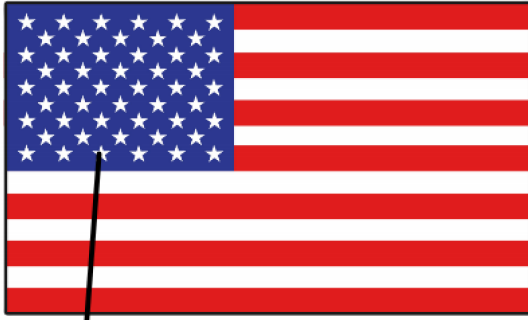


North America



The fifty stars represent the fifty states which make up the United States of America.

Other versions of the flag have existed when there were fewer states. The last star was added to the flag in 1960, this was when Hawaii became a state.

The thirteen stripes represent the 13 British colonies.

These colonies became the first 13 states after the Revolutionary War.

Red represents valour.

White represents purity.

Blue represents justice and loyalty.

The flag had several nicknames.

It is often called 'Old Glory', 'Stars and Stripes' or the 'Star-Spangled Banner'.

George Washington was the very first US President. His term of office ran from 30th April 1789 to the 4th March 1797.

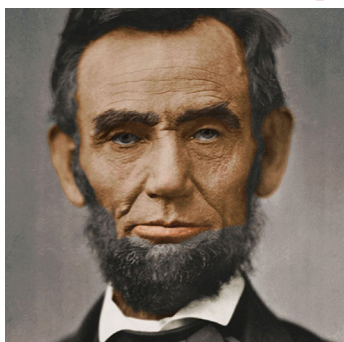
He is considered the 'Founding Father' of the United States.



Abraham Lincoln was the 16th US President. His term of office ran from 1861 to his assassination on 18th April 1865.

He steered America through the American Civil War which was fought between the Northern and Pacific States and the Southern States (slave-holding states). The war ran from 12th April 1861 to 9th April 1865.

On 1st January 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared forever free those slaves within the confederacy.



North America Civil Rights

The US civil rights movement was a struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950s and 1960s in order for Black Americans to gain equal rights under the law in the United States.

The Civil War had officially abolished slavery, but it didn't end discrimination against Black people.

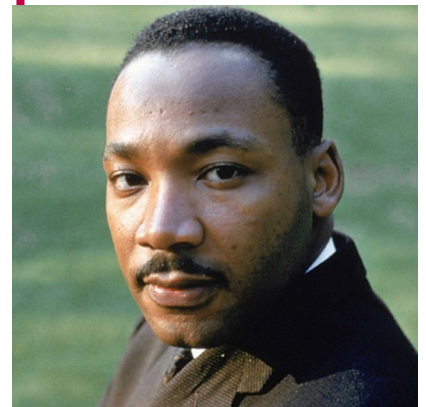
Often called 'the mother of the civil rights movement', Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama. She was arrested on December 1st 1955 which led to the launch of the Montgomery Bus Boycott by 17,000 black citizens.



Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to desegregate William Frantz Elementary School in 1960. This means that she was the first Black child to attend the all-white school. At six years old, Ruby's bravery helped pave the way for Civil Rights action in the American South.



Martin Luther King Jr is known for his contribution to the American civil rights movement in the 1960s. His most famous work is his 'I have a Dream' speech, delivered in 1963, in which he spoke of his dream of a United States that is void of (without) segregation and racism.



South America

South America is made up of many countries. In South America you can find the Amazon rainforest and the Amazon River.

Francisco de Orellana was a Spanish Explorer who completed the first known navigation of the entire length of the Amazon River. The Amazon River was originally called the 'Rio de Orellana' in celebration of Francisco's achievements.



Francisco went on to found Guayaquil (modern-day Ecuador).

Kukulcan

Supreme god.

God of the four elements with the following items associated with each one:

maize-ear (earth)
a fish (water)
lizard (fire)
vulture (air)

One of the creator gods.

God of resurrection and reincarnation.

His name means 'feathered serpent'.



The Maya settled in 'Meso-America' (Mexico & part of Central America). They were an advanced civilisation who lived at the same time as the Ancient Egyptians.

The Maya gave the world: solar calendars; a number system; a writing system (known as Maya hieroglyphs); pyramids (yes, they weren't just an Egyptian thing!); a trading system; a farming system; a social structure to society; many gods; cacao (the beginnings of modern chocolate - yummy!) and 'Pok-a-Tok' (an early version of football).