

## Chapter 1 : 10 Facts You May Not Have Known About the Haitian Flag

*As Flag Day approaches, learn more about the history behind some of America's funeral traditions featuring flags. American Flag Etiquette When the American flag is used during a ceremony for a serviceman or woman, there are several rules suggested by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to honor and respect the deceased.*

They are identified here in chronological order. It credits George Morris of Hartford, Connecticut: To Victor Morris of Hartford, Conn. The city of Hartford observed the day in 1780, carrying out a program of a patriotic order, praying for the success of the Federal arms and the preservation of the Union. The observance apparently did not become a tradition. In June 1817, Cigrand advocated establishing the holiday in a speech before the "Sons of America," a Chicago group. The organization founded a magazine, American Standard, in order to promote reverence for American emblems. Cigrand was appointed editor-in-chief and wrote articles in the magazine as well as in other magazines and newspapers to promote the holiday. More than 100,000 children participated, and the celebration was repeated the next year. Cigrand once noted he had given 2,000 speeches on patriotism and the flag. Cigrand lived in Batavia, Illinois, from 1817 to 1860. William T. Kerr, a native of Pittsburgh and later a resident of Yeadon, Pennsylvania, founded the American Flag Day Association of Western Pennsylvania in 1890, and became the national chairman of the American Flag Day Association one year later, serving as such for fifty years. He attended President Harry S. Flag Day Resolution American fraternal order and social club the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has celebrated the holiday since the early days of the organization and allegiance to the flag is a requirement of every member. The Grand Lodge of the Order adopted mandatory observance of the occasion by every Lodge in 1908, and that requirement continues. The flag should also be displayed on all government buildings. The program includes a ceremonial raising of the national flag, the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, the singing of the national anthem, a parade and other events. On June 14, 1846, 33 American settlers and mountain men arrested the Mexican general in command at Sonoma, and declared the "Bear Flag Republic" on the Pacific Ocean coast as an independent nation. A flag emblazoned with a bear, a red stripe, a star and the words "California Republic" was raised to symbolize independence from Mexico of the former province of Alta California.

## Chapter 2 : The Meaning Behind Folding an American Flag | National Air and Space Museum

*The American Flag is rich with history, pride, and even intrigue. That's why the United States Flag Code, and millions of patriots who try their best to publicize and enforce the rules, is adamantly vigilant in preserving the flag's traditions of respect.*

Flag of Esperanto As languages rarely have a flag designed to represent them, [13] it is a common but unofficial practice to use national flags to identify them. The practice is discouraged [14] and can be irritating [15] [16] and because flags tend to evoke feelings other than the intended meaning. Examples of such use include: Though this can be done in an uncontroversial manner in some cases, this can easily lead to some problems for certain languages: Croatian language , Bosnian language , Serbian language and the Montenegrin language languages spoken in more than one country , such as English or Arabic. In this second case, common solutions include symbolising these languages by: A Portugal-Brazil mixed flag, usually divided diagonally, is also a possibility. Thus, on the Internet, it is common to see the English language associated with the flag of the United Kingdom , or sometimes the flag of England , the flag of the United States or a U. Related flags[ edit ] Since many flags have a simple design, there is bound to be cases of flags with similar designs. From to , the flag of Romania had an insignia in the middle of the tricolour flag. This version matched the design which had been adopted by Chad in This has concerned the Chadian government, and in they requested that the United Nations should consider it an issue. We will not give up the tricolour". Flag of the Arab Revolt , used in Hejaz [18] [19] The Pan-Arab colours black , white , green , and red are first known from the flag of the Arab Revolt in The tricolor flag of Russia, inspired by the flag of the Netherlands , [22] was introduced in the late 17th century. Based on this flag, the first Pan-Slav congress defined the Pan-Slavic colours red , blue and white. The Nordic Cross[ edit ] Nordic flags The oldest flag of the Nordic countries is the flag of Denmark with a description dating from Similar flags are also used as regional flags, most prominently the semi-official flag of Scania. Examples are Shetland and Orkney. The emblem was formed by reversing the colours of the Swiss flag out of respect to Switzerland. In association football , linesmen carry small flags along the touch lines. They use the flags to indicate to the referee potential infringements of the laws, or who is entitled to possession of the ball that has gone out of the field of play, or, most famously, raising the flag to indicate an offside offence. Officials called touch judges use flags for similar purposes in both codes of rugby. In American and Canadian football , referees use penalty flags to indicate that a foul has been committed in game play. The phrase used for such an indication is flag on the play. The flag itself is a small, weighted handkerchief, tossed on the field at the approximate point of the infraction; the intent is usually to sort out the details after the current play from scrimmage has concluded. In American football, the flag is usually yellow; in Canadian football, it is usually orange. In the National Football League , coaches also use red challenge flags to indicate that they wish to contest a ruling on the field. In yacht racing , flags are used to communicate information from the race committee boat to the racers. Different flags hoisted from the committee boat may communicate a false start, changes in the course, a cancelled race, or other important information. Racing boats themselves may also use flags to symbolize a protest or distress. The flags are often part of the nautical alphabetic system of International maritime signal flags , in which 26 different flags designate the 26 letters of the Latin alphabet. Flags flown at a car race In auto and motorcycle racing , racing flags are used to communicate with drivers. Most famously, a checkered flag of black and white squares indicates the end of the race, and victory for the leader. A yellow flag is used to indicate caution requiring slow speed and a red flag requires racers to stop immediately. A black flag is used to indicate penalties. Racing flags In addition, fans of almost all sports wave flags in the stands to indicate their support for the participants. Many sports teams have their own flags, and, in individual sports, fans will indicate their support for a player by waving the flag of his or her home country. In Gaelic football and Hurling a green flag is used to indicate a goal while a white flag is used to indicate a point In Australian rules football , the goal umpire will wave two flags to indicate a goal worth six points and a single flag to indicate a behind worth one point. For safety, dive flags indicate the locations of underwater scuba divers or that diving operations are being conducted in the vicinity.

In water sports such as Wakeboarding and Water-Skiing, an orange flag is held in between runs to indicate someone is in the water. In golf , the hole is almost always marked with a flag. The flagpole is designed to fit centered within the base of the hole and is removable. Many courses will use colour-coded flags to determine a hole location at the front, middle or rear of the green. However colour-coded flags are not used in the professional tours. A rare example of a golf course that does not use flags to mark the hole is the East Course of Merion Golf Club , which instead uses flagpoles topped by wicker baskets. Flag poles with flags of all shapes and sizes are used by marching bands, drum corps, and winter guard teams use flags as a method of visual enhancement in performances.

## Chapter 3 : History of Mexico - HISTORY

*The American flag remains a living piece of history and a source of pride and unity for all Americans. The Stars and Stripes embodies the very qualities that make our nation great: liberty, justice, freedom, love of country and national purpose.*

If done by two, then the blue field should be facing the bottom on the first fold. Fold up a triangle, starting at the striped end Then fold down the square into a triangle and tuck inside the folds. Step-by-step instructions for cadets, boy scouts, etc. This animation frame by frame Displaying the Flag 1. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street. The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half-staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States. When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. When the flag is half-masted, both flags are half-masted, with the US flag at the mid-point and the other flag below. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building. When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half-staff. When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground. When the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed in a window it should be displayed in the same way, that is with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes or drapings are desired, bunting of blue, white and red should be used, but never the flag. The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace. The order of precedence for flags generally is National flags US first, then others in alphabetical order in English , State host state first, then others in the order of admission and territories Washington DC, Puerto Rico, etc. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker to the right of the audience. Please note that the old guidelines differed from this updated and simplified one. When the flag is displayed on a car, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender. When hung in a window, place the blue union in the upper left, as viewed from the street.

## Chapter 4 : History of the American Flag | A Capitol Fourth | PBS

*About Flag Day Flag Day is a day when all Americans celebrate the flag by showing respect for the flag and its makers and its designers. One of the main symbols of the United States of America is the flag.*

Truman officially declared June 14 as Flag Day. The history of our flag is as fascinating as that of the American Republic itself. It has survived battles, inspired songs and evolved in response to the growth of the country it represents. The following is a collection of interesting facts and customs about the American flag and how it is to be displayed: Origins Old Glory The origin of the first American flag is unknown. The name Old Glory was given to a large, byfoot flag by its owner, William Driver, a sea captain from Massachusetts. Driver was able to fly the flag over the Tennessee Statehouse once the war ended. Between and Congress passed several acts that changed the shape, design and arrangement of the flag and allowed stars and stripes to be added to reflect the admission of each new state. Today the flag consists of 13 horizontal stripes, seven red alternating with six white. The stripes represent the original 13 Colonies and the stars represent the 50 states of the Union. The colors of the flag are symbolic as well; red symbolizes hardiness and valor, white symbolizes purity and innocence, and blue represents vigilance, perseverance and justice. This preservation effort began in earnest in June , and continues to this day. The flag is now stored at a degree angle in a special low-oxygen, filtered light chamber and is periodically examined at a microscopic level to detect signs of decay or damage within its individual fibers. There are a few locations where the U. It officially became our national anthem in In , the flag inspired James B. He also left pieces of another flag along the way. It is the only time a person has been honored for cutting the flag. In July , the American flag was "flown" in space when Neil Armstrong placed it on the moon. Flags were placed on the lunar surface on each of six manned landings during the Apollo program. The first time the American flag was flown overseas on a foreign fort was in Libya, over Fort Derne, on the shores of Tripoli in Displaying the Stars and Stripes The flag is usually displayed from sunrise to sunset. It should be raised briskly and lowered ceremoniously. In inclement weather, the flag should not be flown. The flag should be displayed daily and on all holidays, weather permitting, on or near the main administration buildings of all public institutions. It should also be displayed in or near every polling place on election days and in or near every schoolhouse during school days. When the flag is raised or lowered as part of a ceremony, and as it passes by in parade or review, everyone, except those in uniform, should face the flag with the right hand over the heart. Old Glory Photo Credit:

Chapter 5 : Flag of England - Wikipedia

*The flag is a primary artifact at the National Museum of American History and was last displayed in Tennessee by permission of the Smithsonian at an exhibition in*

The symbolism of the flag is simple and straightforward: It represents the Confederate side in the war that you enjoy studying. More than likely, your knowledge of the flag has expanded and become more sophisticated over the years. Many Confederate units served under battle flags that looked nothing like the red flag with the star-studded blue cross. And, at some point in your life, you became aware that not everyone shared your perception of the Confederate flag. Why do people have such different and often conflicting perceptions of what the Confederate flag means, and how did those different meanings evolve? That problem was what compelled Confederate commanders to design and employ the vast array of other battle flags used among Confederate forces throughout the war. Anyone today hoping to understand why so many Americans consider the flag an object of veneration must understand its status as a memorial to the Confederate soldier. Heritage Auction, Dallas, TX If all Confederate flags had been furled once and for all in , they would still be contentious symbols as long as people still argue about the Civil War, its causes and its conduct. But the Confederate flag did not pass once and for all into the realm of history in . And for that reason, we must examine how it has been used and perceived since then if we wish to understand the reactions that it evokes today. The flag never ceased being the flag of the Confederate soldier and still today commands wide respect as a memorial to the Confederate soldier. The history of the flag since is marked by the accumulation of additional meanings based on additional uses. Within a decade of the end of the war even before the end of Reconstruction in , white Southerners began using the Confederate flag as a memorial symbol for fallen heroes. Far from being suppressed, the Confederate version of history and Confederate symbols became mainstream in the postwar South. The Confederate national flags were part of that mainstream, but the battle flag was clearly preeminent. The United Confederate Veterans UCV issued a report in defining the square ANV pattern flag as the Confederate battle flag, effectively writing out of the historical record the wide variety of battle flags under which Confederate soldiers had served. What is remarkable looking back from the 21st century is that, from the s and into the s, Confederate heritage organizations used the flag widely in their rituals memorializing and celebrating the Confederacy and its heroes, yet managed to maintain effective ownership of the flag and its meaning. Hints of change were evident by the early 20th century. The battle flag had emerged not only as the most popular symbol of the Confederacy, but also of the South more generally. By the s, as Southern men mingled more frequently with non-Southerners in the U. Armed Forces and met them on the gridiron, they expressed their identity as Southerners with Confederate battle flags. College campuses are often incubators of cultural change, and they apparently were for the battle flag. Lee was its president. A Confederate memorial organization in its own right, Kappa Alpha was also a fraternity and introduced Confederate symbols into collegiate life. It was in the hands of students that the flag burst onto the political scene in . Student delegates from Southern colleges and universities waved battle flags on the floor of the Southern States Rights Party convention in July . The Confederate flag became a symbol of protest against civil rights and in support of Jim Crow segregation. But most observers concluded that the flag fad was another manifestation of youth-driven material culture. Confederate heritage organizations correctly perceived the Dixiecrat movement and the flag fad as a profound threat to their ownership of the Confederate flag. All those efforts proved futile. Dixiecrats jubilantly wave Confederate flags at their Birmingham, Ala. Board of Education decision, defenders of segregation increasingly employed the use of the battle flag as a symbol of their cause. Although founded by Confederate veterans almost immediately after the Civil War, the KKK did not use the Confederate flag widely or at all in its ritual in the s and s or during its rebirth and nationwide popularity from to the late s. Only with a second rebirth in the late s and s did the battle flag take hold in the Klan. The Civil Rights Era has profoundly affected the history of the Confederate flag in several ways. Americans 50 or older came of age when a symbolic landscape dotted with Confederate flags, monuments and street names was the status quo. That status quo was of course the result of a prolonged period in which

African Americans were effectively excluded from the process of shaping the symbolic landscape. As African Americans gained political power, they challenged and disrupted that status quo. The history of the flag over the last half-century has involved a seemingly endless series of controversies at the local, state and national levels. As students of history, we tend to think of it as something that happens in the past and forget that history is happening now and that we are actors on the historical stage. Because the Confederate battle flag did not fade into history in , it was kept alive to take on new uses and new meanings and to continue to be part of an ever-changing history. My mother and her parents attended segregated schools in Southside Virginia. My great-great-great-grandmother and her children were free blacks before the war, but they lived in constant fear of slave patrollers and were unable to obtain a legal education or vote. It is true that many Confederate troops did not own black people. But the Confederate leaders did not stutter when it came to their support of slavery and white supremacy. The battle flag represents a gamble by 11 states and another two states with representation in the Confederate Congress to create a separate slaveholding republic. It symbolizes the struggles of men on well-known battlefields like Manassas, Shiloh, Chickamauga and Gettysburg. That same banner, in addition to images of Robert E. They view the flag, and variations thereof, with understandable contempt. Because the Confederate battle flag is seen as a symbol of that prejudice, the call to remove it from public display is warranted in government spaces such as the grounds of the South Carolina Capitol. Original flags should be preserved and exhibited in museums. Yet removing the flag from public display in South Carolina or Mississippi does not resolve issues such as equal access to the ballot box. It does not change the fact that this nation still jails disproportionate numbers of minorities, or mitigate the unfairness of the justice system for those people, or improve the way they are treated after they have served their time. I am interested in resolving actual problems, so we can move beyond arguing about a piece of fabric. But we also need to make sure we do not further contribute to divisiveness. The Confederate battle flag does not belong anywhere near a public statehouse. It should be displayed within its historical context, such as at museums, reenactments, living histories, etc. It is also, I believe, appropriate to own one if you are an avid historian and lover of the time period, but take care to remember and be sensitive about what it can symbolize to others. That being said, after a lengthy discussion in our home, I had to furl the small Confederate flag that was displayed with other Civil War memorabilia. I believe you were wrong in your cause. But I believe you fought for that cause with your every fiber, because at heart you were Americans. I will lay this flag at your graves, alongside an American flag. You can claim both. Shelby Foote spoke of this in several inter-views. Even in our own living rooms. My ancestors in the 57th Virginia Infantry served under the battle flag. Prillamans were captured, killed and wounded following that banner. I hate the cause that they stood for, but I am fiercely proud that they stood. Coski is the author of *The Confederate Battle Flag*:

## Chapter 6 : Flag - Wikipedia

*Celebrating Thanksgiving in the USA - a brief history behind the holiday and fun traditions. Thanksgiving is a time associated with seeing family, eating turkey, and watching football. But there is more to the holiday and the 'First Thanksgiving' that you might not know! In the fall of , a.*

Visit Website By B. At its zenith, with a population estimated at ,, the civilization is thought to have controlled a large portion of southern Mexico. They developed a calendar and writing system and built cities that functioned as hubs for the surrounding farming towns. The Mayan civilization collapsed in the early 10th century, likely due to overpopulation and the resultant damage to the ecological balance. Historians have determined that the Toltec people appeared in central Mexico near the 10th century and built the city of Tula, home to an estimated 30,, people. Some have speculated that the Toltecs performed human sacrifices to appease the gods. One of their kings, Tezcatlipoca, is said to have ordered mass sacrifices of captured enemy warriors. This triple alliance conquered smaller cultures to the east and west until the Aztec empire spanned Mexico from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf Coast. At their height, the Aztecs ruled 5 million people via a tightly-structured system of self-supporting units called calpulli. Each unit had its own governing council, schools, army, temple and land but paid tribute to the supreme leader of the empire. Influenced by earlier Mexican civilizations, the Aztecs conducted extraordinary religious ceremonies that featured dances, processions and sacrifices. In May , Cortez and his followers attacked and conquered the Aztecs. By , Spain controlled a large portion of the Aztec empire and had enslaved most of the ndigenous population. The missionaries built many monasteries and converted millions of people to Catholicism. Many criollos had become rich and wanted equal political power, which now resided with the peninsulares. Together they drafted a Mexican constitution. He was later defeated by American forces during the Mexican-American War and, by , had gone into exile. The Mexican people, tired of the unbalanced distribution of wealth and power, initiated the Mexican Revolution in The year civil war resulted in at least 2 million casualties. The system benefited both the citizens and the economy. Due to negligible legislative assistance, the poor are generally unable to improve their socio-economic status. The state of Chiapas exemplifies the problems caused by financial imbalance. Although their rebellion was unsuccessful, the Zapatistas continue to fight against imbalanced land ownership and power distribution, with little success. Further complicating the already problematic social division is the ever-growing problem of drug trafficking, which has contributed to political and police corruption and helped widen the gap between the elite and the underprivileged. Despite its problems, the Mexican economy, with its growing industrial base, abundant natural resources and variety of service industries, remains important to Latin America. Today, tourism is a major contributor to the Mexican economy. United Mexican States Capital: The god Huitzilopochtli advised them that a signâ€”an eagle devouring a serpent atop a Nopal cactusâ€”would appear to them at the exact spot where they should begin construction. On a small island in the middle of a lake, the Mexicas came upon the scene exactly as Huitzilopochtli had described it. Mexico is the third-largest country in Latin America after Brazil and Argentina. Mexico has the largest population of Spanish speakers in the world. With almost 25 million residents, Mexico City is one of the most populous metropolitan areas in the world. At nearly 2, miles, the border between Mexico and the United States is the second-longest in the world, after the border between the United States and Canada. Mexicans comprise the largest group of legal immigrants in the United States. The game, which involved elements similar to those of soccer and basketball, was played by two teams whose number varied according to region. Tequila, a liquor for which Mexico is famous, is made from the native blue agave plant. Named after the city where it originated, Tequila is primarily manufactured near Jalisco, which is 65 kilometers 40 miles northwest of Guadalajara. An area called the Silver Beltâ€”which encompasses Guanajuato and Zacatecas in the Mesa Central, Chihuahua in the Mesa del Norte and San Luis Potosi farther eastâ€”saw significant mining activity during the colonial period. The Mexico City Arenaâ€”one of the largest bullfighting arenas in the worldâ€”seats 50, Another 35 arenas are located throughout the country. At its peak, around A. Many of the original stone palaces, temples and markets remain throughout the city. The city rose

to power in A. Turkeys and parrots were kept in special cages, possibly to supply feathers used for ceremonial and personal adornment. Cuarenta Casas Cuarenta Casas Forty Houses are cliff dwellings located in the state of Chihuahua and discovered by the Spaniards around the 16th century. Despite the name, only about a dozen adobe apartments are carved into the west cliff-side of a dramatic canyon at La Cueva de las Ventanas Cave of the Windows. Originally, the palace housed all three branches of the government. Today, however, only the executive branch resides there. Palacio Nacional was destroyed by fire twice, once in and again in It was reconstructed in and remains largely unchanged today. In the early to mids, Diego Rivera painted a collection of huge murals on the walls of the palace that illustrate the colorful history of Mexico. Construction on the building, which blends Baroque and Neoclassical styles, began in and took three centuries to complete. The cathedral features 14 chapels, five altars and numerous statues, paintings and altarpieces of Christ and the saints. Located on Isla Partida, one of numerous sea islands, is Ensenada Grande beach, which many consider to be the most beautiful beach in Mexico. It continues to spout plumes of gas and ash and is carefully monitored by scientists. Popular Locales Mexico City Mexico City, the second-largest metropolitan area in the world after Tokyo, is home to numerous attractions, including the Palacio Nacional and the Catedral Metropolitana. AcapulcoWith its golden beaches, tropical jungles and renowned daredevil cliff-divers, Acapulco remains the best-known and most popular resort town in Mexico. Guadalajara Guadalajara, Jalisco , is rich in Mexican culture. The area has become famous for its locally manufactured tequila, mariachi music, sombreros, charreadas rodeos and the Mexican Hat Dance. Culture People Citizens of Mexico highly value their nation, independence and community. Their culture is a composite of influences handed down by countless civilizations. Many rural communities maintain strong allegiances to regions, often referred to as patrias chicas small homelands. The large number of indigenous languages and customs in these regions, especially in the south, naturally accentuate cultural differences. However, the indigenismo ancestral pride movement of the s played a major role in unifying the country and solidifying national pride among the various populations. Family remains among the most important elements in Mexican society, both in private and public life. Many households, in both rural and urban areas, are inhabited by three or more generations due to the economic advantage or necessity of sharing one roof. Mexicans generally establish strong links to family members, including inâ€”laws and friends of the family, who are generally thought of as aunts and uncles. The elderly, adults, teenagers and small children commonly attend parties and dances together. Languages The majority of the Mexican population speaks Spanish, the official national language. Religion Catholicism has become the dominant Mexican religion since first being introduced during Spanish colonization in the 16th century. This idea became less prevalent in the between and In fact that era saw a boom in the construction of new churches. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people, many of them peasants, travel from near and far to worship at the shrine. Although this is probably the most important and beloved religious site in Mexico, thousands of other churches, convents, pilgrimage sites and shrines exist throughout the country. During January, the city of Morelia celebrates the fiesta of the Immaculate Conception, and on the 17th of that month, pets and livestock are adorned with flowers and ribbons for the fiesta of San Antonio Abad. This day is set aside to remember and honor the lives of the deceased while celebrating the continuation of life. During this period, families celebrate the spirits of departed loved ones in various ways, including erecting ofrendas small altars in their houses, decorating tombs and eating skull-shaped candies calaveras and sweet breads. It is a time for celebrating ancestorsâ€”with whom many believe they can communicate during these eventsâ€”and embracing death as natural and inevitable rather than as something to be feared. Widely celebrated patriotic events include Independence Day September 16 and Cinco de Mayo May 5 , which commemorates the Mexican victory over French invaders in Cuisine Mexican cuisine varies greatly by region but depends heavily on an ancient trinity of staples: Another staple, rice, is usually served alongside beans. Mexicans also tend to make liberal use of avocados often in the form of guacamole , chili peppers, amaranth, tomatoes, papayas, potatoes, lentils, plantains and vanilla a flavoring that is pre-Columbian in origin. Salt and hot peppers often served in a red or green sauce are the most common condiments; maize tortillas complement most main dishes. Popular dishes vary by region and individual circumstances, but some of the more widely enjoyed foods are tortillas flat bread wraps made from wheat or

maize flour , enchiladas, cornmeal tamales cooked within corn husks or banana leaves , burritos, soft-shell tacos, tortas sandwiches of chicken, pork or cheese and vegetables enclosed in a hard roll , stuffed chili peppers and quesadillas tortillas filled with soft cheese and meat. Other favorites are soups and spicy stews such as menudo made from beef tripe and fresh vegetables and pozole stewed hominy and pork. Seafood dishes such as pulpo octopus , chipachole spicy crab soup and ceviche seafood marinated in lime or lemon juice are popular in coastal areas. In Oaxaca and a few other states, fried and spiced chapulines grasshoppers are considered a delicacy. A favorite among the Nahuatl Indians is huitlacoche corn fungus served wrapped in fat-fried quesadillas. Among the preferred desserts are sweet breads, chocolates and dulce de leche caramelized milk , which is also called leche quemada or burned milk. On city sidewalks and streets, little bells announce the approach of paleteros, ambulatory vendors whose small insulated carts are filled with frozen paletas popsicle-like treats made from creams or juices and ice cream. Sugar-battered flautas deep-fried filled corn tortillas are popular with children of all ages. Meals are often washed down with aguas frescas watery sweet drinks, usually roselle flowers , horchata a milky rice-based drink and drinks flavored with watermelon or other fresh fruit. Also popular are licuados fruit shakes or smoothies. During the Christmas holidays and on the Day of the Dead, one of the more popular drinks is atole or atol , a hot combination of corn or rice meal, water, and spices. Several well-known alcoholic beverages made in Mexico are derived from the maguey and agave plants. Maguey-also known as the Century Plant-is used to make pulque, an inexpensive drink. The plant was cultivated by many small farmers because it could thrive on infertile, rocky soil. The drink takes its name from Tequila, Jalisco, where it originated. Another alcoholic drink made from agave is mescal, which is produced primarily in Oaxaca.

## Chapter 7 : Striking the Flag

*A Brief History of the Tennessee Flag Written By Mason Jones - January 19 History: The flag of the state of Tennessee was designed by a member of the Tennessee National Guard, LeRoy Reeves, and was adopted on April 17, by the Tennessee State Legislature.*

Written by kreyolicious with 44 Comments The Haitian flag is a symbol of pride for many Haitians. Some flaunt the flag, tattoo it on their bodies but may not be aware of its history or the full meaning behind the symbol. Come now, Haiti History pupils, how many of these did you know? The woman who sew it together was Catherine Flon. It was sewn together on May 18, in the city of Archaie [come on, you can say it: No, not that one ; another Nicolas Geffrard. As romantic and dramatic as Fact 8 might seem, it appears that The Haitian flag did not come into being just then, and the red and blue union not just some impromptu on the part of the new nation. According to the book *Vodou in Haitian Life and Culture: Invisible Powers* edited by Claudine Michel, and Patrick Bellegarde-Smith, the whole origin of the national symbol is deeply rooted in the Vodun religion. The red and blue are the colors of the god of war Ogou, and Dessalines was reportedly in a temple of the religion in Merote, Haiti when the flag was created. The flag was changed from blue and red to black and red in during the presidency of Francois Duvalier. According to the book *Revolutionary Freedoms*, at one point, two different national flags flew in Haiti. Jean-Pierre Boyer , the man who served as president of Haiti following the deaths of Henri and Christophe ruled Haiti under a red and blue flag. The Dominican flag was partly based on the Haitian flag. The Trinitarians who were ardent contributors to the Dominican Independence movement added a cross in the middle to reflect Catholicism and added a distinctive coat of arms. In the late s, there was a resurgence of Haitian pride and display of the Haitian flag all over the United States among Haitians and Haitian-Americans. Wyclef Jean, a hip-hop star with a band called the Fugees, started the movement. Haitian businessman Rodney Noel strategically started a Haitian music festival tied around the Saturday of the Haitian Flag day. The Haitian flag had been flown high and mighty before, but it was often during moments of protest such as a march organized by Haitian activists when Haitians were labeled as AIDS carriers in , and rarely celebratory. Occupation of Haiti from , it was the U. Haitians were not exactly thrilled. You probably know this one already, but here goes: Haitians love to wave their flags. Transnational Projects, Postcolonial Predicaments.

**Chapter 8 : NMAH | Flag Rules and Rituals**

*Striking the flag, also referred to as striking the colors, is a universal indicator of surrender. Once a ship's flag is lowered, it is considered a violation of international standards to continue to engage the surrendered ship in warfare.*

The American flag is one of the most important symbols of the United States. For many, it symbolizes respect, honor, and freedom. For others, the flag represents reflection, courage and sorrow. One belonged to Amelia Earhart. And the Museum has several replicas of the flag that was left on the Moon during the Apollo 11 lunar landing in 1969. Although each flag has a story that is worth telling, the care and preservation of these unique objects is also noteworthy. Even though Museum staff are trained to handle cultural objects, sometimes an object requires special attention. With the upcoming installation of new displays in the Moving Beyond Earth gallery highlighting the history of the space shuttle program, a very special flag was chosen for display. This particular flag was flown over the U. S. Capitol on February 1, 1986, as a tribute to the crew of STS-51-L, who died when the space shuttle Columbia was lost during re-entry at the end of its mission. It was donated to the Museum by Dennis Hastert, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, to honor the astronauts. This American flag was flown over the U. S. Capitol on February 1, 1986, as a tribute to the crew of STS-51-L, who died that day when the Space Shuttle Columbia was lost during re-entry at the end of their mission. When it was decided to display the flag in the new gallery, the conservation staff unfolded the flag from its original box so that it could be examined, photographed, and cleaned. The curatorial team agreed that the flag should be folded in the traditional, triangular pattern before putting it on display. Because the flag represents an American tragedy of significant proportion and out of respect for the proper treatment of the artifact, the Museum invited a member of the military to assist with folding the flag. Army Major Warren R. Stump, who recently returned from Afghanistan, assisted the conservation staff. Here the Flag is folded by Major Warren R. Stump. Moving Beyond Earth gallery contractor Stephanie Spence is assisting Major Stump, with assistance from Stephanie Spence and Dawn Planas conservation contractors for the Moving Beyond Earth gallery folded the flag, while Lisa Young read an explanation of the meaning behind each of the thirteen folds in a properly-folded American flag. The flag is folded to represent the original thirteen colonies of the United States. Each fold also carries its own meaning. According to the description, some folds symbolize freedom, life, or pay tribute to mothers, fathers, and those who serve in the Armed Forces. When the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it takes on the appearance of a cocked hat, representing the soldiers who served under George Washington, the sailors and marines who served under John Paul Jones, and the many who have followed in their footsteps. This flag was flown over the U. S. Capitol on February 1, 1986, as a tribute to the crew of STS-51-L, who died that day when the Space Shuttle Columbia was lost during re-entry at the end of their mission. The flag will serve as a reminder of the heroes who flew aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia, and who paved the way for further space exploration. It will also serve as a reminder to Museum staff about how special objects take on new meaning as they are interpreted for public display. We are grateful to Major Stump for helping the Museum to pay full respect to this significant artifact. This American flag flown over the U.

### Chapter 9 : NMAH | The Star-Spangled Banner: The Flag that Inspired the National Anthem

*The point of cloaking the symbol in the language of history and tradition is to deflect criticism by putting the flag, monument, holiday, or ritual above political debate.*

But one tradition you may not be so quick to remember is our unique state flag that depicts a pelican tearing at her breast to feed her young chicks. But why does that particular image grace the flag of Louisiana? Louisiana has flown more flags than any other state. Bourbon Spain “ , The Spanish seized control of Louisiana. French Tri-Color “ , France regained Louisiana for a short time. Flag with 15 stars “ , The United States purchases Louisiana. West Florida Lone Star “ American citizens took control in the Spanish parishes and flew one declaring it a territory. Independent Louisiana “ , For two months after seceding, Louisiana had an independent flag. She is shielding three chicks in their nest and tears at her flesh to feed them. This emblem was taken from the Louisiana state seal from the s. The outstretched wings of the pelican resemble the fleur-de-lis of France, honoring the French influence on the original colony, and now is a common Louisiana symbol. The pelican itself has been a symbol of the piety and charity of the Catholic church since medieval times. These subtle features were reintroduced to the flag based on historical research by a Houma, Louisiana, student who revealed that the three drops of blood were significant in the original flag but were eliminated for an unknown reason. In , a new state flag was unveiled depicting a more regal, angular pelican and the symbolic three drops of red blood. Why Was This Design Chosen? Louisiana chose the pelican as its symbol for a state seal back in 17th century. Even further back, people believed that pelicans would feed blood to their starving chicks symbolizing self-sacrifice and dedication to progress. A well-known source, Mark Shields, who reports everything we need to know about pelicans says that the birds would never do that and would, instead, likely abandon the chicks. The drops of blood seen on the flag signify the honor and sacrifice the state offers to its citizens keeping that particular Cajun tradition alive. It can be found on: Regardless of where and when you visit Louisiana, the influences from those cultures remain evident today in our food, our communities and, of course, our flag.