

[King Memorial](#) (continued)

From the official vision statement for the King Memorial: “...we are reminded that Dr. King's lifelong dedication to the idea of achieving human dignity...has served to instill a broader and deeper sense of duty within each of us— **a duty to be both responsible citizens and conscientious stewards of freedom and democracy.**”

[Library of Congress](#)

The LOC is the largest library in the world and its Hebraic section has the largest collection of Judaica assembled under government auspices (source: *Proclaim Liberty*) outside of Israel. The materials are in Hebrew, Yiddish, Ladino, Judeo-Arabic, Judeo-Persian, Amharic, Coptic, and Syriac (source: LOC.gov).

We are the “people of the book,” and many of the PJOW books are in the LOC. **Find the “LC Classification Number” for the PJOW book given to you.** (Hint: it starts with a letter.)

[US Capitol](#)

How many Congressmembers and Senators are Jewish?

_____ in the House of Representatives

_____ in the Senate

_____ % of Congress is Jewish

[Supreme Court](#)

When the Supreme Court bench is full, how many justices are there ? _____

How many of the current judges are Jewish? _____

How many Jewish justices have there been? Name two (past or present).

[Closing](#)

What are America’s greatest treasures?



Welcome! We will make seven stops and explore DC and United States history through a Jewish lens. Follow the clues as we discover the true “national treasure.”

First Question (it’s an easy one!): **Who is on your team?**
Have everyone sign, just like on the Declaration of Independence.

Second Question: **What’s your team name?**

[National Archives](#)

For the next set of questions, head to “[Records of Rights](#)” in the [David M. Rubenstein Gallery](#).
Find and write down one quote by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

National Archives (continued)

David M. Rubenstein Gallery, "Records of Rights" (continued)

Find and write down one quote about women's rights.

Find one letter written by a child to a President. What was the (brief) reason for the letter and the year it was written?

Head upstairs to the "Amending America" exhibit in the Lawrence F. O'Brien Gallery.

Would your team members have been able to vote in 1869? In 1970? Answer for each person, and if the answer is "no," what would have to change?

Team Member Name	Able to vote in 1869?	What would have to change?	Able to vote in 1970?	What would have to change?

What famous speech was given here by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr? (Look for the carving on the steps where he stood.)

One reason that *gelt* (gold coins) is a symbol of Chanukah is that by wresting control of Judea from the Romans, the Maccabees were able to assert their sovereignty by minting their own money. Those in charge use coins and bills to reflect their values and heroes. **On which US coin and bill are the Lincoln Memorial and Abraham Lincoln?**

It says in the Haggadah, "Once we were slaves in Egypt, and now we are free." Knowing that we are in the time between Passover and Shavuot (receiving the Torah), **reflect in your journal on the fact that Judah Benjamin was both Jewish and also a prominent defender of slavery.**

Martin Luther King Memorial

Martin Luther King Jr. (January 15, 1929–April 4, 1968), an American clergyman, activist, and prominent leader in the Civil Rights Movement, was an iconic figure in the advancement of civil rights in the United States and around the world...In 1964, he received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end racial segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other nonviolent means. (Wikipedia)

What is the address for this memorial? _____ Independence Avenue SW.
Why was that number chosen?

Read the 14 quotes from King's speeches, sermons, and writings on the Inscription Wall. They were chosen to "stress four primary messages of Dr. King: justice, democracy, hope, and love" (National Park Service brochure). **Select one quote that resonates with most of the members of your group and discuss why.** (You can take notes of your own favorite and reaction in your journal.)



Albert Einstein Memorial

Albert Einstein (March 14, 1879–April 18, 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. He developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known in popular culture for his mass–energy equivalence formula $E = mc^2$. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect" (Wikipedia).

This memorial at the National Academy of Sciences was created by sculptor Robert Berks and installed in 1979. **In which county is there an exact replica at their Academy of Sciences and Humanities?** (There is also a replica on the Georgia Tech campus.)

There are three Einstein quotes featured on the sculpture's base. Here is one: *"As long as I have any choice in the matter, I shall live only in a country where civil liberty, tolerance, and equality of all citizens before the law prevail."* **What does it mean to you? Reflect on it in your journal.**

Lincoln Memorial

Abraham Lincoln (February 12, 1809–April 15, 1865) was an American politician and lawyer who served as the 16th President of the US from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Lincoln led the US through its Civil War—its bloodiest war and perhaps its greatest moral, constitutional and political crisis. In doing so, he preserved the Union, paved the way to the abolition of slavery, strengthened the federal government and modernized the economy (Wikipedia).

Honoring our 16th President and dedicated in 1922, the Lincoln Memorial highlights Abraham Lincoln's legacy and is a venue for many other famous events. Above the colonnade, inscribed on the frieze, are the names of the states in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death and the dates in which they entered the Union. There's also the same number of Doric columns. **How many columns and states are there?**

Which Lincoln speeches are featured on the walls of the Memorial?

[Lincoln Memorial](#) (continued)

[National Archives](#) (continued)

"Amending America" exhibit in the Lawrence F. O'Brien Gallery (continued)

Find the list of failed amendments. Discuss one that you agree should have failed and one that you feel should have passed.

Name one right given in the Miranda warning.

Follow the scroll of amendments to the [Rotunda for the Charters of Freedom](#).


Take a look at the Constitution. Find who signed for your state (or the closest one to yours).

There were 13 original colonies, but only 12 states are represented here. Which one is missing?

How many signatures are on the Constitution? (Note: there are the same number of stairs coming into the Archives from outside as there are signatures here!)

Take a look at the painting on the wall to the left of the Declaration of Independence. There's a president hidden in there (who was not alive during the signing). **Can you find and identify this hidden presidential face?**





National Treasure Hunt

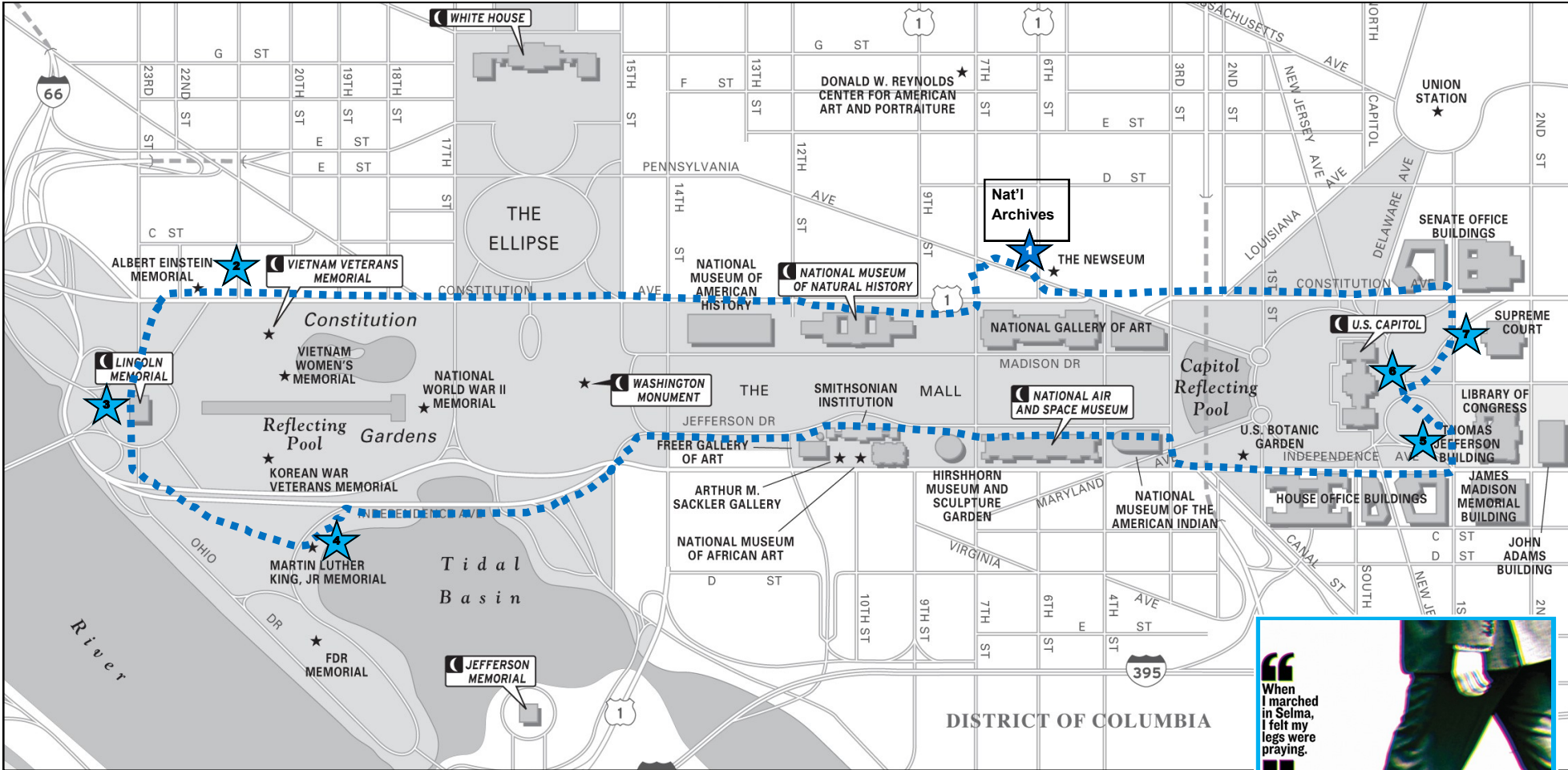
Additional Biographies:

Moses was a religious leader, lawgiver and prophet. He was raised in the Egyptian palace as a prince. After a period of exile, he returned to Egypt to force Pharaoh to free the Israelites. After freedom from Egyptian enslavement, Moses and his siblings, Aaron and Miriam, led the Israelites and helped establish Jewish laws, including those given in the Torah at Mount Sinai. He is also an important prophet in Christianity, Islam, and the Bahá'í Faith.

Doña Gracia Mendes Nasi (1510–1569) was one of the wealthiest Jewish women of Renaissance Europe. She also developed an escape network that saved hundreds of Conversos (aka Crypto-Jews, Marranos and Secret Jews) from the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal. (Wikipedia) See also: donagraciaproject.org

Judah P. Benjamin (August 11, 1811–May 6, 1884) was a lawyer and politician who was a US Senator from Louisiana, a Cabinet officer of the Confederate States. Benjamin was the first Jew to be elected to the US Senate who had not renounced the religion. There, he was a passionate supporter of slavery, and resigned as senator after Louisiana left the Union in early 1861. After his escape to the UK at the end of the Civil War, he became an English barrister. (Wikipedia)

Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel (January 11, 1907–December 23, 1972) was a Polish-born American rabbi and one of the leading Jewish theologians and Jewish philosophers of the 20th century. Heschel was very active in the Civil Rights Movement (see quote at left). He is also the father of scholar **Susannah Heschel**, who originated the custom of adding an orange to the seder plate, which represents the fruitfulness for all Jews when marginalized Jews, particularly women and gay people, are allowed to become active members and contribute to the Jewish community.



Stops: National Archives (1), Einstein Memorial (2), Lincoln Memorial (3), MLK Memorial (4), Library of Congress (5), US Capitol (6), Supreme Court (7), then returning to the National Archives. Map by Moon Travel Guides, © Avalon Travel. For more maps, visit Moon.com

Rabbi Heschel quote poster from the Harold Grinspoon Foundation's Voices and Visions series.

