

**In the Proper Patriotic Education of American Youth
Lies the Security and Perpetuity of the Republic**
Author and Educator U.S. Army Colonel James A. Moss

Teachers' Guide and Blackline Masters
to accompany
The Star-Spangled Flag Print



**Written by Susan Allen Myers
Designed by Diane Patelli**

**This 36 Page REPRODUCIBLE Teacher's Guide is FREE to share;
Copy and Pass to Educators, Scout Troops, Veterans — Anyone!**

**All Who Have Meditated on the Art of Governing Mankind are Convinced
That the Fate of Empires Depends on the Education of Youth**
Aristotle

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Dozens of Flag Quotes, Thoughts, Poems & Songs—

Many Pieces on Individual Pages for Reproduction

with Your Custom Color Borders

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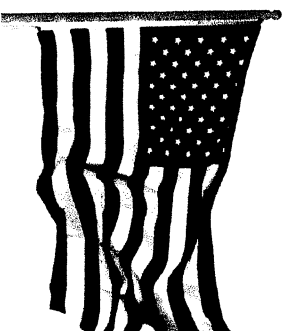
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Special Features of the Star Spangled Flag

Note to teachers:

The **Star Spangled Flag** has been designed to promote patriotism with a unique presentation of features. Hanging on the wall of a classroom or office, the flag summarizes how we feel about our country. In beautiful color, the art includes these special features:

1. The Pledge of Allegiance surrounds the flag.
2. Words to the “Star Spangled Banner” are embedded in the red and white stripes of the flag:
Music notes on the top stripe get you started singing.
3. Fifty stars on a blue field show the years, in sequential order, that each state joined the United States of America. Postal abbreviations are given for each state.
4. Colors of the flag, by Congressional decree:
 - **Stripes:**
 - red (hardiness and valor)
 - white (purity and innocence)
 - **Stars: white or gold**
 - **Blue field behind stars: perseverance and justice**
5. Purple border signifies bravery. Purple is used for the Purple Heart, a medal awarded to a member of the armed forces wounded in battle against the enemy. It was first awarded by George Washington during the Revolutionary War.



The stories and worksheets in this packet are geared to students at a fifth grade reading level. The pages can be duplicated for classroom use.

Make sure students can see a large classroom flag as they work. You will also want paper, pencils, and markers on hand to complete the projects.

Extra pictures of Puritans, Pilgrims, life in the Thirteen Colonies, the Revolutionary War, Betsy Ross making a flag, the Founding Fathers, the War of 1812, Fort McHenry near Baltimore, and flag manners would be helpful.

Before proceeding with this material, display a large world map and make sure students understand where England, Holland (Netherlands), Spain, and France are. Show them San Salvador Island (southeast of Florida) and explain that that is where Columbus first came upon America. Make sure all students can find the state where they live, and relate its distance and terrain to the states along the Atlantic Coast—the place where the United States of America was born.

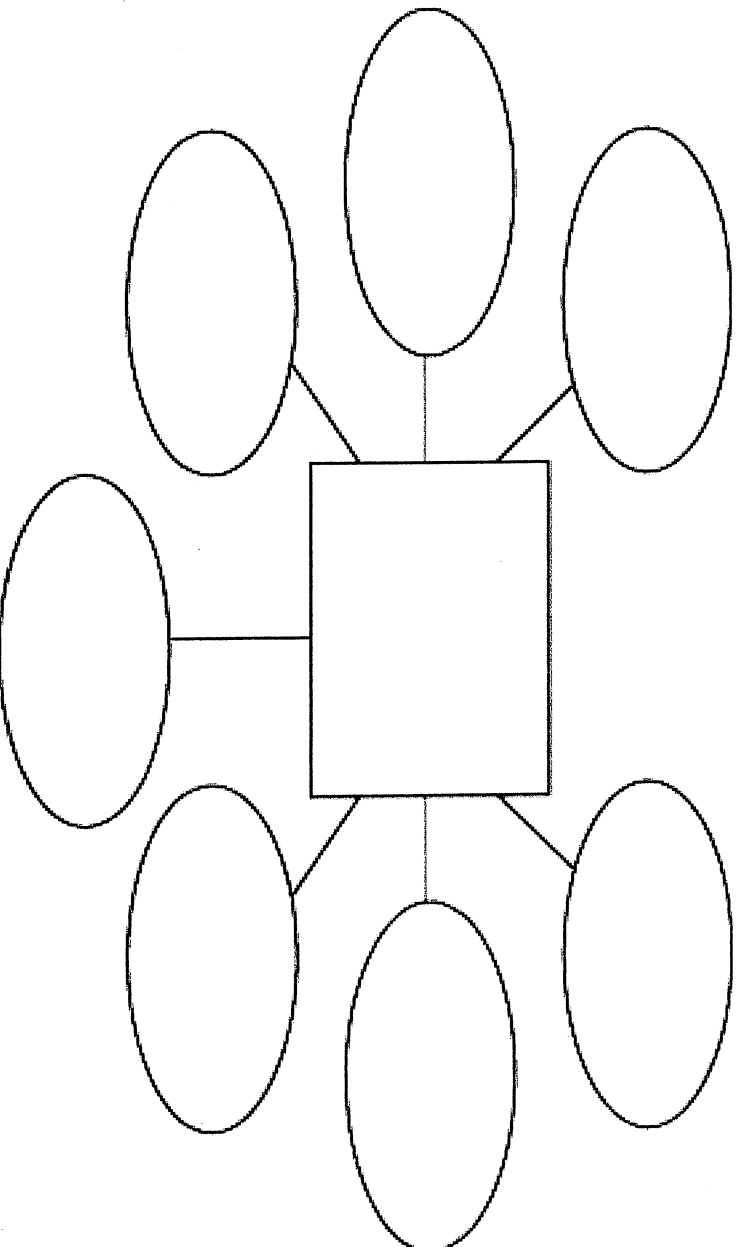
Create a Visual Biography



You live in the greatest country on earth--the United States of America. Our flag is a symbol of our country. It represents the courage of those who fought and died for our freedoms. It represents the Founding Fathers--Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Washington, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton-- and many other great men who wrote our **Declaration of Independence** and the **Constitution**, including its important **Bill of Rights**.

Choose one of the Founding Fathers to learn about. Read a biography of him. Read about him in an encyclopedia. Find out about the person's wife and children. Did he go to school? Was he a good student? What problems did he face? What things did he like to do for fun?

Using this page as a guide, make a poster of one of the Founding Fathers. Put his picture in the center box. Print his name under the picture. Then write different things about the man's life around the rest of the poster. Include things from his childhood, his family, and what he did for America.



Many Flags over America

Our flag represents our promise to be good Americans so our country will remain strong. We vow to be honest, work hard, and get a good education. We agree to respect our parents, our teachers, and our leaders. We vow to be helpful and kind to others. If we belong to a religious group, we vow to live the teachings of that religion. We vow to keep peace in our homes and in our country.

If our flag could talk, what would you learn from the stars and stripes waving in the breeze? You might learn the history of America. Once, however, flags from other countries flew over America.

American Indians

American Indian children lived with their families and hunted wild animals, caught fish, gathered berries and nuts, and helped plant crops. They laughed and played and learned from the adults, just like you do. The strength of the group helped them feel safe when thunder crashed and rain came down in torrents, or when the different tribes were at war.



Explorers from Europe

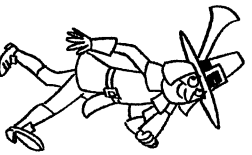
Then gusty ocean winds blew into the tall white sails of wooden ships. They pushed the ships from Europe to the shores of America. Explorers such as Columbus and his crew rode on the ships. They came from Spain to find a closer route to the Indies so they could buy silk and spices. They were surprised to see the American Indians when they finally reached land. They named the island San Salvador, which means “Holy Savior” in Spanish. They placed the flag of Spain on the islands they explored.



Other explorers came from other countries in Europe and claimed America for their countries back home. The explorers wanted to bring the Christian religion to the American Indians. They also wanted their gold. Each explorer put the flag of his country on the shore of America.

Colonists from Europe

After several hundred years passed, the wind carried more men on ships. This time they wanted to start colonies in America. They wanted to live in a beautiful place away from the poverty of England. They started Jamestown on the Atlantic Coast. They didn’t do very well at farming and most of the people died. Later, ships brought some women to the colony and there were children in Jamestown. For the first time, the flag of England flew over America.



Other groups came. Pilgrims and Puritans came to worship God the way they felt was right. They wanted a chance to own land and build homes. They also wanted to bring their religion to the Indians. Many of these settlers died too, from sickness on the long sea voyages, from sickness they got when mosquitoes bit them, and from lack of food. On the first cold winter, many of them died.

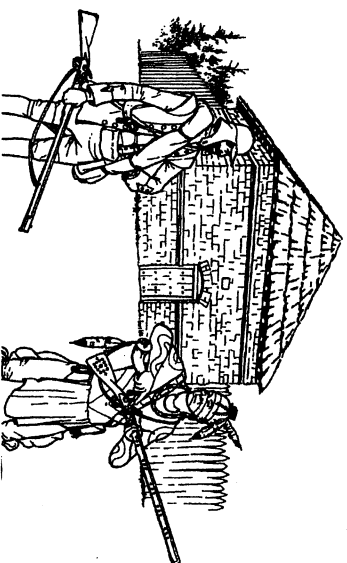
The white settlers often treated the Indian people kindly, but sometimes they did not. Sometimes white men killed Indian people to get corn for the starving settlers. Sometimes the Native Americans fought back. But in spite of all the problems, the colonies prospered and grew.

Eventually, there were thirteen colonies in America. They were all along the Atlantic Ocean. This made food easier to find—there were always fish in the ocean. This made traveling easier, too. Water travel is nearly always easier than traveling by land if you have to make your own road! The flags of England, Holland, and Sweden flew over the land at different times.

French Explorers, Fur Traders, and Missionaries

French explorers wanted America, too. They explored the place we call Canada and the Great Lakes region. They didn't want to start colonies here. Instead, they traded metal pots, guns, and knives, and mirrors, cloth, beads, and other things to the Indians for furs. The Indians were excellent hunters and trappers.

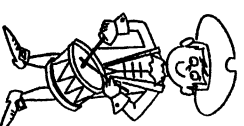
The French built log trading posts and forts so they could do business. They took huge piles of the soft furs on boats to Canada, and then on ships to Europe. What did the people in Europe do with all of America's furs? They made tall felt hats, of course! They trimmed their coats and gloves with the fur, too. The flag of France flew over much of America.



Both Spain and France sent missionaries to America. The missionaries were priests who lived with the American Indians and tried to teach them about Jesus Christ. They also tried to teach them how to live more like the white people did. They showed them how to farm, build new kinds of homes, and speak Spanish or French.

A War for Independence

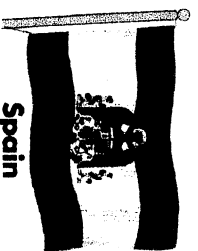
At one time, there were flags from Spain, England, France, Holland, Sweden, and even Russia flying over different places in America. All the missions and colonies were ruled by people in Europe. But, things were about to change.



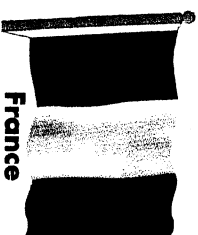
You probably already know the rest of this story. Wars were fought between all the countries. Wars were fought with Indians, too. It's sad that the American Indians had to move from their homes when new settlers wanted their land. It's sad that leaders of all the people couldn't sit down together and agree on how to divide up the land so everyone could live peacefully. There would have been enough forests, lakes, rivers, farm land, and animals for everyone.

Finally, the American people fought a long war—the Revolutionary War—to be able to make their own laws. George Washington led the Americans. After seven years, the colonists of America won the war and the British went back to Europe.

At this time, Spain, France, and England still claimed parts of North America. But, finally, the United States of America was a separate country. It boasted a flag that waved proudly over the thirteen new states.



Spain



France



Great Britain

What Happened First?

After reading *Many Flags over America*, see if you can remember which people came to America first and which came later. Read the sentences below and put the events in the order they happened. Put a 1, 2, or 3 in front of the events.

1. _____
 - a. Columbus and his crew came on the wooden sailing ships.
 - b. America was once covered with American Indians.
 - c. Columbus was surprised to see the American Indians on the land.

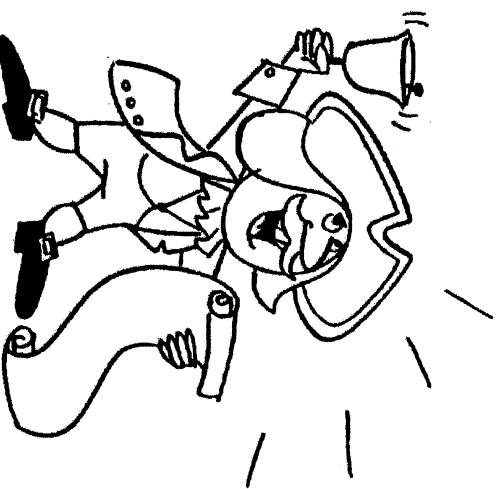
2. _____
 - a. Other explorers came from other countries in Europe and claimed America.
 - b. They wanted to bring the Christian religion to the Indians and find gold.
 - c. Each explorer put the flag of his country on the shores of America.

3. _____
 - a. People wanted to start colonies in America.
 - b. Ships brought women to the colony and there were children in Jamestown.
 - c. Men started Jamestown on the Atlantic Coast. They flew an English flag.

4. _____
 - a. French men explored the place we call Canada and the Great Lakes region.
 - b. The colonists fought the Revolutionary War.
 - c. Puritans and Pilgrims came to worship God the way they felt was right.

Now it's your turn! Write three events that have happened in your life. Then put them in order with a 1, 2, and 3.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____



The Stars and Stripes

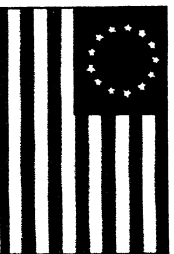
A New Flag for a New Country

American men, women, and children needed a new flag just for the United States of America. Several flags were designed. The story goes that Betsy Ross made the first flag, but this is not a proven fact. Some say George Washington designed the flag and asked Betsy Ross, who lived in Philadelphia, to make it. Other people said they helped design the flag. Some say the first stars had six points, then Betsy Ross showed the men how to make stars with five points. No one knows if this is a true story.

What Should It Look Like?

In 1777, the leaders of our country passed the following rules:

“Resolved, that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternated red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.”

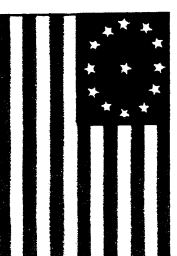


The earliest flag had the 13 stars in a circle, but some flags had 12 stars in a circle and one in the center. They all had red stripes first and last, with white in the middle. Some of the flags had wide stripes and some had narrow stripes. On all the flags, there was one star and one stripe for each of the thirteen colonies. The first 13 states were:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| •Massachusetts | •New Hampshire | •Connecticut | •Rhode Island | •New York |
| •New Jersey | •Pennsylvania | •Delaware | •Maryland | •Virginia |
| •North Carolina | •South Carolina | •Georgia | | |

As more states joined the country, stars and stripes were added to the flag.

Soon there were 15. The flag was getting so large that flagmakers went back to the 13 stripes, but added a star for each new state. By the time of the Civil War, the flag had 34 stars. The last states to join the United States were Alaska and Hawaii. Finally, our flag had 50 stars.



Did the number of stripes change over the years? No, the flag has always kept the 13 stripes, with red on the top and the bottom of the flag and white stripes in between.

Flag Colors

The first congress of the United States reported these meanings to the colors of the flag of the United States of America:

- * White—purity and innocence
- * Red—hardiness and valor
- * Blue—perseverance and justice.

Nicknames

Do you have a nickname? Our flag has many nicknames:

- The “Stars and Stripes” is the most popular name for our flag.
- “Old Glory” was first used by a sea captain and the name stuck.
- The “Star-Spangled Banner” was the name used for the flag by Francis Scott Key when he wrote our national anthem

Name _____

Date _____



Design a Flag

Flags represent a country, a state, or a group. Even your family could have a flag. Sometimes the flags are called banners or crests.

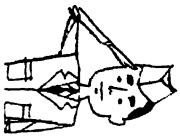
Think of some things that are important to you and to your family. Here are some things that might help.

1. What country did you or your ancestors come from?
2. Who are all the people in your family?
3. What ways do the adults in your family earn a living?
4. What things are important to you?
5. What does your family like to do for fun?
6. What pets do you love?

Choose or design symbols that represent things you want to show on your flag. For example, a star might represent goals, or each person in your family. A baseball might represent sports, and a book might represent school. You can also cut out pictures from magazines, draw them, or use real photographs.

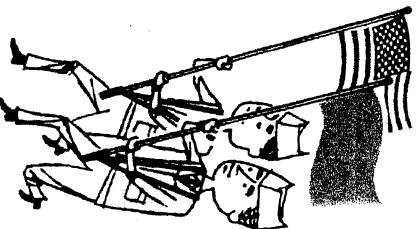
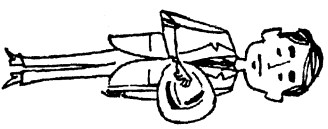
Design a flag on this paper. Then make your flag on poster paper or poster board. Sketch it lightly with pencil first, then go over the design with markers. Keep it simple. Don't try to add everything on one flag. When you are finished, share your flag with your class.

Flag Manners



Our flag should always be honored as a symbol of our great country. To show honor to the flag:

- Stand up and put your hand over your heart when a flag passes in a parade or is raised or lowered on a flag pole. If you have on a hat, take it off. If you are a scout or in the military, salute the flag.
- Never tie down a flag—let it fly free. This is true at the front of your house, on your car, or in a parade. The only exception is over the coffin of a soldier—then it is draped over the coffin.
- If the flag is flown with other flags from a state or another country, always fly the American flag on the top, or at the first of a line.
- Never let the flag touch the ground.
- If the flag is left up at night, a light should shine on it. This can be a spotlight or a porch light at home.
- As a symbol of mourning when someone dies, first raise the flag to its full height. Then lower it at half-mast. Raise it to the top of the pole again before taking it down at the end of the day.
- Flags may be washed and mended. When a flag is too ragged or faded to be a proud symbol, it should be folded and saved or carefully destroyed by adults. Burning is a traditional way of destroying the flag.



Francis Scott Key and the Star-Spangled Banner

“Oh, say can you see, by the dawn’s early light,” are words Americans love to sing. The song you stand and sing before the first pitch of a baseball game or before fireworks zoom into the dark sky on the fourth of July is the “**Star-Spangled Banner**,” our national anthem.

Who wrote the song? Why was it written? How long ago? The story is an interesting one.

Fighting the British—Again

Almost 200 years ago, America was involved in the War of 1812 with England. This was like the second part of the Revolutionary War. The British had lost that war, but they still had forts west of the Appalachian Mountains. Out in the Atlantic Ocean, British ships had been capturing American ships. They had forced American sailors to work on the British ships.

The fighting went on for a few years in Canada and at sea. Then the British sailed an army into Chesapeake Bay in Maryland. This is only a few miles from our nation’s capital in Washington, D.C. The British wanted to destroy the capital city.

Up in Flames

Soldiers marched into Washington and burned part of the Capitol Building (it was made of granite, so the outside walls wouldn’t burn) and then they marched the few blocks to the president’s home. The president’s wife, Dolley Madison, was preparing for dinner with guests when she heard about the trouble. She quickly took important papers, the silverware, and even the red velvet drapes and loaded them into wagons. Several men helped take a large heavy portrait of George Washington off the wall. Then Dolley and the others left.



When the British soldiers arrived, they ate the dinner that was still on the table. They drank the wine. Then they burned the inside of the building. From there, they went on and torched other buildings in the city. It was a very sad day for Washington.

After the British left, the people of Washington painted white paint over the black burns on the walls. After that, the president’s home has always been called the White House.

Fort McHenry and the Flag

With a lot of Washington destroyed, the soldiers went to Baltimore. (Today, you can drive to Baltimore in about an hour from Washington. It took them much longer, of course.) The reason they wanted to attack Baltimore was that the city was a seaport. Ships from there had been attacking British ships.

Baltimore was prepared, however. Soldiers had been training and were ready. The people of the city—old and young, black and white—had worked together to dig trenches for soldiers to shoot from. Some of the rich merchants agreed to sink their own ships in the harbor so the British ships couldn’t get in. The harbor was guarded by Fort McHenry.

There was a huge flag flying over the fort. Mary Pickersgill and her 13-year-old daughter had made the flag. They had sewed 15 stripes of red and white wool, a “union” square of blue, and 15 white stars—a star and a stripe for each state at that time. The huge flag was 42 feet by 30 feet. (Measure this outside to see how large the flag was.) Every stitch in the huge flag was sewn by hand. When British ships sailed into the harbor, they couldn’t miss the wonderful flag flying over the fort.

One of the British ships carried an older American doctor as a prisoner. Two Americans came close to the British ship in a smaller ship. They got permission to talk to the British to get the doctor released. The men were Francis Scott Key, a lawyer, and John S. Skinner. Key and Skinner boarded the warship just as it was preparing to bombard Fort McHenry with rockets, bombs, and cannon balls.

The British agreed to release the prisoner because Key had letters from British prisoners, saying they were being treated well. But, first the British held all three men until after the battle ended. The attack started on Sunday and lasted all day and all night.

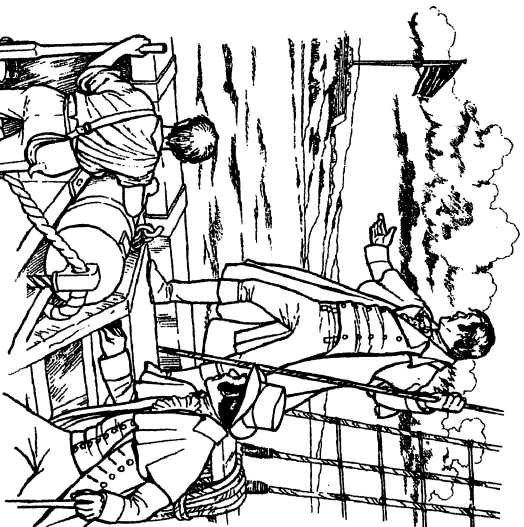
By the Dawn’s Early Light

The three Americans didn’t sleep much that night. When dawn came, they looked over the harbor. They did not know who had won the battle because the morning mist and smoke were so thick. Then, as the sun came up, a break in the mist cleared the view. The huge American flag was still flying proudly over the fort.

Key was so excited that he wanted to express his feelings in a poem. He pulled a letter from his pocket to write on and wrote the first verse in a few minutes. Later that day, the British released the men. Key went home to Washington and wrote more verses.

The poem was printed the next morning and passed out in the streets of Washington. Key’s brother-in-law suggested it be sung to the tune of an old English song that Americans already knew. A few days later, an actor sang “The Star-Spangled Banner” in Baltimore. It quickly became popular.

Today, the United States flag flies night and day over Key’s grave in Maryland and over Fort McHenry. The real flag that flew over the fort is being carefully restored at the National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. If you visit there, you can see the work going on. You can hum the tune to “The Star-Spangled Banner” when you see the flag.





The Star-Spangled Banner

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, thro' 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 thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh! Say, does the star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, or'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

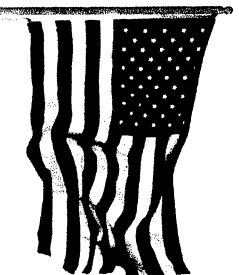
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream.
'Tis the star-spangled banner. Oh! Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh! Thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

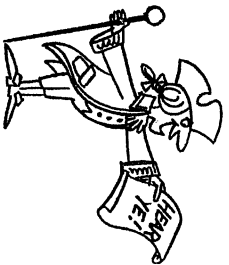
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.



Students, there will be words in the song you don't know. As a class, list the words on the board or on a piece of paper. Then look them up in a dictionary. Use them in a sentence to help you learn the meanings.



Name _____ Date _____



Banner Review

Fill in the blanks with the words of the song. This will help you learn the words to our national anthem. Sing the song with your class and with your family. As you sing, think of how glad Francis Scott Key was to see the flag of the United States still flying over Fort McHenry. The British had lost another battle.

The Star-Spangled Banner

Oh! Say, can you _____, by the dawn's early _____,
 What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's _____ gleaming?

Whose broad _____ and _____, through' the perilous fight,
 O'er the ramparts we watched were so _____ streaming?

And the rocket's red _____, the bombs _____ in air,
 Gave proof through' the _____ that our _____ was still there.

Oh! _____, does the star-spangled _____ yet wave,
 O'er the land of the _____ and the _____ of the brave?

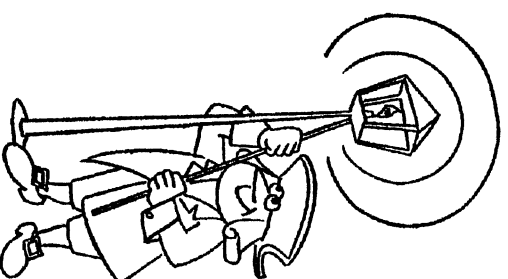
In Your Own Words

Write your own poem about the flag and about America. This is a fun way to do it. As a class, think of different words that describe the flag and life in America. List the words under these three different parts of speech:

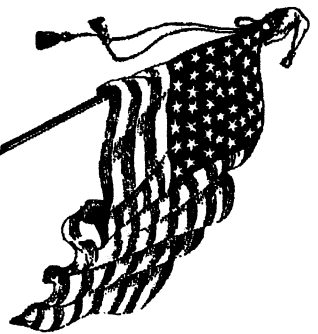
- Noun = a person, place, or thing
- Verb = action words
- Adjective = words that describe things or verbs

When you have three lists, choose some of the words and use them in your poem following this pattern. Here is an example to give you some ideas.

1st line:	one noun	<i>Flag</i>
2nd line:	two adjectives	<i>Beautiful, Bright</i>
3rd line:	three verbs	<i>Waving, moving, rising</i>
4th line:	four nouns	<i>America, Country, Cities, Farms</i>
5th line:	three verbs	<i>Working, Learning, Helping</i>
6th line:	two adjectives	<i>Busy, Happy</i>
7th line:	one noun	<i>Home</i>



The Pledge of Allegiance



When school children start the day, they often stand, face the flag, put their right hand over their heart, and say a pledge of loyalty to the United States. How long has the pledge been around? Who wrote it? Why was it written?

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Betsy Ross had never heard the pledge. Because it wasn't written then. Long after that, Abraham Lincoln had never heard of it, either. It wasn't until all these famous Americans had died that the pledge was written and used in schools, scout meetings, and in Congress.

Over 100 years ago, way back in 1892, President Benjamin Harrison asked all the schools in the United States to mark the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Can you remember what year he came to America?

To help the school children honor America and the flag, a Boston man, Francis Bellamy, wrote the first pledge. He was the editor of a magazine for children called *The Youth's Companion*.

The words were changed a little in later years. The last change was in 1954, when the important words "under God" were added.

I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

What Do Those Words Mean?

Do you know the meanings of these words in the Pledge of Allegiance? Test yourself, test your friends, and test your family at dinner tonight!

allegiance:	devotion or loyalty
republic:	a country where the people vote for representatives who make the laws (instead of having a king or queen rule the country).
nation:	a country
indivisible:	a country never to be broken up into smaller countries
liberty:	freedom to read, write, publish, gather in groups, and worship. Other freedoms are in the Bill of Rights.
justice:	laws, not other people, rule. Courts decide if a person has broken a law and what the punishment will be.



Name _____

Date _____

The Fifty States



Our country started out as a few colonies controlled by England. All the colonies were on the Atlantic Coast. This makes sense, since that was the side of America closest to Europe and it was a long boat trip across the Atlantic.

Today, our country stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Our country is divided into 50 states. The states did not all join the United States at the same time. The Thirteen Colonies were all made states first, then others joined over a period of many years.

Look at the stars on the **Star Spangled Flag** print in your room. What is the first state? What were the last six states to join? Look at a map of the U.S. Can you guess why Hawaii and Alaska were the last?

The District of Columbia is the place where our national government offices are. The city of Washington, D.C., the capital city of our country, is in the District of Columbia. The district isn't in any state, but is surrounded by the states of Maryland and Virginia.

1. The U.S. Post Office wrote two-letter abbreviations for each state and the District of Columbia. This makes writing state names and mailing letters easier. Without looking at the list of state abbreviations on the following page, see how many abbreviations you can write next to each state's name. Then use the list to complete the abbreviations.

2. Label all the states on the map with the correct postal abbreviation. The states that start with "M" and "N" are tricky. How many states start with "M"? _____ How many states start with "N"? _____ How many of these start with "New"? _____



States	Abbreviations	States	Abbreviations	States	Abbreviations
Alabama	_____	Louisiana	_____	Ohio	_____
Alaska	_____	Maine	_____	Oklahoma	_____
Arizona	_____	Maryland	_____	Oregon	_____
Arkansas	_____	Massachusetts	_____	Pennsylvania	_____
California	_____	Michigan	_____	Rhode Island	_____
Colorado	_____	Minnesota	_____	South Carolina	_____
Connecticut	_____	Mississippi	_____	South Dakota	_____
Delaware	_____	Missouri	_____	Tennessee	_____
Florida	_____	Montana	_____	Texas	_____
Georgia	_____	Nebraska	_____	Utah	_____
Hawaii	_____	Nevada	_____	Vermont	_____
Idaho	_____	New Hampshire	_____	Virginia	_____
Illinois	_____	New Jersey	_____	Washington	_____
Indiana	_____	New Mexico	_____	West Virginia	_____
Iowa	_____	New York	_____	Wisconsin	_____
Kansas	_____	North Carolina	_____	Wyoming	_____
Kentucky	_____	North Dakota	_____	<i>District of Columbia</i>	_____

Rank	Name	Year Admitted	Origin of State Name	State Motto	State Song	Capital	State Nicknames
1.	Delaware	1787	In honor of Lord De La Warr	Liberty and Independence	“Our Delaware”	Dover	“First State” “Diamond State”
2.	Pennsylvania	1787	Penn’s Woodland	Virtue, Liberty, and Independence	“Pennsylvania”	Harrisburg	“Keystone State”
3.	New Jersey	1787	From the Latin “Nova Caesarea” in honor of Carteret, governor of the British Isle of Jersey	Liberty and Prosperity	“Ode to New Jersey”	Trenton	“Garden State”
4.	Georgia	1788	In honor of George II of England	Wisdom, Justice and Moderation	“Georgia”	Atlanta	“Peach State”
5.	Connecticut	1788	From the Indian word “Quinnehtukqut” meaning “long river place”	He who transplanted continues to sustain	“Yankee Doodle”	Hartford	“Constitution State”
6.	Massachusetts	1788	“Big hill place” from the Indian “massa” (big), “wadchu” (hill) “et” (place)	By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty	“All Hail to Massachusetts”	Boston	“Bay State” or “Old Colony State”
7.	Maryland	1788	In honor of Queen Henrietta Maria wife of England’s King Charles I	With the shield of thy goodwill thou hast covered us	“Maryland, My Maryland!”	Annapolis	“Old Line State”
8.	South Carolina	1788	Named after Charles II of England	Prepared in mind and resources	“Carolina”	Columbia	“Palmetto State”
9.	New Hampshire	1788	Named after England’s County of Hampshire	Live Free or Die	“Old New Hampshire”	Concord	“Granite State”
10.	Virginia	1788	In honor of the virgin queen, Elizabeth of England	Thus Always to Tyrants	“Carry Me Back to Old Virginy”	Richmond	“Old Dominion State”
11.	New York	1788	Named after England's Duke of York	Excelsior	“I Love New York”	New York	“Empire State”
12.	North Carolina	1789	Named after England’s Charles II (from the Latin “Carolus” for Charles)	To Be Rather Than to Seem	“The Old North State”	Raleigh	“Old North State”
13.	Rhode Island	1790	Named after the Greek Island of Rhodes (Originally named Red Island because of its clay)	Hope	“Rhode Island It’s for Me”	Providence	“Ocean State” or “Plantation State”
14.	Vermont	1791	French, meaning “green mountain”	Freedom and Unity	“Hail, Vermont”	Montpelier	“Green Mountain State”
15.	Kentucky	1792	From the Indian word “ Kentah-ten” meaning “land of tomorrow”	United We Stand, Divided We Fall	“My Old Kentucky Home”	Frankfort	“Bluegrass State”
16.	Tennessee	1796	From the Indian word “Tanasi,” a group of Cherokee villages on the Little Tennessee River	Agriculture and Commerce	“My Homeland Tennessee” “Tennessee Waltz”, “Tennessee” “When It's Iris Time In Tennessee” “My Tennessee”, “Rocky Top”	Nashville	“Volunteer State”
17.	Ohio	1803	Indian word for “great river”	With God, All Things Are Possible	“Beautiful Ohio”	Columbus	“Buckeye State”

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18.	Louisiana	1812	Named after France's King Louis XIV	Union, Justice, and Confidence	"Give Me Louisiana" "You are My Sunshine"	Baton Rouge	"Pelican State"
19.	Indiana	1816	Land of the Indians	The Crossroads of America	"On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away"	Indianapolis	"Hoosier State"
20.	Mississippi	1817	From the Indian "misi" (big) and "sipi" (river).	By Valor and Arms	"Go, Mississippi"	Jackson	"Magnolia State"
21.	Illinois	1818	Combination of French and Indian words meaning "Land of the Illini" (Land of men, or warriors)	State Sovereignty, National Union	"Illinois"	Springfield	"Prairie State"
22.	Alabama	1819	Indian derivative meaning "I make a clearing" or "tribal town"	We Dare Defend Our Rights	"Alabama"	Montgomery	"Yellowhammer State"
23.	Maine	1820	From the ancient French province Mayne	I Guide	"State of Maine"	Augusta	"Pine Tree State"
24.	Missouri	1821	Algonquin Indian word for "Land of big canoes"	Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law	"Missouri Waltz"	Jefferson City	"Show Me State"
25.	Arkansas	1836	French prefix added to "Kansas," a Sioux Indian word meaning "South wind people"	The People Rule	"Arkansas" "Oh, Arkansas"	Little Rock	"The Natural State"
26.	Michigan	1837	Algonquin Indian word for "Great lake"	If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you	"Michigan, My Michigan"	Lansing	"Wolverine State" "Great Lakes State"
27.	Florida	1845	Spanish word for "feast of flowers"	In God We Trust	"Swanee River" ("Old Folks Back Home")	Tallahassee	"Sunshine State"
28.	Texas	1845	Indian word meaning "friends"	Friendship	"Texas, Our Texas"	Austin	"Lone Star State"
29.	Iowa	1846	Indian word for "sleepy people"	Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain	"The Song of Iowa"	Des Moines	"Hawkeye State"
30.	Wisconsin	1850	From the Algonquin Indian word wishkonsing" meaning "place of the beaver or muskrat hole"	Forward	"On Wisconsin"	Madison	"Badger State"
31.	California	1850	From a mythical island mentioned in 1510 Spanish book by Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo	I Have Found It	"I Love You, California"	Sacramento	"The Golden State"
32.	Minnesota	1858	From a Dakota-Sioux Indian word meaning "sky-tinted cloudy water"	The Star of the North	"Hail! Minnesota"	St. Paul	"North Star State"
33.	Oregon	1859	From the Indian name "Ourigan" given to the Oregon River	The Union	"Oregon, My Oregon"	Salem	"Beaver State"
34.	Kansas	1861	From the Sioux Indian word meaning "South wind people"	To the Stars Through Difficulties	"Home on the Range"	Topeka	"Sunflower State"

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35.	West Virginia	1863	Same as for Virginia. "West" was applied when these counties refused to secede during the Civil War	Mountaineers Are Always Freemen	"The West Virginia Hills"	Charleston	"Mountain State"
36.	Nevada	1864	Spanish word meaning "snow-clad"	All For Our Country	"Home Means Nevada"	Carson City	"Silver State"
37.	Nebraska	1867	From the Indian name for the Platte River meaning "flat water"	Equality Before the Law	"Beautiful Nebraska"	Lincoln	"Cornhusker State"
38.	Colorado	1876	From the Spanish for "red," first applied to Colorado River	Nothing Without the Deity	"Where the Columbines Grow"	Denver	"Centennial State" or "Wonderful Colorado"
39.	North Dakota	1889	From the Dakota Indian word meaning "allies"	Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable	"North Dakota Hymn"	Bismarck	"Peace Garden State"
40.	South Dakota	1889	Same as for North Dakota	Under God the People Rule	"Hail! South Dakota"	Pierre	"Mount Rushmore State"
41.	Montana	1889	Latin, meaning "mountainous"	Gold and Silver	"Montana"	Helena	"Treasure State"
42.	Washington	1889	Named in honor of George Washington	By and By	"Washington, My Home"	Olympia	"Evergreen State"
43.	Idaho	1890	Shoshoni Indian words "ida" (salmon) and "ho" (tribe)	It Is Forever	"Here We Have Idaho"	Boise	"Gem State"
44.	Wyoming	1890	From the Lenape Indian place name "M'cheuwonink" meaning "great plain." Named after Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania	Equal Rights	"Wyoming"	Cheyenne	"Equity State"
45.	Utah	1896	Navajo Indian name applied to the Ute tribe meaning "People of the upper lands"	Industry	"Utah, We Love Thee" "Utah, This is the Place"	Salt Lake City	"Beehive State"
46.	Oklahoma	1907	From the Choctaw Indian words meaning "Red people"	Labor Conquers All Things	"Oklahoma!"	Oklahoma City	"Sooner State"
47.	New Mexico	1912	Named after Mexico	It Grows As It Goes	"O, Fair New Mexico"	Santa Fe	"Land of Enchantment"
48.	Arizona	1912	From the Indian word "Arizonac" meaning "little spring place"	God Enriches	"Arizona"	Phoenix	"The Grand Canyon State" or "The Copper State"
49.	Alaska	1959	Variation of an Eskimo word meaning "great country"	North to the Future	"Alaska's Flag"	Juneau	"The Last Frontier" or "Land of the Midnight Sun"
50.	Hawaii	1959	Possibly from a native word meaning "homeland"	The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness thou endure forever!	"Hawai'i Pono'i"	Honolulu	"Aloha State"