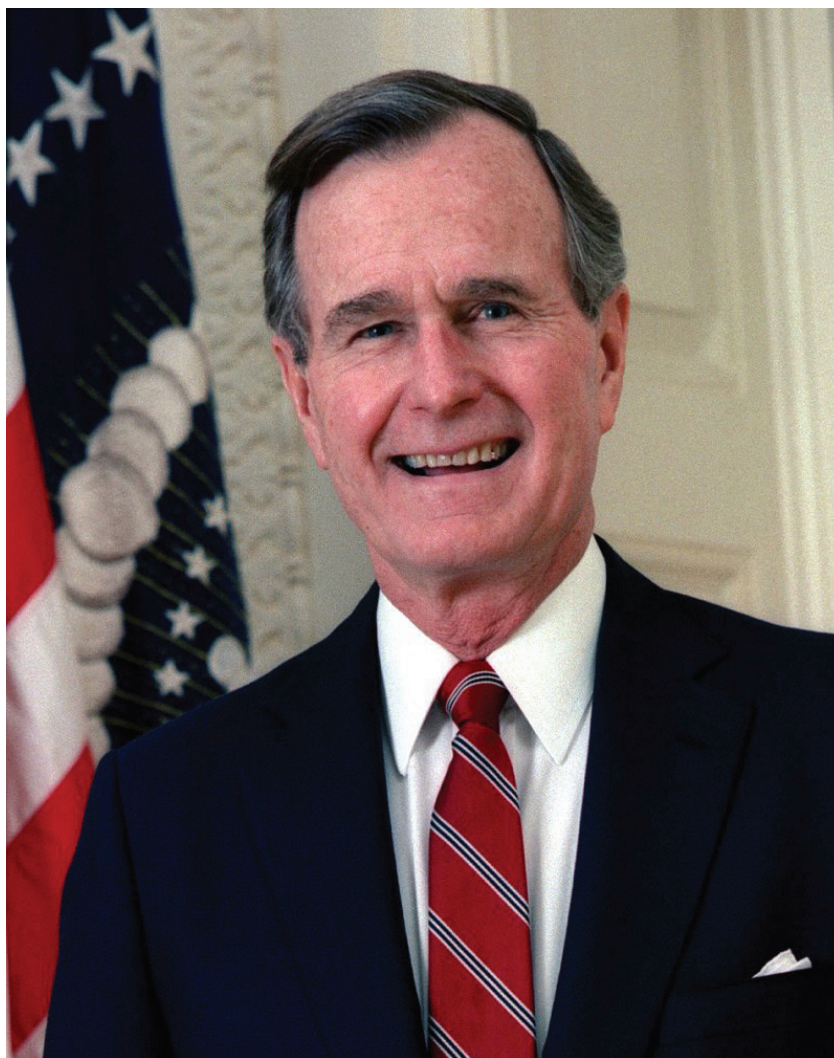
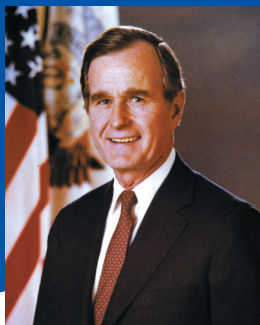
WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

PRESIDENT REVIEW

GEORGE H.W. BUSH

June 12, 1924 –
November 30, 2018



MILITARY SERVICE: World War II (Lt., U.S. Navy)

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT 1989-1993

THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

This one landed in President George H.W. Bush's lap in 1990 when Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait in August. He rejected the advice from the United Nations Security Council when it instructed him to withdraw his forces. Saudi Arabia and Egypt requested the assistance of the U.S. to help prevent Iraq's invasion of neighboring territories. America, along with several allies, complied. Operation Desert Storm raged for 42 days until President Bush declared a ceasefire in February 1991.

SECONDARY

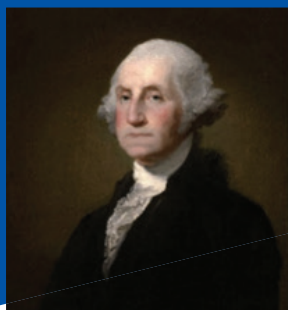
WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

PRESIDENT REVIEW

GEORGE WASHINGTON

February 22, 1732 –
December 14, 1799



MILITARY SERVICE: American Revolution (Commander in Chief, Continental Army)

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT 1789-1797

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Revolutionary War, also called the American War for Independence, was fought from 1775 through 1783. George Washington was Commander of the Colonial Army. Spurred on by the Boston Tea Party in 1773, 13 North American colonies fought Great Britain in an effort to escape from British rule and to become a country unto themselves. George Washington then became the first President of the United States.

SECONDARY

WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

PRESIDENT REVIEW

JAMES MADISON

MARCH 16, 1751 –
JUNE 28, 1836



MILITARY SERVICE: American Revolution (Col., Orange County Militia)

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT 1809-1817

THE WAR OF 1812

James Madison came to the presidency known as the “Father of the United States Constitution”. James Madison was president when the U.S. next challenged Great Britain in 1812. The British did not graciously accept American independence after the Revolutionary War. Britain began seizing American sailors and doing its best to interrupt American trade. The War of 1812 has been called the “Second War of Independence.” It lasted until 1815.

SECONDARY

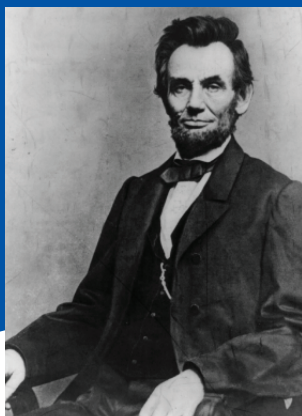
WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

PRESIDENT REVIEW

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

February 12, 1809
– April 15, 1865



MILITARY SERVICE: Black Hawk War (Capt., Illinois Militia)

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT 1861-1865

THE CIVIL WAR

The “War Between the States” lasted from 1861 until 1865. Abraham Lincoln was president. Lincoln’s opposition to slavery was well known and seven southern states promptly seceded from the union when he was elected, leaving him with a real mess on his hands. They formed the Confederate States of America and the Civil War broke out as Lincoln took steps to bring them back into the fold – and to emancipate their slaves in the process. Four more states seceded before the dust from the first Civil War battle had settled.

SECONDARY

WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

PRESIDENT REVIEW

HARRY S. TRUMAN

May 8, 1884 –
December 26, 1972



MILITARY SERVICE: World War I (Maj. Gen., Missouri Army National Guard)

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT 1945-1953

PRESIDENTS DURING WORLD WAR II

Raging from 1939 until 1945, World War II monopolized the time and attention of two presidents: Franklin Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. The war began when Hitler invaded Poland and France. Great Britain declared war on Germany two days later. Soon, more than 30 countries were involved, with Japan (among several other countries) joining forces with Germany. Japan surrendered in 1945 after atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. WWII became the most devastating war in the history claiming between 50 and 100 million lives. After WWII, the United States under President Truman helped rebuild Europe through the use of the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine.

SECONDARY

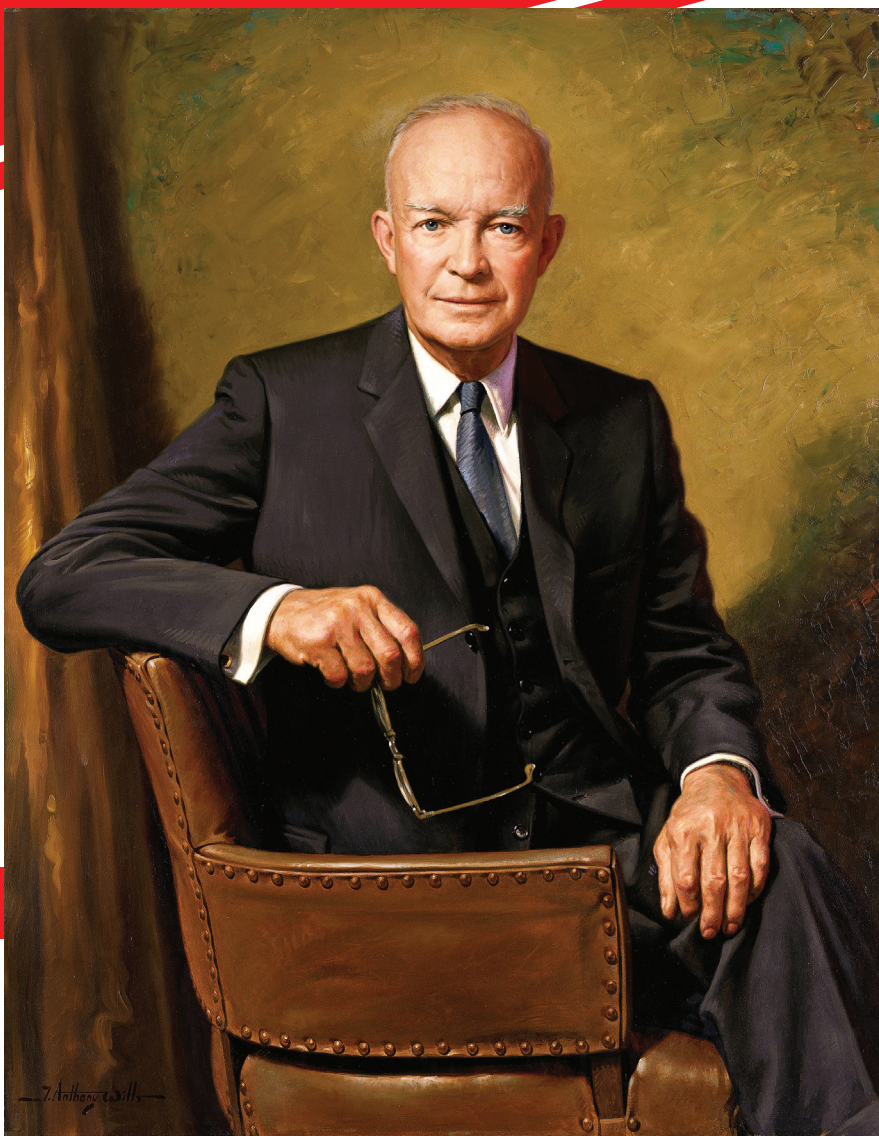
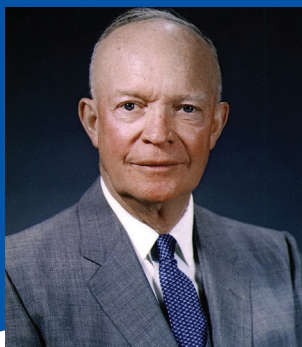
WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

PRESIDENT REVIEW

DWIGHT EISENHOWER

October 14, 1890 –
March 28, 1969



MILITARY SERVICE: World War I (Lt. Col., U.S. Army),
World War II (Gen. Army, U.S. Army)

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT 1953-1961

THE KOREAN WAR

Dwight Eisenhower was president when the Korean War broke out just five years later in 1950. Credited with being the opening salvo of the Cold War, the Korean War began when North Korean soldiers invaded other Soviet-backed Korean territories in June. The U.S. became involved to support South Korea in August. An uneasy truce dividing the Korean Peninsula into North and South Korea continues today. President Eisenhower also handled conflict at home as schools in the South became desegregated including a high school in Little Rock that required military intervention.

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S
PILLARS TO LIVE BY CLOSURE SHEET
PASSPORT FOR LEARNING RESOURCE

INSTRUCTIONS:

After completing the Pillars to Live By Card Sort, make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in
Decision Making



3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships
to Better the World



President during the Persian Gulf War

Fought in World War I and World War II

1st President of the United States

Signed the Americans with Disabilities Act

Gave the “Emancipation Proclamation” declaring freedom for African Americans

Fought in the American Revolution

Fought in the Black Hawk War

Signed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on April 4th, 1949

President during the Civil War

Wanted to remain neutral (stay out) of conflict with foreign nations

Signed legislation creating the National Aeronautics and Space Agency

Fought in World War II

Known as the “Father of the Constitution”

President during the War of 1812

President during the Korean War

Fought in World War I

President during World War II

LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES

INSTRUCTIONS:

Match the correct information and image to the correct president.



George H.W. Bush



Abraham Lincoln



George Washington



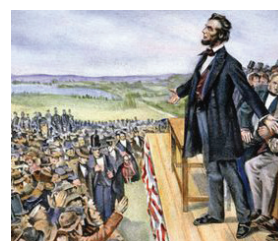
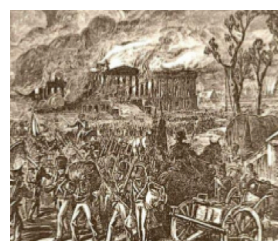
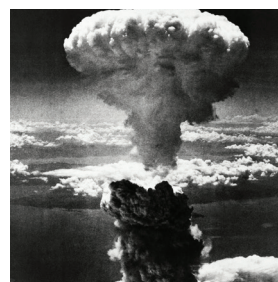
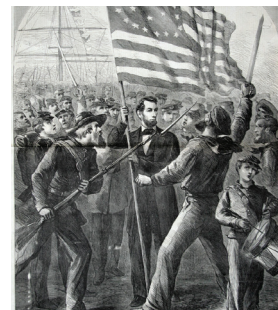
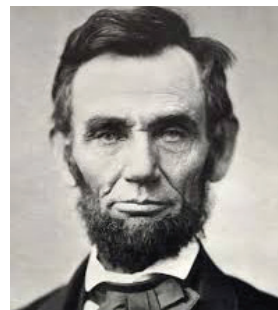
Harry S. Truman



James Madison



Dwight Eisenhower



WHO DONE IT?

A PRESIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION

BOTTOM LINE

LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES ANSWER KEY:

President during the Persian Gulf War → **A**

Fought in World War I and World War II → **F**

1st President of the United States → **C**

Signed the Americans with Disabilities Act → **A**

Gave the “Emancipation Proclamation” declaring freedom for African Americans → **B**

Fought in the American Revolution → **C**

Fought in the Black Hawk War → **B**

Signed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on April 4th, 1949 → **D**

President during the Civil War → **B**

Wanted to remain neutral (stay out) of conflict with foreign nations → **C**

Signed legislation creating the National Aeronautics and Space Agency → **F**

Fought in World War II → **A**

Known as the “Father of the Constitution” → **E**

President during the War of 1812 → **E**

President during the Korean War → **F**

Fought in World War I → **D**

President during World War II → **D**



George H.W. Bush



Abraham Lincoln



George Washington



Harry S. Truman



James Madison



Dwight Eisenhower

E



F



C



D



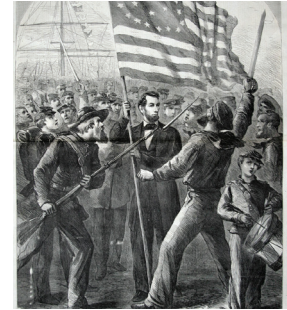
E



A



B



D



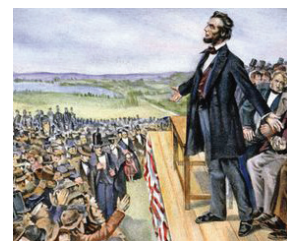
A



C



B



F

