



Arbor Day & Earth Day

A P R I L

SINCE BOTH **ARBOR DAY** and Earth Day focus on the **environment**, they are combined in this unit. National Arbor Day is the last Friday in April and Earth Day is April 22.

Arbor Day

In the 1840s, the mid-western state of Nebraska was a **territory** on a wide **prairie**. When **pioneers** settled there, they found few trees for building houses or to burn for fuel. There was no shade from the sun or wind, and crops did not grow well in the dry earth.

J. Sterling Morton was one of those pioneers who moved to the treeless Nebraska territory. He and his wife planted trees on their property immediately after moving from their hometown of Detroit, Michigan. Morton was a journalist, and later the editor, for Nebraska's first newspaper. In his writings, he **advocated** planting trees to help life on the vast **barren** plain.

Later, as a member of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, Morton **proposed** that citizens of the new state set aside April 10 as a day to plant trees. He believed that the planting of trees and **orchards** would greatly improve Nebraska's economy and landscape. He suggested offering prizes as **incentives** to communities and organizations that planted the most trees properly. Everyone welcomed

the idea **enthusiastically**. On April 10, 1874, people throughout Nebraska planted about one million trees in celebration of that first Arbor Day. Several years later, Nebraska **declared** Arbor Day to be a state holiday, and the date was changed to April 22, 1882, which was Morton's birthday.

The tradition of celebrating Arbor Day spread quickly through the United States. During the 1870s, following Nebraska's lead, other states **adopted** the tradition and began to plant Arbor Day trees. At first there was no set date for the celebration, though the last Friday in April was most commonly chosen as the official day. Today National Arbor Day is the last Friday in April; however, because the best tree-planting season changes from region to region, states often choose an **alternate** date for planting trees. In Hawaii, for example, people plant Arbor Day trees on the first Friday in November, and in Florida, Arbor Day is the third Friday in January.

Arbor Day has now spread beyond the United States and is celebrated in many countries of the world. Because of J. Sterling Morton and his interest in the environment and the **wide-scale** planting of trees, citizens throughout the world have become more aware of the importance of trees. School children have learned about how trees provide wind and heat protection as well as food and shelter. And



PREVIOUS PAGE: The earth, as seen from space
ABOVE: On Arbor Day groups of schoolchildren work together to plant trees.



today a visitor to Nebraska would never guess that it was once a dusty and treeless land.

“Arbor Day...is not like other holidays. Each of those reposes on the past, while Arbor Day proposes for the future.” —J. Sterling Morton

Earth Day

On April 22, 1970, 20 million Americans across the United States celebrated the first Earth Day. The goal of this event was to **emphasize** the critical importance of the environment

and to make **legislators** and the American public aware of the growing destruction of the earth’s natural resources. The founder of Earth Day, Senator Gaylord Nelson, had hoped to start an environmental **movement** so large that it would force politicians to address environmental issues.

His efforts were successful. The first Earth Day got the attention of lawmakers, and as a result, environmental **preservation** became a national concern. That year the Environmental Protection Agency was created, and Congress **amended** the Clean

ABOVE: California redwood trees often receive attention on Earth Day due to their massive height (109 meters tall) and their extensive lifespan (600 years).

Air Act to set new standards on air quality, and limits on **pollution** and auto **emissions**. Year after year new legislation was **enacted** to further protect and clean up the environment.

The idea for Earth Day came to Senator Nelson in 1969 while he was on a **conservation** speaking tour in California. Nelson had read about the anti-Vietnam War **demonstrations** and **teach-ins** on college campuses. This gave him the idea for Earth Day, which he **envisioned** as a similar kind of teach-in—a nationwide **grassroots** demonstration on behalf of the environment. With no **sponsoring** organization or formal plans for the event, Nelson announced the first Earth Day to be held the following spring on April 22—Arbor Day. The idea was **embraced** enthusiastically by people and organizations across the nation, and the event rapidly gained **momentum**.

Americans of all ages and from all walks of life celebrated the day in their towns and local communities. Musicians performed songs about nature and protection of the earth. **Celebrities** spoke about environmental issues, and explained what Americans could do to conserve and **recycle**. Federal agencies offered **expositions** showing their efforts in stopping wasteful practices and pollution of the environment. Conservation groups taught about the importance of rain forests and showed how their destruction would **impact** all life on the planet. Classrooms across the nation introduced curricula on ecology, nature and environmental preservation.

Earth Day continues to be celebrated every year, and has grown into a global event. It has helped Americans, and others the world over, realize that they are **stewards** of the earth, and they can and should do something to protect the environment.

Glossary (Arbor Day)

arbor: *n.* tree

environment: *n.* the air, soil, and living things around us

territory: *n.* a large area of land; a district or region

prairie: *n.* flat, grassy region of land

pioneer(s): *n.* a person who settles in new territory

advocate(d): *v.* to support; to argue strongly for an idea

barren: *adj.* not capable of producing new life; desolate

propose(d): *v.* to offer an idea

orchard(s): *n.* groves of fruit or nut trees planted for the purpose of cultivation

incentive(s): *n.* a physical or emotional reward that pushes you toward a goal

enthusiastically: *adv.* with great interest

declare(d): *v.* to officially name

adopt(ed): *v.* to take up and make one's own, as an idea; to vote to accept

alternate: *adj.* available as another choice

wide-scale: *adj.* covering a large area

Glossary (Earth Day)

emphasize: *v.* to give special significance; to stress

legislator(s): *n.* people who make laws

movement: *n.* large-scale group activities toward the achievement of a goal

preservation: *n.* protection from harm or destruction

amend(ed): *v.* to change, as a law or regulation

pollution: *n.* the harmful contamination or destruction of the environment with man-made waste and chemicals

emission(s): *n.* carbon dioxide and other such harmful chemical substances sent (emitted) into the air from such things as automobiles and factories

enact(ed): *v.* to make into a law

conservation: *n.* protection of something such as resources, the environment, way of life

demonstration(s): *n.* a gathering of people for the purpose of public protest or support

teach-in(s): *n.* an educational demonstration or rally

envision(ed): *v.* to imagine; to form a mental picture

grassroot(s): *adj.* from people at a local level rather than a central organization or agency

sponsor(ing): *adj.* people or organizations that support and finance an activity

embrace(d): *v.* accepted enthusiastically

momentum: *n.* speed or force of motion

celebrity(ies): *n.* famous people

recycle: *v.* to use again; to process old material for new use

exposition(s): *n.* exhibit

impact(s): *v.* to have a strong effect on

steward(s): *n.* one who is responsible for the preservation and care of something