

Washington Monument

The Art of Social Protest

On August 28, 1963, an estimated 250,000 people gathered at the Washington Monument to demonstrate against racial discrimination and for freedom and equality. This protest, the March on Washington, was the largest public demonstration held in the nation's capital at the time. Protesters peacefully marched across the Mall to the Lincoln Memorial, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his most famous speech. One year later, the Civil Rights Act prohibiting racial discrimination was passed.



Orator

Below is an excerpt from Dr. King's "I have a dream" speech. **Divide the speech into parts within your team and take turns reciting it for your Course Leader.** Focus on effectiveness, sincerity, and power to convince.

Signs of the Times: Notable National Mall Protests

Can you determine the cause and group of people each of these protest signs represents?



1963 _____

1969 _____

1995 _____

2004 _____

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Discover D.C. (history example)

LESSONS AND ACTIVITIES

BARRIER ISLANDS



Fort De Soto

Fort De Soto was named after Hernando De Soto, a Spanish explorer in the 1500s. De Soto arrived at Tampa Bay on May 30, 1539, with 10 ships and over 600 soldiers, explorers, and priests. He and his large expedition trekked through the swampy regions of Florida and southeastern North America looking for gold and silver and engaging in brutal conflicts with the natives. De Soto died in 1542 and was

FORT DE SOTO: TRUE OR FALSE?

- THE FORT HAS THE ONLY TWO GUNS LEFT FROM THE YEAR 1898 IN THE UNITED STATES.
- WAS ONE OF THE NAVAL FORCES CREATED TO PROTECT TAMPA BAY DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.
- MULLET ISLAND WAS NOT DISCOVERED UNTIL THE 1700S.
- IT WAS ADDED TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN 1977 BECAUSE OF ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN WEAPONRY.
- IT WAS THE SITE OF MANY MAJOR BATTLES.
- IT WAS USED BY UNION TROOPS DURING THE CIVIL WAR.
- DURING WWII, THE ISLAND WAS USED FOR BOMBING PRACTICE BY THE PILOT WHO DROPPED THE BOMB ON HIROSHIMA.



buried on the banks of the Mississippi River. Fort De Soto, named in his honor wasn't constructed until 1898, over 300 years after his death. The map shows De Soto's daring passage through unfamiliar terrain. Think of yourself as an explorer of Florida's still-wild lands. Many of the places you will visit have been preserved in their natural state through limited human interaction.

Habitat: H₂O (science example)

Exotic Species

De Soto introduced exotic (nonnative) species to North America. Draw a line from each animal that De Soto brought to America and its effect on Florida.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. HORSES | A. Reduced vegetation, uprooted seedlings, less forest diversity, but comes with a delicious meat source. |
| 2. BLOODHOUNDS | B. Typhus and bubonic plague |
| 3. PIGS | C. Swift travel, communication, and military conquest |
| 4. MULES | D. Contaminated food, particularly grain and seed |
| 5. RATS | E. Hunters found their best friend |
| 6. MICE | F. Pastures and easier farming |

Although introducing new species can have profound and sometimes disastrous effects on ecosystems, it is an unavoidable result of exploration, colonization, and even modern travel. How have these species changed America?

LESSONS AND ACTIVITIES