Exploring the Real Thing
A Guide to Educational Programs at National Park Sites in New York and New Jersey

www.nps.gov/ERT
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Acknowledgements

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New York and New Jersey Project Team
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Special Thanks
To all New York and New Jersey Educators who have supported the development of National Park Service programs.

Design
Higgins & Ross

The Project Team would like to recognize the National Park Foundation for ongoing support of the Parks as Classrooms programs, the many teachers who helped develop Parks as Classrooms programs, and park staff and partners who work daily to preserve and interpret park resources for present and future generations.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Foreword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Preface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>About this Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A Guide to Planning Successful Field Trips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Appalachian National Scenic Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Castle Clinton National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Edison National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ellis Island National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Federal Hall National Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Fire Island National Seashore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fort Stanwix National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gateway National Recreation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>General Grant National Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Governors Island National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Hamilton Grange National Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Lower East Side Tenement Museum National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Manhattan Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Martin Van Buren National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Morristown National Historic Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>National Parks of New York Harbor Education Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sagamore Hill National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Saratoga National Historic Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Statue of Liberty National Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Upper Delaware Scenic &amp; Recreational River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Women's Rights National Historic Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dear New York and New Jersey Educators,

This guide is designed to introduce you to the curriculum-based programs, materials, and services available through units of the National Park System in New York and New Jersey.

As the steward of the nation’s premier historic, natural, and recreational resources, the National Park Service manages 28 unique areas within New York and New Jersey. Most of these sites offer exciting hands-on programs specifically geared to meet the needs of teachers and students. These programs support the New York and New Jersey State Curriculum and are conducted by highly trained staff.

As you plan for the year ahead, we hope you will take advantage of our education programs. This volume should contain all the information you need to select and reserve programs that meet your curricular needs. We encourage you to contact our sites directly with any questions and suggestions you may have.

We all look forward to hearing from you and to seeing you and your students at our sites.

Marie Rust
Director, Northeast Region
National Park Service

Sandy Walter
Deputy Director, Northeast Region
National Park Service
Preface

Using Parks as Classrooms®

The National Park Service preserves and interprets some of the country’s most extraordinary resources. From the red cliff walls of Arizona’s Grand Canyon to the Great Hall of New York’s Ellis Island, National Parks offer opportunities for students and teachers to access information that cannot be found anywhere else.

Imagine your students gaining an appreciation of life during the Revolutionary War...engaging in debate over nature versus economics in the National Parks...analyzing water samples from New York Harbor...or stepping back in time through treasure chests chock full of Victorian-era games and clothing.

Watch history unfold, as students learn from experienced staff at the very sites where many of our country’s most momentous events took place.

Whether teaching History, Science, Ecology, Language Arts, Art, or Math, national parks can help enliven your curriculum by providing opportunities for students to learn through structured resource-based experiences that teach about the natural world and the people and events that shaped the nation.

Since its establishment in 1916, the National Park Service has held education to be central to its mission to “conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations” (16 USC 1). Throughout the first half of the century, education efforts focused on cultivating a national constituency supportive of agency goals. In the mid-1960s, the National Park Service responded to the country’s growing interest in environmental issues by launching environmental education programs at national parks throughout the country. A decade later, public interest in the country’s bicentennial resulted in the creation of history-based education programs at sites with thematic links to the nation’s founding.

“...these Parks, the greatest of schools and playgrounds. No other school is likely so to inspire children, so to give them vision and fire their imagination. Surely the children ought to have this extraordinary opportunity.” — Enos Mills, 1917
In 1992, responding to new national education goals and increased interest in authentic learning, the National Park Service and the National Park Foundation launched Parks as Classrooms, an agency-wide educational initiative that strives to help teachers make history, science, art, and culture come to life through structured learning experiences that bring students to parks and park resources into classrooms. Last year, more than one million students participated in Parks as Classrooms programs developed through partnerships between teachers and staff at national parks throughout the country.

Today, curriculum-based education programs are recognized and supported as an essential part of National Park programming. The Northeast Region of the National Park Service is committed to helping teachers respond to demands brought about by education reform, and has set a goal for every site in the region to offer at least one curriculum-based program with the intent of engaging every student in a curriculum-based park experience before high school graduation.
About this Guide

Exploring the Real Thing

Exploring the Real Thing supports the Northeast Region’s strategic plan by providing teachers with information on curriculum-based programs and materials offered by national parks in New York and New Jersey. The field trip guide includes a description of each park, as well as a list of specific education programs offered by each park. Additional programs and detailed information can be found on the Web site.

The structure of Exploring the Real Thing is straightforward. National parks are listed alphabetically in the Table of Contents. Each park entry includes a description of the site’s principal themes and resources followed by a list of programs offered by the park. You will notice that some parks do not list any education programs at this time but they are included as resources that may be pertinent to your curriculum. Also included are:

A ► **Target Audience**: Suitability of program for different grade levels

C ► **Ties to the Curriculum**: Links between the program and New York or New Jersey Standards of Learning

S ► **Season/Seasons Offered**

L ► **Length**: Approximate length of the program

Exploring the Real Thing was developed with the belief that national parks offer opportunities for students to learn content and skills through structured learning experiences that explore the extraordinary natural and cultural resources preserved and interpreted by the National Park Service. We hope you will use this guide to make national parks part of your school curriculum.

Exploring the Real Thing is available online at www.nps.gov/ERT.
A Guide to Planning Successful Field Trips

Visit the Web site www.nps.gov/ERT
Start your research for a field trip on the Exploring the Real Thing Web site. Here you will find detailed information on curriculum-based education programs at all national park sites in New York and New Jersey. Each park program is linked to specific state curriculum standards to help you decide which programs fulfill your learning objectives. You can search for programs by various criteria including geographic location, grade level, content area, length, cost, etc.

Review Your Curriculum Needs
Park education programs can help you address the curriculum standards and content that you are required to teach and on which your students will be tested. To figure out which program best matches your curriculum needs, review the program descriptions to discover the state curriculum standards linked to a particular park program.

Contact the Park
Once you have selected a program, follow the directions from the Web site to contact the park to reserve your program. Each park has its own system for reserving education programs. At some parks, schools can reserve programs starting in springtime for the next school year; other parks accept reservations in the Fall. Check the Web site for reservation information. Some park programs fill up very quickly so it is important to make your reservation as soon as possible and have an alternative choice ready.

Plan Pre-visit Activities
Most parks offer pre-visit curriculum materials to help prepare your students for their visit to the park. These materials provide content for the teacher and students, activities to excite students about the upcoming visit, and logistical information. They are available electronically or by mail. If the park does not provide pre-visit materials, use the suggestions on the following page to prepare students.
Share the park brochure and map to orient students to the site.

Discuss with students the types of activities they will participate in during their field trip.

Review the procedures so students are aware of what they can do at the park.

Review vocabulary that may be unfamiliar to students to increase learning on site.

Share some photographs or graphics on topics related to the park resources.

Most parks require a certain number of chaperons accompany the group. The ratio of chaperons to students varies from park to park. Effective chaperons are a key part of a successful field trip. Many sites provide guidelines for chaperons. Below is a list of duties to share with your chaperons prior to the trip.

- Stay with group all the time and actively assist them in the activities.
- Monitor the group at lunch, during restroom time, and while visiting the gift shop.
- Address student behavior if necessary.
- Have fun by actively participating with students in the activities.

**Follow-up Activities**

Most parks also provide follow-up activities to extend learning back in the classroom. The activities relate to your curriculum objectives and to students' lives. They give students an opportunity to demonstrate what they learned on the field trip and provide a way to incorporate this knowledge into their class work.
The Appalachian National Scenic Trail is a 2,167-mile (3,488 km) footpath along the ridge crests and across the major valleys of the Appalachian Mountains from Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in north Georgia. The trail traverses Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. The Appalachian Trail (A.T.) is used by day, weekend, and other short-term hikers, section hikers and thru-hikers. Thru-hikers hike the entire length of the Trail in one season.

The A.T. began as a vision of forester Benton MacKaye, and was developed by volunteers and opened as a continuous trail in 1937. It was designated as the first National Scenic Trail by the National Trails System Act of 1968. The Trail is currently protected along more than 99 percent of its course by federal or state ownership of the land or by rights-of-way. Annually, more than 4,000 volunteers contribute over 175,000 hours of effort on the Appalachian Trail.

More than a dozen forts were built to defend New York Harbor at the time of the War of 1812. The Southwest Battery was constructed on the rocks off the tip of Manhattan Island between 1808 and 1811. Although fully armed and staffed, the fort never had occasion to fire upon an enemy. In 1817, the fort was renamed Castle Clinton in honor of DeWitt Clinton, mayor of New York City.

The army vacated the fort in 1821 and the structure was deeded to New York City in 1823. In the summer of 1824, a new restaurant and entertainment center opened at the site, now called Castle Garden. A roof was added in the 1840s and Castle Garden served as an opera house and theater until 1854.

On August 3, 1855, Castle Garden, now leased to New York State, opened as an immigrant landing depot.
During the next 34 years, more than 8 million people entered the United States through Castle Garden, until it was closed on April 18, 1890. The building was altered once again and reopened as the New York City Aquarium on December 10, 1896. It was one of the city’s most popular attractions until it closed in 1941.

Coastal Defense, Early American History, War of 1812 and Colonial Era

A: Grades K-12, children (non-school groups), adults, families, home school, teachers
C: History/Social Science
S: Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L: 60 minutes

Costumed Interpretation-Militia Drill

A: All audiences
C: History
S: Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L: 30 minutes

A Fort Adapts to the City’s Changing Needs

A: All audiences
C: Social Science/Architecture
S: Fall, Spring, Summer
L: 60 minutes

For more than forty years, the laboratory created by Thomas Alva Edison in West Orange, New Jersey, had enormous impact on the lives of millions of people worldwide.

Out of the West Orange laboratories came the motion picture camera, vastly improved phonographs, sound recordings, silent and sound movies, and the nickel-iron alkaline electric storage battery.

Edison National Historic Site provides a unique opportunity to interpret and experience important aspects of America’s industrial, social, and economic past, and to learn from the legacy of the world’s best known inventor.
Idea to Product: The Edison Way

Grades 4-6
Interdisciplinary
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
75 minutes

Hollywood, New Jersey

Grades 7-8
Interdisciplinary
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
Two hours

"Who's the Victor?" Edison and the Phonograph

Grades 9-12
Interdisciplinary
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
90 minutes

Working for the Wizard (Outreach)

Grades 4-6
Interdisciplinary
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
60 minutes

That WAS Entertainment (Outreach)

Grades 4-6
History/Social Studies, Science
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
60 minutes

Thomas Edison and the National Park Service (Outreach)

Grades 4-6
History/Social Studies, Science
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
60 minutes

Machines That Talk (Outreach)

Grades 7-12
History/Social Studies, Science
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
60 minutes
“The greatest thing I have learned is how good it is to come home again,” Eleanor Roosevelt once told a friend. This simple statement expresses her love for the modest house near the Hudson River she called Val-Kill, the only home that was ever hers. The only National Historic Site dedicated to a First Lady, Val-Kill welcomes the visitor as Mrs. Roosevelt welcomed her many guests. Visitors may tour Mrs. Roosevelt's Val-Kill Cottage and enjoy the lovely gardens and grounds on the site.

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**Eleanor’s Suitcase**

Grades 4-7  
Social Studies  
Fall, Winter, Spring  
60 minutes

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Ellis Island was incorporated as part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument on May 11, 1965. Between 1892 and 1954, approximately 12 million steerage and third-class steamship passengers who entered the United States through the port of New York were legally and medically inspected at Ellis Island. Reopened on September 10, 1990 after a massive restoration, the Main Building on Ellis Island is now a museum dedicated to the history of immigration and the important role this island claimed during the mass migration of humanity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**Park in a Pack Traveling Trunk**

Grades 4-8, children (non-school groups), home school  
Social Studies, English, Language Arts  
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer  
Two weeks

**Shore to Shore**

Grades 4-8, home school  
English, Language Arts, Math, Science, Technology, Social Studies, Cross-content Workplace Readiness  
Fall, Winter, Spring  
90 minutes
Ellis Island National Monument (con’t)

A ➤ Grades 4-8, home school
C ➤ English, Language Arts, Math, Science, Technology, Social Studies, Cross-content Workplace Readiness, Literacy
S ➤ Fall, Winter, Spring
L ➤ 90 minutes

The Night that Changed America

A ➤ Grades 9-12
C ➤ Social Studies, Language Arts
S ➤ Fall, Winter, Spring
L ➤ 45 minutes

National Parks & You

A ➤ Grades K-3, home school
C ➤ Social Studies, Career Development and Occupational Studies, Math Science and Technology, Cross-content Workplace Readiness, Literacy, Language Arts
S ➤ Fall, Winter, Spring
L ➤ 40 minutes

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Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor

Erie Canalway
(U.S. Postal Service)
P.O. Box 219
Waterford, NY 12188
www.nps.gov/ERIE
518-237-8643 ext. 3272

The Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor was established on December 21, 2000. The Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor covers 524 miles in Upstate New York, including four navigable waterways: Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga-Seneca; sections of the first Erie Canal; and more than 200 municipalities adjacent to the canals.

On June 17, 2002, the National Park Service, in partnership with the State of New York, formalized the 27-member Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Commission. The purpose of this commission is to work with federal, state, and local authorities in creating and implementing a Canalway Plan for the corridor that fosters the integration of canal-related historical, cultural, recreational, scenic, economic, and community development initiatives.

The New York State Canal System is the most commercially enduring and historically significant canalway in the United States. This waterway played a key role in turning New York City into a preeminent center for commerce, industry, and finance. Besides being a
catalyst for growth in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, these canals helped open up western America for settlement, and for many years transported much of the Midwest’s agricultural and industrial products to domestic and international markets.

**Tugboat Urger**

Grade 4  
History/Social Sciences  
Fall, Spring  
60 minutes

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**Federal Hall National Memorial**

26 Wall Street  
New York, NY 10005  
www.nps.gov/FEFLA  
212-825-6888

Twenty-six Wall Street was the site of New York City’s 18th century City Hall. Here John Peter Zenger was jailed, tried, and acquitted of libel for exposing government corruption in his newspaper, an early victory for freedom of the press. City Hall hosted the Stamp Act Congress, which assembled in October 1765, to protest “taxation without representation.” After the American Revolution, the Continental Congress met at City Hall, and in 1787, adopted the Northwest Ordinance establishing procedures for creating new states.

When the Constitution was ratified in 1788, New York remained the national capital. Pierre L’Enfant was commissioned to remodel City Hall for the new federal government. The First Congress met in the new Federal Hall, and wrote the Bill of Rights, and George Washington was inaugurated here as President on April 30, 1789. When the capital moved to Philadelphia in 1790, the building again housed city government until 1812, at which time Federal Hall was demolished.

The current structure on the site was built as the Customs House, opening in 1842. In 1862, Customs moved to 55 Wall Street and the building became the U. S. Sub-Treasury. Millions of dollars of gold and silver were kept in the basement vaults until the Federal Reserve Bank replaced the Sub-Treasury system in 1920.

**School Group Tour**

Grades K-8  
History/Social Science  
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer  
45 minutes
**Federal Hall National Memorial (con't)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Audience</th>
<th>Grade Levels</th>
<th>Subject Areas</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Hall: Birthplace of the Bill of Rights</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grades 8-12</td>
<td>History/Social Science</td>
<td>Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer</td>
<td>45 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living History: Inaugurating George Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>All audiences</td>
<td>History/Social Science</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>30-60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Constitution Works: Role Playing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grades 5-10</td>
<td>Constitutional Issues</td>
<td>October-June</td>
<td>Two hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Fire Island National Seashore**

120 Laurel Street
Patchogue, NY 11772
www.nps.gov/FIIS
631-289-4810

Pristine ocean shores, an ancient maritime forest, legacies of lighthouse keepers, and the historic estate of William Floyd are just a few of the recreational, natural, and cultural resources of Fire Island National Seashore.

Plan your visit soon. Located only one hour east of New York City, this park offers visitors many types of relaxation and educational opportunities. Whether you prefer backpacking or bird watching, sunbathing or a school group tour, many adventures await you at Fire Island!

Fire Island National Seashore was established “for the purpose of conserving and preserving for the use of future generations certain relatively unspoiled and undeveloped beaches, dunes, and other natural features ... which possess high values to the Nation as examples of unspoiled areas of great natural beauty in close proximity to large concentrations of urban population.”

Public Law 88-587 (Sept. 11, 1964)
Fire Island Lighthouse
Grade 4
History
Fall, Winter, Spring
Three hours

William Floyd Estate
Grade 4
History
Fall, Spring
Three hours

Exploring a Barrier Island
Grades K-8
Science, Art, Interdisciplinary
Fall, Spring
Length varies

Fire Island Treasure Chest
Grades K-8
Science, Art, Interdisciplinary
Fall, Winter, Spring
Two-week loan

Visit Fort Stanwix, where our shared heritage comes alive everyday, and explore the sights, sounds, smells, and feel of the 18th century. Discover how people endured harsh lives along the Oneida Carrying Place, the superhighway of the 18th century, and directly contributed to the American victory at Saratoga and westward expansion through New York’s gateway to the west.

Rediscover hundreds of archeological pieces in the museum and enjoy the fort diorama, theater, and bookstore in the visitor center.

Soldier’s Day Program
Grades 4-5, home school
History/Social Studies, English/Language Arts
Fall, Spring, Summer
Three hours

Fort Stanwix National Monument
112 East Park Street
Rome, NY 13440
www.nps.gov/FOST
315-336-2090
Fort Stanwix National Monument (cont')

Fort Exploration Program
Grades 4-5, home school
History/Social Studies, English/Language Arts
Fall, Spring, Summer
90 minutes

Oriskany, A Stream of Blood Flowing Through (Web-based)
Grade 7, home school
History/Social Studies, English/Language Arts
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
Two hours

Junior Ranger Program (Web-based)
Grades K-4, home school
History/Social Studies, English/Language Arts
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
60 minutes

Gateway National Recreation Area
210 New York Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10305
www.nps.gov/GATE
718-338-3988

At the entrance to the New York/New Jersey estuary, two arms of land stretch across the water, forming a natural gateway to the nation's greatest port. It is from this "gate" that the Gateway National Recreation Area takes its name.

Established on October 27, 1972 as America's first urban national park, Gateway provides recreational opportunities for residents and visitors in the Eastern United States' most densely populated area.

Divided into three areas across two states, the park extends from Sandy Hook, New Jersey, through Staten Island, New York, and into the Jamaica Bay and Rockaway Peninsula areas of Brooklyn and Queens, New York.

Visitors to these areas can explore a wildlife refuge, historic forts and airfields, extensive beach recreation areas, and cultural treasures that include the nation's oldest operating lighthouse, New York City's first
The park preserves some of the last remaining open space surrounding New York Harbor. In addition to beaches and wildlife preserves, the park contains the remains of harbor fortifications and vestiges of military post life with extant structures dating as far back as the Civil War. Sites dealing with the early history of aviation, both civilian and military, can also be found within the park.

**JAMAICA BAY UNIT**

*Ecology Village Camping Program*

- Grades 4-8, special populations
- History/Social Sciences, English Language Arts, Math, Science
- Spring
- 26 hours

*What's Alive At Dead Horse Bay*

- Grades 4-6
- Science, Math, English, Arts
- Fall
- Two hours

*Barrier Beach Habitat*

- Grades 4-6
- Science, Math, English, Arts
- Fall, Spring
- Two hours

*Habitats by Land and Sea*

- Grades 4-6
- Science, Math, English, Arts
- Fall, Spring
- Two hours

*Dead Horse Bay Walk*

- Grades K-6
- History/Social Sciences, English, Math, Science
- Fall, Spring
- Two hours
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SANDY HOOK UNIT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Beach Discovery Program</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades 4-7, special education, home school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science, Math</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall, Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Fort Hancock Traveling Kit** |
| Grades 4-7, special education, home school, scout groups |
| History/Social Science |
| Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer |
| Two-three hours |

| **A Day at Fort Hancock** |
| Grades 4-7, special education, home school, scout groups |
| History/Social Science |
| Fall, Spring, Summer |
| Two hours |

| **Clean Ocean Action Student Summit** |
| Grades 6-12 |
| Natural Sciences, Marine Sciences, Biology |
| May |
| Two-day program |

| **NPS Teacher Workshop** |
| Teachers of K-12, youth group leaders |
| Spring |
| Six hours |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>STATEN ISLAND UNIT</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fort Explorers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades K-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History/Social Studies, Interdisciplinary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Home Sweet Habitat** |
| Grades 5-8 |
| Science, Language Arts, Interdisciplinary |
| Fall, Spring |
| 90 minutes |
This memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, victorious Union commander of the Civil War, includes the tomb of General Grant and his wife, Julia Dent Grant. A West Point graduate, Grant served in the Mexican War and at various frontier posts before rapidly rising through the ranks during the Civil War. Grant's tenacity and boldness led to victories in the Battles of Vicksburg and Chattanooga and Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, scenes depicted by mosaics in the tomb. In 1866, Congress awarded Grant his fourth star, making him the first full General of the Armies.

A grateful nation twice elected Grant to serve as President of the United States, from 1869 to 1877. Grant's accomplishments include signing the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, on March 1, 1872.

After the Presidency, Grant settled in New York City. Ulysses S. Grant died of throat cancer on July 23, 1885 in Mount McGregor, New York, and was laid to rest in New York City on August 8th.

Approximately 90,000 people from around the country and the world donated a total of more than $600,000 towards construction of his tomb, the largest public fundraising effort ever at that time. Designed by architect John Duncan, the granite and marble structure was completed in 1897 and remains the largest mausoleum in North America. More than one million people attended the parade and dedication ceremony of Grant's Tomb, on April 27, 1897.

Grant's Life Through Architecture

All audiences

- History/Architecture, Interdisciplinary
- Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer

40 minutes
In 1652, Governors Island, located a half-mile from Manhattan’s southern tip, was reserved as a private estate for New Amsterdam’s Dutch governors. It later served similarly for New York’s English governors, but it became a vital component in the defense of New York Harbor beginning with the American Revolution.

The present fortifications, Fort Jay, a square four-bastedioned fort, and Castle Williams, a circular casemated work, were erected as part of the second American System of fortification in the years preceding the War of 1812.

In 1878, the post, then known as Fort Columbus, served as a major Army administrative center and eventually headquarters of the United States First Army. When the Army left Governors Island in 1966, the installation became a U.S. Coast Guard base, the largest in the world. Its closing in 1997 concluded almost two centuries of the island’s use as a military installation.

In 2001, the two historic fortifications and their surroundings became a national monument. On January 31, 2003, the Governors Island National Monument was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior and managed by the National Park Service.

As a new national monument, its services and facilities are extremely limited, but greater public access is planned within the next year.
Hamilton Grange National Memorial, located at 287 Convent Avenue, preserves the home of founding father Alexander Hamilton. Born and raised in the West Indies, Hamilton came to New York in 1772 at age 17 to study finance at King's College (now Columbia University).

Hamilton became a supporter of the cause of the American patriots during the political turmoil of the 1770s. Commissioned as a Captain of Artillery at the beginning of the American Revolution, he soon became an aide-de-camp to George Washington.

After the war, as a member of Congress, Hamilton was instrumental in creating the new Constitution. As co-author of the Federalist Papers, he was indispensable in the effort to get the Constitution adopted. As the first Secretary of the Treasury (1789-1795), he devised plans for funding the national debt, securing federal credit, encouraging expansion of manufacturing, and organizing the federal bank.

Hamilton commissioned architect John McComb, Jr. to design a Federal style country home on a sprawling 32-acre estate in upper Manhattan. This house was completed in 1802 and named “The Grange” after the Hamilton family’s ancestral home in Scotland, but served as his home for only two years. On July 11, 1804, Hamilton was fatally wounded in a duel with his political rival Aaron Burr.

The Life of Alexander Hamilton

All audiences
History/Social Science
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
60 minutes
The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site contains “Springwood,” the lifelong home of America’s only four-term President. Also on the site is the Presidential Library and Museum, operated by the National Archives. Visitors may enjoy a guided tour of FDR’s home, take a self-guided tour of the museum, or stroll the grounds, gardens, and trails of this 300-acre site.

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<th>The President’s Petunias</th>
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<td>Grades 2-3</td>
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<td>Social Studies, Science</td>
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<th>Stream Ecology</th>
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<th>Growing up at Springwood</th>
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<th>Franklin D. Roosevelt: Tree Farmer</th>
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<td>Grades 6-7</td>
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<td>Social Studies, Math, Science</td>
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<td>Fall, Spring</td>
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<th>Hard Times: The President Responds to America’s Need for Help</th>
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Chartered in 1988, the Tenement Museum’s mission is “to promote tolerance and historical perspective through the presentation and interpretation of a variety of immigrant and migrant experiences on Manhattan’s Lower East Side, a gateway to America.” The heart of the Tenement Museum is its tenement building, which was home to an estimated 7,000 people, from more than 20 nations, between 1863 and 1935. Visitors tour the tenement’s cramped living spaces and learn about the lives of past residents and the history of the neighborhood. The Museum also offers various programs such as walking tours, plays, art exhibits, and readings that represent the immigrant experience, throughout the year. The Museum’s tenement building is an affiliated site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and a National Historic Landmark. In November of 1998, President Clinton and the United States Congress declared the Tenement Museum a National Historic Area affiliated with the National Park Service.

Getting By: Weathering the Great Depressions of 1873 and 1929

A ► Grades K-12
C ► History/Social Science
S ► Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L ► 90 minutes

Inspect This!

A ► Grades 4-6
C ► History/Social Science
S ► Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L ► 90 minutes

Guided Tenement Touch Tour

A ► Visually-impaired, all
C ► History/Social Science
S ► Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L ► 90 minutes
Manhattan Sites is a unique urban park that consists of six separate sites representing the 17th through the 20th Centuries.

Federal Hall National Memorial is the headquarters for each unit, and was the site of the first national capital of the United States under the Constitution.

Castle Clinton National Monument was a fort built for the War of 1812. It was later used as an entertainment center, immigration station, aquarium, and finally a national monument.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site is the birth site of the 26th President of the United States.

General Grant National Memorial is the final resting spot for Ulysses S. Grant and his spouse, Julia.

Saint Paul’s Church National Historic Site, which is located in Mount Vernon, New York, was used as a hospital following the Revolutionary War battle at Pell’s Point in 1776.

Hamilton Grange National Memorial was the home of Alexander Hamilton from 1802 until his death in a duel with Aaron Burr in 1804.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site is found in Kinderhook, New York. The eighth President of the United States, Martin Van Buren purchased the estate in 1839 during his Presidency.

Van Buren was born in Kinderhook in 1782, the last year of the American Revolution. He lived until July 1862, sixteen months into the American Civil War. During the seventy-nine years of his life, he was instrumental in the establishment of many of the political practices and party politics that saw the new nation from its inception to its trial by ordeal.
The estate grew to 226 acres under his direction and was a profitable working farm. He named the farm Lindenwald. Although the park presently encompasses 38.50 acres, much of the cultural landscape and adjacent lands are conservation land. Some of the conservation land is open to the public. Most of the adjacent lands retain a very high degree of integrity to the period of President Van Buren's residence. This serves to add environmental and historic context to the life and lifestyle of Martin Van Buren.

**House Tour**

- **All**
- **History, Political Science**
- **Fall, Winter, Spring**
- **45 minutes**

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**Morristown National Historical Park**

30 Washington Place
Morristown, NJ
07960-4299
www.nps.gov/MORR
973-539-2016

Morristown National Historical Park preserves, protects, and maintains, for the benefit and inspiration of the public, the landscapes, structures, features, archeological resources, and collections of the Continental Army winter encampments, the headquarters of General George Washington, and related Revolutionary War sites around Morristown, New Jersey.

The park interprets the history and subsequent commemoration of these encampments and the extraordinary fortitude of the officers and enlisted men under Washington's leadership. Attracted by Morristown's strategic location, including defensible terrain, important communication routes, access to critical resources, and a supportive community, General Washington chose it as the site for the main Continental Army encampment during two winters of the War for Independence. The park encompasses most of the grounds occupied by the army during the vast 1779-80 encampment, as well as smaller encampments in subsequent years, and the site of the fortification from the 1777 encampment.

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**From Farming Village to Log Hut City: Morristown During the American Revolution 1779-1780**

- **Grades 4-5**
- **History, Geography**
- **Fall, Winter, Spring**
- **Two and one-half hours**
Many people are surprised when they discover that there are national parks within the greater New York area. Covering 27,000 acres, this network of sites is made of historical and natural treasures such as the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, the Statue of Liberty, Federal Hall, and Theodore Roosevelt’s birthplace. Now, at the new National Parks of New York Harbor Education Center, there are exciting opportunities for school groups and teachers to discover the rich stories of these parks through innovative programs.

The Center, located at historic Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island, uses the dynamic and diverse themes of 17 national park sites as the focus of hands-on workshops for students. Classes can learn about immigration by role-playing real people who immigrated through Ellis Island. They can explore the concepts of coastal defense through mapping and engineering activities or develop models of natural systems and analyze data with subject matter experts. The core of every program is to foster cooperative learning and to promote learning through discovery.

Programs at the Center are independent of visits to the 17 park sites. They are designed to explore essential concepts in-depth and support the experiences at the sites. Additional programs will be added to the menu of opportunities at the Center, so please call or check the ERT Web site for the current program listing.

**Sentinels of Our Shores**

*Grade 4*

*History/ Social Sciences, Math, Science, Technology, Language Arts*

*Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer*

*90 minutes*

The New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route was established in 1988 “to provide for public appreciation, education, understanding, and enjoyment” of significant natural and cultural sites associated with the coastal area of the State of New Jersey. The Coastal Heritage Trail is divided into five regions linked by the common heritage of life on the Jersey shore and Raritan and Delaware Bays. Five themes define different aspects of
coastal life: Maritime History, Coastal Habitats, Wildlife Migration, Historic Settlements, and Relaxation and Inspiration. The Maritime History, Coastal Habitats, and Wildlife Migration theme trails are open to the public. The Historic Settlements and Relaxation and Inspiration themes are still under development. The trail is intended primarily for vehicular tourism. It is a partnership project by the National Park Service in cooperation with the State of New Jersey and many other public and private organizations working to preserve the state's natural and cultural heritage. The Trail extends along coastal New Jersey, from Perth Amboy to Cape May on the Atlantic coast, and west along the Delaware Bay from Cape May to the Delaware Memorial Bridge at Deepwater, New Jersey.

Sagamore Hill was the home of Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, from 1885 until his death in 1919. From 1902 to 1908 his “Summer White House” was the focus of international attention. In addition to being the home of a president, the house displays the home life of his family.

Theodore Roosevelt, a family-centered father of six, ended his workday at 4 PM to play with his children. Often a man of contradiction, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was a diplomat, internationalist, naval historian and strategist, combat commander of a volunteer cavalry regiment, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy. As a noted historian, biographer, essayist, editor, columnist, and critic, he wrote some 35 books.

He reformed the federal civil service and New York City Police Department, lost a race for New York City mayor, finished second in a 1912 third-party bid for president, arrested outlaws as a North Dakota deputy sheriff, served as governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States. Today, Sagamore Hill is furnished as it was during his busy lifetime.

Sagamore Hill
National Historic Site
20 Sagamore Hill Road
Oyster Bay, NY 11771-1809
www.nps.gov/SAHI
516-922-4788

Theodore Roosevelt and His Sagamore Hill Home
Grades 4-5, 8, and 11
History/Social Studies
Fall, Winter, Summer
Two hours
This 18th-century church is one of New York’s oldest parishes (1665-1980). It was used as a hospital following the important Revolutionary War battle at Pell’s Point in 1776, and was the scene of various military developments for the next six years. The church stood at the edge of Eastchester village green, the site of the “Great Election” (1733), which raised the issues of freedom of religion and press. The adjoining cemetery contains burials dating from 1704.

As the Industrial Revolution wore on, the church and cemetery began to reflect the changes surrounding it. Industrial buildings proliferated, the congregation shrank, and the site fell into disrepair. Descendants of the original families began to plan a restoration of the structure in the 1930s.

In 1980, the site was transferred from the Episcopal Dioceses of New York to the National Park Service. The site opened to the public in 1984 and is operated under a cooperative agreement with the Society of the National Shrine of the Bill of Rights at Saint Paul’s Church, Eastchester.

Colonial and Revolutionary History at St. Paul’s Church

A ▶ Grade 4
C ▶ History/Social Science
S ▶ Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L ▶ 45 minutes

American Revolution Learning Station

A ▶ All audiences
C ▶ History/Social Science
S ▶ Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L ▶ 45 minutes

Revolutionary War Encampment

A ▶ All audiences
C ▶ History/Social Science
S ▶ October
L ▶ 90 minutes
Site of the first significant American military victory during the American Revolution, the Battles of Saratoga rank among the fifteen most decisive battles in world history. Here in 1777, American forces met, defeated, and forced a major British army to surrender, an event which led France to recognize the independence of the United States and enter the war as a military ally of the struggling Americans.

First authorized as a New York state park in 1927 on the sesquicentennial of the battles, the battlefield was made part of the National Park System in 1938, when Saratoga National Historical Park was authorized by the United States Congress.

The park now comprises three separate units: the Battlefield in Stillwater, New York, the General Philip Schuyler House eight miles north in Schuylerville, and the Saratoga Monument in the nearby village of Victory.

The park is located on the upper Hudson River in an area possessing significant natural and cultural attractions appealing to a wide range of visitors from around the world.

**Soldier Life**

| Grades: 4-5 | History/Social Sciences | Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer | 60 minutes |

**Gone for a Soldier**

| Grades: 4-5 | History/Social Sciences | Fall, Winter, Spring | Two-three hours |

**Traveling Haversack Kit**

| Grades: 4-5 | History/Social Sciences | Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer | 60 minutes |

**Battlefield Archeology**

| Grades: 5-8 | History/Social Sciences | Fall, Winter, Spring | 60 minutes |
Located in New York Harbor, the Statue of Liberty was a gift of international friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States and is one of the most universal symbols of political freedom and democracy. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886 and was designated a National Monument on October 15, 1924. The Statue of Liberty was extensively restored in time for her spectacular centennial on July 4, 1986.

**Park in a Pack Traveling Trunk**

A ★ Grades 4-8, children (non-school groups), home school, teachers  
C ★ Social Studies, English, Language Arts  
S ★ Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer  
L ★ Two weeks

**Shore to Shore**

A ★ Grades 4-8, home school  
C ★ English, Language Arts, Math, Science, Technology, Social Studies  
S ★ Fall, Winter, Spring  
L ★ 90 minutes

**Immigration Game Zone**

A ★ Grades 4-8, home school  
C ★ English, Language Arts, Math, Science, Technology, Social Studies, Cross-content Workplace Readiness, Literacy  
S ★ Fall, Winter, Spring  
L ★ 90 minutes

**The Night That Changed America**

A ★ Grades 9-12  
C ★ Social Studies, Language Arts  
S ★ Fall, Winter, Spring  
L ★ 45 minutes

**National Parks & You**

A ★ Grades K-3, home school  
C ★ Social Studies, Math, Science, Language Arts  
S ★ Fall, Winter, Spring  
L ★ 40 minutes
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS is located at 28 East 20th Street, between Broadway and Park Avenue South.

Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President of the United States, lived at this site from his birth on October 27, 1858 until he was 14 years old. The reconstructed house contains five period rooms, two museum galleries, and a bookstore.

Teedie, as young Roosevelt was nicknamed, was a sickly but bright boy from a wealthy family. To improve his health, Teedie began an exercise program at the house’s outdoor gymnasium that started a lifelong passion for the “strenuous life.”

After graduating from Harvard, Roosevelt pursued his boyhood dreams, as a rancher, naturalist, explorer, author, and Colonel of the Rough Riders. His political service included reforming the U.S. Civil Service Commission and New York City Police Department, and terms as governor of New York and Vice-President of the U.S.

Theodore Roosevelt became president when William McKinley was assassinated in September 1901. As President, Roosevelt pushed progressive reforms, such as conservation of public lands and trust busting, and negotiated an end to the war between Russia and Japan, for which he won a Nobel Peace Prize.

Roosevelt’s original birthplace was demolished in 1916. After Roosevelt’s death in 1919, the site was purchased by the Women’s Roosevelt Memorial Association, and rebuilt and decorated with many of its original furnishings by Roosevelt’s sisters and wife.

The Life and Times of Young Theodore Roosevelt

All audiences
Interdisciplinary
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
40 minutes

Living Well in 19th Century New York

All audiences
Social Science/Architecture/Decoration
Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
60 minutes
On September 14, 1901, an anxious Theodore Roosevelt stood in the library of a friend’s home in Buffalo, New York. Hours earlier, President William McKinley had died of an assassin’s bullet, and now Roosevelt stood ready to rise to the highest office in the land.

Barely six months earlier, McKinley had been celebrating his second inaugural in Washington, and Roosevelt was inaugurated as vice-president. Far from celebratory, Roosevelt had privately feared that his political career was ended with his election to a largely powerless office. Yet at 3:32 PM on September 14th, Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated as the 26th President of the United States as a consequence of unforeseen tragedy.

Roosevelt’s administration would expand the role of the United States in world affairs, change the relationship between the American government and its citizens, and alter the shape of the presidency itself.

The Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site preserves the former Ansley Wilcox home, the scene of this fateful turning point in American history.

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**Teddie and Me**

- Grades 1-3
- History/Social Sciences, Science/Technology
- Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- 90 minutes

**History Mystery**

- Grades 4-6, home school
- History/Social Sciences, Science/Technology
- Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- 60 minutes

**Victorian Interlude**

- Grade 4
- History/Social Sciences, Science/Technology
- Fall, Winter, Spring
- Three-four hours
Theodore Roosevelt and Conservation:
Nature Vs Economics
A ▶ Grades 11-12
C ▶ History/Social Sciences, Science/Technology
S ▶ Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
L ▶ 60 minutes

Architectural Walking Tours: Various Locations
A ▶ Grades 4-12, adults, families, home school, teachers
C ▶ History/Social Sciences
S ▶ Fall, Spring, Summer
L ▶ 90-120 minutes

Traveling Trunks: Victorian Toys, Fashion or Architecture
A ▶ Grades K-4, home school
C ▶ History/Social Sciences
S ▶ Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer

Traveling Trunk: Theodore Roosevelt
A ▶ Grades 4-12, home school
C ▶ History/Social Sciences
S ▶ Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer

Teacher In-Service Training
C ▶ History/Social Sciences
S ▶ Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer

Theodore Roosevelt Essay Contest & Public Speaking Contest
A ▶ Grades 7-12, home school
C ▶ History/Social Sciences
S ▶ Spring

Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River
RR 2, Box 2428
Beach Lake, PA 18405-9737
www.nps.gov/UPDE
570-729-7134

As a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River stretches 73.4 miles (118.3 km) along the New York-Pennsylvania border. The longest free-flowing river in the northeast, it includes riffles and Class I and II rapids between placid pools and eddies. Public fishing and boating accesses are provided, although most land along the river is privately owned. Wintering bald eagles are among the wildlife that may be seen here. This unit of the National Park Service is also home to
Almost all land along the Upper Delaware River is privately owned, so visitors must respect private property. Of the total acreage authorized by Congress, only 30.37 acres are federally owned; the remainder of the river corridor is non-federal, with most land under private ownership.

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### The Lenape

- **Grades:** K-4
- **Subjects:** History/Social Studies
- **Dates:** Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- **Duration:** 45 minutes

### The Lenape Traveling Trunk

- **Grades:** K-4
- **Subjects:** History/Social Studies
- **Dates:** Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- **Duration:** Two weeks

### Zane Grey – Writer & Sportsman

- **Grades:** 9-12
- **Subjects:** History/Social Studies, English/Language Arts
- **Dates:** Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- **Duration:** 45 minutes

### Water Snapshot

- **Grades:** 5-8
- **Subjects:** Science, Biology, Arts, Math
- **Dates:** Spring
- **Duration:** Three hours

### The Delaware and Hudson Canal

- **Grades:** K-4
- **Subjects:** History/Social Studies
- **Dates:** Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- **Duration:** 45 minutes

### Water Safety

- **Grades:** K-12
- **Subjects:** Physical Education
- **Dates:** Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- **Duration:** 45 minutes
The Vanderbilt Estate in Hyde Park, New York is perhaps the best, most intact example of the types of estates constructed by wealthy industrialists in the 19th century. The fully-furnished, 54-room mansion is placed in a wondrous landscape with breathtaking views of the Hudson River and distant Catskill Mountains. It offers a glimpse into a past world known by only an elite few.

Servants to Stewards

Grades 7-12
History/Social Science
Spring
60 minutes

Technology and the Gilded Age: The Development of Modern America

Grades 4-6
Social Studies
Fall, Winter, Spring
60 minutes

As a thirty-two-year-old mother of three, Elizabeth Cady Stanton felt like a “caged lioness” trapped and isolated in her home. When she shared her frustration with a group of Quaker abolitionists on July 9, 1848, the other women not only agreed, but also demanded immediate action. Ten days later in the Wesleyan Chapel of Seneca Falls, New York, they held the First Women’s Rights Convention in American history. While women have achieved greater equality with the vote, property rights, and education, the revolution continues throughout the world today. Find out how it all began at Women’s Rights National Historical Park.

The park consists of four major historical properties and a state-of-the-art visitor center. Start at the Visitor Center where you can view our inspirational film and exhibits. Continue to the Wesleyan Chapel and imagine being a participant at the First Women’s Rights Convention. Next, take a tour of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton home where she raised seven children and created a movement. In nearby Waterloo, the park continues to restore the historic M’Clintock and Hunt...
Women's Rights National Historical Park (con't)

homes, which open to the public only on special occasions. Call for more information.

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**Seneca Falls 1848**

- Grades K-4
- Social Science, English, Art
- Fall, Spring
- 90 minutes

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**Taking a Stand: The Declaration of Sentiments**

- Grades 6-8
- Social Sciences, English Arts, Art
- Fall, Spring
- Two and one-half hours