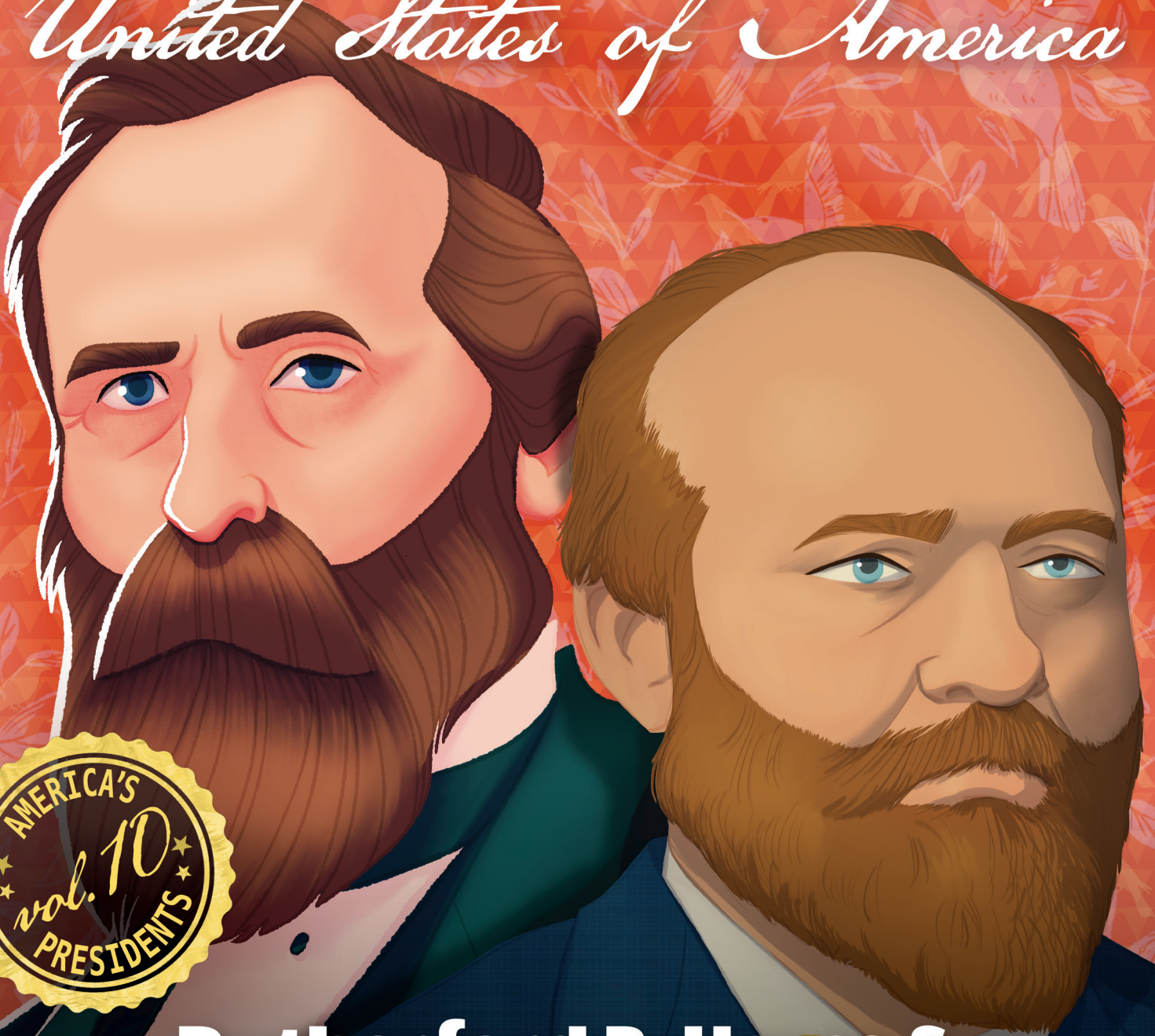


presidents

of the

United States of America



**Rutherford B. Hayes &
James A. Garfield**



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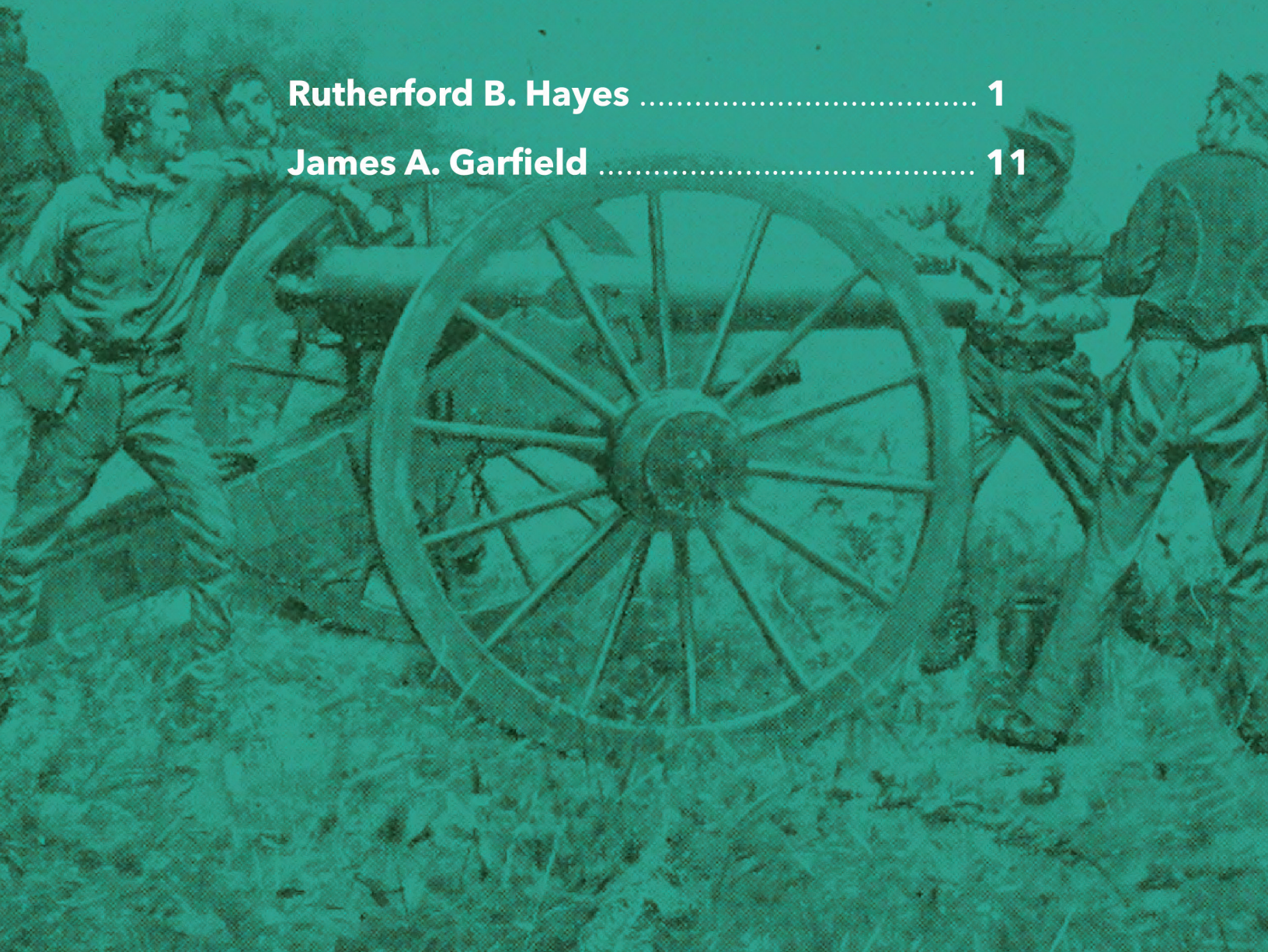
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presidents of the *United States of America*

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Rutherford B. Hayes

"I fought
courageously in
the Civil War
and served as
the 19th
President of the
United States."





Become a Presidential Historian by Solving This Puzzle

In this magazine, you'll learn all sorts of facts about Rutherford B. Hayes's amazing life and accomplishments. But there's still one last thing we need to know about him.

One of his soldiers during the Civil War became a close friend and, like Hayes, also ended up becoming President of the United States. We need your help to find out what his name was. Your task is to help us uncover the answer! Hidden in the text are bolded letters. Read this magazine carefully to find them, and fill the letters into the blanks below in the order they appear.

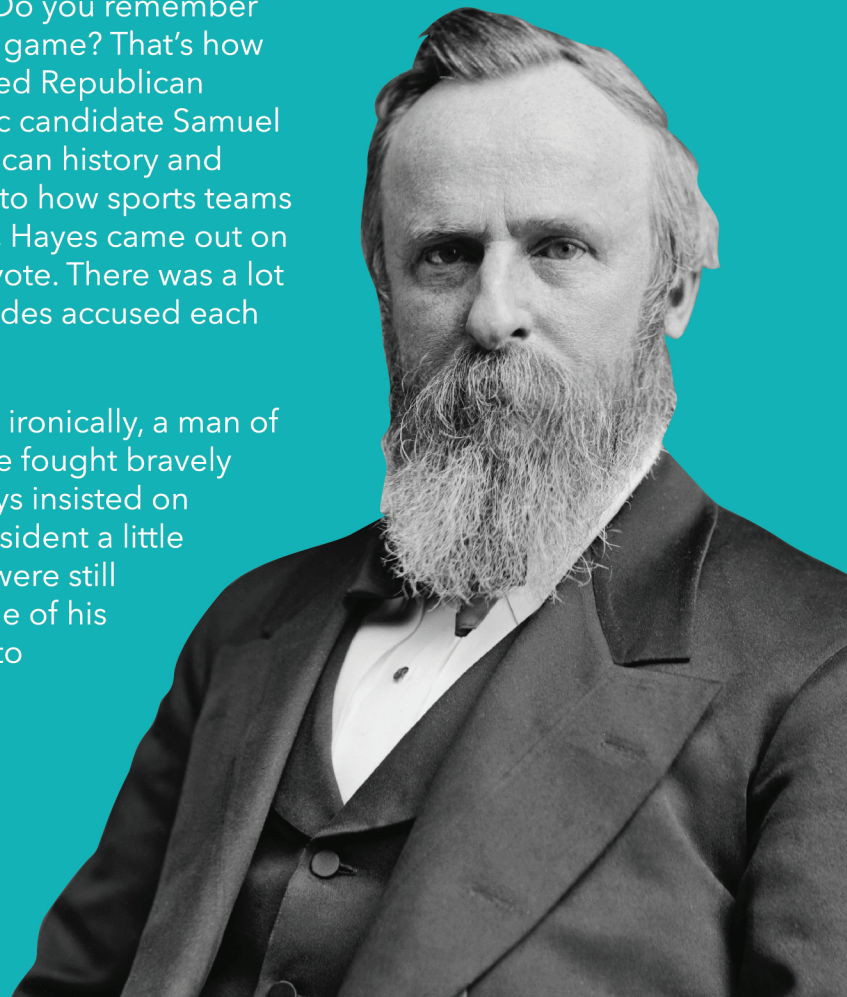


Once you've solved this puzzle, you'll be a true PragerU Kids presidential historian!

Meet Rutherford B. Hayes

Have you ever watched a close sports game? Do you remember feeling nervous or excited as you watched the game? That's how America felt in the 1876 election, which featured Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes and Democratic candidate Samuel J. Tilden. The election was the closest in American history and lasted many months after election day, similar to how sports teams play overtime to decide the winner. Ultimately, Hayes came out on top, winning in the **Electoral College** by one vote. There was a lot of controversy during the election, and both sides accused each other of cheating.

Even though the election was ugly, Hayes was, ironically, a man of integrity and courage. During the **Civil War**, he fought bravely and was wounded multiple times, but he always insisted on returning to the battlefield. Hayes became president a little over a decade after the Civil War, when there were still hard feelings about the conflict. Although some of his decisions were controversial, he worked hard to restore unity to the nation.





Rutherford and Lucy Hayes

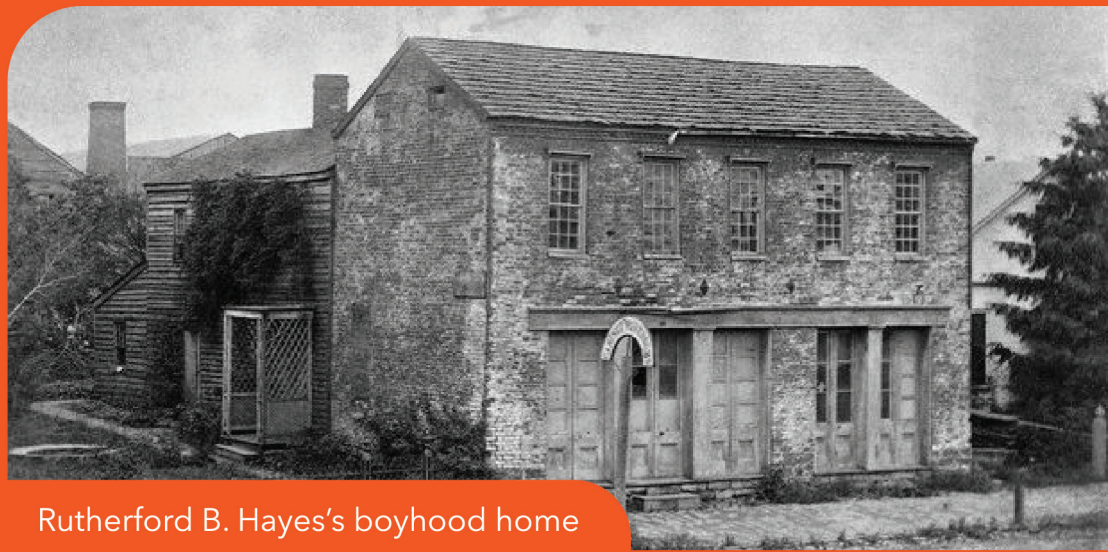
Young Rud

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born on October 4, 1822, in Delaware, Ohio. He was the fifth child of Rutherford and Sophia Hayes. His father was a store owner, but he died of **typhus** less than three months before baby Rutherford's birth. Young Rutherford, nicknamed Rud, grew up close to his sister Fanny. They played together, enjoyed the outdoors, and attended the same school.

Young Rud loved learning about American history and admired figures like George **W**ashington. He was a good student and ended up attending Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio. In 1842, he graduated as the valedictorian of his class.

Interesting Facts

- He survived being wounded several times during the Civil War.
- He was a member of the Whig and Republican parties.
- The 1876 presidential election, which Hayes won controversially, had the highest voter turnout in American history, at 81.8%.
- He was the first president to lose the popular vote but win the electoral vote.
- He was the first president to have a telephone installed in the White House.
- He signed a law allowing women lawyers to argue before the Supreme Court.



Rutherford B. Hayes's boyhood home

Early Career

Hayes was an ambitious young man. He attended Harvard **L**aw School, earning a law degree in 1845. He passed the bar and became an attorney, eventually settling in Cincinnati, Ohio. During this time, Hayes made many friends and had an active social life. He joined several social groups and enjoyed himself.

In 1847, he met an attractive young woman named **L**ucy Webb. They fell in love and got married in December 1852. Theirs was a happy marriage, and they eventually had eight children.

During the 1850s, Americans were divided over the issue of slavery. Many Southerners supported it, while many Northerners opposed it. Hayes and his wife hated slavery. As a lawyer, he often defended slaves **i**n court who had run away from their owners into Ohio.

The Civil War

Hayes was such a good lawyer that he was chosen as Cincinnati's **solicitor**, serving from 1858 to 1861. By the end of his tenure, however, the American Civil War had broken out. Hayes joined the **Union** Army and fought courageously in several battles. In fact, at the Battle of South **Mountain** in 1862, he was shot in his left arm. Then, at the Battle of Cedar Creek in 1864, Hayes was injured when a musket ball struck him in the head after hitting someone else. Thankfully, he survived all of his injuries. By the time the war ended in 1865, Hayes had been promoted to general.



Rise to Power

Republicans were looking for strong candidates to serve in Congress, so they chose Hayes to run in 1864. He won the election and took his seat as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives the following year. As a congressman, Hayes strongly supported the 14th and 15th Amendments, which protected the rights of newly freed black Americans.

In 1867, during the era of **Reconstruction**, Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio, serving two terms from 1868 to 1872. As governor, he continued to fight for the rights of black Americans while also helping to establish Ohio State University. He declined to run for a third term and left office in 1872. He was enjoying retirement but was chosen by the Republicans again as a candidate for governor. He won again and took office in 1876.



Quote

*"The deadliest enemy the Union has is slavery—in fact, its only enemy."
- June 1862*

The 1876 Presidential Election

By 1876, Republican President Ulysses S. Grant was finishing up his second term. His administration was bogged down by scandals and an economic depression. The Republicans needed a strong candidate to keep the White House. Hayes was the perfect choice: he was from Ohio, a state with many electoral votes, was a war hero, and had a reputation for integrity. He won the Republican nomination in June.

The Democrats had chosen a strong candidate as well: New York Governor Samuel J. Tilden. Tilden had a long record fighting corruption and also came from a large state with many electoral votes.

Although both candidates were well-respected, the parties they led would stop at nothing to win. In fact, Democrats in the South intimidated and threatened black Americans, who were mostly Republicans, to stop them from voting.

The night before the election, Hayes believed he had lost. Neither he nor Tilden had any clue that the election would become one of the wildest in American history.



America's Most Controversial Presidential Election

After the initial count, Tilden led in the **popular vote** and had 184 electoral votes—just one shy of winning the presidency—while Hayes had 166. The problem was that both parties claimed to have won three states: Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Hayes could only win the election if he carried all three states, while Tilden just had to carry one.

The next several months were among the ugliest in election history. Both sides tried to prevent the other side's votes from being counted. Republicans felt that, had black people been allowed to vote fairly in the South, Hayes would have won the remaining states. The two sides couldn't come to an agreement over who won, so in January 1877, Congress created a special **Electoral Commission** to decide. Nothing like it had ever been created.

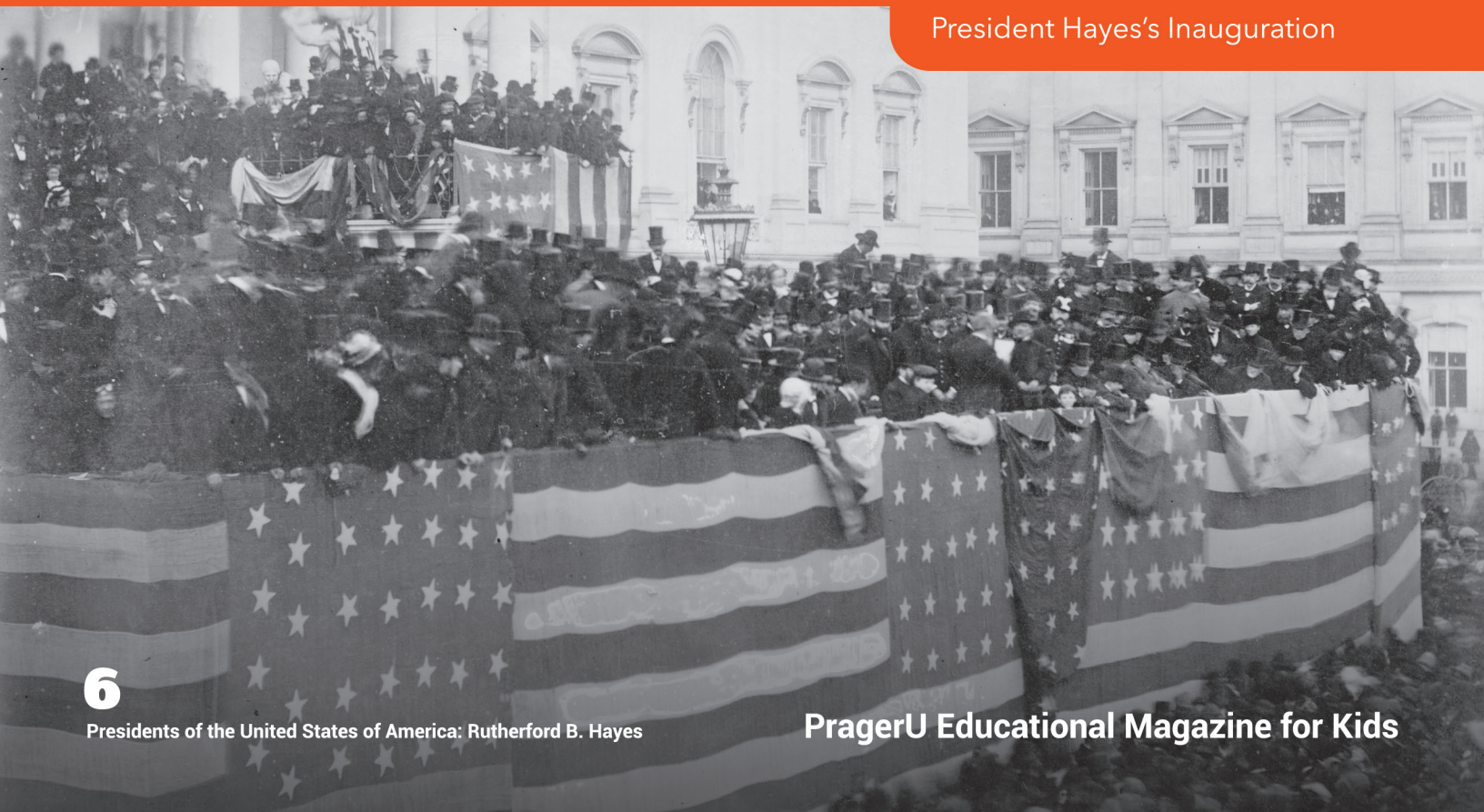
Since the Commission was slightly biased in favor of Republicans, by February, it had awarded all three states to Hayes. Hayes had won 185

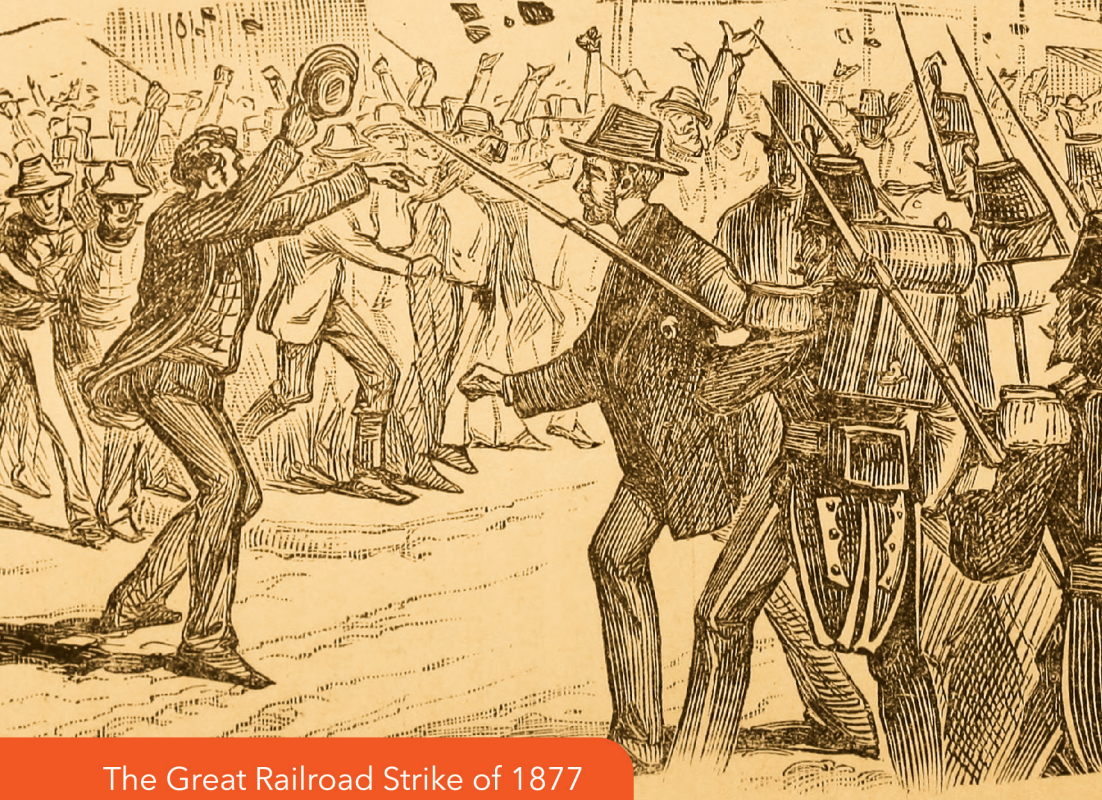
electoral votes, the exact amount needed to win the election, while Tilden finished with 184.

Democrats were outraged, and many worried that violence would break out. Less than 12 years had passed since the end of the Civil War. Many Americans feared another such war would erupt. Still, even the Democrats knew that someone had to be chosen president in time for the inauguration in March. They accepted the result but were still angry. They nicknamed Hayes "Rutherfraud" and "His Fraudulency."

Some say that the Democrats accepted Hayes's election in exchange for a promise that Hayes would remove federal troops from the Southern states. The troops had been in the South since the end of the Civil War and protected black Americans from violence by Southern white people. Not surprisingly, Southerners hated the troops that were there. This deal is often called the **Compromise of 1877**. Historians, however, are not sure that any deal was actually made.

President Hayes's Inauguration





The Great Railroad Strike of 1877

Quote

*"My policy is trust, peace, and to put aside the bayonet."
- March 1877*

President

During his inaugural address on March 5, 1877, Hayes tried to reassure Southern Democrats that he would do what was **best** for the whole nation. By the time he was president, many Americans, Northerners and Southerners, were tired of keeping troops in the South and occupying the region. They wanted to move on from Reconstruction. Hayes wanted the country to move on too, so he removed the remaining troops and ended the occupation. He got the South to promise to respect the rights of black Americans. This, however, was an empty promise, and the violence against black Americans continued. For the next several decades, black Americans suffered from discriminatory **Jim Crow** laws.

In addition, Hayes also dealt with a massive railroad **strike**, the Great Railroad Strike of 1877, and ordered federal troops to restore order. He also worked to reduce corruption by banning government workers from participating in activities that were too political. These efforts were called **civil service reform**.

Think About It

President Hayes served as president during a time when Americans disagreed on many issues. He chose, instead, to focus on establishing trust and keeping the nation at peace. Think about the last time you had a disagreement. How did you handle it? How might you be able to follow President Hayes's example of being a peacemaker in future conflict? Jot down a few ideas below:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-



Paraguay's Favorite

Even though most Americans have forgotten about Hayes, there is one country where he is truly beloved: Paraguay. During the 1860s, Paraguay fought against its neighbors in a conflict called the Triple Alliance War. Paraguay lost large amounts of land during the war and asked President Hayes to **mediate**.

During the negotiations, Hayes sided with Paraguay, which allowed it to recover much of that land. In fact, without Hayes, the country would be less than half its current size. The Paraguayans are grateful to Hayes to this day and have named schools, a province, a holiday, and even a soccer team after him.



Take a Guess!



Paraguay is divided into departments, like states. Can you guess which department is named after President Hayes?

Answer key on page 10



The Easter Egg Roll Tradition

Every year, the White House hosts the Easter Egg Roll. During the event, parents take their kids to the South Lawn of the White House so they can race each other by rolling a hard-boiled egg with a spoon. The first to cross the finish line with their egg wins.

Originally, the event took place at the U.S. Capitol, but members of Congress were mad because the kids ruined the grass during the race. They banned the kids from using the Capitol for the Easter Egg Roll.

President Hayes felt bad for the kids, so he opened up the White House to them in 1878. Ever since then, the White House has hosted the Egg Roll every Easter.



Quote

*"He serves his party best who serves the country best."
- March 1877*



Retirement

Hayes promised in 1876 that he would **only** serve one term and made good on that promise. After James Garfield was elected to succeed him, Hayes retired in 1877. He had overcome the controversy of the 1876 election and left office as a respected figure.

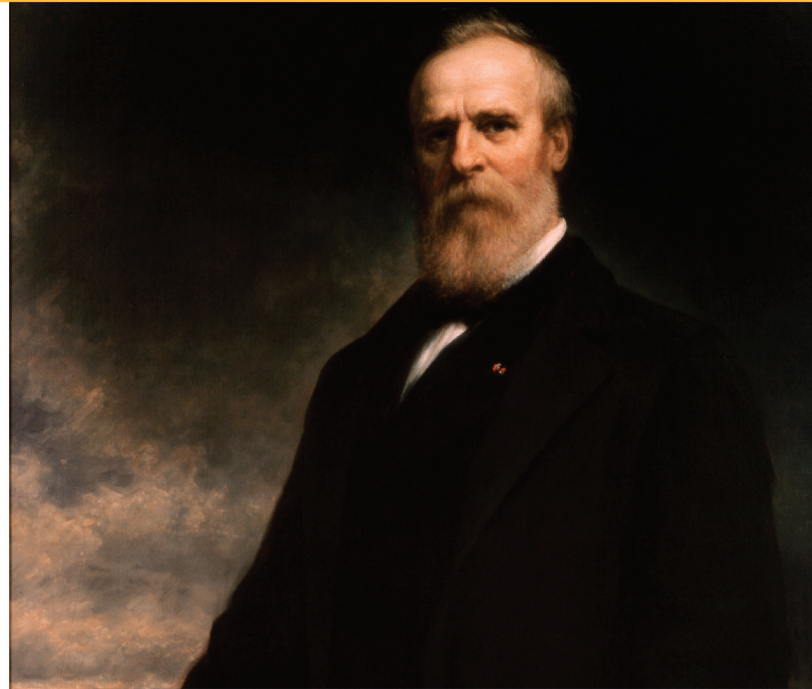
During his retirement, Hayes worked hard to promote education for young Americans, especially black youth, and to help reduce crime. He was saddened in 1889 when his beloved wife Lucy died. Less than four years later, on January 17, 1893, Hayes died of heart disease at the age of 70. His last words were, "I know that I'm going where Lucy is."



Legacy

Americans have largely forgotten about Rutherford B. Hayes. If anyone remembers him, it's usually because of the very controversial 1876 election, in which both parties acted very dishonestly to win. The irony is that both Hayes and Tilden were honorable men who weren't directly involved in these misdeeds. His nicknames "Rutherfraud" and "His Fraudulency" were truly undeserved.

Some have criticized Hayes for ending Reconstruction, which allowed Southerners to violate the rights of black Americans. The rise of Jim Crow was a terrible tragedy for the country, but it isn't fair to blame this entirely on Hayes. Most Americans in both parties wanted Hayes to end Reconstruction, and there was little he could do about it. Hayes fought to improve the lives of black Americans before and after his presidency. It is possible that Hayes could have done more for them during his tenure in the White House, but he did help the country move on from the Civil War.



Quote

*"Conscience is the authentic voice of God to you."
- March 1892*

Glossary

Electoral College: The group of people that, according to the U.S. Constitution, elect the President and Vice President of the United States.

Civil War: The conflict in the United States from 1861 to 1865 between the Union government and the Confederacy, which wanted to break away from the Union and start a new, independent country.

Typhus: A disease caused by a bacterial infection.

Solicitor: The chief lawyer in a government or city department.

Union: The United States government during the Civil War that fought to prevent the Confederate states from seceding.

Reconstruction: The period in American history after the American Civil War ended in 1865 until the late 1870s. The goal of Reconstruction was to rebuild the country, bring the former Confederate states back into the United States, and to assist the newly freed black Americans in becoming U.S. citizens. Many historians believe that this period failed in its goals, since black Americans continued to suffer under unjust laws.

Popular Vote: The vote for a candidate made by the broader population in a country or area, as opposed to that made by the Electoral College.

Electoral Commission: A special group of government officials chosen by Congress in 1877 to resolve the 1876 presidential election.

Compromise of 1877: An agreement that some historians believe was made to settle the 1876 presidential election. The Democrats allowed Republican Rutherford B. Hayes to become president in exchange for the end of Reconstruction. Many historians believe this agreement allowed the South to impose Jim Crow laws upon black Americans.

Jim Crow: State and local laws in the South, in effect from the 1870s until the 1960s, that discriminated against black Americans.

Strike: When employees of a company or other organization stop working because they are unhappy with something about their jobs, such as how much they are paid.

Civil Service Reform: Government laws and actions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that were intended to reduce corruption in the federal government and allow for public officials to be hired based on their abilities and merit.

Mediate: To help to settle a dispute.

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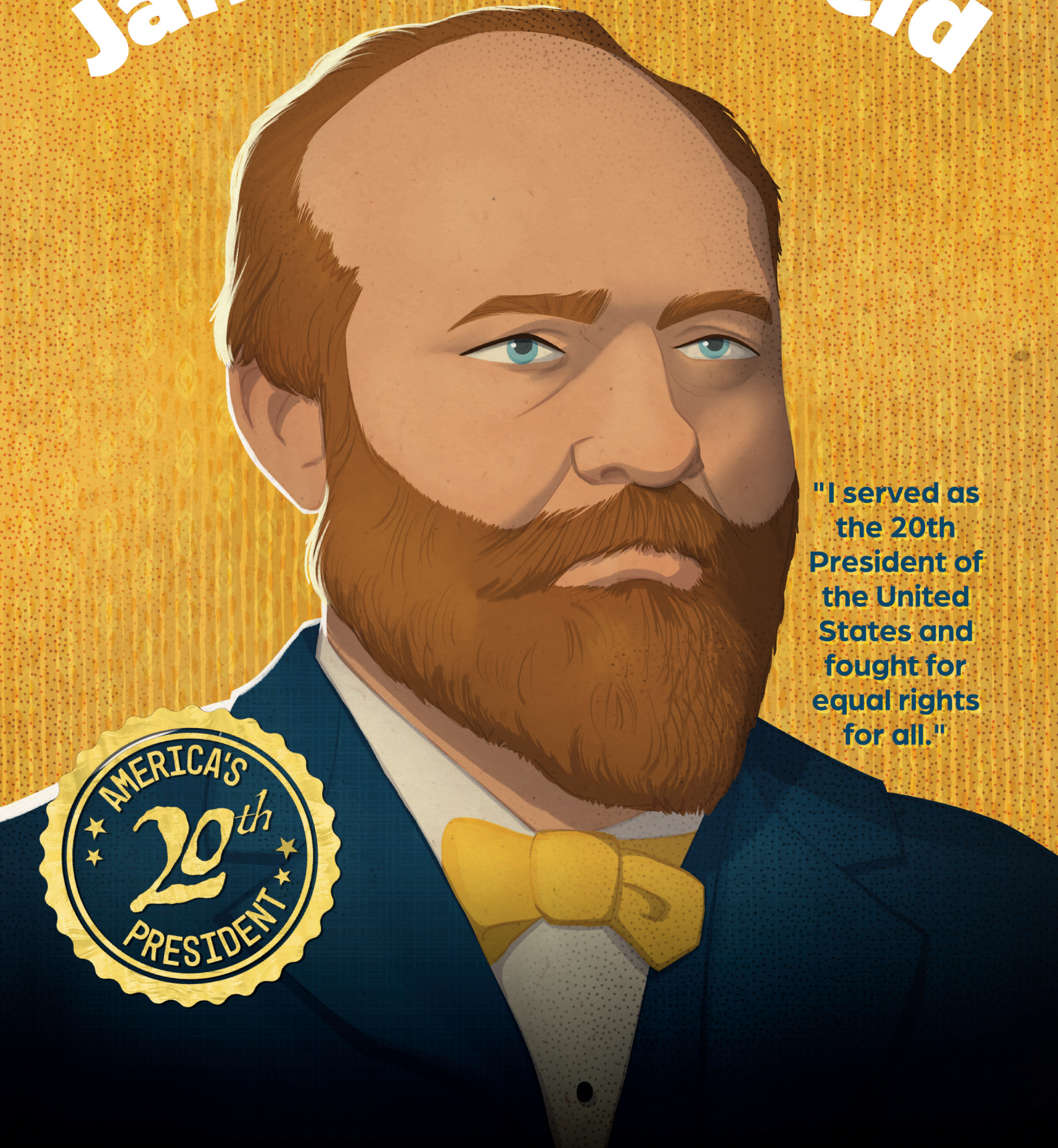
Answers:

HAYES'S ARMY FRIEND
AND FUTURE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM MCKINLEY

TAKE A
GUESS:
PRESIDENTE
HAYES



James A. Garfield



"I served as
the 20th
President of
the United
States and
fought for
equal rights
for all."





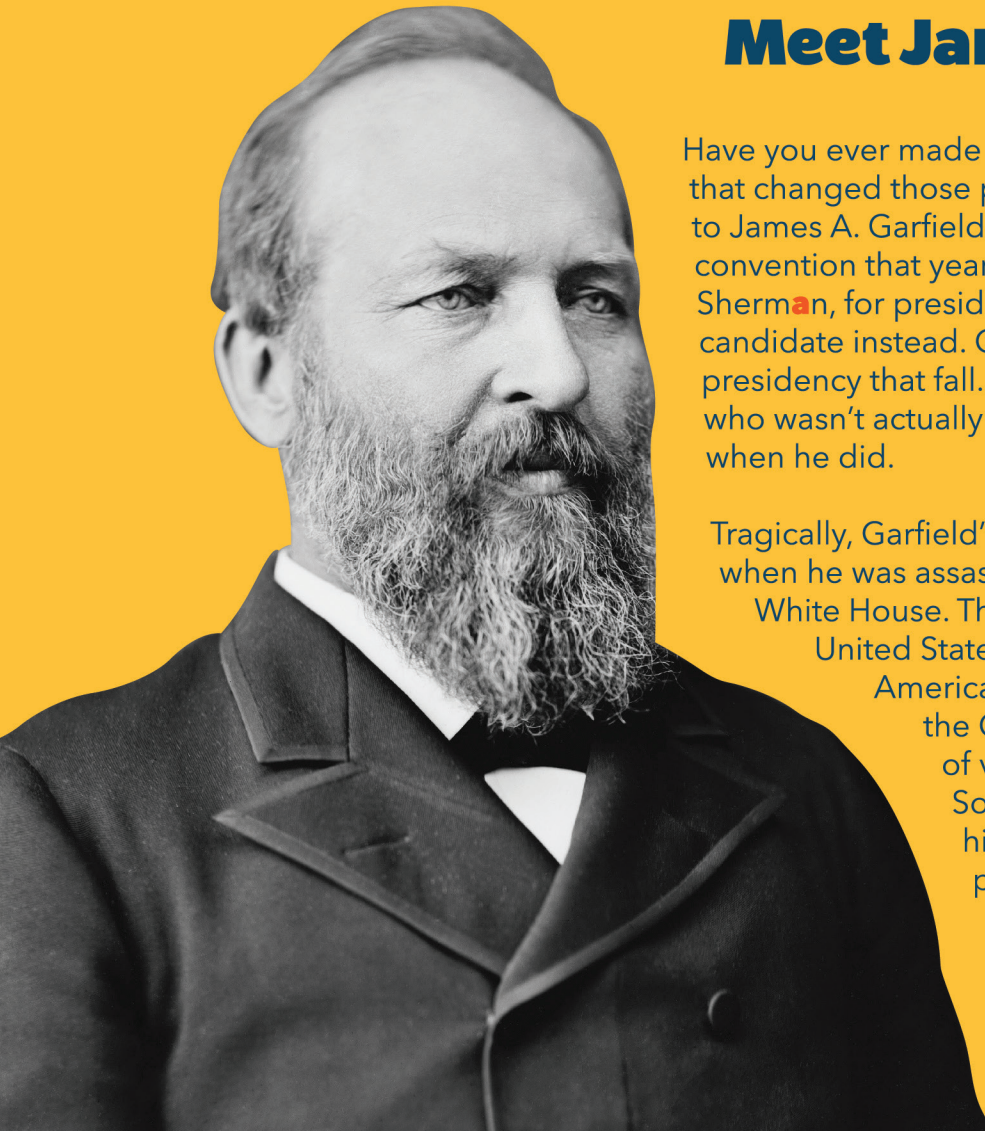
Become a Presidential Historian by Solving This Puzzle

In this magazine, you'll learn all sorts of facts about James A. Garfield's amazing life and accomplishments. But there's still one last thing we need to know about him.

Garfield had a pet, but we need to find out what it was. You can help us uncover the answer! Hidden in the text are bolded letters. Read this magazine carefully to find them, and fill the letters into the blanks below in the order they appear.



Once you've solved this puzzle, you'll be a true PragerU Kids presidential historian!



Meet James A. Garfield

Have you ever made plans but then something happened that changed those plans? That's exactly what happened to James A. Garfield in 1880. He went to the Republican convention that year to support his friend, John Sherman, for president, but the party chose him as their candidate instead. Garfield ended up winning the presidency that fall. He was one of our few presidents who wasn't actually expecting to become president when he did.

Tragically, Garfield's life took another unexpected turn when he was assassinated shortly after moving into the White House. This was an unfortunate loss for the United States—Garfield cared deeply about black Americans who, after being liberated during the Civil War era, were facing new forms of violence and discrimination in the South. He was also a brilliant and highly intelligent man who rose from poverty all the way to the White House. Some historians believe that, had he lived, Garfield might have been able to do more to help black Americans against those who treated them unfairly.



Young James

James Abram Garfield was born to Abram and Eliza Garfield on November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Little James was the youngest of five children and grew up in a poor household. When he was still an infant, his father died, so he spent much of his childhood working hard on a farm to support his family. He loved being outdoors, but he also enjoyed reading adventure novels. He dreamed of one day traveling around the world as a sailor.

When James was 16, he got a job guiding mules that pulled boats on the Ohio and Erie Canal. One day, while he was working, he fell into the canal over a dozen times and even caught malaria. Thankfully, he recovered, and thanks to this experience, he was determined to get an education. He worked as a carpenter and teacher so he could afford to attend Geauga Academy. From 1851 to 1854, he studied at the Eclectic Institute in Chester, Ohio, where he supported himself as a school janitor. He then studied at Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

After graduating from Williams College in 1856, he went back to the Eclectic Institute to teach Greek and Latin. He was such a good teacher that, one year later, the Institute named him school president.

Right: James A. Garfield as a teenager.

Far right: Mules pulling a boat down a canal in Ohio (1895).



Interesting Facts

- He was the second president to be assassinated.
- He was a member of the Republican Party.
- He was the first president to be elected to the White House directly from the U.S. House of Representatives.
- He was the first left-handed and **ambidextrous** president.
- He was fluent in Latin and Greek.
- He was very intelligent in mathematics and once published a proof of the **Pythagorean theorem**.



Early Career

In 1858, Garfield married Lucretia Rudolph, who he had met when they were students. They had seven children. Garfield was a very busy man—he became an ordained Christian **minister** and was studying to be a lawyer.

Garfield also got involved in politics. He was elected to the Ohio Senate as a Republican in 1858. At the time, the country was divided over whether to allow slavery to expand into new American territories. Garfield was strongly antislavery, and he supported Abraham Lincoln's run for the presidency in 1860.

After Lincoln was elected, the Civil War broke out in 1861. Garfield joined the Union Army and rose to become a major general. He fought bravely in the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga, sometimes coming under enemy fire.



Quote

*"Ideas outlive men; ideas
outlive all earthly things."
- August 1880*



Rise to Power

In 1862, Ohio voters elected Garfield to the U.S. House of Representatives. Although he didn't want to leave the field of battle, Lincoln convinced him to take his seat in Congress. Initially, Garfield was a staunch **Radical Republican** who wanted to take harsh measures against the enemy Confederates, such as confiscating their property. At times, Garfield felt President Lincoln wasn't focusing enough on ending slavery.

Garfield ended up serving nine terms in Congress and, over time, he began working more and more with both Democrats and Republicans. He also softened towards the Confederates and hoped that, after the war ended, the country could be unified. Many people saw Garfield as a figure who could bring together politicians who had different views. At the time, the Republican Party had divided into two sides: the **"Stalwarts,"** who supported protecting the rights of black Americans and maintaining the system of **patronage**, and the **"Half-Breeds,"** who wanted to end patronage and enact **civil service** reform.

Like the Stalwarts, Garfield supported protecting the rights of black Americans, but like the Half-Breeds, he supported some reform measures. Garfield rose to become the Republican minority leader in the House and worked hard to keep the party unified.

Quote

*"The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787."
- March 1881*





1880 Election

In June 1880, the Republicans held their convention in Chicago, Illinois to choose their candidate for president. Congressman Garfield went to the convention hoping that his fellow Ohioan and Secretary of Treasury John Sherman would get the nomination. When Garfield gave a **s**peech in support of Sherman, the delegates were so impressed by his speaking skills that they forgot all about the Treasury Secretary. They felt that Garfield would be a better candidate and made him the

nominee. Garfield himself was surprised when the delegates selected him.

Since Garfield supported some **r**eform and had support from Half-Breeds, the **d**elegates wanted to unify the party and chose a Stalwart: Chester A. Arthur from New York. The Democrats chose Civil War General Winfield Hancock and Congressman William English. That fall, Garfield and Arthur defeated them in a **v**ery close election.

Assassination

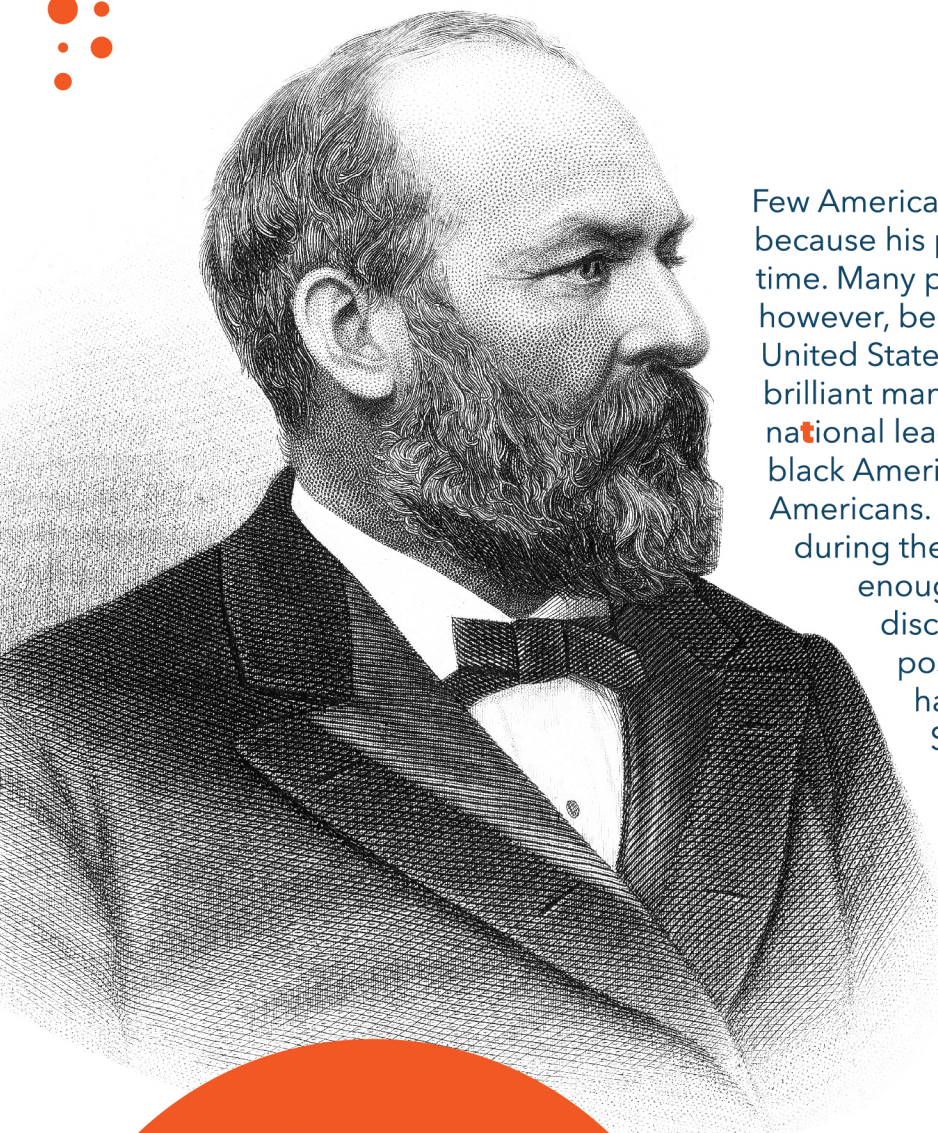


When Garfield became president in March 1881, he started challenging the Stalwarts by appointing a Half-Breed, William H. Robertson, to one of the most important patronage positions in the country—the collector of the Port of New York. Many felt that this showed Garfield would be a strong supporter of reform. Sadly, Garfield didn't have time to do much else. On July 2, 1881, President Garfield was at the Baltimore and Potomac train station in Washington, D.C. when a man named Charles Guiteau shot him

in the back. Guiteau, who had emotional problems, was mad at Garfield for not giving him a job.

Garfield lived for two more months, but eventually, his wound became infected, and he died on September 19, 1881 at the age of 49. The nation was shocked that, in less than 17 years, it had lost two presidents to **assassination**. His vice president, Chester A. Arthur, took the oath of office to become the 21st president.





Legacy

Few Americans today remember James A. Garfield because his presidency lasted only a short period of time. Many people who have studied his life, however, believe that his assassination robbed the United States of a strong president. Garfield was a brilliant man who rose from poverty to become a national leader. He was very principled and felt that black Americans deserved the same rights as white Americans. Many historians criticize the presidents during the era of **Reconstruction** for not doing enough to protect black Americans from discriminatory laws in the South. It's possible that, had Garfield lived, he may have been able to fight against unjust Southern laws and give black Americans greater opportunities. Perhaps this might have improved racial relations into the 20th century.

Since Garfield was killed so early during his term, we will never know how effective he might have been as president. We do know, however, that he was an impressive and principled man who overcame great challenges to reach the nation's highest office.

Quote

*"It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them, by intelligence and virtue, for the inheritance which awaits them."
- March 1881*

Family photo of Mrs. Garfield and grandchildren in 1906.



Garfield's Goals



Garfield sought equality and _____ as a politician. Fill in the blanks to find out what else he worked for.

Able to use both hands equally well.

1

When a politician appoints or hires a person to a government job as a reward for their loyalty.

2

The employees of the government who serve in permanent positions and are generally not appointed by politicians.

3

The time in American history from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to 1877.

4

A rule in mathematics that can be used to calculate the length of a side in a triangle.

5 **theorem**

Garfield sought equality and _____ as a politician.

ANSWERS ON PAGE 20

Writing Activity

What do you think James Garfield could have accomplished if his presidency hadn't ended so soon?



Glossary

Ambidextrous: Able to use both hands equally well.

Pythagorean Theorem: A rule in mathematics that can be used to calculate the length of a side in a triangle.

Minister: A person who performs religious (usually Christian) ceremonies.

Radical Republican: A group within the Republican Party during and after the Civil War that strongly supported black American rights and the use of patronage. Many Radical Republicans were strong Stalwarts.

Stalwarts: A group within the Republican Party after the Civil War that strongly supported black American rights and the use of patronage. Many Stalwarts were Radical Republicans.

Patronage: When a politician appoints or hires a person to a government job as a reward for their loyalty. Many people felt patronage led to the appointment of corrupt and unqualified people to government jobs. Others, however, felt that the most corrupt people in the government were members of the civil service, and patronage allowed public officials to remove them.

Half-Breeds: A group within the Republican Party after the Civil War that opposed patronage and supported civil service reform (the way the federal government hired its employees).

Civil Service: The employees of the government who serve in permanent positions and are generally not appointed by politicians.

Reform: To make changes to a system or process to improve it.

Assassination: The killing of an important person, especially a country's leader.

Reconstruction: The period in American history after the American Civil War ended in 1865 until the late 1870s. The goal of Reconstruction was to rebuild the country, bring the former Confederate states back into the United States, and to assist the newly freed black Americans in becoming U.S. citizens. Many historians believe that this period failed in its goals, since black Americans continued to suffer under unjust laws.

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Answers

GARFIELD'S GOALS:

1. AMBIDEXTROUS
2. PATRONAGE
3. CIVIL SERVICE
4. RECONSTRUCTION
5. PYTHAGOREAN

GARFIELD SOUGHT EQUALITY AND AS A POLITICIAN. unity

GARFIELD'S PET: A DOG NAMED VETO

PragerU KIDS



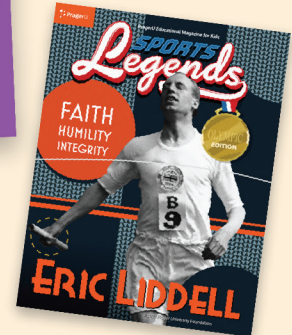
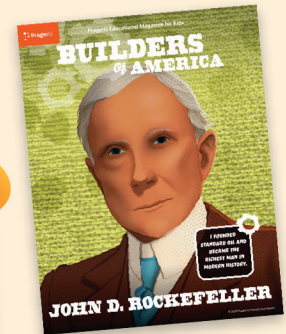
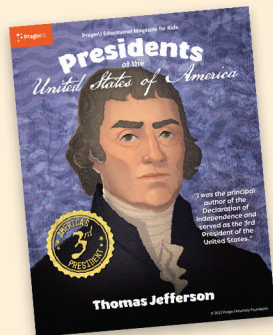
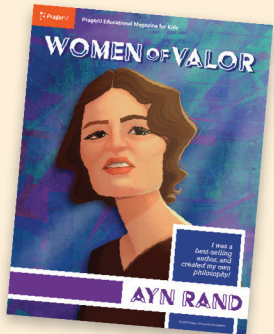
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