

FIRST DAY COVERS

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CONTAINING
A COMMEMORATIVE
STAMP, APPROPRIATE
POSTMARK AND
ARTWORK DEPICTING
THE TOPIC.

“There is nothing wrong in America that can't be fixed with what is right in America.”
President Bill Clinton

“Everyone living together in peace and harmony and love... that's the goal that we seek, and I think that the more people there are who reach that state of mind, the better we will all be.”
Rosa Parks



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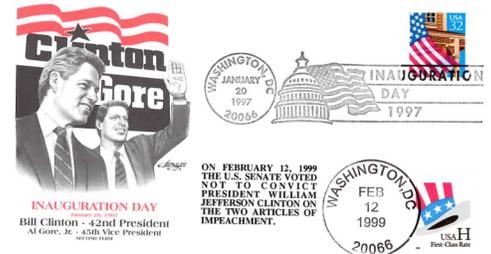
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FIRST DAY COVERS CELEBRATE TWO ANNIVERSARIES

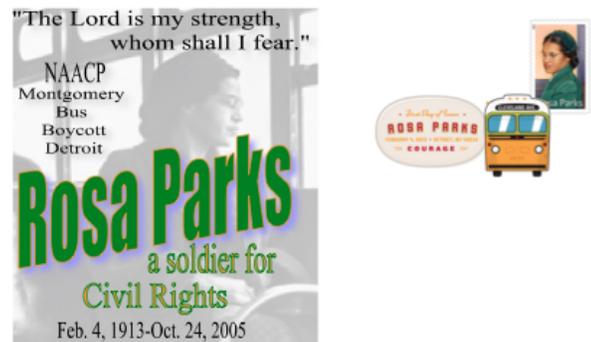
On February 12, 1999 President William Jefferson Clinton was acquitted on charges of impeachment. On Jan. 7, 1999, in a congressional procedure not seen since the 1868 impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, the trial of President Clinton got underway in the Senate. As instructed in Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution, the chief justice of the Supreme Court (William Rehnquist at this time) was sworn in to preside and the senators were sworn in as jurors.



(CLICK TO ENLARGE)

Use this event cover to teach how a third political party candidate can impact a presidential election, or the impeachment process. The FDC Lesson on President Clinton includes these teaching points, as well as the articles of impeachment, and can be downloaded for free at www.fdclessons.com/samples.

On February 4, 2013, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rosa Parks, our nation celebrated a “Day of Courage,” Parks is often remembered for her refusal to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus to a white male rider, and portrayed as a tired seamstress. In her autobiography she said, “People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically,



(CLICK TO ENLARGE)

or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.” Rosa Parks was a soldier for Civil Rights and had been in training for many years. In 1943 Parks joined the Montgomery NAACP. She spent the next decade organizing black voter registration, seeking justice against cases of white brutality and working with the NAACP youth group. In 1954 she attended the Tennessee Highlander Folk School, an “organizer training school”. Because of the Bus Boycott, both Rosa and her husband lost their jobs and in 1957 they moved north to Detroit where Raymond became a barber and Rosa worked ten hours a day for Stockton Sewing Co. For the next five decades they continued to protest racial inequality in “the promised land that wasn't,” working with the NAACP to end segregated housing, participating in the March on Washington, the Selma March and providing leadership to calm the Detroit Riots of 1967. Rosa supported the Black Power movement and her personal hero was Malcolm X. After 35 years of civil rights work she was hired by U.S. Representative John Conyers to work in his office, her first paid political position, which she kept until her retirement in 1988. As you teach about Rosa Parks, teach about all of her days of courage.

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