

**16/06-24/06**

**46th Class**

**USA Tour Handbook**

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United States of America – ID

**Area:** 9.83 million square kilometers (4th globally)

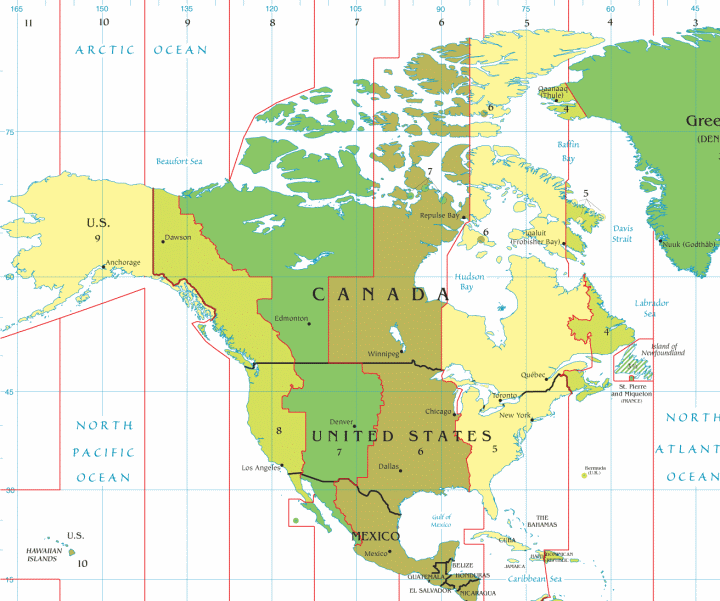
**Population:** 327.2 million (3rd globally)

**GDP:**  $19.39 trillion, (2nd globally)

**GNP:**  $19.61 trillion, (1st globally)

**National moto:** E pluribus unum, (From One, Many)

**Establishment:** July 4, 1776



**7-**

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Calling code** | [+1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_American_Numbering_Plan) |
| **ISO 3166 code** | [US](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2:US) |
| **Internet TLD** | [US](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-2:US), [.gov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.gov) |

**Dollar exchange rate:** NIS 3.57 = $1 (as of April 17, 2019)

**Army Size:** 1,358,193 - Active Service (2017(

450,100 - National Guard of the Army (2017(

811,000 - Reserve duty (2017)

**Security budget:** $706 billion

Tour Schedule

(מצגת מצומצמת וסופית)

States by Order of Ratification of the US Constitution

|  | State | Capital | Ratification | Size (km2) | Population |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Delaware | Dover | 07/12/1787 | 5,047 | 952,065 |
| 2 | Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | 12/12/1787 | 115,883 | 12,805,537 |
| 3 | New Jersey | Trenton | 18/12/1787 | 19,047 | 9,005,644 |
| 4 | Georgia | Atlanta | 02/01/1788 | 148,959 | 10,310,371 |
| 5 | Connecticut | Hartford | 09/01/1788 | 12,542 | 3,576,452 |
| 6 | Massachusetts | Boston | 06/02/1788 | 20,202 | 6,859,819 |
| 7 | Maryland | Annapolis | 28/04/1788 | 25,142 | 6,016,447 |
| 8 | South Carolina | Columbia | 23/05/1788 | 77,857 | 5,024,369 |
| 9 | New Hampshire | Concord | 21/06/1788 | 23,187 | 1,342,795 |
| 10 | Virginia | Richmond | 25/06/1788 | 102,279 | 8,411,808 |
| 11 | New York | Albany | 26/07/1788 | 122,057 | 19,849,399 |
| 12 | North Carolina | Bismarck | 21/11/1789 | 125,920 | 10,146,788 |
| 13 | Rhode Island | Providence | 29/05/1790 | 2,678 | 1,056,426 |
| 14 | Vermont | Montpelier | 4/05/1791 | 23,871 | 624,594 |
| 15 | Kentucky | Montpelier | 01/06/1792 | 102,269 | 4,454,189 |
| 16 | Tennessee | Nashville | 01/06/1796 | 106,798 | 6,715,984 |
| 17 | Ohio | Columbus | 01/03/1803 | 105,829 | 11,614,373 |
| 18 | Louisiana | Baton Rouge | 30/04/1812 | 111,898 | 4,681,666 |
| 19 | Indiana | Indianapolis | 11/12/1816 | 92,789 | 6,666,818 |
| 20 | Mississippi | Jackson | 12/12/1817 | 121,531 | 2,988,726 |
| 21 | Illinois | Springfield | 03/12/1818 | 143,793 | 12,802,023 |
| 22 | Alabama | Montgomery | 14/12/1819 | 131,171 | 4,863,300 |
| 23 | Maine | Augusta | 15/03/1820 | 79,883 | 1,331,479 |
| 24 | Missouri | Jefferson City | 10/08/1821 | 178,040 | 6,093,000 |
| 25 | Arkansas | Little Rock | 15/06/1836 | 134,771 | 2,949,131 |
| 26 | Michigan | Lansing | 26/01/1837 | 146,435 | 9,962,311 |
| 27 | Florida | Tallahassee | 03/03/1845 | 138,887 | 20,984,400 |
| 28 | Texas | Austin | 29/12/1845 | 676,587 | 28,304,596 |
| 29 | Iowa | Des Moines | 28/12/1846 | 144,669 | 3,074,186 |
| 30 | Wisconsin | Madison | 29/05/1848 | 140,268 | 5,778,708 |
| 31 | California | Sacramento | 09/09/1850 | 403,466 | 39,536,653 |
| 32 | Minnesota | Saint Paul | 11/05/1858 | 206,232 | 5,576,606 |
| 33 | Oregon | Salem | 17/02/1859 | 248,608 | 4,142,776 |
| 34 | Kansas | Topeka | 29/01/1861 | 211,754 | 2,907,289 |
| 35 | West Virginia | Charleston | 20/06/1863 | 62,259 | 1,831,102 |
| 36 | Nevada | Carson City | 31/10/1864 | 284,332 | 2,940,058 |
| 37 | Nebraska | Lincoln | 01/03/1867 | 198,974 | 1,907,116 |
| 38 | Colorado | Denver | 01/08/1876 | 268,431 | 5,540,545 |
| 39 | North Dakota | Bismarck | 02/11/1889 | 178,711 | 755,393 |
| 40 | South Dakota | Pierre | 02/11/1889 | 196,350 | 865,454 |
| 41 | Montana | Helena | 08/11/1889 | 376,962 | 1,042,520 |
| 42 | Washington | Olympia | 11/11/1889 | 172,119 | 7,405,743 |
| 43 | Idaho | Boise | 03/07/1890 | 214,045 | 1,716,943 |
| 44 | Wyoming | Cheyenne | 10/07/1890 | 251,470 | 585,501 |
| 45 | Utah | Salt Lake City | 04/01/1896 | 212,818 | 3,101,833 |
| 46 | Oklahoma | Oklahoma City | 16/11/1907 | 177,660 | 3,923,561 |
| 47 | New Mexico | Santa Fe | 06/01/1912 | 314,161 | 2,081,015 |
| 48 | Arizona | Phoenix | 14/02/1912 | 294,207 | 6,931,071 |
| 49 | Alaska | Juneau | 03/01/1959 | 741,894 | 1,477,953 |
| 50 | Hawaii | Honolulu | 21/08/1959 | 16,635 | 1,428,557 |

US Presidents

| Notes | Party | Name | No. of Terms | Years |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Independent | George Washington | 2 | 1789 – 1797 | 1 |
|  | Federalist | John Adams | 1 | 1797 – 1801 | 2 |
|  | Democratic-Republican | Thomas Jefferson | 2 | 1801 – 1809 | 3 |
|  | Democratic-Republican | James Madison | 2 | 1809 – 1817 | 4 |
|  | Democratic-Republican | James Monroe | 2 | 1817 – 1825 | 5 |
|  | Democratic-Republican | John Quincy Adams | 1 | 1825 – 1829 | 6 |
|  | Democrat | Andrew Jackson | 2 | 1829 – 1837 | 7 |
|  | Democrat | Martin van Buren | 1 | 1837 – 1841 | 8 |
| מת בתפקיד | Whig | William Henry Harrison | 1 | 1841 | 9 |
|  | Whig | John Tyler | 1 | 1841 – 1845 | 10 |
|  | Democrat | James Polk | 1 | 1845 – 1849 | 11 |
| מת בתפקיד | Whig | Zachary Taylor | 1 | 1849 – 1850 | 12 |
|  | Whig | Millard Fillmore | 1 | 1850 – 1853 | 13 |
|  | Democrat | Franklin Pierce | 1 | 1853 – 1857 | 14 |
|  | Democrat | James Buchanan | 1 | 1857 – 1861 | 15 |
| נרצח | Republican | Abraham Lincoln | 1 | 1861 – 1865 | 16 |
|  | National Union | Andrew Johnson | 1 | 1865 – 1869 | 17 |
|  | Republican | Ulysses S. Grant | 2 | 1869 – 1877 | 18 |
|  | Republican | Rutherford B. Hayes | 1 | 1877 – 1881 | 19 |
| נרצח | Republican | James Abram Garfield | 1 | 1881 | 20 |
|  | Republican | Chester Alan Arthur | 1 | 1881 – 1885 | 21 |
|  | Democrat | Grover Cleveland | 2 | 1885 – 1889 | 22 |
|  | Republican | Benjamin Harrison | 1 | 1889 – 1893 | 23 |
|  | Democrat | Grover Cleveland | 2 | 1893 – 1897 | 24 |
| נרצח | Republican | William McKinley | 2 | 1897 – 1901 | 25 |
|  | Republican | Theodore Roosevelt | 2 | 1901 – 1909 | 26 |
|  | Republican | William Howard Taft | 1 | 1909 – 1913 | 27 |
|  | Democrat | Woodrow (Thomas) Wilson | 2 | 1913 – 1921 | 28 |
| מת בתפקיד | Republican | Warren Gamaliel Harding | 1 | 1921 – 1923 | 29 |
|  | Republican | Calvin (John) Coolidge | 1 | 1923 – 1929 | 30 |
|  | Republican | Herbert Clark Hoover | 1 | 1929 – 1933 | 31 |
| מת בתפקיד | Democrat | Franklin Delano Roosevelt | 4 | 1933 – 1945 | 32 |
|  | Democrat | Harry S. Truman | 2 | 1945 – 1953 | 33 |
|  | Republican | Dwight (David) Eisenhower | 2 | 1953 – 1961 | 34 |
| נרצח | Democrat | John Fitzgerald Kennedy | 1 | 1961 – 1963 | 35 |
|  | Democrat | Lyndon Baines Johnson | 1 | 1963 – 1969 | 36 |
| התפטר בקדנציה השנייה | Republican | Richard Milhous Nixon | 2 | 1969 – 1974 | 37 |
|  | Republican | Gerald Rudolph Ford | 1 | 1974 – 1977 | 38 |
|  | Democrat | Jimmy Carter | 1 | 1977 – 1981 | 39 |
|  | Republican | Ronald Wilson Reagan | 2 | 1981 – 1989 | 40 |
|  | Republican | George Herbert Walker Bush | 1 | 1989 – 1993 | 41 |
|  | Democrat | William (Bill) Jefferson Clinton | 2 | 1993 – 2001 | 42 |
|  | Republican | George Walker Bush | 2 | 2001 – 2009 | 43 |
|  | Democrat | Barack Hussein Obama | 2 | 2009 – 2017 | 44 |
|  | Republican | Donald Trump |  | 2017 – | 45 |

National Symbols

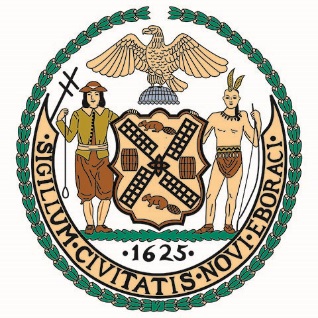
## US Flags

| No. of Stars | Designs | States Represented by New Stars | Dates of Use |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | Flag of the United States (1776–1777).svg | Red and white stripes to represent the 13 colonies | December 3, 1775 – June 14, 1777 |
| 13 | Flag of the United States (1777–1795).svg Hopkinson Flag.svg Flag of the United States (1777-1795).svg Cowpens Flag.svg | Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia | June 14, 1777 – May 1, 1795 |
| 15 | Flag of the United States (1795-1818).svg Flag of the United States (1795–1818).svg | Vermont, Kentucky | May 1, 1795 – July 3, 1818 |
| 20 | Flag of the United States (1818-1819).svg US 20 Star GreatStar Flag.svg | Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio,  Tennessee | July 4, 1818 – July 3, 1819 |
| 21 | Flag of the United States (1819-1820).svg | Illinois | July 4, 1819 – July 3, 1820 |
| 23 | Flag of the United States (1820-1822).svg | Alabama, Maine | July 4, 1820 – July 3, 1822 |
| 24 | Flag of the United States (1822-1836).svg | Missouri | July 4, 1822 – July 3, 1836 1831 term "Old Glory" coined |
| 25 | Flag of the United States (1836-1837).svg | Arkansas | July 4, 1836 – July 3, 1837 |
| 26 | Flag of the United States (1837-1845).svg US 26 Star GreatStar Flag.svg | Michigan | July 4, 1837 – July 3, 1845 |
| 27 | Flag of the United States (1845-1846).svg | Florida | July 4, 1845 – July 3, 1846 |
| 28 | Flag of the United States (1846-1847).svg | Texas | July 4, 1846 – July 3, 1847 |
| 29 | Flag of the United States (1847-1848).svg US 29 Star Diamond Pattern Flag.svg | Iowa | July 4, 1847 – July 3, 1848 |
| 30 | Flag of the United States (1848-1851).svg | Wisconsin | July 4, 1848 – July 3, 1851 |
| 31 | Flag of the United States (1851-1858).svg | California | July 4, 1851 – July 3, 1858 |
| 32 | Flag of the United States (1858-1859).svg | Minnesota | July 4, 1858 – July 3, 1859 |
| 33 | Flag of the United States (1859-1861).svg US 33 Star Fort Sumter Flag.svg US 33 Star GreatStar Flag.svg US 33 Star Flag 2.svg | Oregon | July 4, 1859 – July 3, 1861 |
| 34 | Flag of the United States (1861-1863).svg Flag of the United States of America (1861-1863).svg | Kansas | July 4, 1861 – July 3, 1863 |
| 35 | Flag of the United States (1863-1865).svg Flag of the United States of America (1863-1865).svg | West Virginia | July 4, 1863 – July 3, 1865 |
| 36 | Flag of the United States (1865-1867).svg US 36 Star Wagon Wheel Flag.svg | Nevada | July 4, 1865 – July 3, 1867 |
| 37 | Flag of the United States (1867–1877).svg US 37 Star Medallion Centennial Flag.svg | Nebraska | July 4, 1867 – July 3, 1877 |
| 38 | Flag of the United States (1877-1890).svg US 38 Star Flag concentric circles.svg | Colorado | July 4, 1877 – July 3, 1890 |
| 43 | Flag of the United States (1890-1891).svg | Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington | July 4, 1890 – July 3, 1891 |
| 44 | Flag of the United States (1891-1896).svg | Wyoming | July 4, 1891 – July 3, 1896 |
| 45 | Flag of the United States (1896-1908).svg | Utah | July 4, 1896 – July 3, 1908 |
| 46 | Flag of the United States (1908-1912).svg | Oklahoma | July 4, 1908 – July 3, 1912 |
| 48 | Flag of the United States (1912-1959).svg | Arizona, New Mexico | July 4, 1912 – July 3, 1959 |
| 49 | US flag 49 stars.svg | Alaska | July 4, 1959 – July 3, 1960 |
| 50 | Flag of the United States (Pantone).svg | Hawaii | July 4, 1960 – present |

## Cities We'll Visit

**.**Washington DC

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Federal District | District of Columbia |
| Mayor | Muriel Bowser |
| Established | 1790 |
| Area (km2) | 177 |
| Height (above sea level) | 0–125 |
| Population | 672,228 (2015) |

New York City

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [State](https://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D7%9E%D7%93%D7%99%D7%A0%D7%95%D7%AA_%D7%90%D7%A8%D7%A6%D7%95%D7%AA_%D7%94%D7%91%D7%A8%D7%99%D7%AA) | New York |
| Mayor | Bill de Blasio |
| Burroughs | Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx, Staten Island |
| Established | (כניו אמסטרדם), 1674 (כניו יורק) 1624 |
| Area | 789 kilometers |
| Height (above sea level) | 10 meters |
| [Population](https://he.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D7%90%D7%95%D7%9B%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%A1%D7%99%D7%99%D7%94) | 8,537,673 (July 2016) |

## Flags of the Confederacy

| Design | Dates |
| --- | --- |
| Flag of the Confederate States of America (March 1861 â May 1861).svg | 05/03/1861-01/05/1863 |
| Flag of the Confederate States of America (1863â1865).svg | 01/05/1863-04/03/1865 |
| Flag of the Confederate States of America (1865).svg | 04/03/1863-The end of the rebellion |
| Battle flag of the Confederate States of America.svg | \*military Flag |

## Great Seal of the United States



Back side

Front side

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Armiger** | United States of America |
| **Adopted** | 1782; 237 years ago |
| **Crest** | A glory Or, breaking through a cloud proper, surrounding an azure field bearing a constellation of thirteen stars argent |
| **Blazon** | Paleways of 13 pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure |
| **Supporter** | A bald eagle proper displayed, bearing in its dexter talon an olive branch, in its sinister talon thirteen arrows, and in its beak a scroll bearing the motto |
| **Motto** | Obverse: E pluribus unum  Reverse: Annuit cœptis and Novus ordo seclorum |
| **Other elements** | The reverse bears "A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded by a glory, proper." |

**Obverse**

In addition to being the centerpiece of the Great Seal, the coat of arms is used as a national symbol on e.g. letterheads, license plates, embassies, agency seals and passports.

The design on the obverse (or front) of the seal is the coat of arms of the United States. The shield, though sometimes drawn incorrectly, has two main differences from the American flag. First, it has no stars on the blue chief (though other arms based on it do: the chief of the arms of the United States Senate may show 13 or 50, and the shield of the 9/11 Commission has, sometimes, 50 mullets on the chief). Second, unlike the American flag, the outermost stripes are white, not red; so as not to violate the heraldic rule of tincture.

The supporter of the shield is a bald eagle with its wings outstretched (or "displayed", in heraldic terms). From the eagle's perspective, it holds a bundle of 13 arrows in its left talon (referring to the 13 original states), and an olive branch in its right talon, together symbolizing that the United States has "a strong desire for peace, but will always be ready for war." (see Olive Branch Petition). Although not specified by law, the olive branch is usually depicted with 13 leaves and 13 olives, again representing the 13 original states. The eagle has its head turned towards the olive branch, on its right side, said to symbolize a preference for peace. In its beak, the eagle clutches a scroll with the motto E pluribus unum ("Out of Many, One"). Over its head there appears a "glory" with 13 mullets (stars) on a blue field. In the current (and several previous) dies of the great seal, the 13 stars above the eagle are arranged in rows of 1-4-3-4-1, forming a six-pointed star.

The 1782 resolution of Congress adopting the arms, still in force, legally blazoned the shield as "Paleways of 13 pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure." As the designers recognized, this is a technically incorrect blazon under traditional English heraldic rules, since in English practice a vertically striped shield would be described as "paly", not "paleways", and it would not have had an odd number of stripes. A more technically proper blazon would have been argent, six pallets gules ... (six red stripes on a white field), but the phrase used was chosen to preserve the reference to the 13 original states.

**Reverse**

The 1782 resolution adopting the seal blazons the image on the reverse as "A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded by a glory, proper." The pyramid is conventionally shown as consisting of 13 layers to refer to the 13 original states. The adopting resolution provides that it is inscribed on its base with the date MDCCLXXVI (1776, the year of the United States Declaration of Independence) in Roman numerals. Where the top of the pyramid should be, the Eye of Providence watches over it. Two mottos appear: Annuit cœptis signifies that Providence has "approved of (our) undertakings." Novus ordo seclorum, freely taken from Virgilis Latin for "a new order of the ages." The reverse has never been cut (as a seal) but appears, for example, on the back of the one-dollar bill.

## National Anthem

Oh, say! Can you see by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming;

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there:

Oh, say! Does that star-spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?



Us Armed Forces

## US National Command.pngStructure

## Image result for uncle sam

## US Military - Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Head | President of the USA Defense Secretary Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff |
| Available for military service | 17 million, age 18–25 (2016) |
| Active personnel | 1,356,929 |
| Reserve personnel | 811,000 |
| Budget | 706 billion dollars |
| Percent of GDP | 4.04% |

## Recent Wars with the USA

| Name | Years | Results | American Casualties |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Civil War | 1861-1864 | Victory for the Union (north), Restoration Era, end of slavery | 360,000 |
| World War One | 1914-1918 | Allied victory, dissolution of the German, Russian, Ottoman, and Austria-Hungary Empires. Creation of smaller new countries throughout Europe | 116,708 |
| World War Two | 1939-1945 | Allied victory, the rise of the USA and USSR as global superpowers. The Cold War. | 418,500 |
| Korean War | 1950-1953 | Western recognition of South Korea, Eastern recognition of North Korea. The 38th Parallel was set as the border. | 40,000 |
| Vietnam War | 1959-1975 | USA Retreat, victory for North Vietnam and the unification of North and South under communist rule | 58,318. |
| Gulf War | 1990–1991 | Victory for the coalition of 34 countries, Kuwait freed | כ-300 |
| Afghanistan War | 2001-ongoing | ongoing | 2,419 |

Historical Documents

## Declaration of Independence 04/07/1776

**The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,** When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

## The Gettysburg Address – Abraham Lincoln 19/11/1863

"Fourscore 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 battle-field 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 cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate—we cannot 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 here 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, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

## Thomas Jefferson's Last Public Letter - 24/06/1826

Respected Sir

The kind invitation I receive from you on the part of the citizens of the city of Washington, to be present with them at their celebration of the 50th. Anniversary of American independence; as one of the surviving signers of an instrument pregnant with our own, and the fate of the world, is most flattering to myself, and heightened by the honorable accompaniment proposed for the comfort of such a journey. it adds sensibly to the sufferings of sickness, to be deprived by it of a personal participation in the rejoicings of that day. But acquiescence is a duty, under circumstances not placed among those we are permitted to control. I should, indeed, with peculiar delight, have met and exchanged there congratulations personally with the small band, the remnant of that host of worthies, who joined with us on that day, in the bold and doubtful election we were to make for our country, between submission or the sword; and to have enjoyed with them the consolatory fact, that our fellow citizens, after half a century of experience and prosperity, continue to approve the choice we made. may it be to the world, what I believe it will be, (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all,) the Signal of arousing men to burst the chains, under which monkish ignorance and superstition had persuaded them to bind themselves, and to assume the blessings & security of self-government. That form which we have substituted, restores the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion. All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of man. The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view. the palpable truth, that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of god. These are grounds of hope for others. For ourselves, let the annual return of this day forever refresh our recollections of these rights, and an undiminished devotion to them.

I will ask permission here to express the pleasure with which I should have met my ancient neighbors of the City of Washington and of its vicinities, with whom I passed so many years of a pleasing social intercourse; an intercourse which so much relieved the anxieties of the public cares, and left impressions so deeply engraved in my affections, as never to be forgotten. With my regret that ill health forbids me the gratification of an acceptance, be pleased to receive for yourself, and those for whom you write, the assurance of my highest respect and friendly attachments.

Th. Jefferson

## I Have a Dream – Martin Luther King Jr. 28/07/1963

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's Capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.

This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check; a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds."

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check- a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism.

Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

But there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny. And they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?"

We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.

We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities.

We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.

We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "for whites only."

We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote.

No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive.

Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the Pilgrims' pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring."

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania.

Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California. But not only that; let freedom ring from the Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee.

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Baseball

## Rules and gameplay

Diagram of a baseball field (the term diamond may be used to refer to the square area defined by the four bases or to the entire playing field). The dimensions given are for professional and professional-style games. Children often play on smaller fields.

A baseball game is played between two teams, each composed of nine players, that take turns playing offense (batting and base running) and defense (pitching and fielding). A pair of turns, one at bat and one in the field, by each team constitutes an inning. A game consists of nine innings (seven innings at the high school level and in doubleheaders in college and minor leagues, and six innings at the Little League level).[3] One team—customarily the visiting team—bats in the top, or first half, of every inning. The other team—customarily the home team—bats in the bottom, or second half, of every inning. The goal of the game is to score more points (runs) than the other team. The players on the team at bat attempt to score runs by circling or completing a tour of the four bases set at the corners of the square-shaped baseball diamond. A player bats at home plate and must proceed counterclockwise to first base, second base, third base, and back home to score a run. The team in the field attempts to prevent runs from scoring and record outs, which remove opposing players from offensive action until their turn in their team's batting order comes up again. When three outs are recorded, the teams switch roles for the next half-inning. If the score of the game is tied after nine innings, extra innings are played to resolve the contest. Many amateur games, particularly unorganized ones, involve different numbers of players and innings

The game is played on a field whose primary boundaries, the foul lines, extend forward from home plate at 45-degree angles. The 90-degree area within the foul lines is referred to as fair territory; the 270-degree area outside them is foul territory. The part of the field enclosed by the bases and several yards beyond them is the infield; the area farther beyond the infield is the outfield. In the middle of the infield is a raised pitcher's mound, with a rectangular rubber plate (the rubber) at its center. The outer boundary of the outfield is typically demarcated by a raised fence, which may be of any material and height. The fair territory between home plate and the outfield boundary is baseball's field of play, though significant events can take place in foul territory, as well

There are three basic tools of baseball: the ball, the bat, and the glove or mitt:

* The baseball is about the size of an adult's fist, around 9 inches (23 centimeters) in circumference. It has a rubber or cork center, wound in yarn and covered in white cowhide, with red stitching.
* The bat is a hitting tool, traditionally made of a single, solid piece of wood. Other materials are now commonly used for nonprofessional games. It is a hard round stick, about 2.5 inches (6.4 centimeters) in diameter at the hitting end, tapering to a narrower handle and culminating in a knob. Bats used by adults are typically around 34 inches (86 centimeters) long, and not longer than 42 inches (106 centimeters).
* The glove or mitt is a fielding tool, made of padded leather with webbing between the fingers. As an aid in catching and holding onto the ball, it takes various shapes to meet the specific needs of different fielding positions
* Protective helmets are also standard equipment for all batter

At the beginning of each half-inning, the nine players on the fielding team arrange themselves around the field. One of them, the pitcher, stands on the pitcher's mound. The pitcher begins the pitching delivery with one foot on the rubber, pushing off it to gain velocity when throwing toward home plate. Another player, the catcher, squats on the far side of home plate, facing the pitcher. The rest of the team faces home plate, typically arranged as four infielders—who set up along or within a few yards outside the imaginary lines (basepaths) between first, second, and third base—and three outfielders. In the standard arrangement, there is a first baseman positioned several steps to the left of first base, a second baseman to the right of second base, a shortstop to the left of second base, and a third baseman to the right of third base. The basic outfield positions are left fielder, center fielder, and right fielder. With the exception of the catcher, all fielders are required to be in fair territory when the pitch is delivered. A neutral umpire sets up behind the catcher. Other umpires will be distributed around the field as well

Play starts with a batter standing at home plate, holding a bat. The batter waits for the pitcher to throw a pitch (the ball) toward home plate, and attempts to hit the bal with the bat. The catcher catches pitches that the batter does not hit—as a result of either electing not to swing or failing to connect—and returns them to the pitcher. A batter who hits the ball into the field of play must drop the bat and begin running toward first base, at which point the player is referred to as a runner (or, until the play is over, a batter-runner). A batter-runner who reaches first base without being put out is said to be safe and is on base. A batter-runner may choose to remain at first base or attempt to advance to second base or even beyond—however far the player believes can be reached safely. A player who reaches base despite proper play by the fielders has recorded a hit. A player who reaches first base safely on a hit is credited with a single. If a player makes it to second base safely as a direct result of a hit, it is a double; third base, a triple. If the ball is hit in the air within the foul lines over the entire outfield (and outfield fence, if there is one), or otherwise safely circles all the bases, it is a home run: the batter and any runners on base may all freely circle the bases, each scoring a run. This is the most desirable result for the batter. A player who reaches base due to a fielding mistake is not credited with a hit—instead, the responsible fielder is charged with an error.

Any runners already on base may attempt to advance on batted balls that land, or contact the ground, in fair territory, before or after the ball lands. A runner on first base must attempt to advance if a ball lands in play. If a ball hit into play rolls foul before passing through the infield, it becomes dead and any runners must return to the base they occupied when the play began. If the ball is hit in the air and caught before it lands, the batter has flied out and any runners on base may attempt to advance only if they tag up (contact the base they occupied when the play began, as or after the ball is caught). Runners may also attempt to advance to the next base while the pitcher is in the process of delivering the ball to home plate; a successful effort is a stolen base.

A pitch that is not hit into the field of play is called either a strike or a ball. A batter against whom three strikes are recorded strikes out. A batter against whom four balls are recorded is awarded a base on balls or walk, a free advance to first base. (A batter may also freely advance to first base if the batter's body or uniform is struck by a pitch outside the strike zone, provided the batter does not swing and attempts to avoid being hit.).Crucial to determining balls and strikes is the umpire's judgment as to whether a pitch has passed through the strike zone, a conceptual area above home plate extending from the midpoint between the batter's shoulders and belt down to the hollow of the knee.

While the team at bat is trying to score runs, the team in the field is attempting to record outs. In addition to the strikeout, common ways a member of the batting team may be put out include the flyout, ground out, force out, and tag out. It is possible to record two outs in the course of the same play. This is called a double play. Three outs in one play, a triple play, is possible, though rare. Players put out or retired must leave the field, returning to their team's dugout or bench. A runner may be stranded on base when a third out is recorded against another player on the team. Stranded runners do not benefit the team in its next turn at bat as every half-inning begins with the bases empty.

An individual player's turn batting or plate appearance is complete when the player reaches base, hits a home run, makes an out, or hits a ball that results in the team's third out, even if it is recorded against a teammate. On rare occasions, a batter may be at the plate when, without the batter's hitting the ball, a third out is recorded against a teammate—for instance, a runner getting caught stealing (tagged out attempting to steal a base). A batter with this sort of incomplete plate appearance starts off the team's next turn batting; any balls or strikes recorded against the batter the previous inning are erased. A runner may circle the bases only once per plate appearance and thus can score at most a single run per batting turn. Once a player has completed a plate appearance, that player may not bat again until the eight other members of the player's team have all taken their turn at bat. The batting order is set before the game begins, and may not be altered except for substitutions. Once a player has been removed for a substitute, that player may not reenter the game. Children's games often have more liberal substitution rules.

If the designated hitter (DH) rule is in effect, each team has a tenth player whose sole responsibility is to bat (and run). The DH takes the place of another player—almost invariably the pitcher—in the batting order, but does not field. Thus, even with the DH, each team still has a batting order of nine players and a fielding arrangement of nine players.

## Personnel

Defensive positions on a baseball field, with abbreviations and scorekeeper's position numbers (not uniform numbers)

* Eight position players: the catcher, four infielders, and three outfielders—all of whom play on a regular basis
* Five starting pitchers who constitute the team's pitching rotation or starting rotation
* Six relief pitchers, including one closer, who constitute the team's bullpen (named for the off-field area where pitchers warm up)
* One backup, or substitute, catcher
* Two backup infielders
* Two backup outfielders
* One pinch hitter, or a second backup catcher, or a seventh reliever

Most baseball leagues worldwide have the DH rule, including MLB's American League, Japan's Pacific League, and Caribbean professional leagues, along with major American amateur organizations. The Central League in Japan and the National League do not have the rule, and high-level minor league clubs connected to National League teams are not required to field a DH. In leagues that apply the designated hitter rule, a typical team has nine offensive regulars (including the DH), five starting pitchers, seven or eight relievers, a backup catcher, and two or three other reserve players

## Other

The manager, or head coach, oversees the team's major strategic decisions, such as establishing the starting rotation, setting the lineup, or batting order, before each game, and making substitutions during games—in particular, bringing in relief pitchers. Managers are typically assisted by two or more coaches; they may have specialized responsibilities, such as working with players on hitting, fielding, pitching, or strength and conditioning. At most levels of organized play, two coaches are stationed on the field when the team is at bat: the first base coach and third base coach, occupying designated coaches' boxes just outside the foul lines, assist in the direction of baserunners when the ball is in play, and relay tactical signals from the manager to batters and runners during pauses in play. In contrast to many other team sports, baseball managers and coaches generally wear their team's uniforms; coaches must be in uniform to be allowed on the field to confer with players during a game.

Any baseball game involves one or more umpires, who make rulings on the outcome of each play. At a minimum, one umpire will stand behind the catcher, to have a good view of the strike zone, and call balls and strikes. Additional umpires may be stationed near the other bases, thus making it easier to judge plays such as attempted force outs and tag outs. In MLB, four umpires are used for each game, one near each base. In the playoffs, six umpires are used: one at each base and two in the outfield along the foul lines.