

SOCIAL STUDIES

WINTER 2014

MLK DAY

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. saw himself as a servant of humanity, and he wanted his life to be remembered as a life of service to others. Take this opportunity this year to teach service to your students around this holiday. Explore how his use of nonviolence was not just a political tool, but a way to demonstrate service to others. Join us as we honor the memory of this great American by talking about service. Your students will:

DISCOVER how Dr. King came to be recognized with a national holiday-and the role that service plays in his special day.

BE INSPIRED by Dr. King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington.

MEET famous people who were inspired by Dr. King's message of nonviolence.

FIND OUT how they can get involved with service opportunities in their own community.

<http://wvsocialstudies.com/2014/01/13/dr-martin-luther-king-jr-resources/>



Martin Luther King, Jr Holiday

50th Anniversary of his "I Have a Dream" speech!

August 28 marks the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his I Have A Dream speech.

Together, we can honor Dr. King's legacy by volunteering our time. Serving is one way to build the "beloved community" that Dr. King spoke of in his historic remarks.

<http://mlkday.gov>



PRESIDENTS DAY- 2/17/14

Plan now to educate your students on the history of our PRESIDENTS.

PAGE 2



AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY

MONTH - is one of the highlights of winter. Design lessons to impact your students! PAGE 3



WINTER OLYMPICS While NBC has us all glued to the Olympics in Russia take the opportunity to engage your students in cultures beyond Fayette County! PAGE 4



GREAT RESOURCE

Center for Civic Education

<http://new.civiced.org/resources/curriculum/presidents-day>

These free, ready-to-use lessons will engage your students in learning about these important presidents and how they shaped the history and Constitution of our nation.



Center for Civic Education

Poll Results

Gallup Poll-11/15/13- Top Presidents of the last 50 Years

John Kennedy

Ronald Reagan

Bill Clinton

Dwight Eisenhower

Barack Obama

George H W Bush

“Presidents Day” is the 3rd Monday in February!- 2/17/14



SCHOOL IS IN SESSION ON PRESIDENTS DAY- SO TEACH THEM WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT!

The Washington's Birthday public holiday is more commonly referred to as Presidents Day and is dedicated to honoring George Washington, the first president of the United States. It is considered to be the first public holiday declared specifically to celebrate the life and accomplishments of one individual..

Schools often dedicate classwork to George Washington around the time of his birthday. The United States Senate has a long-standing tradition to read George Washington's Farewell Address every year in observance of his birthday. This tradition first started in 1862 and is still being practiced.

The public holiday is observed on the third Monday in February. The holiday has been observed on a Monday since 1971. However, George Washington's actual birthday was February 22, 1732. Because the observed date of Washington's Birthday is now set for the third Monday in February, it is impossible for the holiday to ever fall on the Washington's actual birthday. The latest possible date for the public holiday is February 21.

NUMBERS

Number of Presidents

44

Wartime leaders

13

Average Age

55

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

ABOUT



AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH 2014

••• BREAKING BARRIERS

Take time this February to lead your students into discovering the origins and contributions of African Americans in the history of our nation and culture.

•••

BACKGROUND- The Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Gallery of Art, National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum join in paying tribute to the generations of African Americans who struggled with adversity to achieve full citizenship in American society.

As a Harvard-trained historian, Carter G. Woodson, like W. E. B. Du Bois before him, believed that truth could not be denied and that reason would prevail over prejudice. His hopes to raise awareness of African American's contributions to civilization was realized when he and the organization he founded, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH), conceived and announced Negro History Week in 1925. The event was first celebrated during a week in February 1926 that encompassed the birthdays of both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. The response was overwhelming:

Black history clubs sprang up; teachers demanded materials to instruct their pupils; and progressive whites, not simply white scholars and philanthropists, stepped forward to endorse the effort.

By the time of Woodson's death in 1950, Negro History Week had become a central part of African American life and substantial progress had been made in bringing more Americans to appreciate the celebration. At mid-century, mayors of cities nationwide issued proclamations noting Negro History Week. The Black Awakening of the 1960s dramatically expanded the consciousness of African Americans about the importance of black history, and the Civil Rights movement focused Americans of all color on the subject of the contributions of African Americans to our history and culture.

The celebration was expanded to a month in 1976, the nation's bicentennial. President Gerald R. Ford urged Americans to "seize the opportunity to honor the too-often neglected accomplishments of black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our history." That year, fifty years after the first celebration, the association held the first African American History Month. By this time, the entire nation had come to recognize the importance of Black history in the drama of the American

story. Since then each American president has issued African American History Month proclamations. And the association—now the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH)—continues to promote the study of Black history all year.

RESOURCES:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/01/31/national-african-american-history-month-2013>

<http://www.africanamericanhistorymonth.gov>

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history-month>

<http://www.asalh.org>

<http://www.biography.com/people/groups/black-history>

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/aframer/>

<http://www.cdc.gov/features/africanamericanhistory/>

<http://www.timeforkids.com/minisite/black-history-month>

http://www.smithsonianeducation.org/educators/resource_library/african_american_resources.html

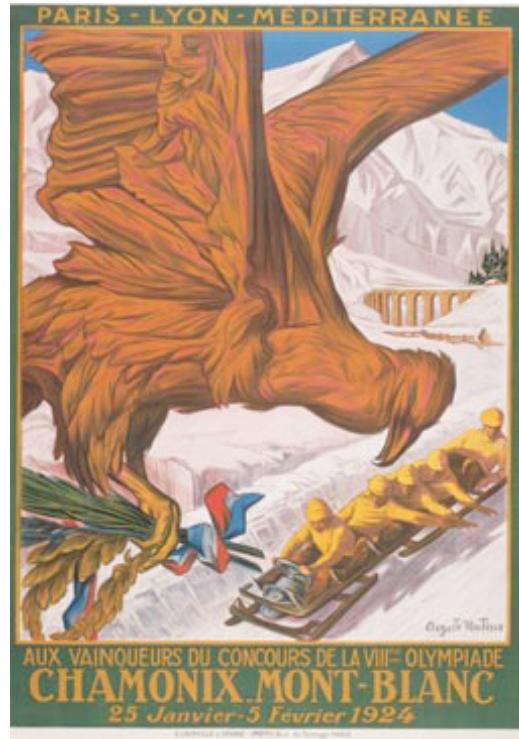
The Winter Olympics opens a door to engage your students in social studies!

January 25, 1924: International Winter Sports Week opens in Chamonix, France. The competitions were held at the foot of Mont Blanc and were organized by the French Olympic Committee. They were held in association with the 1924 Summer Olympics. After the fact, the International Olympic Committee renamed them I Olympic Winter Games. From 1924 until 1992, winter games would be held in the same year as the Summer Games. Beginning in 1994, the Winter Games were held two years before the Summer Games.

<http://patriciahyssell.wordpress.com/2011/01/25/4298/>

1924 Events

- Bobsled
- Curling
- Figure Skating
- Ice hockey
- Military Patrol
- Nordic Skiing
- Cross country Skiing
- Nordic combined
- Ski Jumping
- Speed Skating



SOCHI RUSSIA- Winter Olympics TODAY-

The 2014 Olympic Winter Games will be held Feb. 7-23, 2014 in Sochi, Russia. This marks the first time that the Russian Federation will have hosted the Winter Games – the Soviet Union hosted the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow. Sochi, the host city, has a population of 400,000 and is located in the third largest region in Russia – Krasnodar.

Team USA athletes will compete in the following sports at the Olympic Winter Games in Sochi:



- Biathlon
- Bobsled
- Curling
- Figure skating – ice dance, pairs, singles (men's and ladies), team
- Ice hockey
- Luge
- Short track speedskating
- Skeleton
- Skiing – alpine, cross country, freestyle, jumping/Nordic combined
- Snowboarding
- Speedskating



<http://www.teamusa.org/Events/2014/February/07/2014-Olympic-Winter-Games>

Supreme Pizza Dip

from the Food Network

Total Time: 1 hr 0 min

Prep: 20 min

Cook: 40 min

Yield: 8 to 10 servings

Level: Easy

This hearty dip has the works: pepperoni, onions and bell peppers stirred into a thick tomato sauce, all topped with gooey melted cheese. Serve in a skillet and let your guests pile their baguette slices high with toppings, deep-dish style.

Ingredients

4 ounces pepperoni
1 cup finely chopped onion
1/2 cup finely chopped green bell pepper
2 cloves garlic, minced plus 1 whole clove
1/2 teaspoon dried oregano
Kosher salt and freshly ground black pepper
1 tablespoon tomato paste
One 28-ounce can crushed tomatoes
1/3 cup pitted black olives, chopped
1/4 cup grated Parmesan
1 baguette, ends trimmed, sliced diagonally into twenty-four 1 1/2-inch pieces
2 tablespoons olive oil
4 ounces mozzarella, diced



Directions

Preheat the oven to 425 degrees F. Dice 3 ounces of the pepperoni. Thinly slice the remaining 1 ounce and set it aside to garnish the dip.

Heat a medium cast-iron or ovenproof skillet over medium heat until hot. Add the diced pepperoni and cook, stirring, until crisp, 4 to 5 minutes. Add the onions, bell pepper, minced garlic, oregano, 3/4 teaspoon salt and some pepper. Continue to cook, stirring, until the onions are very tender and lightly browned, about 5 minutes.

Stir in the tomato paste and cook, stirring, until it coats the vegetables and smells lightly toasted, about 1 minute. Stir in the tomatoes with their juice from the can. Reduce the heat and simmer, stirring occasionally, until the mixture is slightly thickened, about 15 minutes. Stir in the olives and Parmesan and remove from the heat. Season with additional salt and pepper.

Meanwhile, toss the baguette slices with the oil and spread in a single layer on an ungreased baking sheet. Bake until lightly toasted and crisp, 7 to 9 minutes. Rub the slices with the whole garlic clove and set aside to cool.

Preheat the broiler. Scatter the mozzarella and reserved sliced pepperoni over the dip in the skillet. Place the skillet under the broiler and broil until the cheese is melted and lightly browned, 2 to 3 minutes. Serve the dip warm with the garlic toasts on the side. [THIS RECIPE COURTESY- THE FOOD NETWORK](#)

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Read more at:

<http://www.foodnetwork.com/recipes/food-network-kitchens/supreme-pizza-dip-recipe/index.html?oc=linkback>

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