

Chapter 1 : Betsy Ross flag - Wikipedia

Makers of American Thought was first published in *Through critical introductions to seven important American thinkers and critics*, this book presents a significant view of the cultural history of the nation in the late nineteenth and early and mid-twentieth centuries.

Prehistory[edit] Archaeological sites of the Neolithic , Copper Age , and early Bronze Age in which vestiges of wine and olive growing have been found. The origins of wine predate written records , and modern archaeology is still uncertain about the details of the first cultivation of wild grapevines. It has been hypothesized that early humans climbed trees to pick berries, liked their sugary flavor, and then begun collecting them. After a few days with fermentation setting in, juice at the bottom of any container would begin producing low-alcohol wine. According to this theory, things changed around 10,000 BC with the transition from a nomadic to a sedentism style of living, which led to agriculture and wine domestication. The fermenting of strains of this wild *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *rotundifolia* is the earliest discovered evidence, however, dates from several millennia later. Georgian Kvevri ancient wine vessel The earliest archaeological evidence of wine yet found has been at sites in China c. 7000 BC. The Greek site is notable for the recovery at the site of the remnants of crushed grapes. The oldest-known winery was discovered in the "Areni-1" cave in Vayots Dzor , Armenia. It turns out, the real birthplace of wine may be in a cave in Armenia. The carvings on the Audience Hall, known as Apadana Palace , in Persepolis , demonstrate soldiers of subjected nations by the Persian Empire bringing gifts to the Persian king. Apadana relief representing their sovereign to Persian king with their gifts, wine and horses, that Armenia was famous for, Armenia being one of the Satrapies of the Persian Empire Detail of a relief of the eastern stairs of the Apadana , Persepolis , depicting ambassadors of Armenia bringing their famous wine to the Persian king. There is also increasingly abundant evidence for winemaking in Sumer and Egypt in the 3rd millennium BC. There are many etiological myths told about the first cultivation of the grapevine and fermentation of wine. The Biblical Book of Genesis first mentions the production of wine following the Great Flood , when Noah drunkenly exposes himself to his sons. Greek mythology placed the childhood of Dionysus and his discovery of viticulture at the fictional and variably located Mount Nysa but had him teach the practice to the peoples of central Anatolia. Because of this, he was rewarded to become a god of wine. In Persian legend, King Jamshid banished a lady of his harem , causing her to become despondent and contemplate suicide. After drinking the fermented wine, she found her spirits lifted. She took her discovery to the king, who became so enamored of his new drink that he not only accepted the woman back but also decreed that all grapes grown in Persepolis would be devoted to winemaking.

Chapter 2 : Makers of America: Biographies of Leading Men of Thought and Action, the Men - Google Boo

American Statesman: The Enduring Relevance of George Washington by Matthew Spalding Woodrow Wilson: Godfather of Liberalism by Ronald Pestritto Return to the Simon Center for Principles and.

Twitter Nation of Makers America has always been a nation of tinkerers, inventors, and entrepreneurs. In recent years, a growing number of Americans have gained access to technologies such as 3D printers, laser cutters, easy-to-use design software, and desktop machine tools. This, in combination with freely available information about how to use, modify, and build upon these technologies and the availability of crowd funding platforms, is enabling more Americans to design and build almost anything. Empowering students and adults to create, innovate, tinker, and make their ideas and solutions into reality is at the heart of the Maker Movement. Since the first-ever White House Maker Faire, the White House has continued to support opportunities for students to learn about STEM through making, expand the resources available for maker entrepreneurs, and foster the development of advanced manufacturing in the U. Wells, Henry Ford, Grace Hopper, and so many more. In recent years, more and more Americans have gained access to technologies that support making, such as 3D printers, laser cutters, easy-to-use design software, and desktop machine tools, along with freely available information about how to use, modify, and build upon these technologies. Such resources, in combination with growing networks of maker enthusiasts and crowd-funding platforms, are enabling more Americans to design and build almost anything. Help us celebrate that week by sharing stories of the countless leaders, innovators, entrepreneurs, and educators who work daily within their local communities across the country. Nominate an individual to be selected as a Champion of Change who is working to make advances in technology, platforms, educational opportunities, or spaces that empower even more Americans to become tinkerers, inventors, and entrepreneurs. In addition, having hosted the first-ever White House Maker Faire in , the White House remains interested in learning about efforts by companies, foundations, schools, and non-profits to expand the resources available for young makers and maker entrepreneurs, and foster the development of advanced manufacturing in the United States. Submit your new activities, potential commitments, and other thoughts to help promote making in your community or all across the country. This form is now closed. We invite libraries, museums, rec centers, schools, universities and community spaces to support and grow the number of our citizen-makers by hosting events, making commitments, and highlighting new innovations. The week will coincide with the National Maker Faire here in D. Last year, exhibitions or presentations at the Faire included: Patent and Trademark Office. Stay Engaged Communities across America will be sharing and celebrating their involvement in the Maker Movement, using NationOfMakers and WeekofMaking on Twitter and Facebook to share their amazing work and connect with other Makers like you. Want to join in the fun? Here are a few ideas to get you thinking: Post photos of a current Maker project you are working on or choose a new project to work on, even asking a couple of friends or family members to build it with you, and tag it with NationofMakers. You can find fun and creative projects ideas from a variety of websites for Makers. Be sure to share out the event on so others can find it. Create a project of your own and then share the plans for your project online through Maker platforms so others can also make, modify, or remix your project. Organize a maker roundtable, maker town hall, or maker tour to convene thought leaders and decision makers in your community.

Chapter 3 : Alexander Hamilton: A Maker of America | ASU Now: Access, Excellence, Impact

Ralph Ross was the Hartley Burr Alexander Professor of Humanities and a professor of philosophy at Scripps College, a member of the Claremont Colleges.

For example, Craftsman the Sears house brand now produces many of their tools in Asia. The many, many others are almost too numerous to list. Quite sadly, the majority of those tool companies have now moved their production offshore. Do your homework before you buy! With the exception of high speed cutting tools, the vast majority of American tool manufacturing has moved offshore to mainland China. Rather than just be depressed about this situation, I have resolved to do something to counter this trend. I urge all of my readers to do the following: Take the time to LOOK at labels! When buying from mailorder catalogs or online, take a minute to call and ask, before you order if the country of origin is uncertain. Be sure to thank the management of these companies for keeping their production in the States, and tell them that they earned your business because of it. Crick Tool â€” Traditional wood frame spirit levels. Made in Ben Wheeler, Texas. Port Austin Level and Tool â€” Wood and aluminum spirit levels. Kraft Tool Company â€” Spirit levels as well as concrete and masonry tools. Some imported products, so see their catalog or web site, to be sure. Tape Company â€” The only domestic tape measure manufacturing company that makes a full line of tapes. Now owned by Danaher Corporation. Bondhus â€” Various hex tools, including ball head. Channellock â€” A wide variety of of pliers and other hand tools, including, of course, their patented slip-joint pliers. Klein Tools â€” This company was mention by nearly a dozen SurvivalBlog readers. They make a wide variety of hand tools at nine factories in Illinois. A few of their products are imported, but those are noted in their catalog and on their web page. Klein tools are widely available at hardware and Big Box stores. Lisle Tools â€” Torx head and specialty automotive tools. Montana Brand Tools â€” Drive sets, drills, and more. Made in Ronan, Montana. OTC â€” Wheel bearing wrenches and gear pullers. Note that many other OTC products are imported. Precision Instruments â€” Click torque wrenches. S-K Handtool â€” Socket wrenches, sockets, impact sockets, adjustable wrenches, screwdrivers, punches, chisels, hammers, and more. Snap-on Tools â€” A huge variety of tools. They have four factories, all in the U. Most Snap-on products are US-made, but they also catalog some others tools that are imported. So be sure to check. Blu-Mol â€” An American division of Disston. Drill bits and power saw blades. But some of their tools are made in China. Blades for band saws, reciprocating saws, jig saws, hack saws, and more. Eagle America â€” Router bits and jigs. More than patterns of router bits. Useful for more than just shaving. Katie Jig â€” Dovetail cutting jigs. King Tool â€” Hobby and craft tools. Their knife sets are a lot like the old standby X-Acto brandâ€”which sadly went offshore. Lie-Nielsen Toolworks â€” Woodworking block planes, bench planes, and chisels. Mayhew â€” Punches, chisels, pry bars, etc. Montana Brand Tools â€” Drills and drive sets, including titanium drill bits, magnetic screw guides, and more. Niagara Cutter â€” Carbide and diamond-coated carbide cutting tools. Headquartered in Amherst, but their tools are made in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Burrs, drills, end mills, and router bits. Silvey â€” Electric chainsaw sharpeners. Unlike the cheap imported chain grinders, these cut a precision square notch. Presently very limited production. So it is best to buy them on the secondary market. Also a good assortment of chucks. Made in Saco, Maine.

Chapter 4 : A Nation of Makers | The White House

Makers of American thought: an introduction to seven, makers of American thought was first published in through critical introductions to seven important American thinkers and critics, this book presents a significant view of the cultural.

Constitution in , but first endured extreme backlash from the government for her forward-thinking. After being imprisoned for picketing at the White House, force-fed, and even beaten by the police on one night in November known as the "Night of Terror," Paul remained undiscouraged. When the Prime Minister stood up to deliver his speech, Paul and the other activists threw their shoes and broke stain glass windows while yelling "Votes for women! Getty Images Together with Susan B. Photographed are suffragists Katharine McCormick and Mrs. Anthony presented, uninvited, at the Centennial celebration in Washington in The paper was influential in attracting working-class women to the movement. Anthony was tried for illegally voting in the presidential election. An excerpt from her speech after being arrested: And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people — women as well as men. Shortly after this photograph was taken they were attacked by a mob. Arrested on multiple occasions for picketing, Burns joined Alice Paul and others in hunger strikes within Occoquan Workhouse. In protest to their treatment, the women refused to eat for three days. With the potential of having dead prisoners on their hands, the guards dangerously force-fed Burns, needing multiple people to hold her down. Outside and within the prison Burns was a force of courage who was able to unite the women even under the most dire circumstances. She was one of a few hundred female lawyers in the U. It was one of the very first of such laws in the country, and served as a model for others to follow. Library of Congress Nina E. Between and she drew hundreds of cartoons depicting the suffragists and promoting the suffragist cause. Her cartoons were tools that countered the negative, masculine stereotype of suffragists with a new image: Library of Congress "American Woman: Is it not Enough? The Suffragist "Great Statues of History. The Suffragist "Our Hat in the Ring. Library of Congress Along with Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, Doris Stevens was arrested for picketing at the White House in the summer of and served three days of her day sentence at Occoquan Workhouse before receiving a pardon from Woodrow Wilson. Library of Congress Stevens published the quintessential insider account of the imprisonment of NWP activists, Jailed for Freedom, in

Chapter 5 : Makers of American Thought – University of Minnesota Press

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George Washington seated, left, Robert Morris and George Ross how she cut the revised five-pointed stars for the flag. Even though this early version of an American flag is now commonly called the "Betsy Ross Flag," the claim by her descendants that Betsy Ross contributed to this design is not accepted by modern American scholars and vexillologists. Canby, presented a paper to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in which he claimed that his grandmother had "made with her hands the first flag" of the United States. Oral Tradition, Nationalism, and the Invention of History. Canby, in a paper presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. The paper included stories he had heard from family members throughout the years. The "Ross question"[edit] This portrait of George Washington by painter Charles Willson Peale features a flag with stars arranged in a circle. It is generally regarded as being neither proven nor disproven, and any evidence that may have once existed has been lost. Although George Washington had been a member of the Continental Congress, he had assumed the position of commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in 1775, so it would be unlikely that he would have headed a congressional committee in 1776. There is no evidence to show that Betsy Ross and George Washington knew each other, or that George Washington was ever in her shop. However, George Ross and George Washington were both acquaintances of George Read in 1776, and he had frequent communication with both parties. In letters and diaries that have surfaced, neither George Washington, Col. Ross, Robert Morris, nor any other member of Congress mentioned anything about a national flag in 1776. Francis Hopkinson, a treasurer of loans and a consultant to the second congressional committee, has a naval design from which was clearly a derivative of earlier designs. The Flag Resolution of 1776 was the first documented meeting, discussion, or debate by Congress about a national flag. It is not unusual that Ross, an upholsterer, would have been paid to sew flags. There was a sudden and urgent need for them, and other Philadelphia upholsterers were also paid to sew flags in 1776 and years following. Supporters of the Ross story make the following arguments: He also had served with George Ross on the Marine Committee. There are at least 17 flag makers and upholsterers who worked in Philadelphia during the time the flag was made. Margaret Manny is thought to have made the first Continental Colors or Grand Union Flag, but there is no evidence to prove she also made the Stars and Stripes. According to Canby, there were other variations of the flag being made at the same time Ross was sewing the design that would carry her name. If true, there may not be one "first" flag, but many. As late as 1777, the War Board of Continental Congress had still not settled on what the Standard of the United States should look like. The committee sent a letter to General Washington asking his opinion, and submitting a design that included the serpent, as well as a number corresponding to the state which flew the flag. The Second Continental Congress passed the Flag Resolution on June 14, 1776, establishing the first congressional standard for official United States ensigns. Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation. Even so, history researchers must accept that the United States flag evolved, and did not have one designer. To add to the mystery surrounding the first American flag, experts can only guess the reason Congress chose stripes, stars, and the colors red, white, and blue for the flag. Historians and experts discredit the common theory that the stripes and five-pointed stars derived from the Washington family coat of arms. Washington was aware that "most admire The use of red and blue in flags at this time in history may derive from the relative fastness of the dyes indigo and cochineal, providing blue and red colors respectively, as aniline dyes were unknown. The true meaning of the symbols of the flag may be tied to ancient history. The common metaphor "reaching for the stars" developed from this idea. Stars of various shapes were also important symbols in European heraldry, and stars appears in colonial flags as early as [24] Another possibility may come from Freemasonry. Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Robert Livingston, Paul Revere, and other important people of that period belonged to the fraternal order. Some may think they

may have influenced the inclusion of stars in the American flag, however, stars of this type, although sometimes used as a decorative device, like pyramids, were not an important icon in Freemasonry. Although early American flags featured stars with various numbers of points, the five-pointed star is the defining feature of the Betsy Ross design, and became the norm on Navy Ensigns. This may have been simply because five-pointed stars were more clearly defined from a distance. The circular arrangement of the "Betsy Ross" design was seen as early as at the surrender of General John Burgoyne at Saratoga. Eyewitness Alfred Street wrote: The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union; the ring, like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The most logical explanation for the colors of the American flag is that it was modeled after the first unofficial American flag, the Grand Union Flag. The colors of the Great Seal are the same as the colors in the American flag. To attribute meaning to these colors, Charles Thomson, who helped design the Great Seal, reported to Congress that "White signifies purity and innocence. Red hardiness and valor and Blue It is a painting in the Prado collection in Spain. Francis Hopkinson had spent time with a friend named Benjamin West, an American painter who had studied painting in Italy during the time when Giovanni Battista was a sensation both at home and abroad.

Chapter 6 : All-American Tool Manufacturers - blog.quintoapp.com

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Chapter 7 : History of wine - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : NAM - National Association of Manufacturers - Manufacturing Association

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Chapter 9 : Makers and Takers: The Rise of Finance and the Fall of American Business by Rana Foroohar

In Map-Makers Thought America Was Full of Mermaids, Giants, and Dragons. Sea serpents, cannibals, and one of the earliest mentions of California are features of this spectacular map.