

Cut a 5-Pointed Star in One Snip

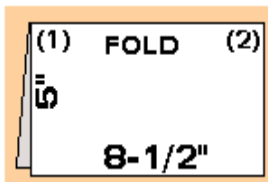


George Washington's original pencil sketch for the flag indicated 6-pointed stars, a form he apparently preferred.

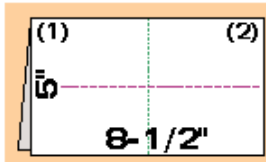
Betsy Ross, however, recommended a 5-pointed star. When the committee protested that it was too difficult to make, she took a piece of paper, folded it deftly, and with a single snip of her scissors, produced a symmetrical five-pointed star. This seeming feat of magic so impressed her audience that they readily agreed to her suggestion.

To you we pass along the secret...Thanks to the Betsy Ross House for providing these instructions.

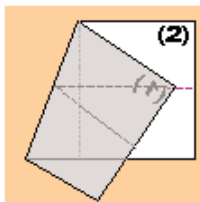
Take a thin piece of paper 8-1/2" x 10" (or an exact proportion thereof), fold it as indicated and cut yourself a perfect 5-pointed star.



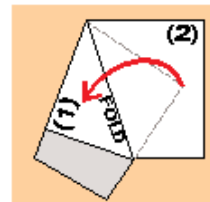
Step 1. Fold an 8-1/2" x 10" piece of paper in half.



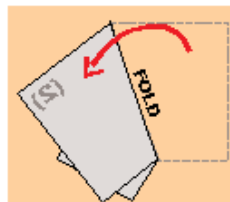
Step 2. Fold and unfold in half both ways to form creased center lines. (Note: be sure paper is still folded in half.)



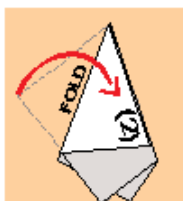
Step 3. Bring corner (1) right to meet the center line. Be sure to fold from the vertical crease line.



Step 4. Bring corner (1) left till edges coincide, then make the fold.



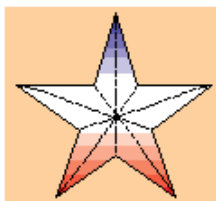
Step 5. Bring corner (2) left and fold.



Step 6. Bring corner (2) right until edges coincide. Then fold.



Step 7. Cut on the angle as shown in the picture. Then unfold the small piece.



Step 8. Marvel at your perfect (we hope!) 5-pointed star! If your star is not perfect, take a fresh piece of paper (8-1/2" x 10" — not 8-1/2" x 11") and return to Step 1.

THE KENNEDY CENTER
IMAGINATION
CELEBRATION
FORT WORTH

Imagination Celebration Fort Worth is a non-profit arts education organization providing arts and cultural experiences for young people.

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Colonial Philadelphia



Philadelphia was founded by William Penn in 1682; by the 1750s, it was the second largest city in the British Empire, after London. The nation's first free library, public school, and hospital were established in Philadelphia. Learn more at www.historicphiladelphia.org.

Elfreth's Alley

For the last 300 years, people have lived and worked on this tiny street in what was once the heart of Colonial Philadelphia. The modest homes were built between 1710 and 1825, a time when Philadelphia served as America's premier political, intellectual, and commercial city. In the 18th century, colonial artisans made the Alley their home; these included blacksmiths, a baker, a free Black tailor, a Quaker cooper, sailors and a Jewish merchant. Today many young families are living on the Alley, which has become a National Historic Site. Learn more at www.elfreth-salley.org.



The Betsy Ross House was built around 1740. It is recognized as the place where Betsy Ross lived when she made the first American flag. Some scholars have challenged this history, but America loves the story that George Washington met with Betsy and asked her to make the flag. The 13 stars of the colonies were placed in a circle so that no one colony would be viewed above another. White was used for purity and innocence, red for valor and hardiness, and blue for vigilance, perseverance, and justice. To learn more, visit www.betsyrosshouse.org or www.ushistory.org/betsy/.

A new bell was ordered for the Pennsylvania State House in 1751. The inscription on the bell includes **"Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"**. The bell was made in England and cracked after it arrived in Philadelphia. The bell was repaired and rang to announce the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence. The bell was adopted as a symbol for the abolitionist movement and became known as the Liberty Bell. Learn more at www.ushistory.org/libertybell/



Independence Hall was built between 1732 and 1756 as the State House or capitol. At this building, colonial leaders met to plan the future of the new nation. Many of the most important documents in U.S. history were written at Independence Hall. The Declaration of Independence was adopted here on July 4, 1776 (Independence Day). The Articles of Confederation were ratified here in 1781. The Constitution was written here and signed on September 17, 1787. For more information, visit www.independencevisitorcenter.com.

Imagine
Notes

contains:

Philadelphia

Elfreth's Alley

The Betsy Ross House

Liberty Bell

Independence Hall

Benjamin Franklin

Thomas Jefferson



Music

Soldier

Dance

Games

Quilling

Trades

Cut a
5-Pointed Star

Meet Two Famous Philadelphians

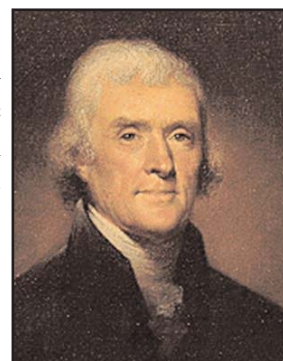


Benjamin Franklin 1706-1790

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston on January 17, 1706. He is considered to be one of the Founding Fathers of our nation and will be remembered as an inventor, scientist, statesman, printer, librarian, musician, philosopher and economist. Franklin was interested in science and technology, carrying out his famous electricity experiments and inventing, in addition to his very important lightning rod, the Franklin stove, catheter, swimfins, glass harmonica, and bifocals. Learn more at sin.fi.edu/franklin/.

Thomas Jefferson 1743-1826

Thomas Jefferson was born in Virginia on April 13, 1743. Elected to the Second Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia, Jefferson was appointed on June 11, 1776, to head a committee of five in preparing the Declaration of Independence. He was its primary author, although his initial draft was amended after consultation with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams and altered both stylistically and substantively by Congress. Thomas Jefferson served his country as the Governor of Virginia, the U.S. minister to France, and the third President of the United States from 1801-1809. Learn more at www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/tj3.html.



Living in Philadelphia in the Eighteenth Century 1700-1800



Colonial Music

If you were a young person in eighteenth century Philadelphia, you might hear music at religious services, dances, parties, taverns, theatres, and weddings. Most of the instruments that are now used in the Fort Worth Symphony Orchestra were also played in the 1700s. Some of the more unusual instruments might have included a pennywhistle, banjo, bagpipes, dulcimer, zither, and harmonica. "Yankee Doodle" is a famous revolutionary war song from the 1700s. Colonial music was not so much music written in America before the Revolution as it was music that was brought here and helped define the people who were to make a new country. Understanding the music that early Americans chose to sing and

play gives us a better understanding of the colonists themselves. Their music included ballads, dance tunes, folk songs and parodies, comic opera arias, drum signals, psalms, minuets and sonatas. Such music came mostly from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Italy, France, and Africa, and it was played on whatever instruments were handy. Learn more at www.motherbedford.com/Music.htm.

Colonial Soldier

For almost 170 years, the American British colonies were protected by the British army and a colonial militia system. Each county in each colony was expected to train and maintain a militia that could be called to duty when needed for defense of the colony. As the American Revolution approached, the colonists needed to devise their own methods of protection. Even before the colonists realized that armed conflict with England was inevitable, they began to prepare for war. Each militiaman was expected to provide his own firelock, cartridge box, one pound of powder, and four pounds of ball. Men too poor to provide these materials would be supplied at public expense. Learn more at www.earlyamerica.com.

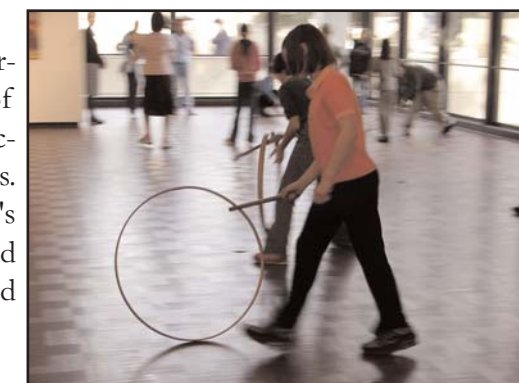


Colonial Dance

Two dance types, the French minuet and the English country dance, became the staple of eighteenth-century ballrooms in much of the western world. The ballroom minuet was the chief dance of ceremony and ritual. Devised in the 1660s for the French court, it was a dramatic and powerful dance, using one of several standard step-sequences and a specific floor pattern. The best documented group dance of the period is the eighteenth-century version of the English country dance, arranged for "as many couples as will" standing in lines, partner facing partner. Dancing has always been a public expression of personal abilities. In the eighteenth-century, dance events were one of the few venues that brought men and women together in a social setting. There they could publicly display themselves and their families, and solidify friendships that could help with business or political dealings. Since marriages created or continued power dynasties, these dances were important as showcases for eligible partners. On the frontier, dancing after community corn-husking certainly helped the romances of young people who spent their days on homesteads far distant from one another. Learn more at www.colonialmusic.org/Resource/Dancetyps.htm.

Colonial Games

In colonial times, children of wealthy parents had toys and games that were purchased, but most children in the colonies made their own toys. The game of Graces was extremely popular for young girls: using two pairs of sticks and a decorated hoop, girls developed their gracefulness by rolling the hoop with the sticks. Younger children were given hand held games such as Ball and Cup, Jacob's Ladder and Whirligig. The game of Quoits was popular, much like ring toss and horseshoes. Learn more at home.ptd.net/~berners/ColonialGames.html and www.noahwebsterhouse.org/games.html.



Colonial Craft: Quilling

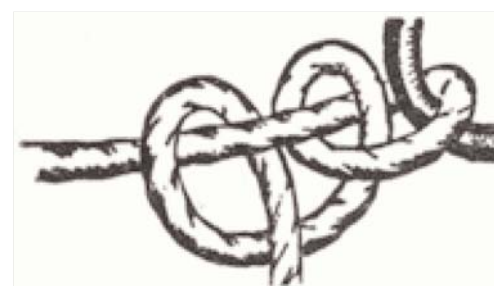
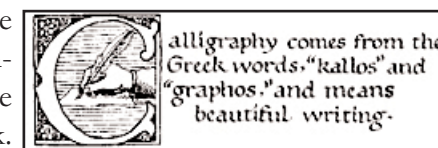
Quilling is the art of creating designs with strips of rolled paper to enhance the look of hats, boxes, calling cards and other decorations or gifts. Quilling got its name from rolling paper strips around a quill (goose feather). Today quilling is used for scrap booking, jewelry making and card making.

Learn more at www.handcraftersvillage.com/quilling.htm.



Colonial Craft: Calligraphy

Calligraphy, the art of beautiful writing, is as old as writing itself. It flourished on the tablets of Greek and Roman scribes and is popular today as a means of artistic personal expression. In the 18th century, quills made from the flight feather of a goose were popular calligraphy instruments. The average goose quill lasted approximately one week. Learn more at www.studioarts.net/calligraphy/.



Colonial Sailor

Philadelphia has been an important seaport town since the 1600s. Sailors had to know how to do many different tasks. Because the ship was powered by sails, it was very important that the ropes controlling the sails were in good shape and well-knotted. Everyone's life might depend on a securely tied knot. Rope was made from natural materials such as manila, jute, sisal, and hemp. Rope was used to tie "knots," to "hitch," and to "bend" ropes together. To learn more about knots, go to www.troop7.org/knots/.