

Distance Learning for High School Social Studies Day

Step 1: Read through the article and follow these annotation guidelines: Highlight monuments that commemorate heroism or glorify/venerate in one color or draw a star. Highlight monuments that memorialize or mourn an event or person(s) in another color or draw a box around it.

10 Monuments That Changed America Forever

By Stephanie Waldek, *Architectural Digest*, July 4, 2018

1 For such a young country, the United States is filled with monuments and memorials to the nation's great triumphs
2 and darkest hours. And while many are beautiful in their own right, a number confront
3 topics of ethics, morals, and historical divisiveness...

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5 **Bunker Hill Monument, Boston (1843)** The first battle of the Revolutionary War was
6 fought at Breed's Hill in 1775, and while the British technically won the battle, the
7 colonists killed or wounded 1,000 of the 2,400 enemy troops, proving their resolve
8 and their skill to eventually win the war. The Marquis de Lafayette laid the
9 cornerstone of the monument to the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1825, and the massive
10 granite obelisk would be completed in 1842.

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12 **Statue of Liberty, New York (1886)** Lady Liberty is one of the most iconic American
13 landmarks, standing guard over New York Harbor. The copper statue was designed by
14 sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and built by Gustave Eiffel as a symbol of friendship
15 between the United States and France, and of democracy. After its 1886 dedication, the
16 statue became a welcome sight to immigrants sailing to New York.

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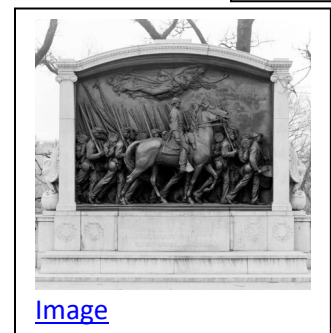
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20 **Standing Soldiers, Everywhere, USA** Not one statue, but a series of more than 2,000 mass-
21 produced statues erected during the late 19th century, the standing soldiers' monuments seen
22 across the United States were a response to the devastation of the Civil War, in both the North
23 and the South. The statues are nearly identical, save for the details that indicated whether the
24 soldier was part of the Union or the Confederacy, and meant to represent the "everyman,"
25 honoring all those who fought and never returned. Today, the standing soldiers are part of the
26 controversy about Confederate monuments.

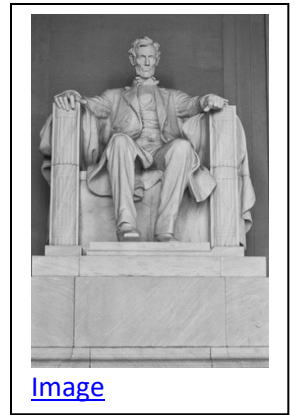
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28 **Robert Gould Shaw and 54th Regiment Memorial, Boston (1897)** When Abraham
29 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation provided a clause that allowed African
30 American men to volunteer for the Union army, hundreds signed up for
31 Massachusetts' 54th Regiment, led by Colonel Robert Gould Shaw. Though he
32 initially was reluctant to lead African American soldiers, Shaw soon learned to
33 respect them, and he died alongside more than 200 of his men at the Battle of
34 Fort Wagner in South Carolina. The memorial was designed by sculptor
35 Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who took 14 years to complete the project, unveiling
36 it in 1897.



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Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C. (1922) Built in 1922, the Lincoln Memorial was part of an expansion of the National Mall. Architect Henry Bacon was inspired by Greek temples for the building housing the massive marble sculpture of the 16th president, created by Daniel Chester French. The site sits directly across from the former home of Confederate general Robert E. Lee, located across the river in Virginia, and a bridge connects the two. With racial tensions running high in the '20s, the gesture was supposed to show the unification of the North and South.



Mount Rushmore, Keystone, South Dakota (1941) With the advent of the great American road trip, South Dakota historian Doane Robinson wanted to give drivers a reason to visit his state, and came up with the idea for a giant monument carved into the Black Hills. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum was selected to design the work, and he chose four presidents to be represented. Not everyone supported the decision, notably the local Native American tribes, who considered the sculpture a desecration of their sacred lands. In response, a massive carved monument to Crazy Horse—which will stand 500 feet taller than the heads of Mount Rushmore—is in the works. Funds to build Mount Rushmore ran out in 1941, and the monument remains unfinished.



Gateway Arch, St. Louis (1965) Designed by Eero Saarinen, the Gateway Arch is a monument to Thomas Jefferson and his ideals of westward expansion. The 1965 structure took quite a step away from the more typical neoclassical monuments of the era with a stainless-steel, curvilinear form. The arch wasn't without its controversies—an entire waterfront neighborhood of local businesses was demolished to pave the way for it.



Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Washington, D.C. (1982) To honor his fallen friends, Vietnam veteran Jan Scruggs envisioned an obelisk in the heart of Washington, D.C., but after he raised \$8 million for the monument, he left the design of the memorial to entrants in a competition. Yale architecture undergraduate Maya Lin—then an unknown figure—won with a unanimous vote. The minimalist, abstract memorial, which opened in 1982, lists the names of some 58,000 soldiers who died during the war and invites visitors to participate in grieving and honoring the fallen.



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86 [AIDS Memorial Quilt \(1987\)](#) When the AIDS epidemic swept through San
87 Francisco in the 1980s, activist Cleve Jones lost dozens of his friends. During
88 a march for slain politician Harvey Milk, Jones envisioned a grassroots
89 memorial to those lost to AIDS that would serve not only as remembrance,
90 but also as a public call to action to acknowledge the disease and fight for the
91 cure. The result was a quilt—symbolic of home and family—embroidered
92 with the names of the deceased on roughly casket-sized panels. The quilt was
93 first shown on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., in 1987, and today, its
94 nearly 50,000 panels travel the world.



[Image](#)

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96 [Oklahoma City National Memorial, Oklahoma City \(2000\)](#) In 1995 a terrorist
97 detonated a bomb at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City,
98 killing 168 people, including 19 children. It was the deadliest terror attack in
99 America until 9/11. Husband-and-wife team Hans and Torrey Bucher won a
100 competition to design a memorial on the site of the attack, and their plan
101 includes a field of empty chairs, one for each of the victims; a reflecting pool;
102 and a section of the damaged wall from the building inscribed with the names
103 of survivors. The memorial opened in 2000, five years after the bombing.



[Image](#)

Step 2: Study the graph. Identify which populations have not been included in U.S. monuments. Based on what you have learned in US History this year, select ONE of the monuments and explain how it could be altered to include one of these underrepresented populations. Write your response in the margin.

