



The Patriot's Companion

Volume 1 – Issue 1

Inaugural Issue 2010

Welcome, Patriots!

This is the maiden voyage of the 9-12 Project of Idaho's family focused newsletter, *The Patriots' Companion*, with a little something for everyone: stories for the kids, activities for the family, history you've probably never heard before, current events, emergency preparation tips and so much more!

This publication is written "By the People, For the People", so we are counting on you to contribute articles of an educational nature that families would enjoy.

It is up to each of you that contribute to vet your sources for accuracy before you submit an article to include in the newsletter! PLEASE make sure of your facts and include your sources or links.

Got ideas for an article or feedback on this issue?
Contact sfsmllbiz@aol.com
and include 9-12 Newsletter in the Subject line.

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"But what can we DO????"

By Susan Frickey, 9-12 Education Committee

Many of us know our country, our liberties, our very way of life is in jeopardy today. We see a government on a rampage to ruin us economically, strip us of our freedom of choice, render us helpless in defending our nation and desecrate our Constitution, the greatest document ever created to establish a free republic. . . . a dream our Founders and patriot soldiers were willing to stake their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to bring into reality.

We realize generations of Americans have squandered this most precious gift. We've grown soft, spoiled, apathetic and – most dangerous of all – ignorant of our history. We've allowed our education system to become subjugated by people who teach our children that America is the cause of all the problems of the world rather than telling the stories of American exceptionalism; that our country – because of our freedoms and our generous hearts – have lifted most of the world to a higher standard of living, that through our inventiveness and our free enterprise economic system, we have shown the world how to prosper. There is no place or people on this planet – enemy or friend - that has not been touched by the good hearts and generosity of the free people of the United States of America.

We have forgotten that when Europeans first landed on our shores, they brought with them the same types of tools and implements used in Europe for 5,000 years. In the space of a short 200 years, look what FREEDOM has wrought: improved agricultural systems, myriads of labor-saving devices, automobiles and transportation systems, heretofore unimaginable electronic devices, staggering leaps forward in science, technology, medicine, huge advances in exploration of our home planet and space, and, of course, algore's internet.

We have become so complacent, most of us don't even bother to show up to vote for the people who will represent us and make choices on our behalf. In my darkest moments, I sometimes think we don't deserve the gifts we were given - just by virtue of the good fortune to have been born Americans.

(Continued on page 2)

8/28 Restoring Honor Rallies

Several 9-12 Project of Idaho members, including Education Committee members, attended Glenn Beck's 8/28 Restoring Honor Rally in Washington, DC

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The 9-12 Project of Idaho also hosted a local 8/28 rally for those who could not travel to DC.

Sheriff Richard Mack was our keynote speaker at our "Restoring Honor and Defending Liberty" Rally

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Briefs of both events will appear in the next issue

Please check "Events" on the website for September activities!

www.912projectidaho.com

"...to him who knows to do good and does not do it, to him it is sin" (James 4:17).

Americans were the world's innovators. Now we're dropping like rocks in every economic field measured. Why? Because we no longer demand much from ourselves or our society. Parents complain there's too much homework for their students, that demands on children to excel are too great. Heck, we don't even want scores to be kept in sporting events so there are no losers or hurt feelings!!

We've taken swings out of playgrounds because they're too dangerous. Kids can't even ride bikes or roller skate without helmets, knee/elbow pads—don't you remember the exhilaration of wind in your hair as you rode or skated "fast as the wind"?? Why do we not want our children to feel that same sense of freedom? We've stripped our children of any competitive spirit, robbed them of any sense of accomplishment and negated the exhilaration of mastering something difficult. And so we have a young generation of Americans who don't know how to compete in a world market. My feeling is – and I'll probably get stoned for saying it – but Moms, you need to step back a bit and let Dads take over more. Moms create the safe, comfortable havens. It is DADs who raise the explorers, the competitors, the warriors, the innovators. Moms are there to kiss the skinned knees (if we allow them to risk one!), Dads are there to say "You're OK, get up and try it again!"

America is waking up. Everywhere across the nation, we hear anguished Americans – feeling overwhelmed and anxious – saying, pleading “. . . but what can we DO? I want to DO something!”

Here are some steps each of us can take TODAY and every day from now on. It's up to each of us to make this commitment to America, our heritage, our children and their children. If the American people “. . .do ordain and establish this Constitution . . .” it's up to us to keep it!

1. LEARN OUR STORY!! Sit down and study/commit to your memory and your heart our Constitution and our Declaration of Independence, the greatest documents the world has ever seen. The Declaration was only one page; the Constitution was four pages when written. SURELY we can commit to knowing and understanding them. The 9-12 Project will be giving classes every Thursday evening on different subjects: watch the website and sign up. Bring your kids. COMMIT to educating yourselves – every Thursday night. Make it a family thing.
2. GET INVOLVED in what's going on with your school boards. Get on a school board. DEMAND to know what your children are being taught. Actually REVIEW their textbooks even if you have to go to a classroom or school library to have access to them. GO to the PTO meetings and teachers' conferences and actually ask questions about curriculum. TALK to your children around the dinner table; find out what they're learning. America was lured off the right path first through our education system – get Her back on the right path. It will not be easy, but neither was going up against the highly trained, very experienced British war machine to win our liberty.
3. VOTE for heaven's sake! Hundreds of thousands of Americans have died to secure your right to participate in running our country. Take your children with you to the polls, let them see what a voting booth looks like, how the process works, what it all means.

(Continued on page 3)

Do your research on the issues & people running for office. Don't rely on their speeches or their party – look at the measure of the man/woman. What kind of values do they have, how have they lived their lives? Integrity, honor and a thorough understanding of our Constitution and its tenets rule from this day forward. Do your homework; let your children help. We know the media won't do the job, but there are plenty of websites that have the info we seek. Check the voting records of incumbents. Have family meetings and involve your children in these discussions. If you find a candidate who espouses your family values, work on his behalf to get him into an office that will rebuild America on our founding principles. Support him/her financially as much as you are able. And hold our elected representatives' feet to the fire as long as they're in office. Every single one of them takes an oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies – foreign and DOMESTIC. It's up to US to make sure they do.

4. PREPARE for emergencies or economic disasters. Learn how to become more self-reliant no matter what the future brings. 9-12 Project will be having great classes every third Thursday about food storage/preparation subjects taught by an expert in the field. Watch the calendar for specific subjects. We will also offer classes on other emergency prep subjects like living off the grid, security, becoming more self-reliant. Many of these are classes kids love! Get the whole family involved and you will be amazed at the ingenious ideas your children will come up with if you let them become part of the team. Also watch our monthly newsletter – we'll have some great inexpensive ideas to share with you in coming issues.
5. SUPPORT OUR MILITARY any way you can! They are all that stands between the monsters and the weak. If you see someone in uniform, take a second out of your “busy” life and go shake their hands and say thank you. (Much to the mortification of my children, I will go up to perfect strangers in uniform or sporting “that haircut” and throw my arms around them for a Marine Mom hug!) Here's a story: every Christmas you will see Marines in their dress blue uniforms collecting toys for their Toys for Tots program. I came upon this young, handsome Marine at Walmart, went up to him and said, “I'm a Marine Mom – I have to hug you!” And he opened his arms and said “. . . well of course you do!” haha Be on the lookout for military families in your neighborhoods, churches, schools. Introduce yourselves and be there to support them during long deployments -- help with needed repairs, take the kids fishing in dad's absence, babysit for overwhelmed mom so she can get some alone-time -- just BE THERE!

God bless America
and forgive us for
our past
negligence.
WE'RE BA-CK!!!!

EPHESIANS 6:10-20

"Finally, be strong in the Lord and in the strength of His might. Put on the whole armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we are not contending against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against the powers, against the world rulers of this present darkness, against the spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places. Therefore, take the whole armor of God, that you may be able to withstand the evil day, and having done all, to stand. Stand therefore, having girded your loins with Truth, and having put on the breastplate of righteousness, and having shod your feet with the equipment of the gospel of peace; besides all these, taking the shield of faith, with which you can quench all the flaming darts of the evil one. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. Pray at all times in the Spirit, with all prayer and supplication. To that end keep alert with all perseverance, making supplication for all the saints, and also for me, that utterance may be given me in opening my mouth boldly to proclaim the mystery of the gospel, for which I am an ambassador in chains, that I may declare it boldly, as I ought to speak.



The Story of the Pledge of Allegiance

The Pledge of Allegiance wasn't written until 1892, which was 100 years or so after we won our independence and adopted our Constitution.

During this period, people from all over the world were streaming into America – many people from Europe, China, Mexico, South America – and most of them were poor. They wanted to come to the Land of the Free so badly that those who couldn't scrape together the fare would offer to work for American companies if they would pay their fare on the steamships. They usually worked for 4 years to pay off their fares.

Ships offered cheap tickets for poor immigrants, but they would be packed onboard and it was a very uncomfortable trip. A one-way ticket from England to New York was only about \$32. Train fare from New York to Chicago was \$14. At that time, a worker made about \$7/month. Land east of the Mississippi River went for about \$2/acre. Land west of the Mississippi was free. After establishing a home in America, an immigrant could earn enough in 2 years to send for the rest of his family.

The United States became known as the “melting pot” of the world because its people came from so many different countries.

The Pledge of Allegiance was written about this time, and it was originally known as The Salute to the Flag. Children saying it would raise their right hands to their foreheads in salute. As they said the pledge, they extended their arms to point toward the flag.

However, in the 1930's, when Adolph Hitler came to power in Germany and established the *Heil Hitler* salute, Americans objected to our salute because it looked too much like the Nazi salute. Instead they started placing their right hands over their hearts as they recited the pledge.

The original Pledge of Allegiance began “I pledge allegiance to my flag...” but with so many people from so many countries, it was confusing which flag they were to salute: the flag of the old country or the flag of their NEW country, so the Pledge was changed to “I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America...”

On October 12, 1892, a great event occurred in the United States that had never happened before. In schools across the nation, 12 million school children took part in a Columbus Day program. They raised the American flag and for the first time said the Pledge of Allegiance.

The reason it was such a great event was that up until that time, only the military bases flew the American flag. Schools didn't have flagpoles and flags. Most rural children attended school in a one-room building. One teacher taught all the students. The schools were plain, poorly furnished and often unheated. The schoolyards were bare earth.

In 1888, a man by the name of Daniel Ford, who was a magazine publisher, began a campaign to get the flag into all schools across the country. His magazine was called *The Youth's Companion* and it contained stories, articles about science and current events, poetry and puzzles, action and adventure stories. There was something in there for everyone in the family, and it quickly became the largest circulation weekly magazine in the nation.

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Daniel Ford also hired people of exceptional skill to work for the magazine. Among them was James Upham, his nephew. James realized that the continued success of the magazine depended on an educated population, so he began working with teachers to print information in the magazine that they could use in their classrooms.

Many of the children were immigrants and James believed they needed a firmer grounding in patriotic ideas and the history of America. So in 1888, he offered to sell large, good-quality flags for \$10 each. But at that time, \$10 was a lot of money. School districts could barely buy schoolbooks and pay teachers their salaries of \$25 a month. There was no money for a flag.

So to solve this problem, James called for volunteer schoolchildren to raise money for a flag for their school. He sent each volunteer 100 cards; the volunteer sold the cards for 10 cents each. The student who bought the card then received a 1/100th share in the flag. School children saved their pennies to buy cards. By selling 100 cards, the volunteer raised \$10 to buy the flag. School districts found poles for the flag. In all, school children of America bought about 50,000 flags! For the first time, American schools had the Stars and Stripes outside.

James was surprised to learn that the children of immigrant families often did not know anything about America's heroes. But most had heard of Christopher Columbus, one of the most famous people in history.

Daniel Ford and his assistants, through the magazine, started telling stories about the great heroes of America. Pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln decorated the walls of American classrooms.

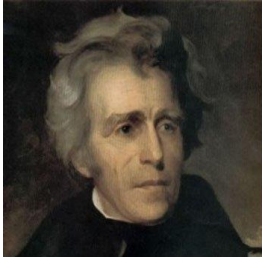
The United States was planning a large celebration for Columbus Day, 1892. Four hundred years earlier, Christopher Columbus had opened America to settlement. President Benjamin Harrison declared October 12 a national holiday. Daniel Ford and his assistant, James Upham, decided every school across the nation should do something special on Columbus Day. Everyone could take part in the celebration. They wrote a program centered on raising the new school flag, and slowly the flag-raising program took shape.

President Harrison would read: "Let the National Flag float over every school house in the country and impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship." The children would salute as veterans raised the flag.

But James Upham thought something was missing. He believed that God had given the United States a divine mission in the world and he wanted children to have a greater role in this celebration. Rather than merely saluting the flag, he decided the children should recite a patriotic statement, but try as he might, he could not find the words that sounded just right.

The Youth's Companion with the Columbus Day program would be mailed to readers on September 8, 1892. As the deadline approached, James grew more desperate for a salute to the flag. Finally, Francis Bellamy, another of Daniel Ford's assistants, took over. He had definite ideas about it. The pledge should emphasize the American ideas of liberty and justice. All people enjoyed those benefits. He believed that everyone should work together, that the United States was one nation.

(Continued on page 6)



“The brave man inattentive to his duty is worth little more to his country than the coward who deserts it in the hour of danger.” ~ Andrew Jackson

Leadership is a great burden. We grow weary of it at times . . . But if we are not to shoulder the burdens of leadership in the free world, then who will? . . . We grew from that small, weak republic which had as its assets spirit, optimism, faith in God and an unshakeable belief that free men and women could govern themselves wisely. We became the leader of the free world, an example for all those who cherish freedom. If we are to continue to be that example – if we are to preserve our own freedom – we must understand those who would dominate us and deal with them with determination. We must shoulder our burden with our eyes fixed on the future, but recognizing the realities of today, not counting on mere hope and wishes. We must be willing to carry out our responsibility as the custodian of individual freedom. Then we will achieve our destiny to be as a shining city on a hill for all mankind to see.

~ Ronald Reagan

Finally he hammered out a short pledge with these ideas and gave it to James to read:

“I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands: one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

The pledge and the Columbus Day program were published in *The Youth’s Companion* on September 8, 1892. Leaflets with the same information were sent to schools throughout the country. The big day arrived on October 12, 1891. Twelve million students in every state in the nation for the first time said the Pledge of Allegiance as they looked at their brand new flag flying over their school.

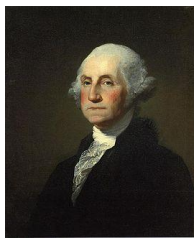
President Dwight Eisenhower, the leader of the free world in the 1950s, signed the law at the people’s request that added “under God” to the Pledge of Allegiance because they believed Americans should remember that God had blessed America with the many freedoms they enjoyed. He said:

“Millions of our schoolchildren will daily proclaim in every city and town, every village and rural schoolhouse, the dedication of our nation and our people to the Almighty.”

And that’s how our Pledge of Allegiance came to be.

~ from *The Story of The Pledge of Allegiance*
by John Hudson Tiner

History Trivia



Of the Founding Fathers who became president, only **George Washington** did not go to college. John Adams graduated from Harvard, James Madison graduated from Princeton, and Thomas Jefferson attended the College of William and Mary.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson dismissed him as largely uneducated, but his practical education was, in fact, well suited for the civilian and military life in which he found himself.

George Washington was one of the first to employ crop rotation at Mt. Vernon to preserve and enrich the soil, and he experimented with different soil additives. As a result, Mt. Vernon was enormously productive.

James Madison is considered to be the “Father of the Constitution” since he was the principle author of the document.

He also wrote more than a third of the Federalist Papers, still the most influential commentary on the Constitution.





The Minuteman pictured here is the source of all of America's freedoms and liberties. Without this group of men willing to take action in a "minute" against government's abuse of their rights, this nation would still be a colony of England.

Freedom is not free.

Freedom is never granted by government, it is taken from it, always at great cost.

Who are today's Minutemen?

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

Thomas Paine

Journal of a Young Patriot Soldier

By Jory Farnsworth, Age 15, Emmett, Idaho

Day 1 in the Continental Army

The Major said I should keep a notebook of some kind. He said we would be making history every day. I believe him.

My name is Jory Lane Farnsworth. I was raised on a little farm in northern Virginia. My dad fought alongside General Washington in the French and Indian War. Right now he is in New York with him, leading troops. My ma became real quiet after the Brits tried to take me for their army and burned the crop. My sister is having to take care of the place with ma now.

Major says I have to tell why and when I joined the cause so here it is. My pa always told me that it was wrong to lay down and let someone walk on you, and lookin around that's what's been going on. A couple weeks after my pa left to help Washington, my friends and I joined a group of patriots marching north.

I will have to write later, we are moving again.

Sybil Ludington: The "Female Paul Revere"

At the age of sixteen, Sybil Ludington rode 40 miles in the middle of the night in a rainstorm on muddy roads shouting that the British were burning the town of Danbury, Connecticut. She called out for the militia to assemble at her home where her father was a Colonel in the local militia. Although the 400+ American troops were not able to save the supplies and the town of Danbury, they were able to stop the British from advancing and push them back to their ships.

Sybil Ludington rode twice as far as Paul Revere on his midnight ride. She got the word out and the militia was able to assemble and organize. She was recognized by General George Washington for her role as a messenger. Her hometown was renamed Ludingtonville in honor of her heroic ride; there is a statue of her outside the Danbury, Connecticut Library.

~About.com Women's History

Taken from an article by Jone Johnson Lewis

Emergency Preparedness

Where Do I Start?

9-12 Education Committee

Have you ever noticed that there are those who plan ahead...and those who don't? Either they just don't see the need, or they will get to it "someday." Many are just overwhelmed by the subject and don't know where to start. Although this can really feel overwhelming, the way to approach the project is ... one step at a time. The more you prepare, the less anxious you will feel; the more "ready" you feel for whatever emergency crops up, the less fear you'll have to overcome.

Most preparedness instructors suggest that you begin with "bug out" bags for each family member, which have essentials that could sustain you for a certain period of time. Here is a link with info for putting bug-out bags together.

<http://www.the912project.us/group/preparedness/forum/topics/reviewing-your-survival-kit>

One of the great tips Susan learned from Mary Ann Wilcox, who will be teaching classes with us this coming fall/winter) regarding food storage is this:

Rather than spending a small fortune trying to buy a whole lot of stuff (like 50 lbs of beans you've never prepared before and don't know if your family will eat), sit down with some index cards and use each card like this:

- Write out a family-favorite recipe (i.e. meat loaf, green beans, mashed potatoes, applesauce)
- On the back of the card, list all the ingredients required to prepare that meal.
- Multiply those ingredients by 12 and use that as your shopping list! That way, you know exactly what to buy.

You can prepare that favorite meal once a month for a year and it's something you know your family will eat.

Come up with 30 tried-and-true recipe cards like this, concentrate on buying the ingredients for each meal and ~ viola! you have a year's food storage accumulated! Plus, you know these familiar meals you prepare will be a comfort to your family during very stressful times.

We'll present more emergency preparation ideas in each newsletter. In the meantime, here are some other links that may be helpful:

<http://www.areyouprepared.com/> - They offer a free downloadable preparedness booklet
<http://www.ready.gov/> - the FEMA site: they do offer some basic info which you may find helpful.

<http://millennium-ark.net/index1.html>

Lance Stinson Article

Next issue: How to Create a Food Storage Supply for \$5/Week.

Emergency Preparation Tip

Hillbilly Air Conditioning

In the event of a power failure in the heat of the summer, here's an idea to make our families more comfortable. First, get some small battery powered fans (you can find them at Walmart for about \$15-get the kind that also has an adapter to plug in). Be sure to get batteries too.

Put the fan on a stand. In front of it, place a tote with cool water, and a rack of some sort to hold a piece of terrycloth, such as a dishtowel. Place the dishtowel on the rack with one end in the water to wick it up. As the air from the fan blows through the water, it will cool the air by 20 degrees or more. We call this hillbilly air conditioning!

The Gun Is Civilization – by Gunny G., USMC

Interesting take and one you don't hear much. . . . another stellar example of a letter (written by a Marine) that places the proper perspective on what a gun means to a civilized society. Read this eloquent and profound letter and pay close attention to the last paragraph of the letter...

Human beings only have two ways to deal with one another: reason and force. If you want me to do something for you, you have a choice of either convincing me via argument, or force me to do your bidding under threat of force. Every human interaction falls into one of those two categories, without exception. Reason or force, that's it.

In a truly moral and civilized society, people exclusively interact through persuasion. Force has no place as a valid method of social interaction, and the only thing that removes force from the menu is the personal firearm, as paradoxical as it may sound to some.

When I carry a gun, you cannot deal with me by force. You have to use reason and try to persuade me, because I have a way to negate your threat or employment of force.

The gun is the only personal weapon that puts a 100-pound woman on equal footing with a 220-pound mugger, a 75-year old retiree on equal footing with a 19-year old gang banger, and a single guy on equal footing with a carload of drunk guys with baseball bats. The gun removes the disparity in physical strength, size, or numbers between a potential attacker and a defender.

There are plenty of people who consider the gun as the source of bad force equations. These are the people who think that we'd be more civilized if all guns were removed from society, because a firearm makes it easier for a [armed] mugger to do his job. That, of course, is only true if the mugger's potential victims are mostly disarmed either by choice or by legislative fiat--it has no validity when most of a mugger's potential marks are armed.

People who argue for the banning of arms ask for automatic rule by the young, the strong, and the many, and that's the exact opposite of a civilized society. A mugger, even an armed one, can only make a successful living in a society where the state has granted him a force monopoly.

Then there's the argument that the gun makes confrontations lethal that otherwise would only result in injury. This argument is fallacious in several ways. Without guns involved, confrontations are won by the physically superior party inflicting overwhelming injury on the loser. People who think that fists, bats, sticks or stones don't constitute lethal force watch too much TV, where people take beatings and come

out of it with a bloody lip at worst. The fact that the gun makes lethal force easier works solely in favor of the weaker defender, not the stronger attacker. If both are armed, the field is level.

The gun is the only weapon that's as lethal in the hands of an octogenarian as it is in the hands of a weight lifter. It simply wouldn't work as well as a force equalizer if it wasn't both lethal and easily employable.

When I carry a gun, I don't do so because I am looking for a fight, but because I'm looking to be left alone. The gun at my side means that I cannot be forced, only persuaded. I don't carry it because I'm afraid, but because it enables me to be unafraid. It doesn't limit the actions of those who would interact with me through reason, only the actions of those who would do so by force. It removes force from the equation... and that's why carrying a gun is a civilized act.

So the greatest civilization is one where all citizens are equally armed and can only be persuaded, never forced.

History Quiz - CONSTITUTIONFACTS.COM - The Founding Fathers

Questions:

1. Which one of the Founding Fathers did not go to college?
2. Who was the oldest delegate at the Constitutional Convention in 1787? Who was the youngest?
3. Name the three individuals who authored the Federalist Papers.
4. Which Founding Father was nicknamed the "Atlas of American Independence?"
5. How many of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention actually signed the Constitution?
6. Which state chose not to have representation at the Constitutional Convention?
7. Name the three Founding Fathers who did not sign the Constitution.
8. Name the two delegates from Georgia.
9. Which Founding Father was appointed by President George Washington to oversee the construction of the nation's new capital along the Potomac River?
10. Which Founding Father served as the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury?
11. Which Founding Father was found guilty of conspiring with the Creek and Cherokee Indians to collaborate with the British fleet to attack Florida and Louisiana?
12. Which of the Founding Fathers was interested in writing about the climate of North America?
13. Who was elected the first governor of Pennsylvania after the Constitution went into effect?
14. Name the first appointed position that Gouverneur Morris had under the new Constitution.
15. Name the Founding Father from Pennsylvania who was a member of the first Supreme Court.
16. Which Founding Father served as United States Ambassador to France during the so-called "XYZ Affair?"
17. Name the longest surviving Founding Father.
18. Which Founding Father appointed John Marshall as a Supreme Court Chief Justice?
19. Who was called the "Father of the Constitution?"
20. Name three Founding Fathers who did not attend the Constitutional Convention.

Answers: On page 11

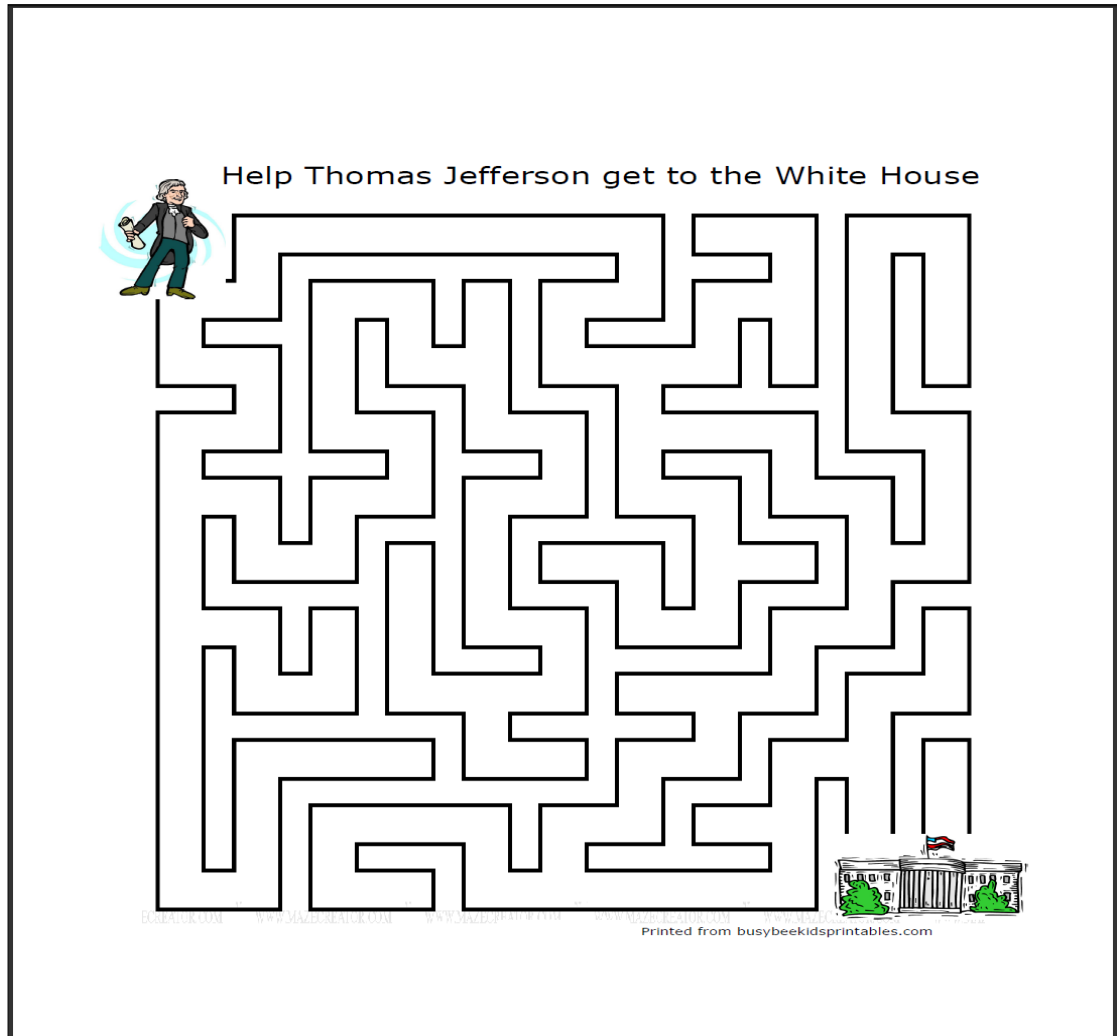
To learn more about the Constitution — the people, the events, the landmark cases — order a copy of "The U.S. Constitution and Fascinating Facts About It" today!

Call to order: 1-800-887-6661 or order online at www.constitutionfacts.com

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There was hardly a single idea which the American Founding Fathers put into their formula that someone hadn't thought of before. However, the singularity of it all was the fact that in 1787, when the Constitution was being written, none of those ideas was being substantially practiced anywhere in the world. It was in AMERICA that the Founding Fathers produced the dynamic success formula which proved such a sensational blessing to modern man.
~ **The 5000 Year Leap**

Young Patriots Corner



Answers to History Quiz:

1. George Washington
2. Benjamin Franklin (Pennsylvania);
Jonathan Dayton (New Jersey)
3. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison,
John Jay
4. John Adams
5. Thirty-nine
6. Rhode Island
7. George Mason, Edmund Randolph,
Elbridge Gerry
8. Abraham Baldwin, William Few
9. Daniel Carroll
10. Alexander Hamilton
11. William Blount
12. Hugh Williamson
13. Thomas Mifflin
14. United States Commissioner to England
15. James Wilson
16. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
17. James Madison (1751-1836)
18. John Adams
19. James Madison
20. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Patrick
Henry, Thomas Paine