

★ The Star-Spangled Banner ★

Purpose

The purpose of this lesson is for students to memorize at least the first verse of “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Students will be able to explain the meaning of the verse.

Objective

The student will be able to explain the meaning of the first verse of the song, “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

Theme - Unity

“The Star-Spangled Banner” is a song that serves to unify the nation by providing a common anthem that is used at public and private gatherings of citizens.

TEKS

113.2.b.k.2, 3.b.11, 4.b.2.4, 5.b.3.1 History. Student understands how historical figures & ordinary people helped to shape the community, state, and nation.
113.5.b.3.13 Culture. Student understands the role of real...heroes in shaping culture of communities, state, and nation.
113.2.b.k.10, 3.b.1.13, 4.b.2.14, 6.b.4.17, 7.b.5.18 Citizenship. Student understands important customs, symbols, celebrations that represent American beliefs and principles and contribute to national identity.
113.3.b.1.2 History. Student understands the origins of customs, holidays, and celebrations.
113.3.b.1.15 Culture. The student understands the importance of family, beliefs, customs, language, and traditions.
113.6.b.4.6, 7.b.5.6 Geography. The student uses geographic tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data.
113.7.b.5.16 Government. The student understands important ideas in the Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution.

113.7.b.5.17 Government. The student understands the framework of government created by the U. S. Constitution.

113.2.b.k.16, 3.b.1.18, 4.b.2.18, 5.b.3.17, 6.b.4.23, 7.b.5.26 Soc Studies Skills. The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms.

113.2.b.k.12 Culture. Student understands how people learn about themselves through family customs and traditions.

113.4.b.2.15 Culture. Student understands the significance of art in the local community.

113.5.b.3.14 Culture. Student understands the importance of writers and artists to the cultural heritage of communities.

113.7.b.5.22 Culture. Student understands the relationship between the arts and the times during which they were created.

113.3.b.1.4, 4.b.2.6 Geography. The student understands the locations and characteristics of places and regions.

113.6.b.4.7, 7.b.5.7 Geography. The student understands the concept of regions.

113.2.b.k.15, 3.b.1.17, 4.b.2.17, 5.b.3.16, 6.b.4.22, 7.b.5.25 Soc Studies Skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of sources.

Time

45 minutes

Materials

- ★ KWL Chart
- ★ “The Star-Spangled Banner” handout
- ★ Dictionary
- ★ Website - www.americanheritage.org

Preparation

- ★ Copy materials for students

Focus

Students are to gain an understanding of the elements that make up the verses of “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Students will gain an understanding of how the song can contribute to unity for citizens of the nation. (See Links page on www.americanheritage.org for additional resources on the Star-Spangled Banner.)

Activity

1. Have students complete the KWL chart as a pre-test. Review and discuss the Star-Spangled Banner and its general topic. Discuss when, why, and how the song was created. What is the song about? Who wrote it?
2. Have students listen to a recording of the first verse of the song as they read the verse.
3. Students discuss the verse line by line and develop an understanding of the meaning. Students may also discuss the meanings of the other verses as instructed.
4. Students will then stand, remove their hats as needed, and sing the first and possibly all verses of the anthem.
5. Explain to students that while “The Star-Spangled Banner” is a song about our flag, as our national anthem it is also a song that reminds us about our country. Discuss occasions and events that students might hear or sing the national anthem. Students complete the text puzzle and other activity handouts individually or in groups as instructed. Discuss.

Closure

As a closure activity students complete the “L” section of their KWL charts on what they have learned about the Star-Spangled Banner.

K-W-L Chart

What I Know	What I Want to Know	What I Learned

The Star-Spangled Banner

In the early 1800s, Great Britain and France were involved in a war in Europe. During the war, both countries violated the neutrality of countries like the United States by seizing trading ships. In addition to seizing American ships, the British impressed, or kidnapped, the American sailors on these ships and forced them to serve in the British navy. When the British refused to stop this practice, the United States declared war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812. The war that followed is called the War of 1812.

British troops invaded the United States during the War of 1812. The Americans now fought to preserve the independence that they had won just 30 years before. The British actually captured and burned Washington, D.C., including the Capitol Building and the White House. Next, the British marched toward Baltimore, Maryland. The American troops at Fort

McHenry bravely defended Baltimore and stopped the British advance.

During the battle at Baltimore, a Maryland lawyer and poet named Francis Scott Key was aboard a British ship to arrange for the release of an American held prisoner by the British. The British bombarded Fort McHenry throughout the night of September 13, 1814. The next morning, when Key observed from the ship that the American flag was still flying above the fort, he was inspired to write the words of his poem, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was adopted informally as an anthem by the Union Army during the Civil War and was adopted officially by the U.S. Army in World War I. It became the United States' national anthem on March 3, 1931.



Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

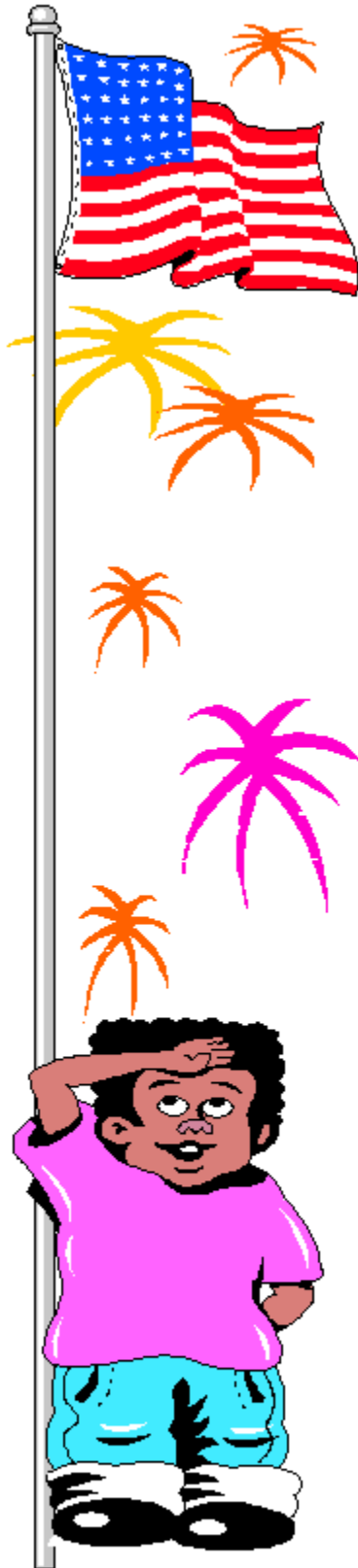
Complete the following on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Define: neutrality, seize, invade, bombard, anthem, dawn, twilight, perilous, rampart, gallant.
2. Why did the United States declare war on Great Britain in 1812?
3. What did the British do to Washington, D.C.?
4. Why was the battle at Baltimore important for the Americans?
5. What inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner"?
6. When did "The Star-Spangled Banner" become our national anthem?

The Star-Spangled Banner

Words by
Francis Scott Key

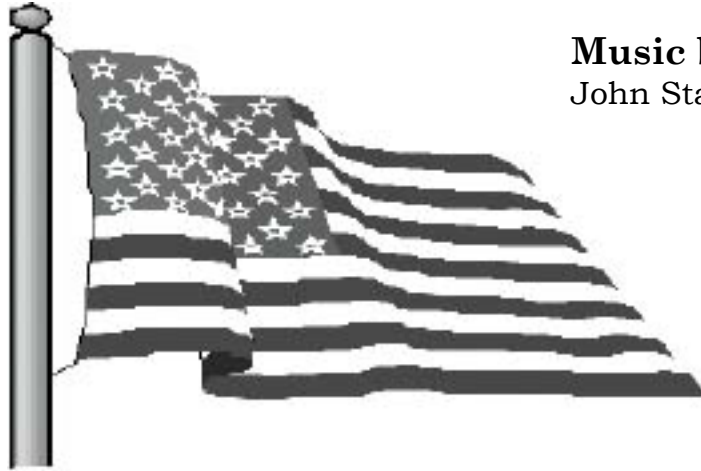
Music by
John Stafford Smith



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Oh, say, does that Star-
Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and
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The Star-Spangled Banner

Words by
Francis Scott Key



Music by
John Stafford Smith

1. Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
2. On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'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, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
3. And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out of their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight and the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
4. Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Pow'r 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!

Oh,	say,	can
you	see,	by
the	dawn's	
early	light,	
What	so	
proudly	we	
hail'd	at	
the	twilight's	

last gleaming?

Whose broad

stripes and

bright stars,

thro' the

perilous fight,

O'er the

ramparts we

watch'd were

so gallantly

streaming?

And the

rockets' red

glare, the

bombs

bursting in

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Gave

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Oh,

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El Himno Nacional / The Star- Spangled Banner

El Propósito

El propósito de ésta lección es que los alumnos memoricen por lo menos el primer verso de “The Star Spangled Banner.” Los alumnos podrán explicar el significado del el verso.

El Objetivo

El alumno podrá explicar el significado del primer verso del “Star Spangled Banner.”

El Tema – La Unidad

“The Star Spangled Banner” es una canción que sirve para unificar la nación al proveer un himno común que es usado en lugares públicos y en reuniones privados de ciudadanos.

TEKS

SS2 Ciudadanía. Identifica costumbres importantes y símbolos de las creencias y principios americanos.

SS3 Historia. Describe cómo individuos y eventos influyen la historia de las comunidades.

El Tiempo Necesario

45 minutos

Los Materiales

- KWL Chart / Carta SQA
- “The Star-Spangled Banner” canción
- Un Diccionario Bilingüe
- “Star-Spangled Banner” cut-outs (see English lesson)
- Website - www.americanheritage.org

La Preparación

- Copias para cada alumno/o grupo de alumnos.
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El Enfoque

Los alumnos obtendrán un conocimiento de los elementos que componen los versos de la canción “The Star Spangled Banner.” Los alumnos obtendrán el conocimiento de cómo la canción puede contribuir a la unión de los ciudadanos de la nación. (See Links page on www.americanheritage.org for additional resources on the Star-Spangled Banner.)

Las Actividades

1. Permita que los alumnos completen la carta KWL como una PRE-evaluación.
2. Permita que los alumnos escuchen la grabación del primer verso de la canción mientras van leyendo el verso.
3. Los alumnos discuten el verso línea por línea y desarrollan un entendimiento del significado. Use la carta KWL como una actividad para cerrar.

La Clausura

Explique a los alumnos que mientras “The Star Spangled Banner” es una canción de nuestra bandera, como nuestro himno nacional es también una canción que nos recuerda de nuestro país. Discuta ocasiones y eventos en que los alumnos puedan oír o cantar el himno nacional.

The Star-Spangled Banner

Al comienzo de los años 1800s, La Gran Bretaña y Francia se involucraron en una guerra en Europa. Durante la guerra, los dos países violaron la neutralidad de países como los Estados Unidos al apoderarse de barcos comerciantes. Además de capturar naves americanas, los británicos secuestraron a los marineros americanos de éstas naves y los forzaron a trabajar en la marina británica. Cuando los británicos se negaron a parar tal práctica, los Estados Unidos declaró guerra contra Gran Bretaña el 18 de junio, 1812. La guerra que surgió se llamó La Guerra del 1812.

Las tropas británicas invadieron a los Estados Unidos durante La Guerra del 1812. Los americanos ahora lucharon por preservar la independencia que habían ganado únicamente 30 años antes. Los británicos lograron capturar y quemar a Washington D.C. incluyendo al Edificio del Capitolio y La Casa Blanca. Después los británicos marcharon hacia Baltimore, Maryland. Las tropas americanas en la fortaleza McHenry valientemente defendieron a Baltimore y lograron detener el avance británico.

Durante la guerra en Baltimore, un abogado y poeta de Maryland llamado Francis Scott Key estaba abordo de la nave británica para hacer arreglos para la libertad de un prisionero americano que estaba detenido por los británicos. Los británicos bombardearon la Fortaleza McHenry a la noche el 13 de septiembre, 1814. La siguiente mañana, cuando desde la nave el Señor Key observó que la bandera americana todavía volaba sobre la fortaleza, se inspiró a escribir las palabras de su poema, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"The Star-Spangled Banner" fue adoptado informalmente como el himno de guerra por el Ejército de la Unión durante la Guerra Civil y fue adoptada oficialmente por el Ejército de los Estados Unidos durante la Primera Guerra Mundial. Se convirtió en el himno nacional el 3 de marzo, 1931.

The Star-Spangled Banner

por Francis Scott Key
September 13, 1814

The Star-Spangled Banner

by Francis Scott Key
September 13, 1814

¡Oh, decid! Amanece: ¿no veis, a la luz de la aurora,
Lo que tanto aclamamos la noche al caer?
Sus estrellas, sus barras flotaban ayer
En el fiero combate en señal de victoria,
Fulgor de cohetes, de bombas estruendo,
Por la noche decían: "¡Se va defendiendo!"
¡Oh, decid! ¿Despliega aún su hermosura estrellada,
Sobre tierra de libres, la bandera sagrada?

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Termine lo siguiente por separado en otra hoja de papel.

1. Define: neutralidad (*neutrality*), capturar (*seize*), invadir (*invade*), bombardear (*bombard*), himno (*anthum*), amanecer (*dawn*), crepúsculo (*twilight*), peligroso (*perilous*), murallas (*ramparts*), valiente (*gallant*)
2. ¿Por qué fue que los Estados Unidos declaró guerra contra la Gran Bretaña el 1812?
3. ¿Qué fue lo que los británicos hicieron a Washington, D.C.?
4. ¿Por qué fue importante la guerra en Baltimore para los americanos?
5. ¿Qué fue lo que inspiró a Francis Scott Key para escribir "The Star-Spangled Banner"?
6. ¿Cuándo fue que "The Star-Spangled Banner" se convirtió en nuestro himno nacional?

The Star-Spangled Banner

Palabras por
Francis Scott Key



Música por
John Stafford Smith

1. ¡Oh, decid! Amanece: ¿no veis, a la luz de la aurora,
Lo que tanto aclamamos la noche al caer?
Sus estrellas, sus barras flotaban ayer
En el fiero combate en señal de victoria,
Fulgor de cohetes, de bombas estruendo,
Por la noche decían: “¡Se va defendiendo!”
¡Oh, decid! ¿Despliega aún su hermosura estrellada,
Sobre tierra de libres, la bandera sagrada?
2. En la costa lejana que apenas blanquea,
Donde yace nublada la hueste feroz
Sobre aquel precipicio que élévase atroz
¡Oh, decidme! ¿Qué es eso que en la brisa ondea?
Se oculta y flamea, en el alba luciendo,
Reflejada en la mar, donde va resplandeciendo
¡Aún allí desplegó su hermosura estrellada,
Sobre tierra de libres, la bandera sagrada!
3. ¡Y dónde está esa banda que tan valientemente juró
Que los destrozos de la Guerra y la confusión de la batalla,
No nos dejarían un hogar ni un país!
Su sangre se ha lavado en la contaminación de sus repugnantes pasos.
Ningún refugio podría salvar la al mercenario y al esclavo
Del terror de la fuga y del dolor de la tumba:
Aún allí desplegó su hermosura estrellada,
Sobre tierra de libres, la bandera sagrada!
4. ¡Oh así sea siempre, en lealtad defendamos
Nuestra tierra natal contra el torpe invasor!
A Dios quien nos dio paz, libertad y honor,
Nos mantuvo nación, con fervor bendigamos.
Nuestra causa es el bien, y por eso triunfamos.
Siempre fue nuestro lema “¡En Dios confiamos!”
¡Y desplegará su hermosura estrellada,
Sobre tierra de libres, la bandera sagrada!

Teachers: See English version for ESL lesson.

