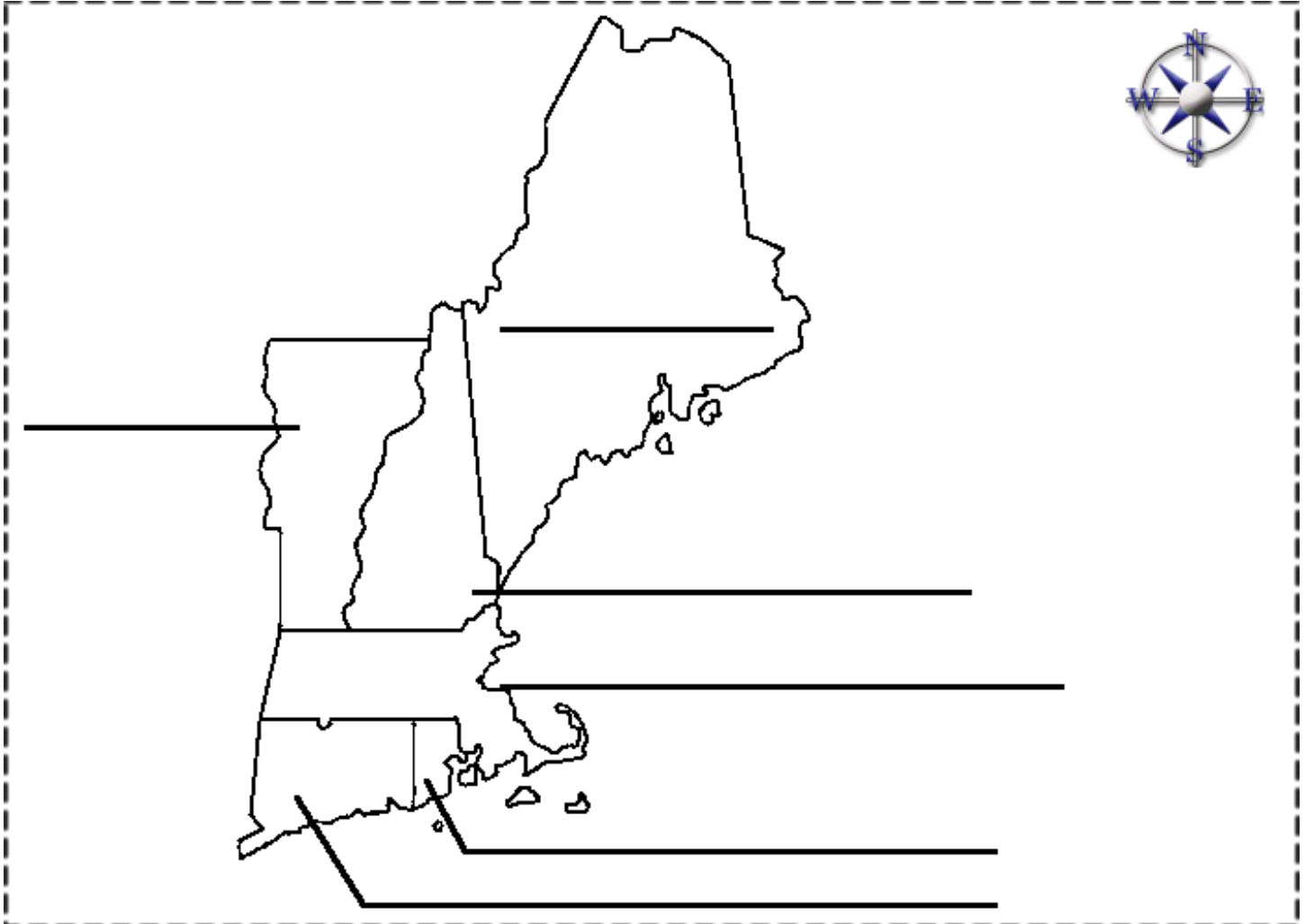


New England Label Map



Maine



Capital: Augusta

Area: 35,387 sq. miles (39th)

Population: 1,336,000 (41st)

Date of Union Entry: 3/15/1820 (23rd state)

State Bird: Black-capped chickadee

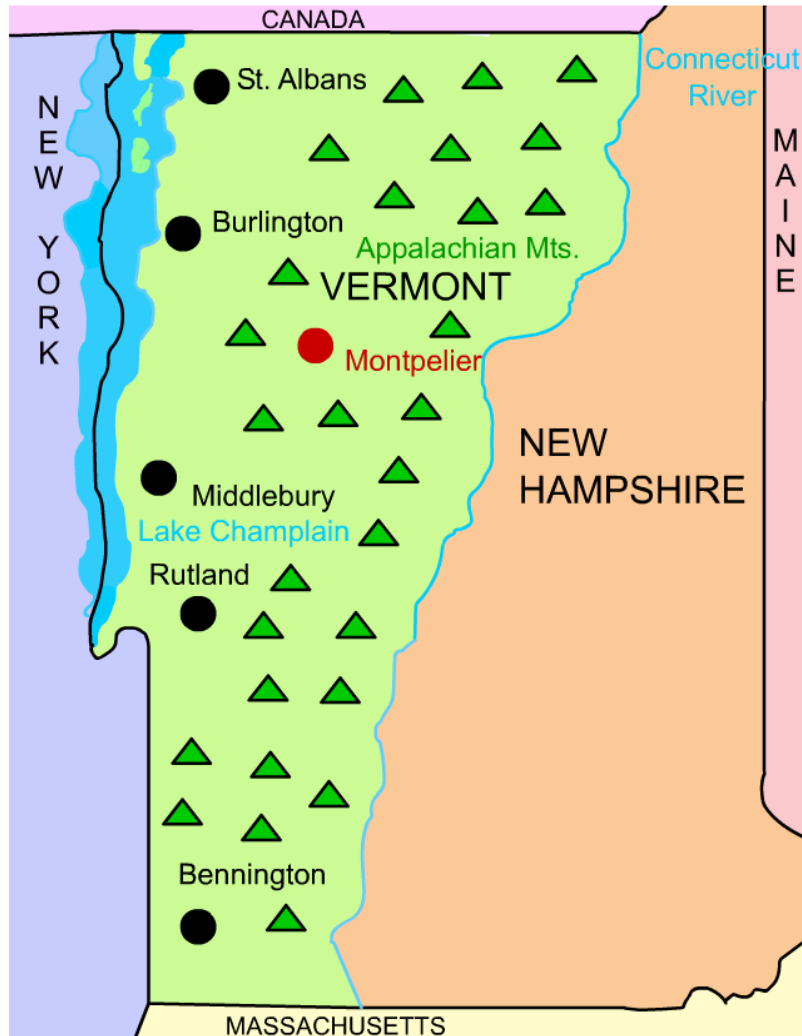
State Flower: White pine cone and tassel

State Tree: Eastern white pine

Highest Point: Mt. Katahdin (5,268 feet)

Motto: "Dirigo" – I hope

VERMONT



Capital: Montpelier

Area: 9,615 sq. miles (45)

Population: 624,000 (49)

Date of Union Entry: 3/4/1791 (14th state)

State Bird: Hermit thrush

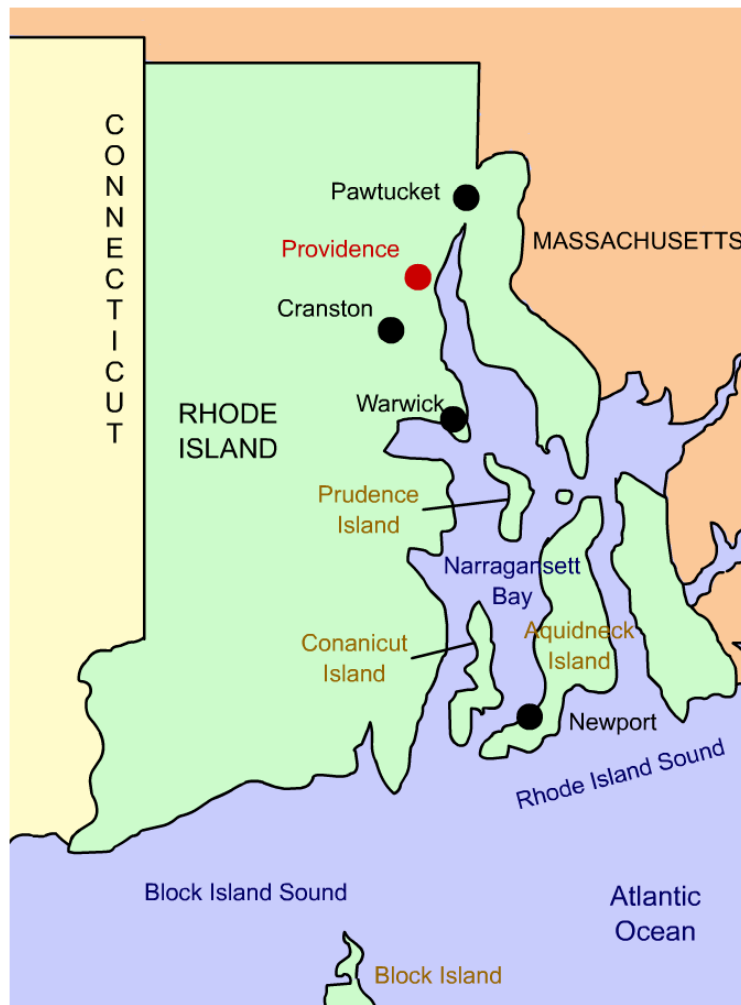
State Flower: Red clover

State Tree: Sugar maple

Highest Point: Mt. Mansfield (4,395 feet)

Motto: "Freedom and Unity"

RHODE ISLAND



Capital: Providence

Area: 1,545 sq. miles (50th)

Population: 1,060,000 (43rd)

Date of Union Entry: 5/29/1790 (13th state)

State Bird: Rhode Island Red

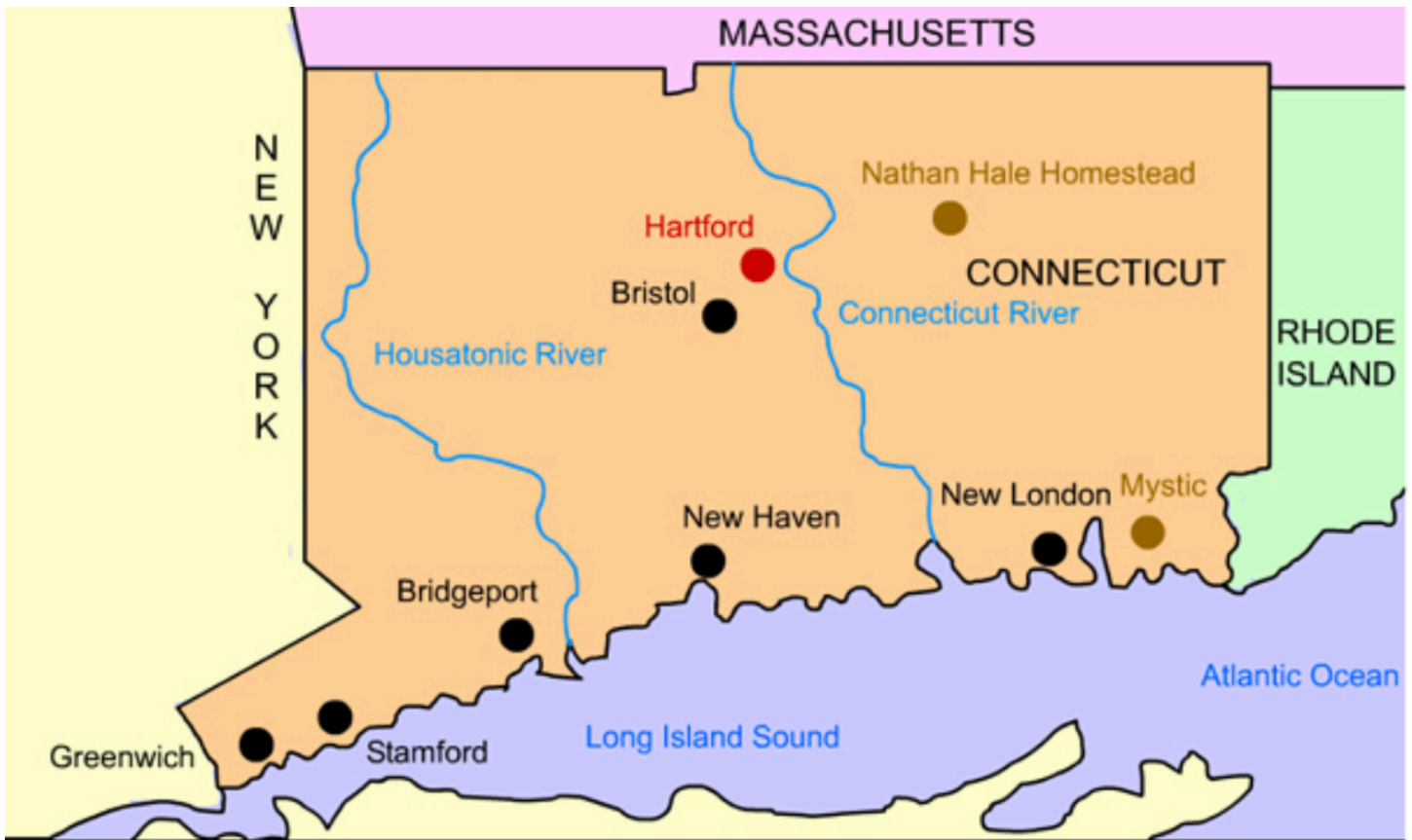
State Flower: Violet

State Tree: Red maple

Highest Point: Jerimoth Hill (812 feet)

Motto: "Hope"

CONNECTICUT



Capital: Hartford

Area: 5,544 sq. miles (44th)

Population: 3,590,000

Date of Union Entry: 1/9/1788 (5th state)

State Bird: American Robin

State Flower: Mountain Laurel

State Tree: White oak

Highest Point: Mt. Frissell (2,380 feet)

Motto: "Qui Transtulit Sustinet," (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains)

Massachusetts State Fact Sheet

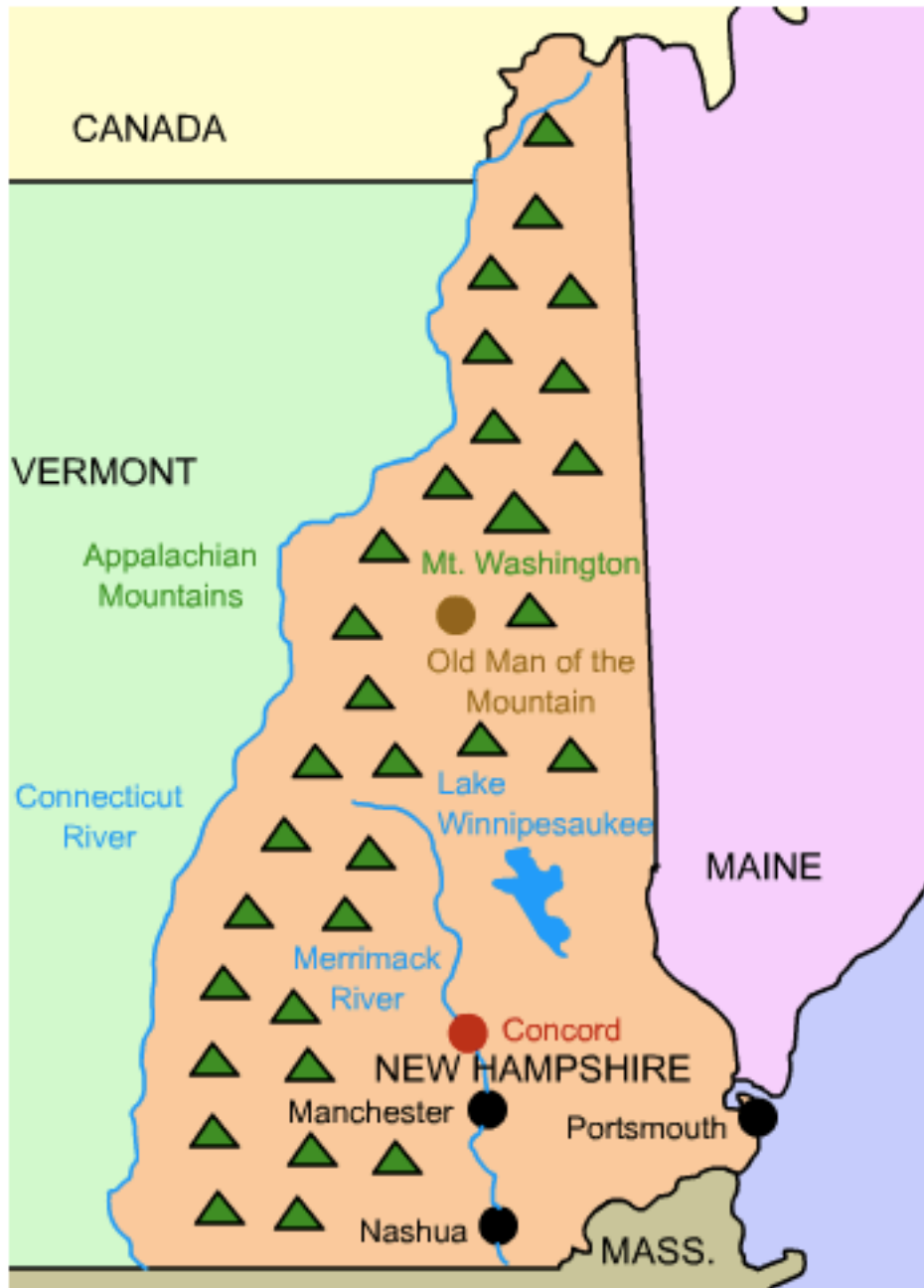


THE BAY STATE



- Capital:** Boston
- Population:** 6,398,743 (13th)
- Area:** 10,555 sq. miles, (44th)
- Date of Union Entry:** 2/6/1788 (6)
- Bird:** Black Capped Chickadee
- Tree:** American elm
- Motto:** By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty
- Flower:** Mayflower
- Highest Point:** Mt. Greylock - 3,491 feet
- Largest City:** Boston
- Attractions:** Cape Cod, Boston, Old North Church

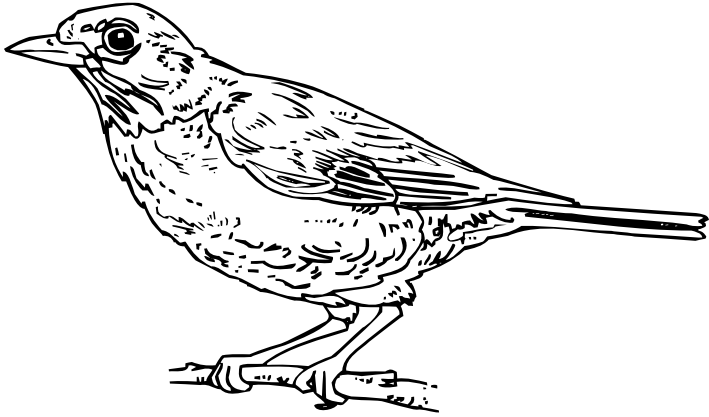
New Hampshire State Fact Sheet



New Hampshire
 The Granite State



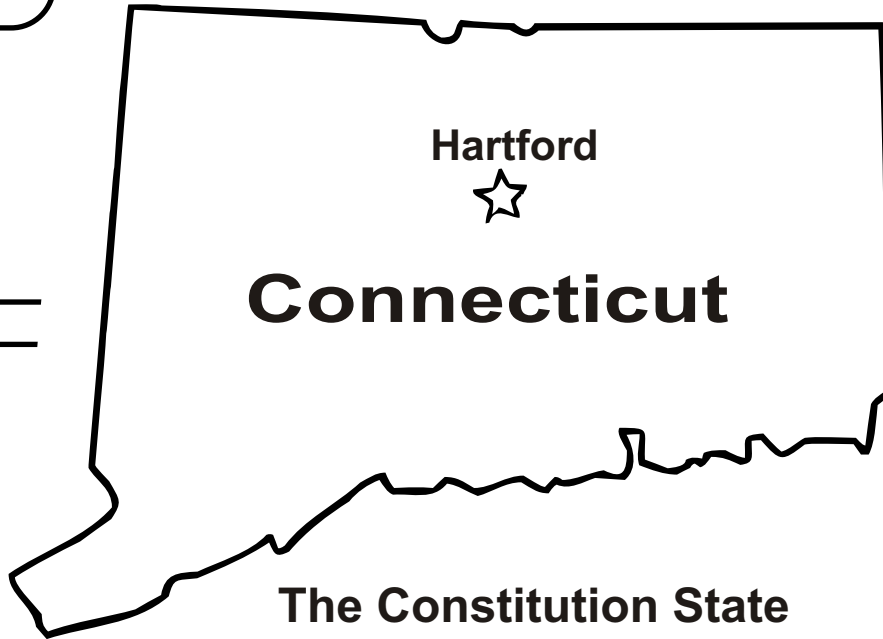
- Capital:** Concord
- Population:** 1,309,940 (41st)
- Area:** 9,351 sq. miles, (46th)
- Date of Union Entry:** 6/21/1788 (9)
- Bird:** Purple Finch
- Tree:** White birch
- Motto:** "Live Free or Die"
- Flower:** Purple lilac
- Highest Point:** Mt. Washington - 6,288 feet
- Largest City:** Manchester
- Attractions:** Mt. Washington, Old Man of the Mountain, White Mountains, Keene



American Robin

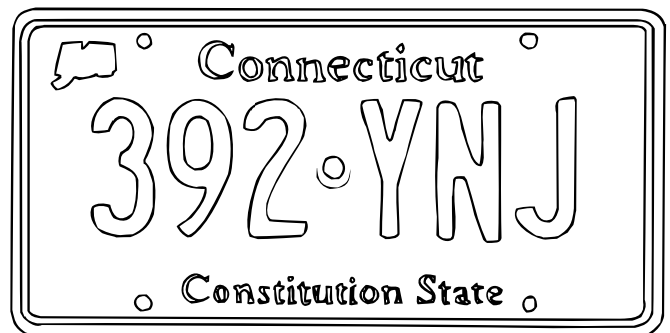


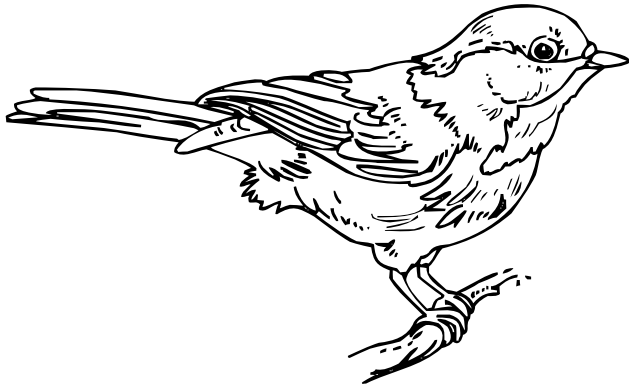
Mountain Laurel



Charter Oak

State license plate

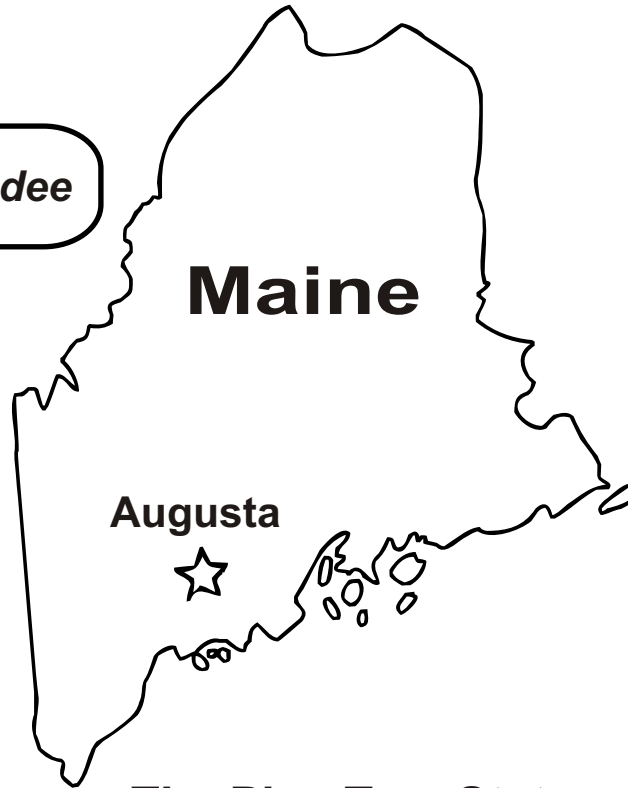




Black-capped Chickadee



**White Pine Cone
and Tassel**



Maine

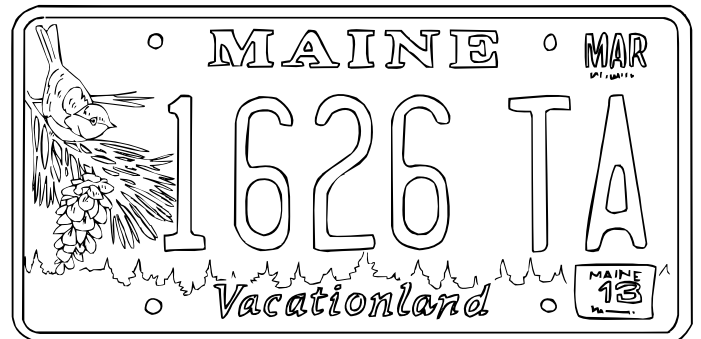
Augusta

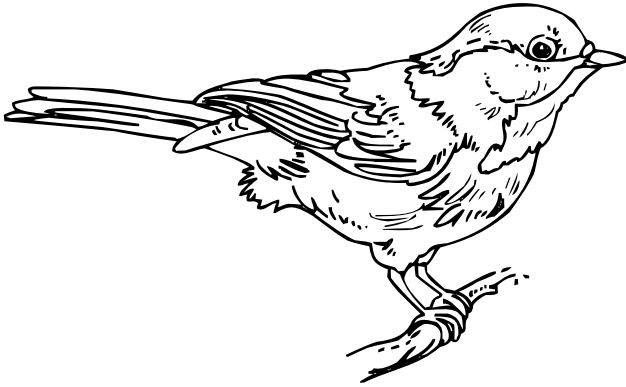
The Pine Tree State

State license plate



Eastern White Pine





Black-capped Chickadee

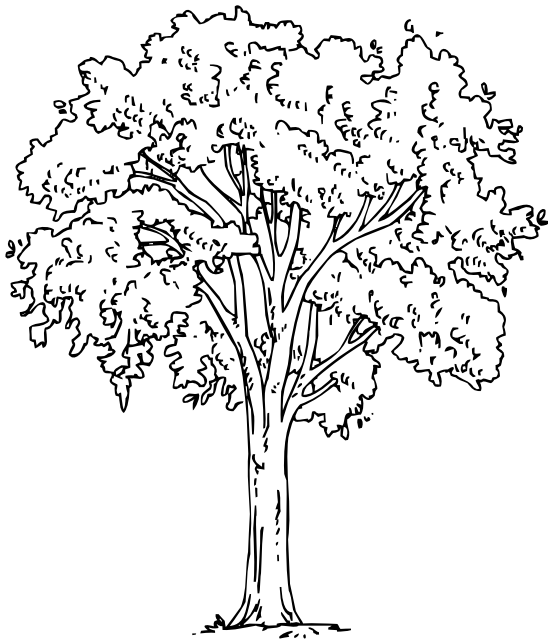


Mayflower

Massachusetts

Boston

The Bay State



American Elm



State license plate





Purple Finch



Purple Lilac



New Hampshire

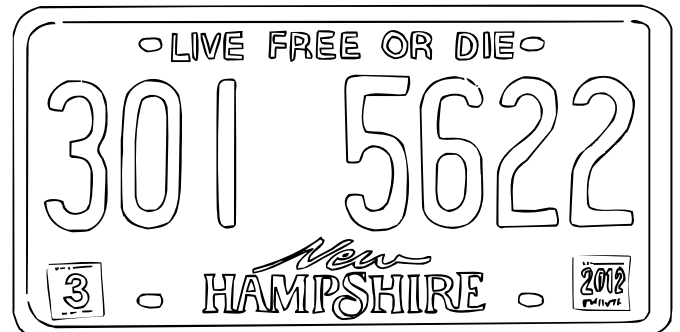
★
Concord

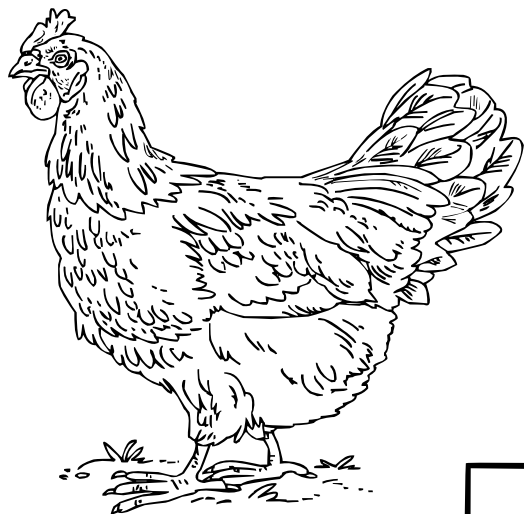
The Granite State



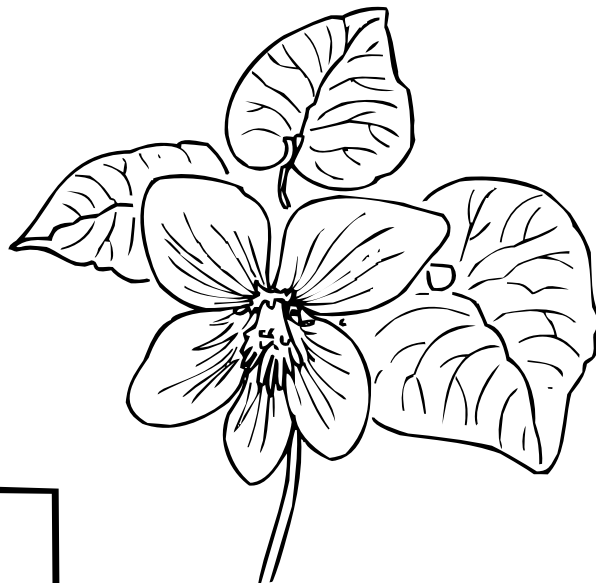
White Birch

State license plate





Rhode Island Red



Violet



Providence

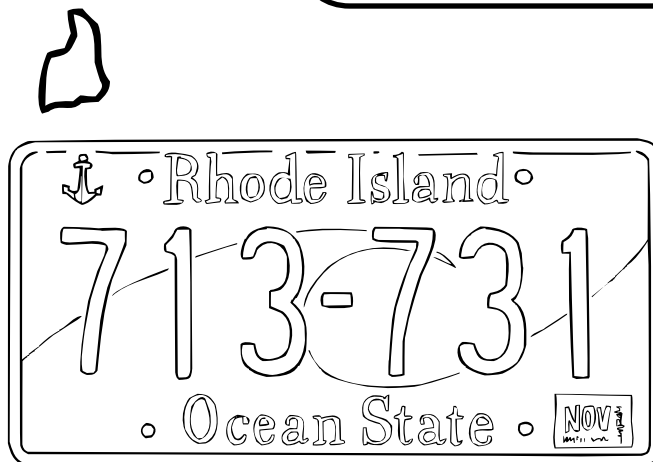
Rhode Island

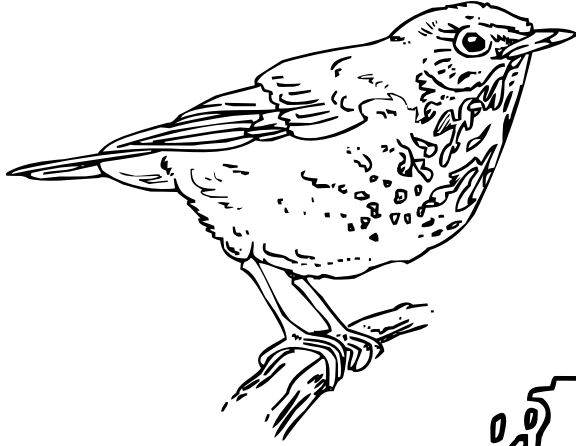
The Ocean State

State license plate

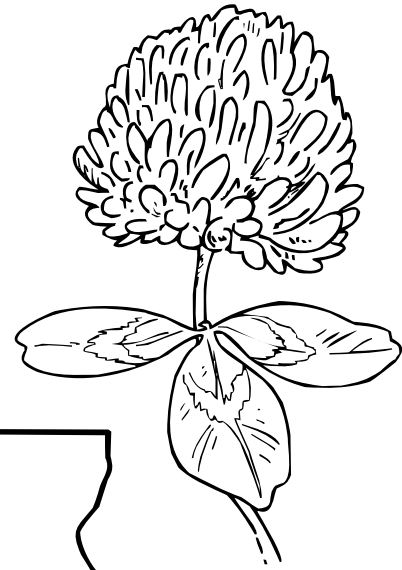


Red Maple

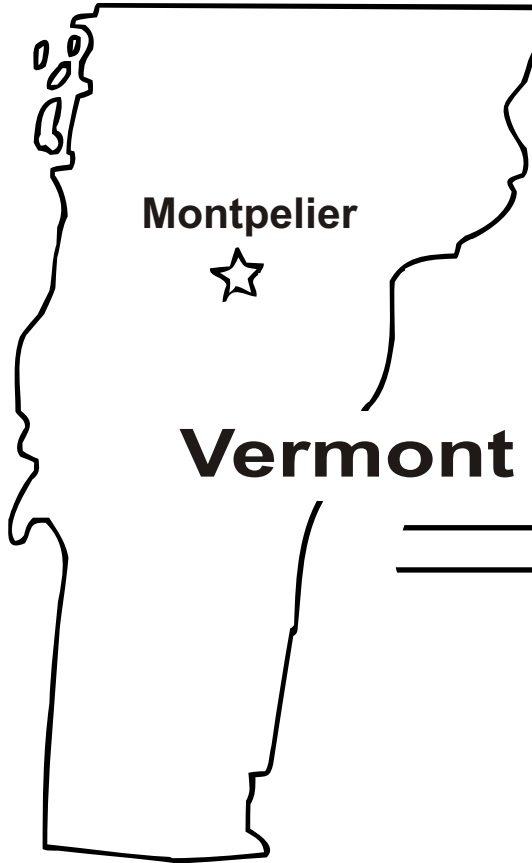




Hermit Thrush



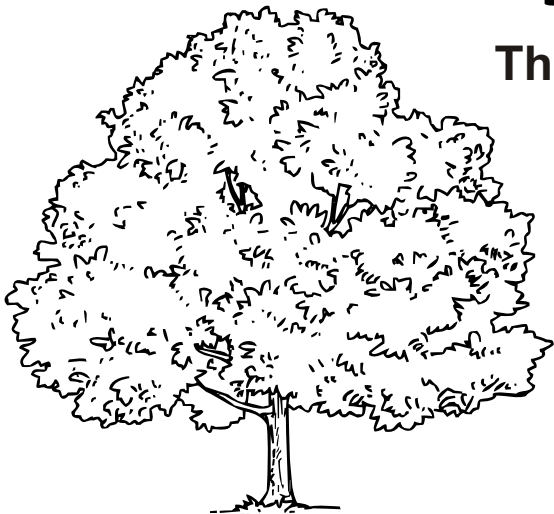
Red Clover



Montpelier

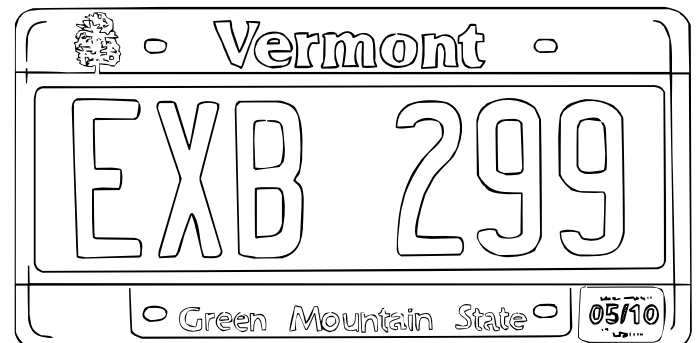
Vermont

The Green Mountain State

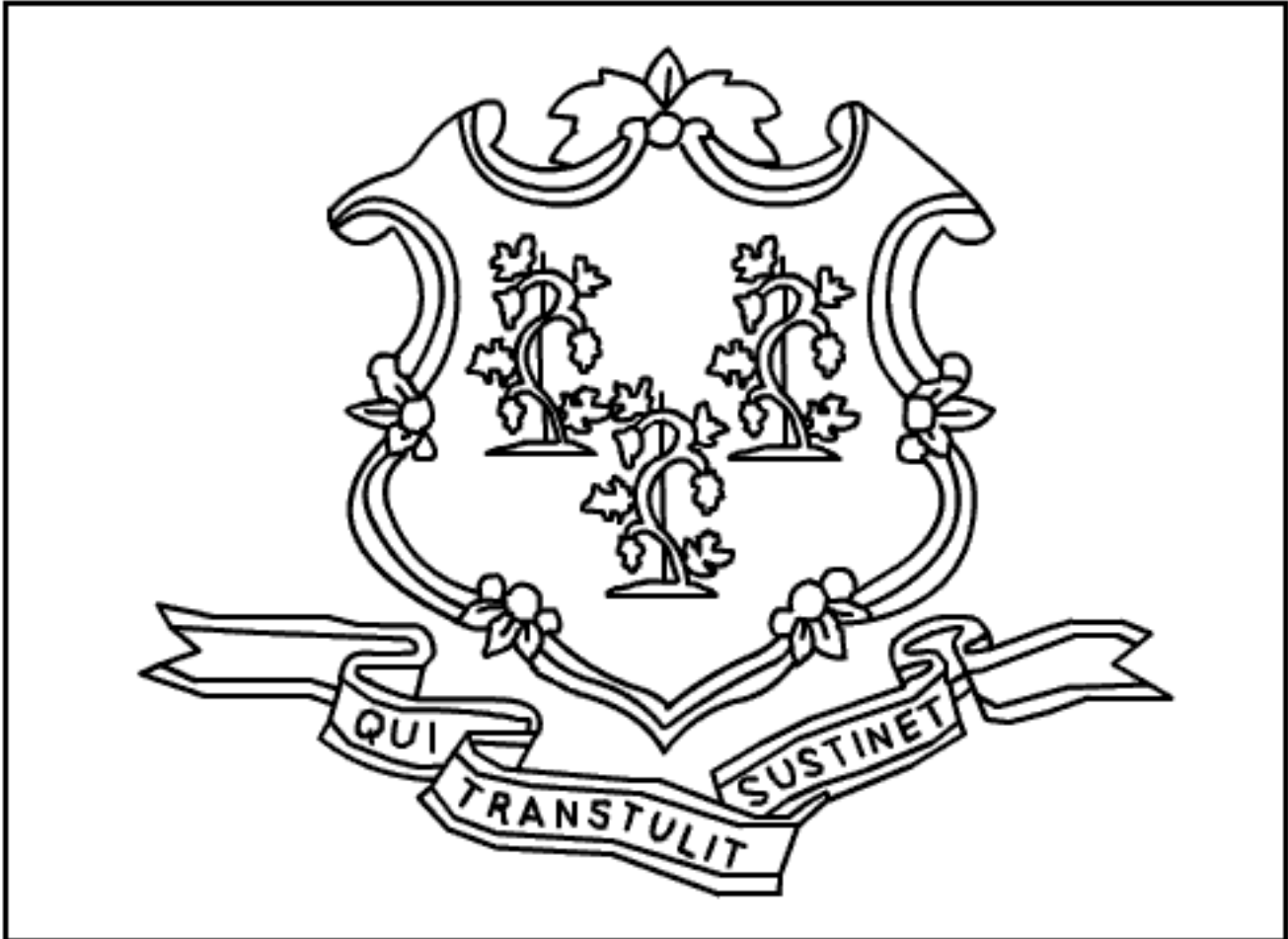


Sugar Maple

State license plate

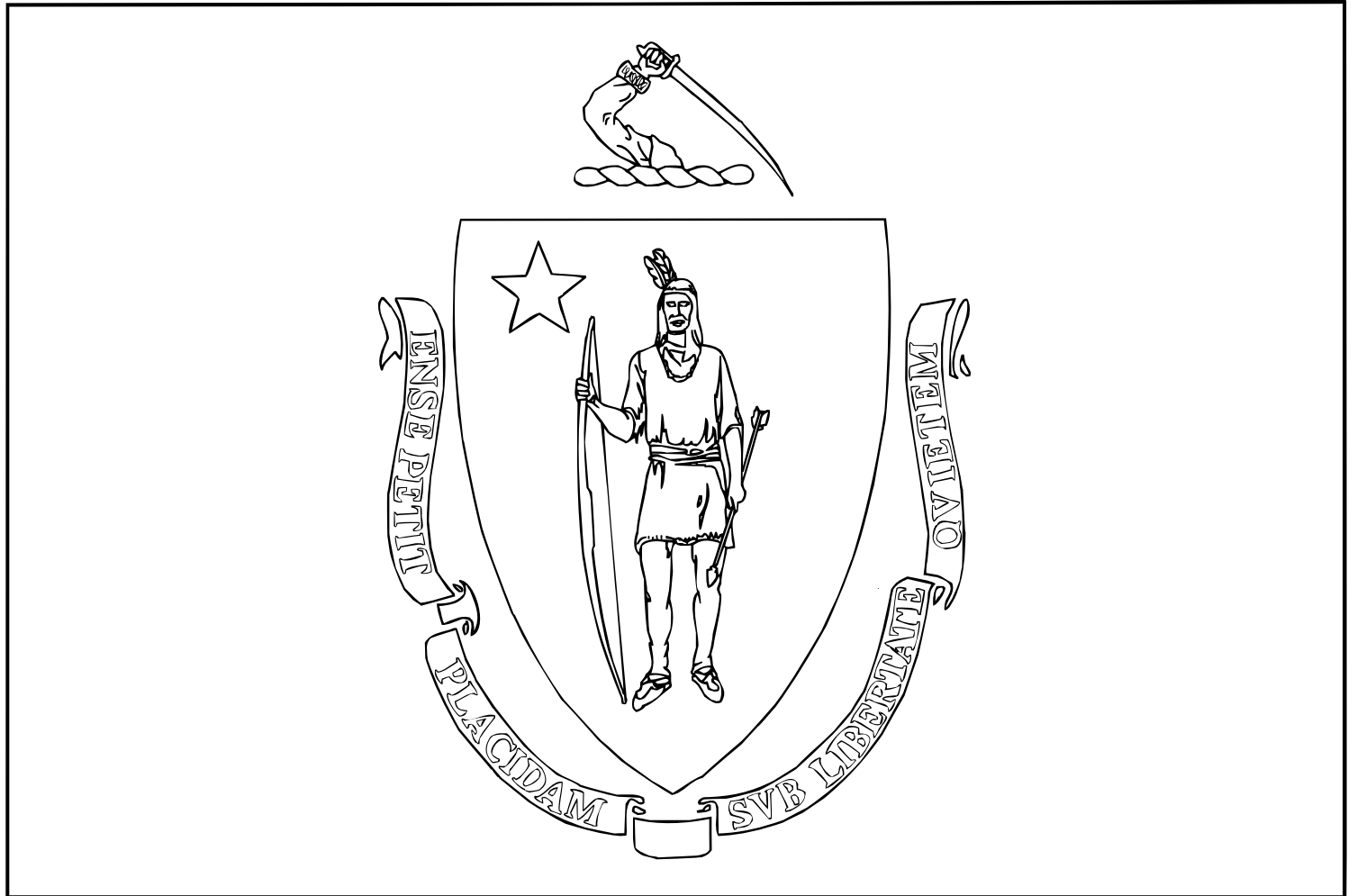


Connecticut Flag Outline





MAINE



MASSACHUSETTS



NEW HAMPSHIRE



RHODE ISLAND

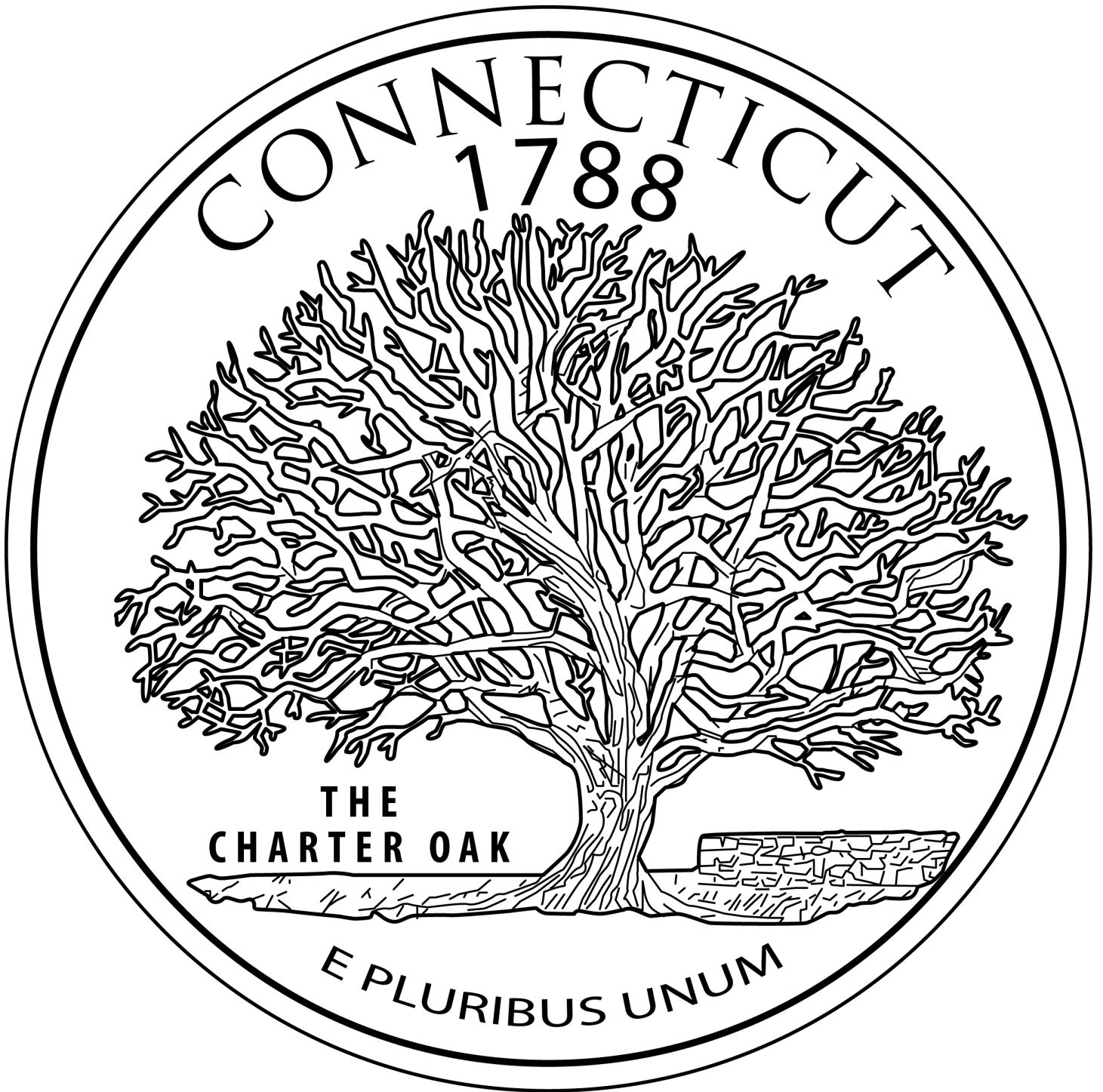


VERMONT

M R N U S S B A U M

A THOUSAND SITES IN ONE

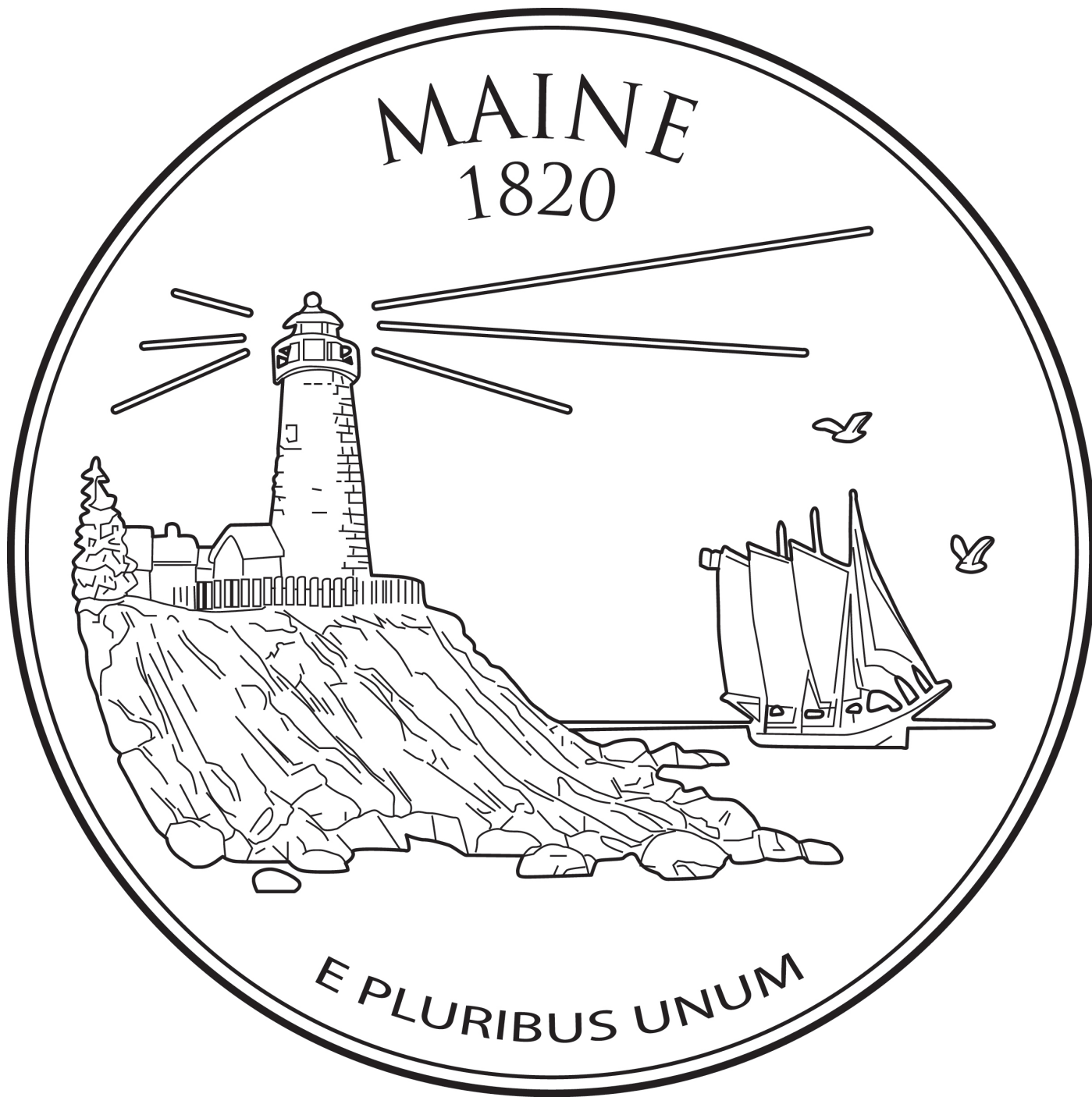
Connecticut State Quarter



M R N U S S B A U M

A THOUSAND SITES IN ONE

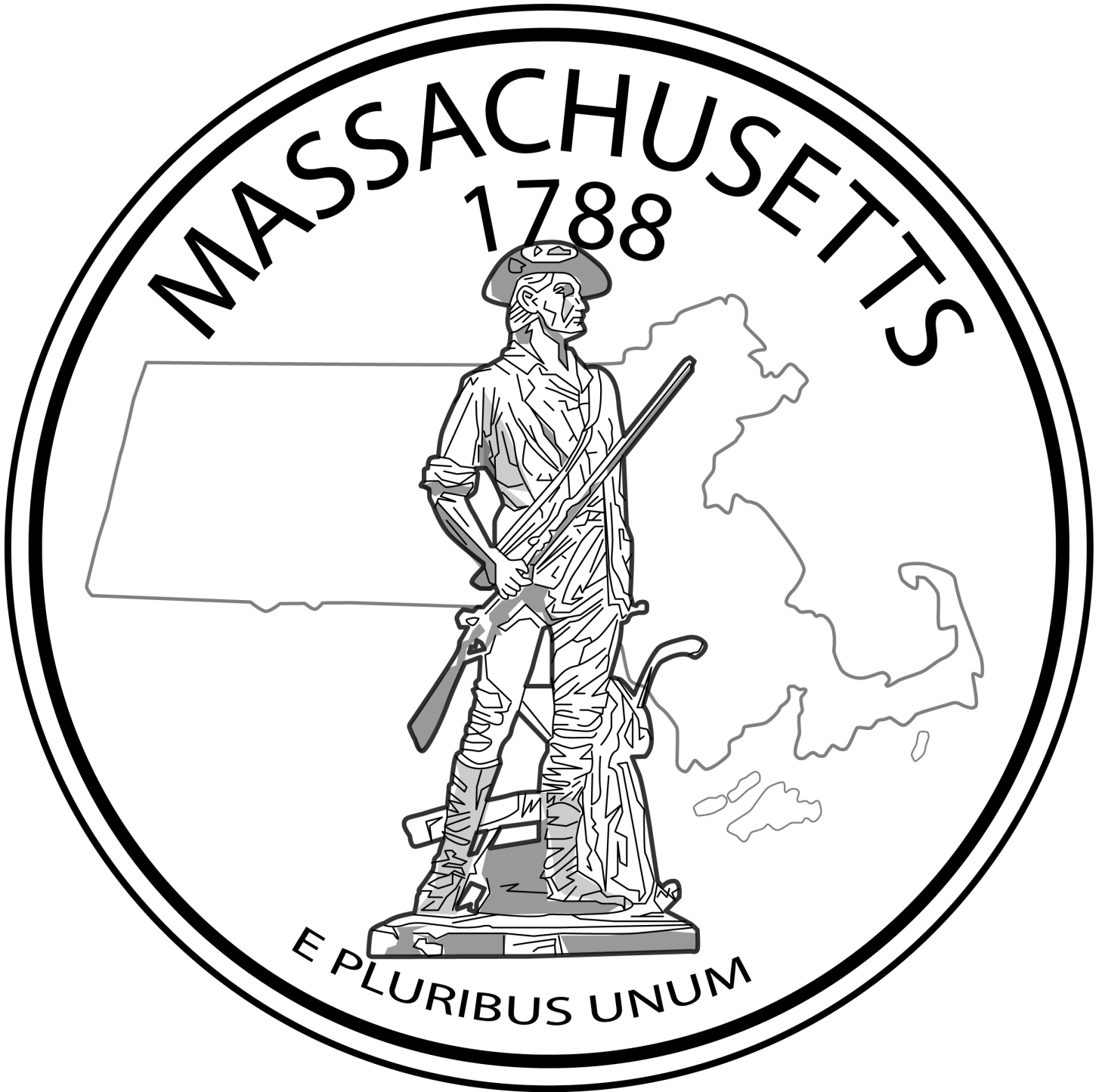
Maine State Quarter



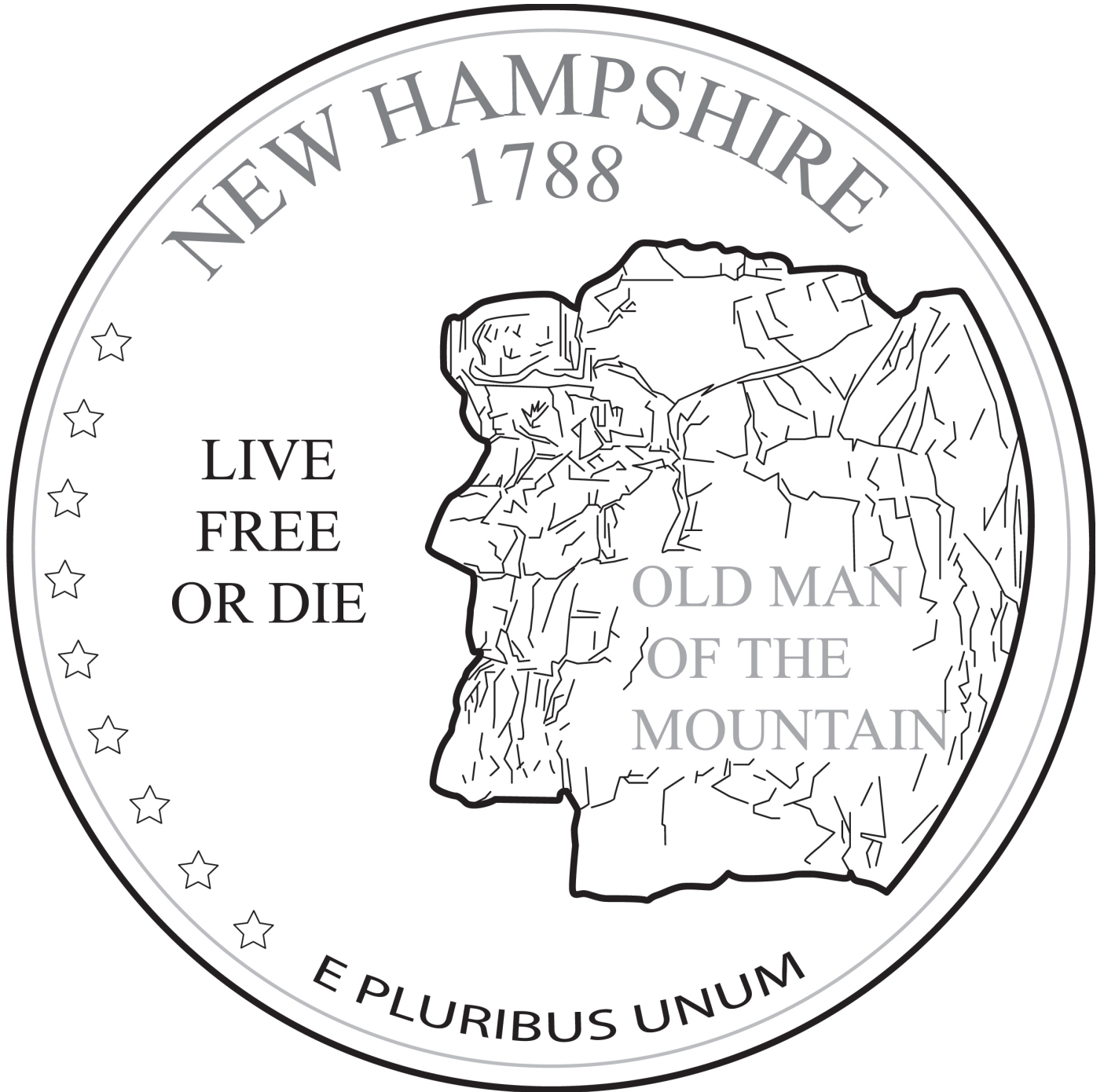
M R N U S S B A U M

A THOUSAND SITES IN ONE

Massachusetts State Quarter



New Hampshire State Quarter



M R N U S S B A U M

A THOUSAND SITES IN ONE

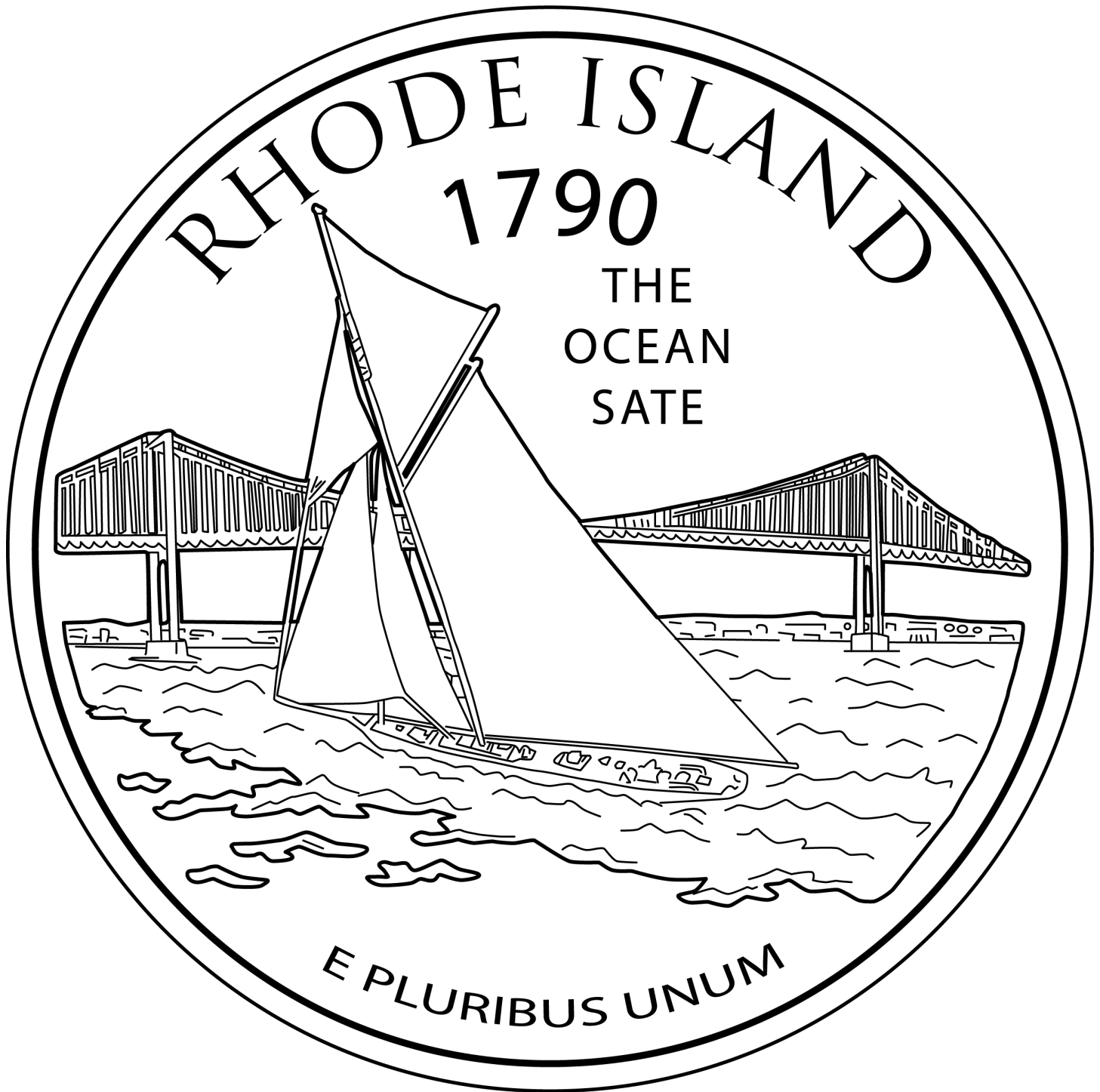
Vermont State Quarter



M R N U S S B A U M

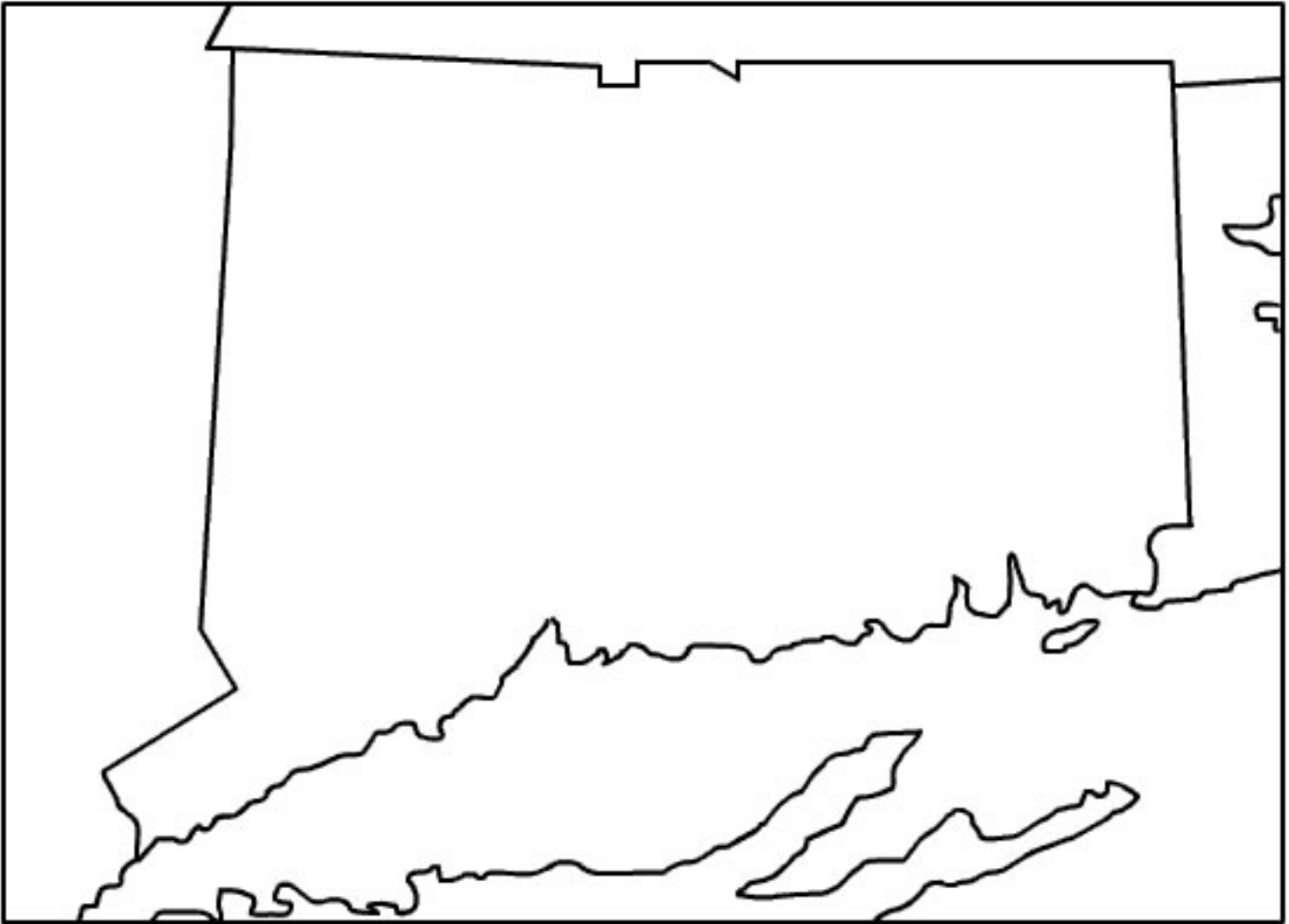
A THOUSAND SITES IN ONE

Rhode Island State Quarter





Connecticut Printable Outline Map





Maine Printable Outline Map



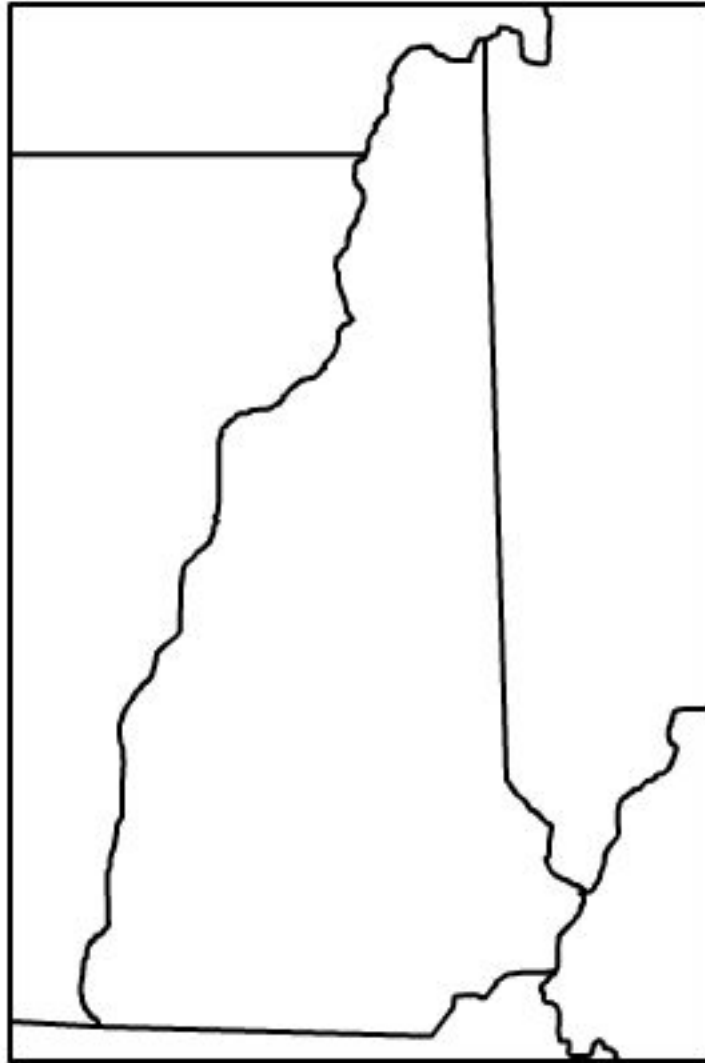


Massachusetts Printable Outline Map





New Hampshire Printable Outline Map



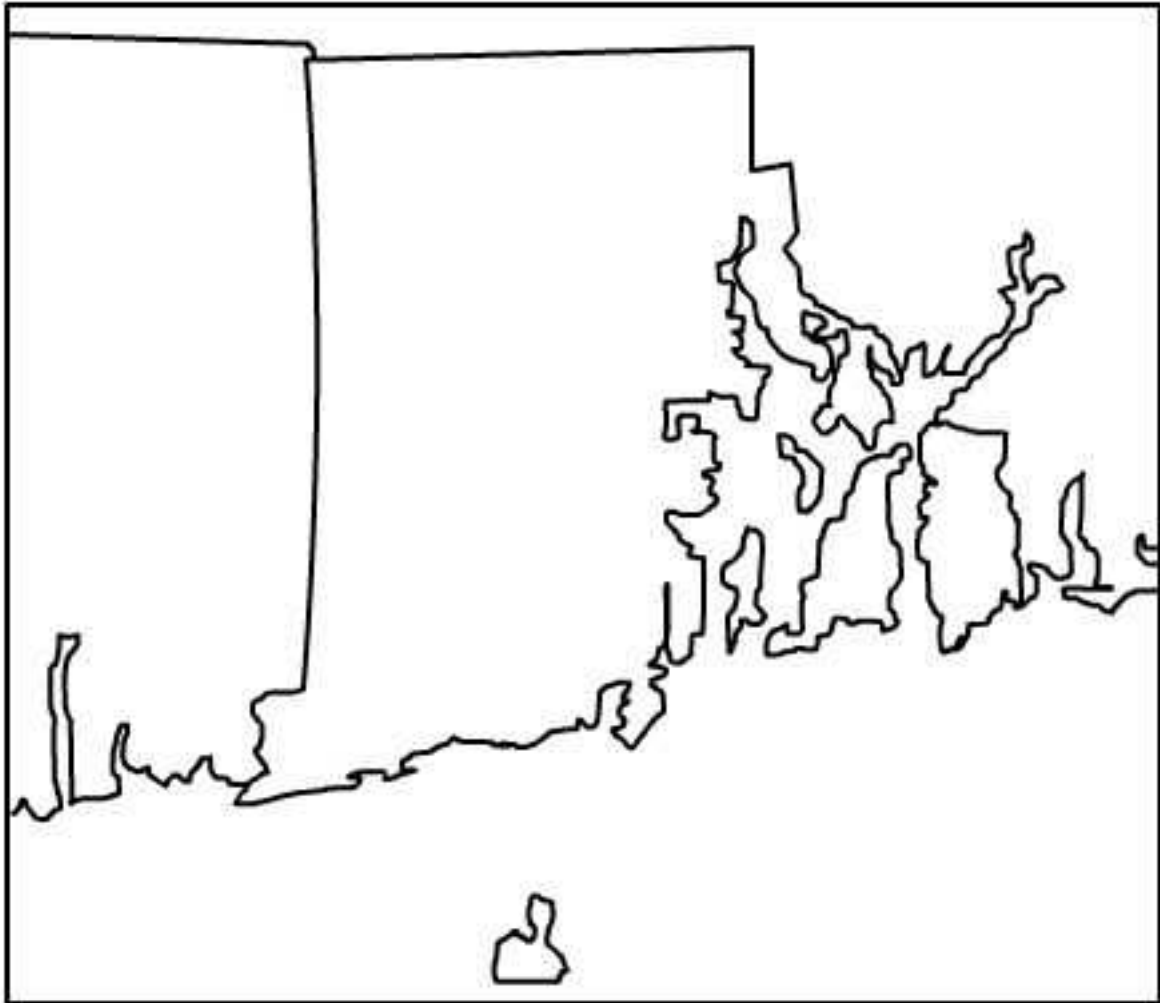


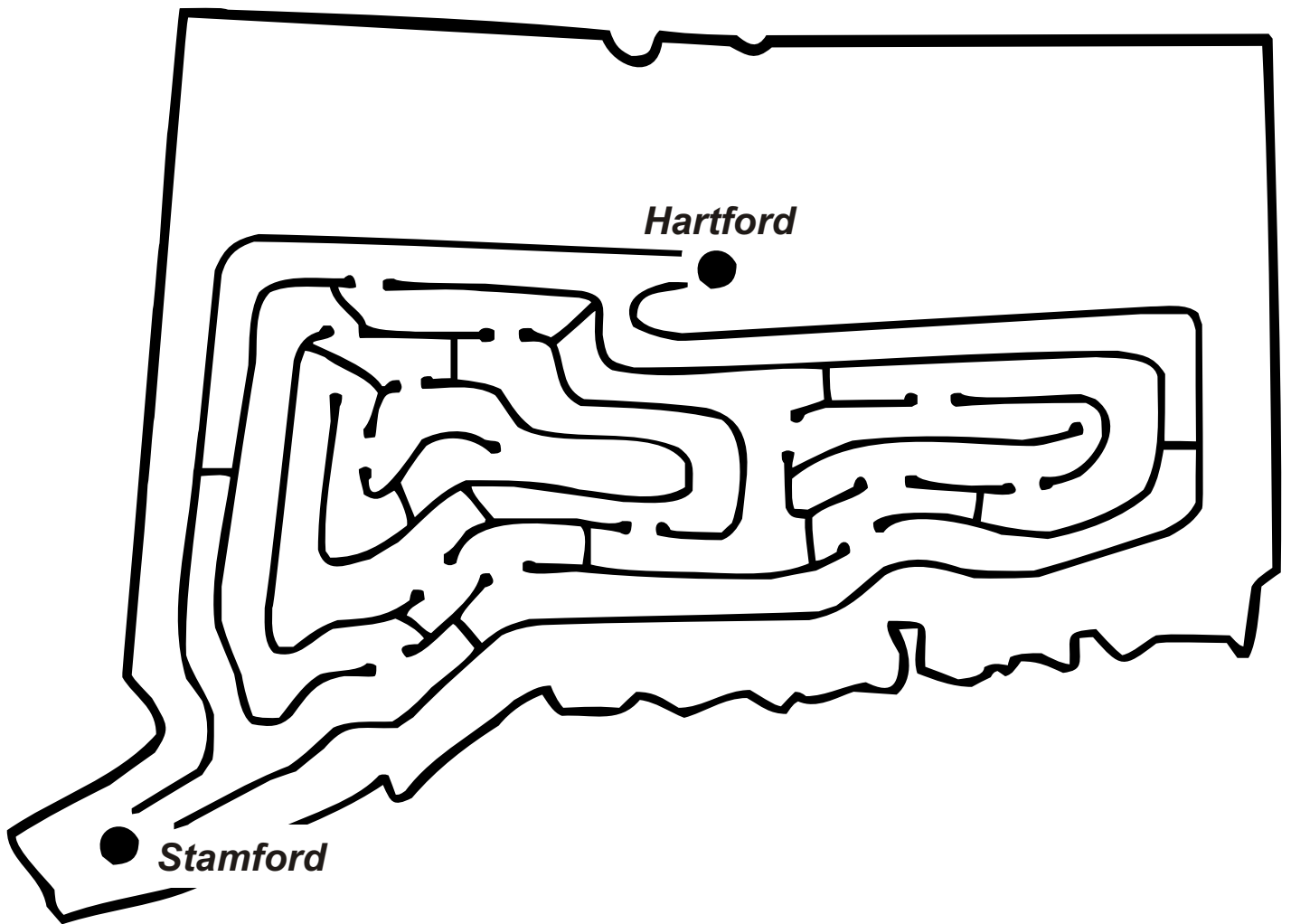
Vermont Printable Outline Map

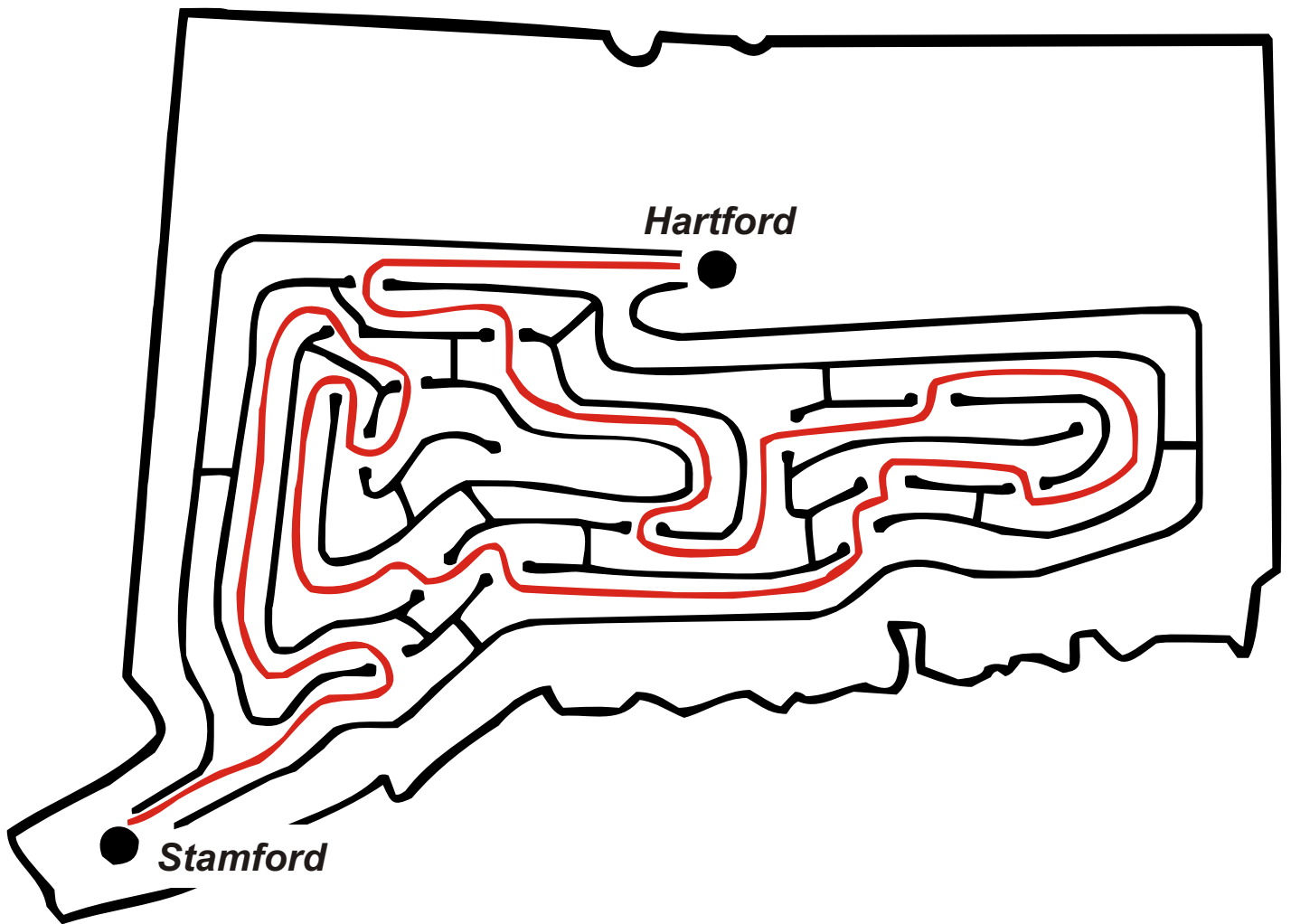


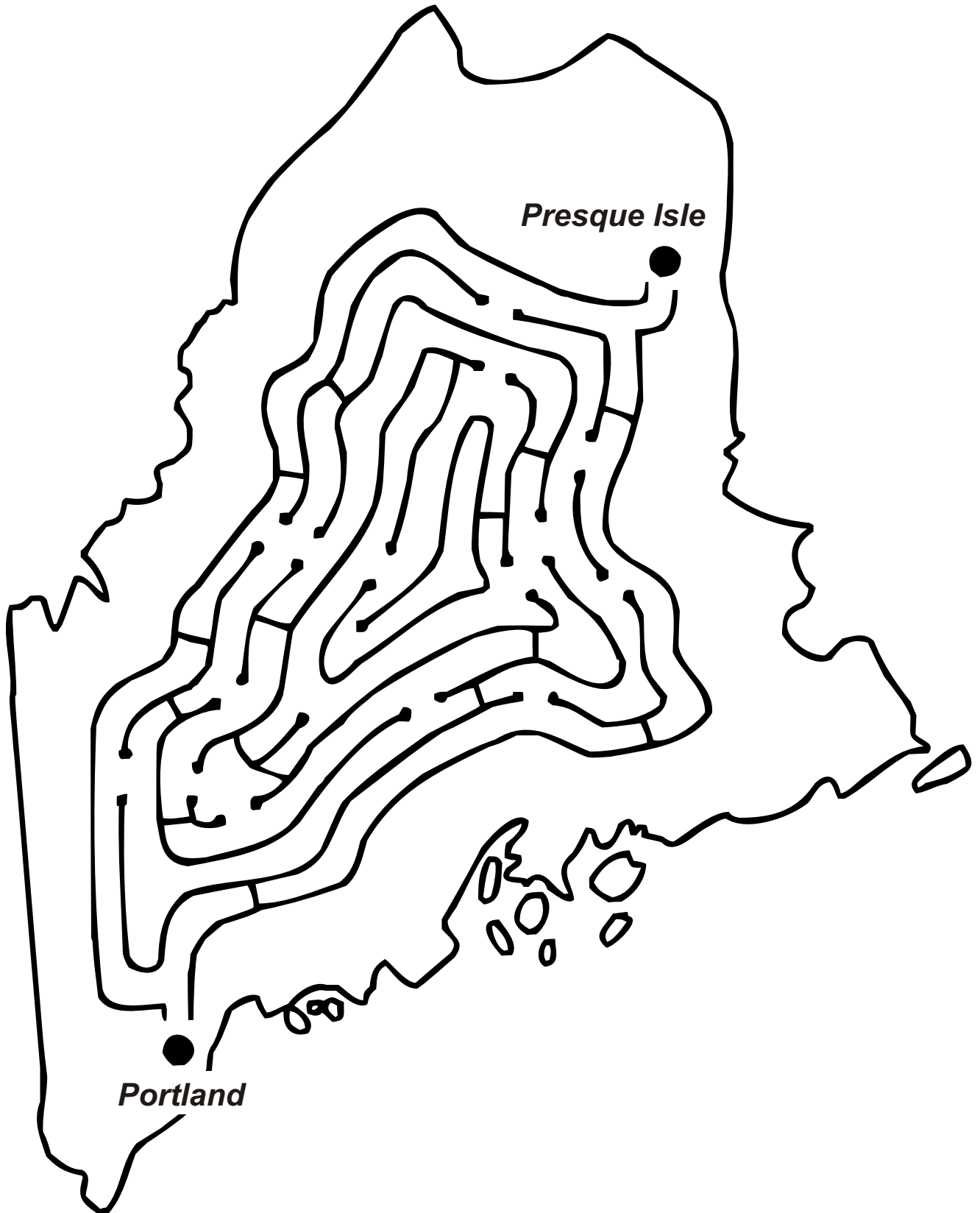


Rhode Island Printable Outline Map

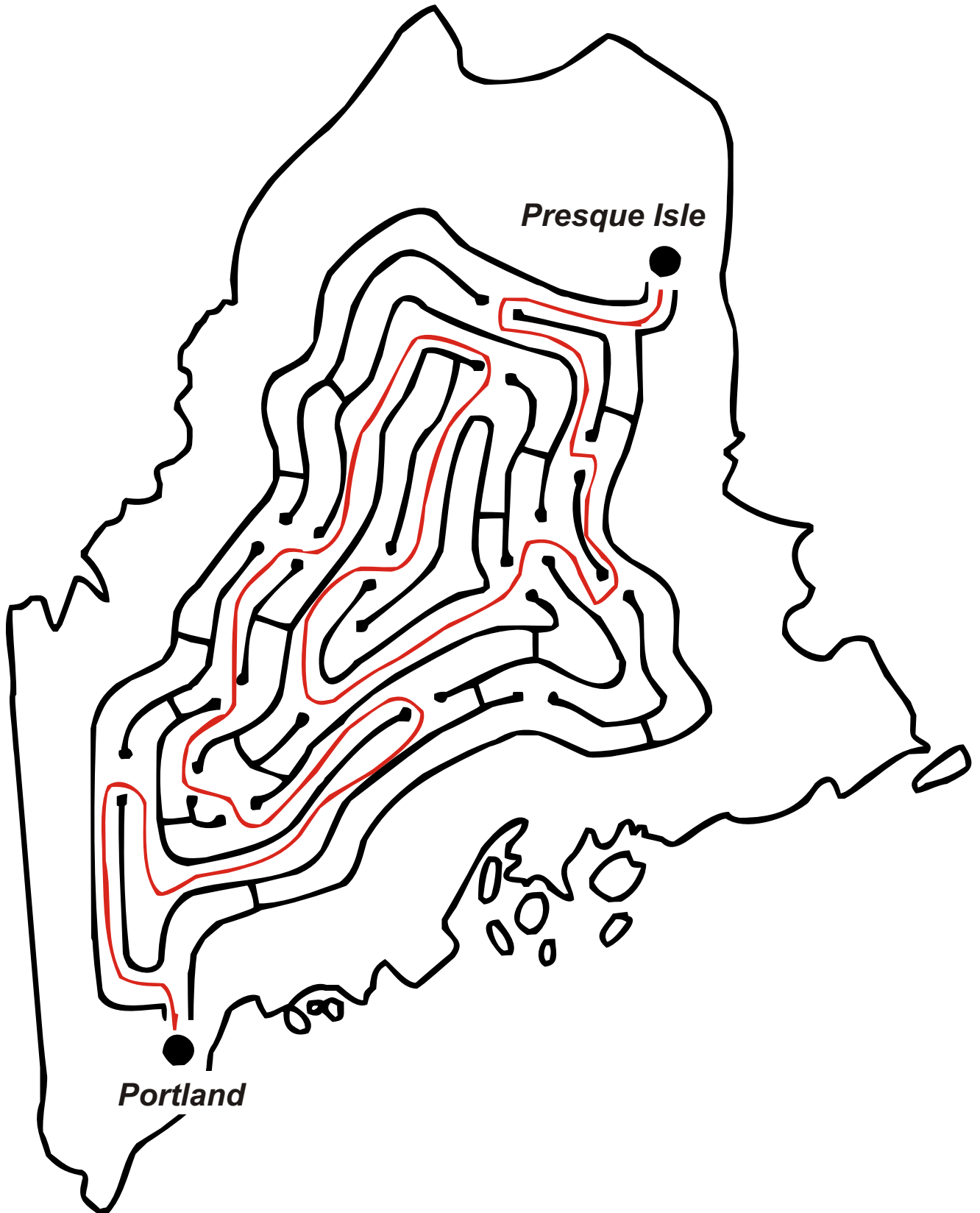




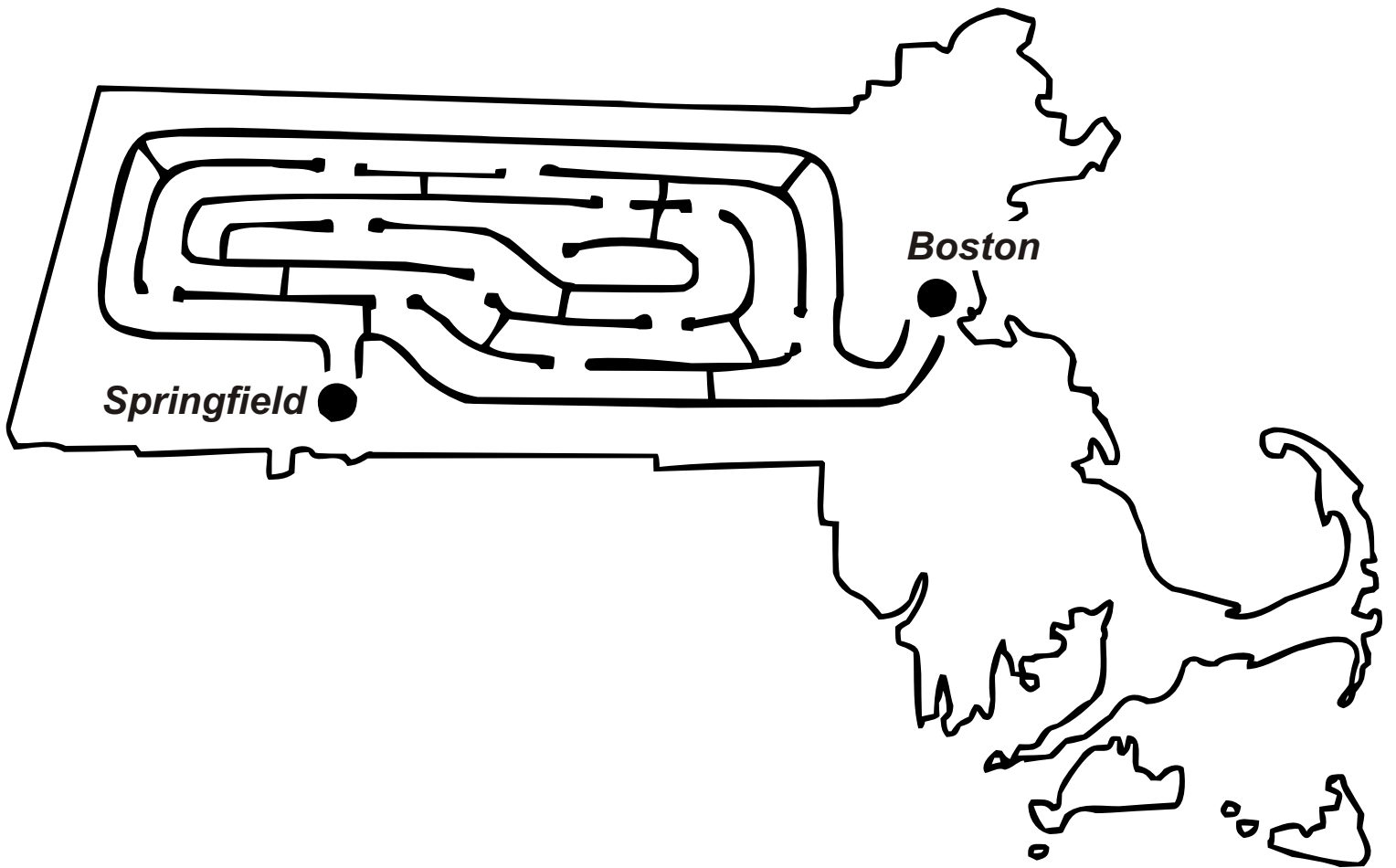




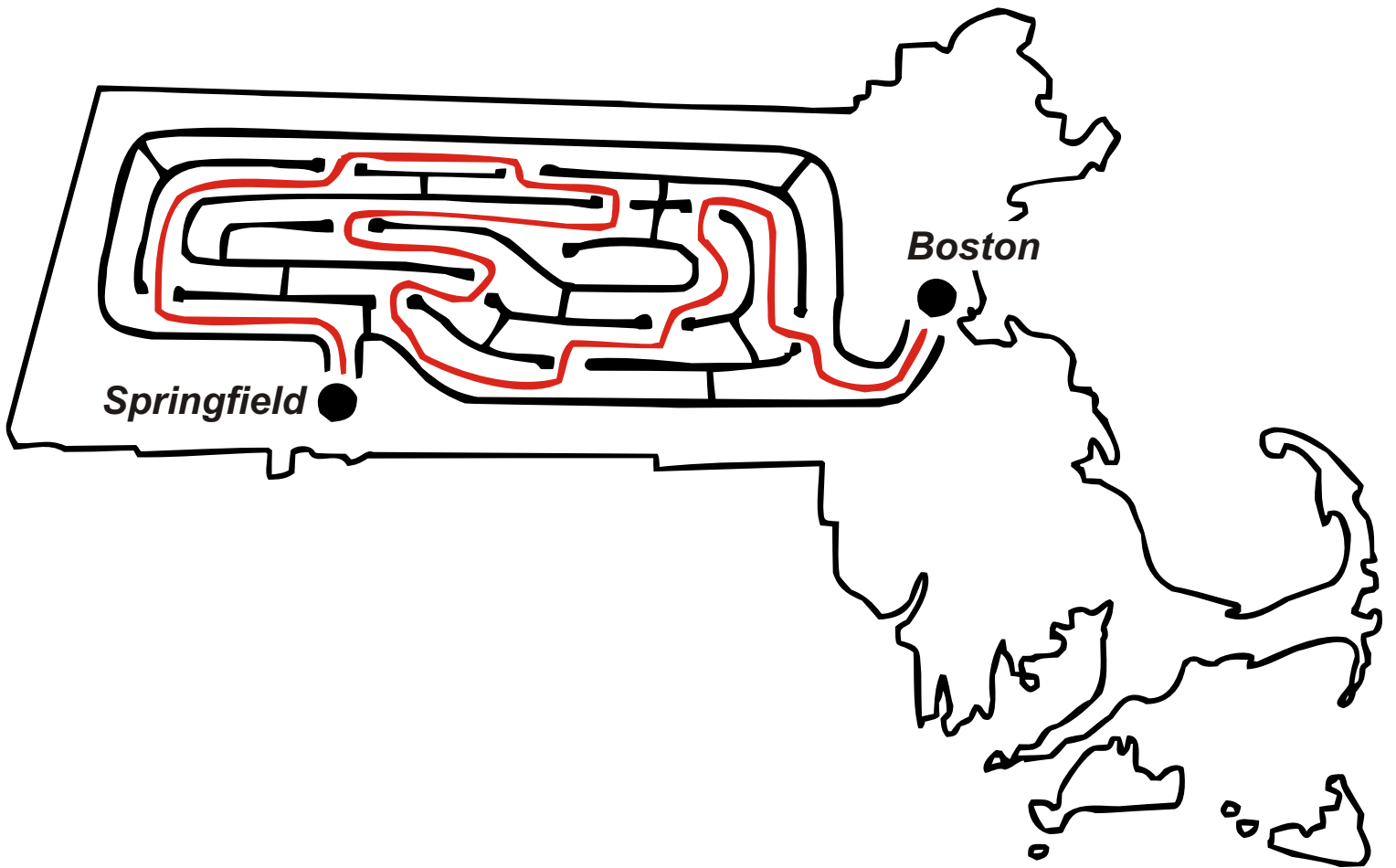
Maine - The Pine Tree State



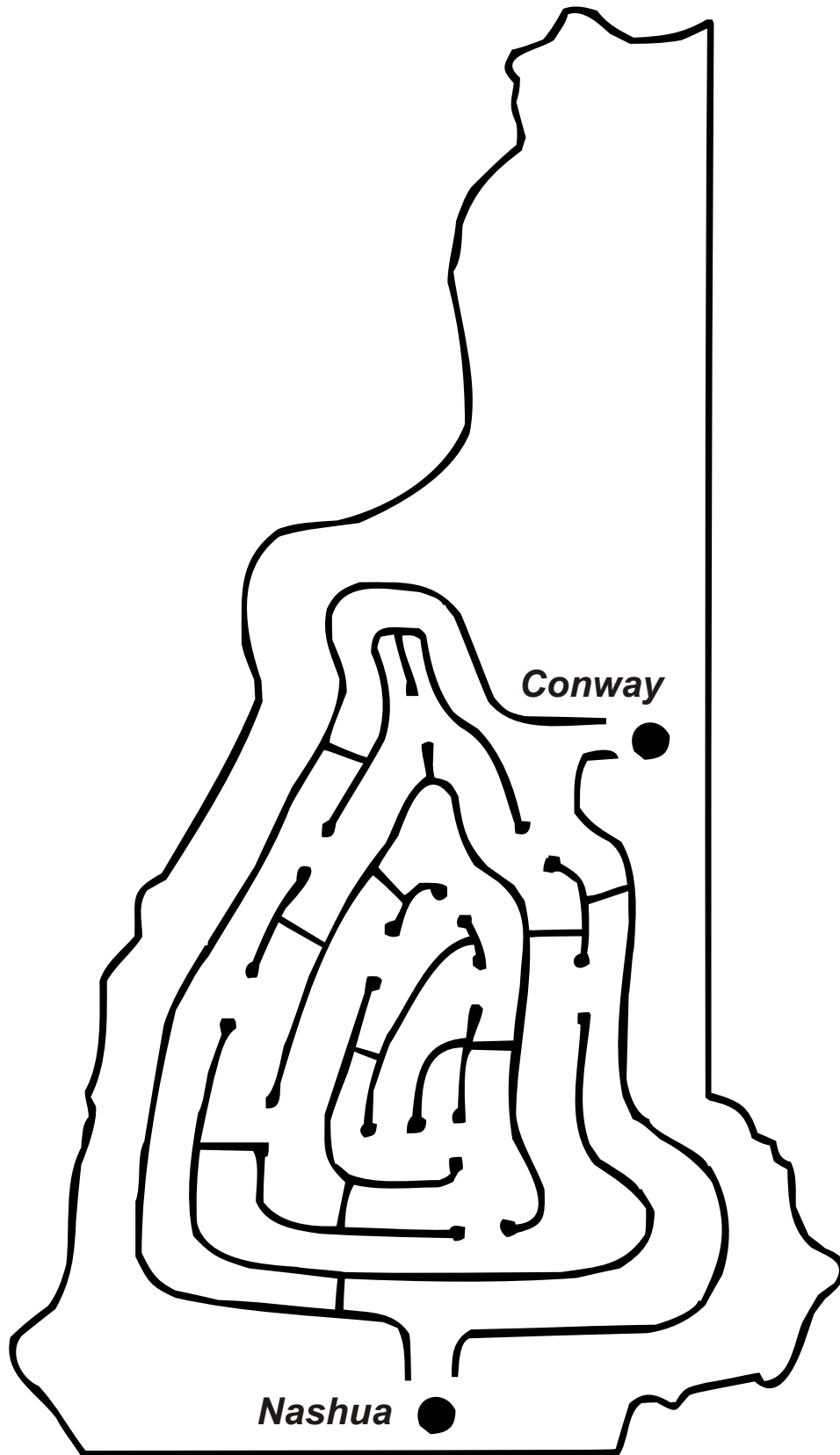
Maine - The Pine Tree State



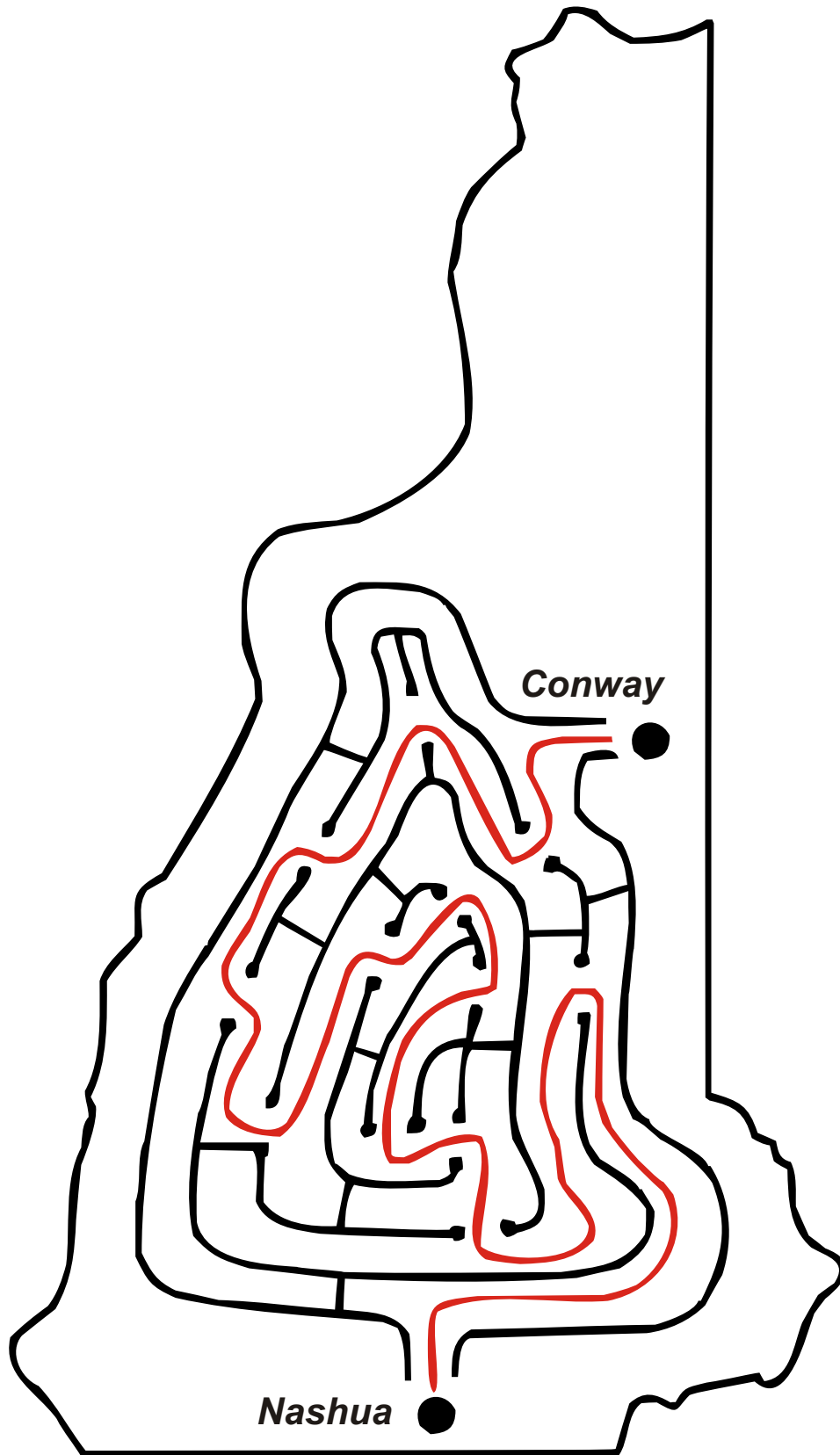
Massachusetts - The Bay State



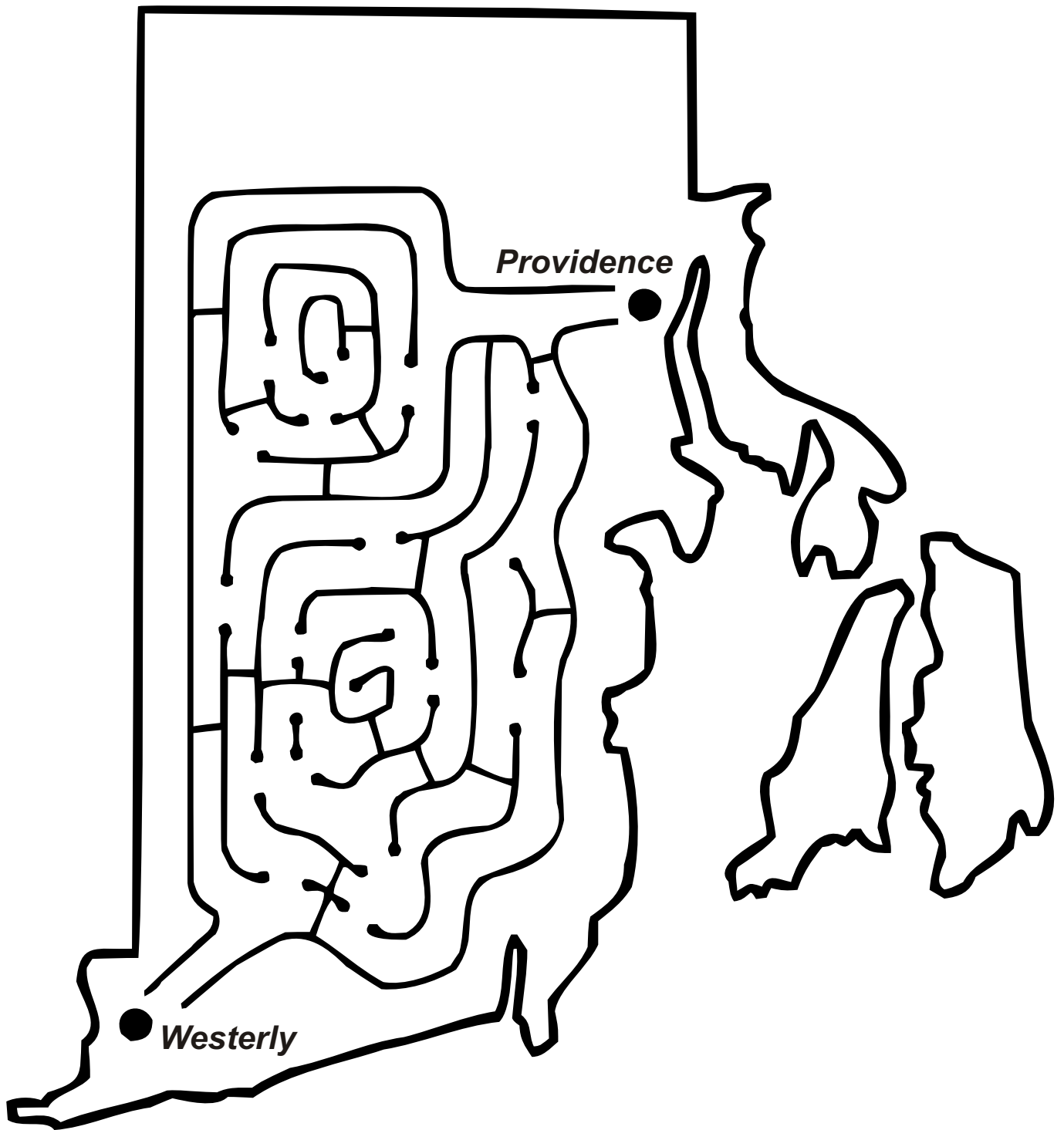
Massachusetts - The Bay State



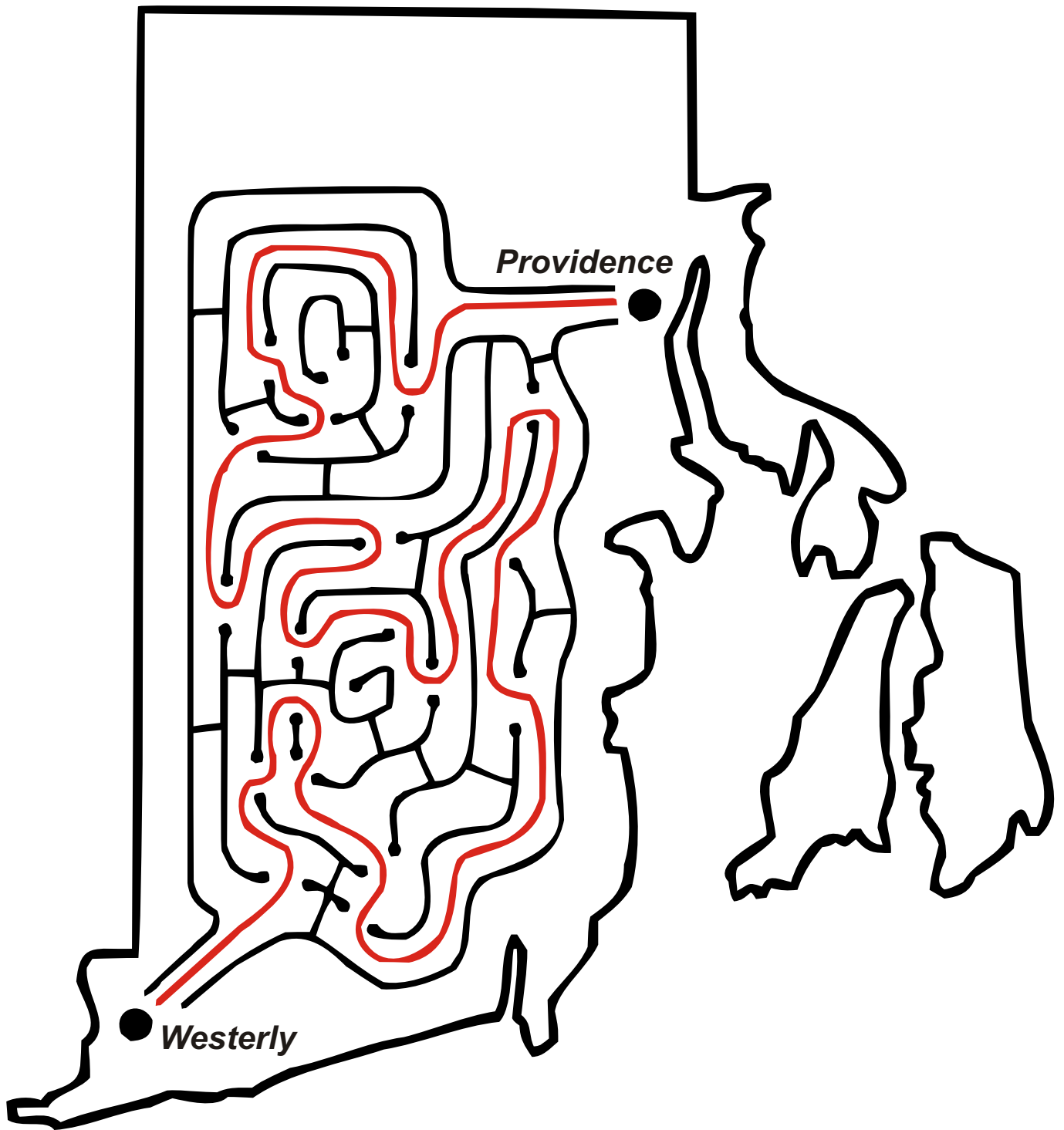
New Hampshire - The Granite State



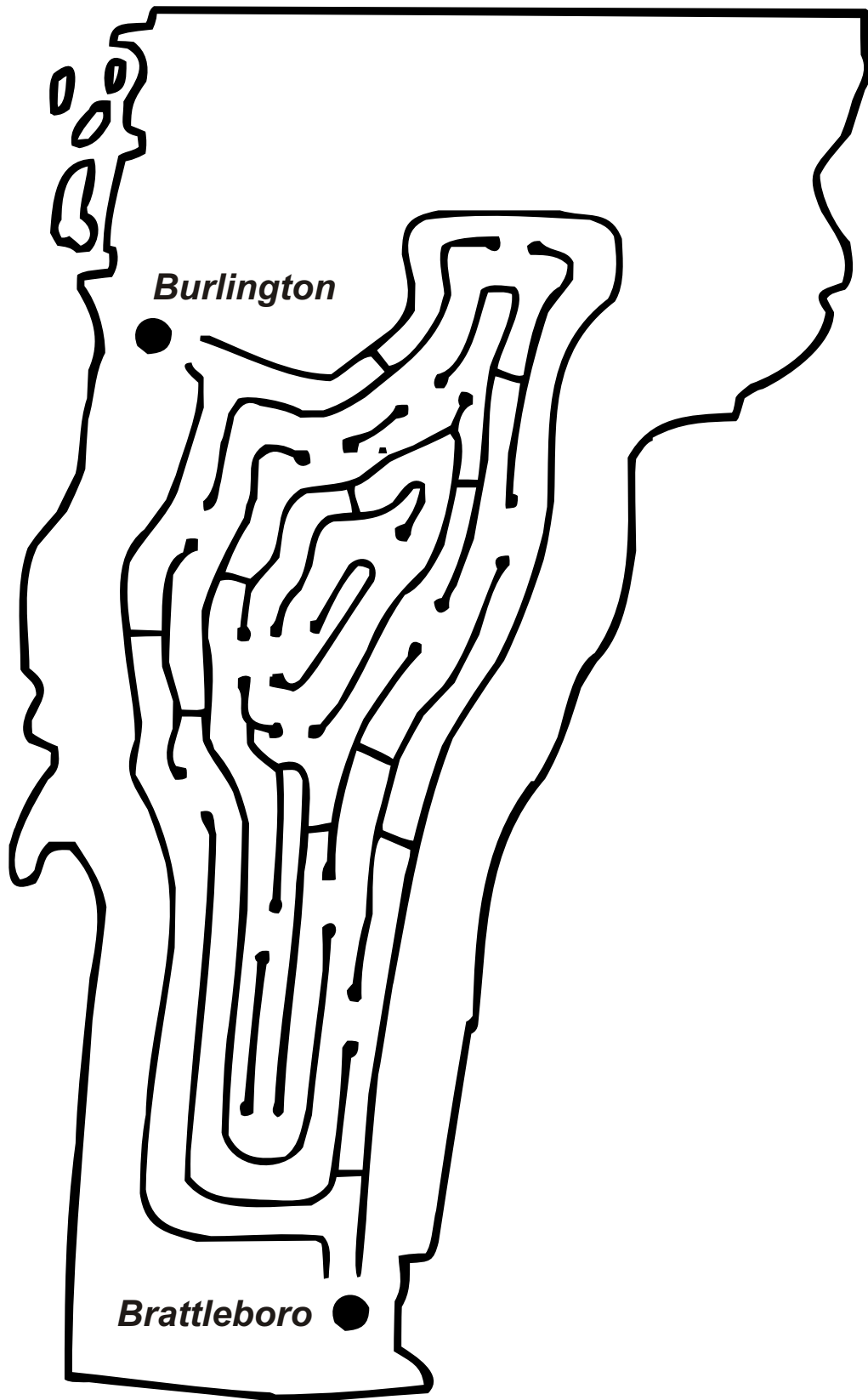
New Hampshire - The Granite State



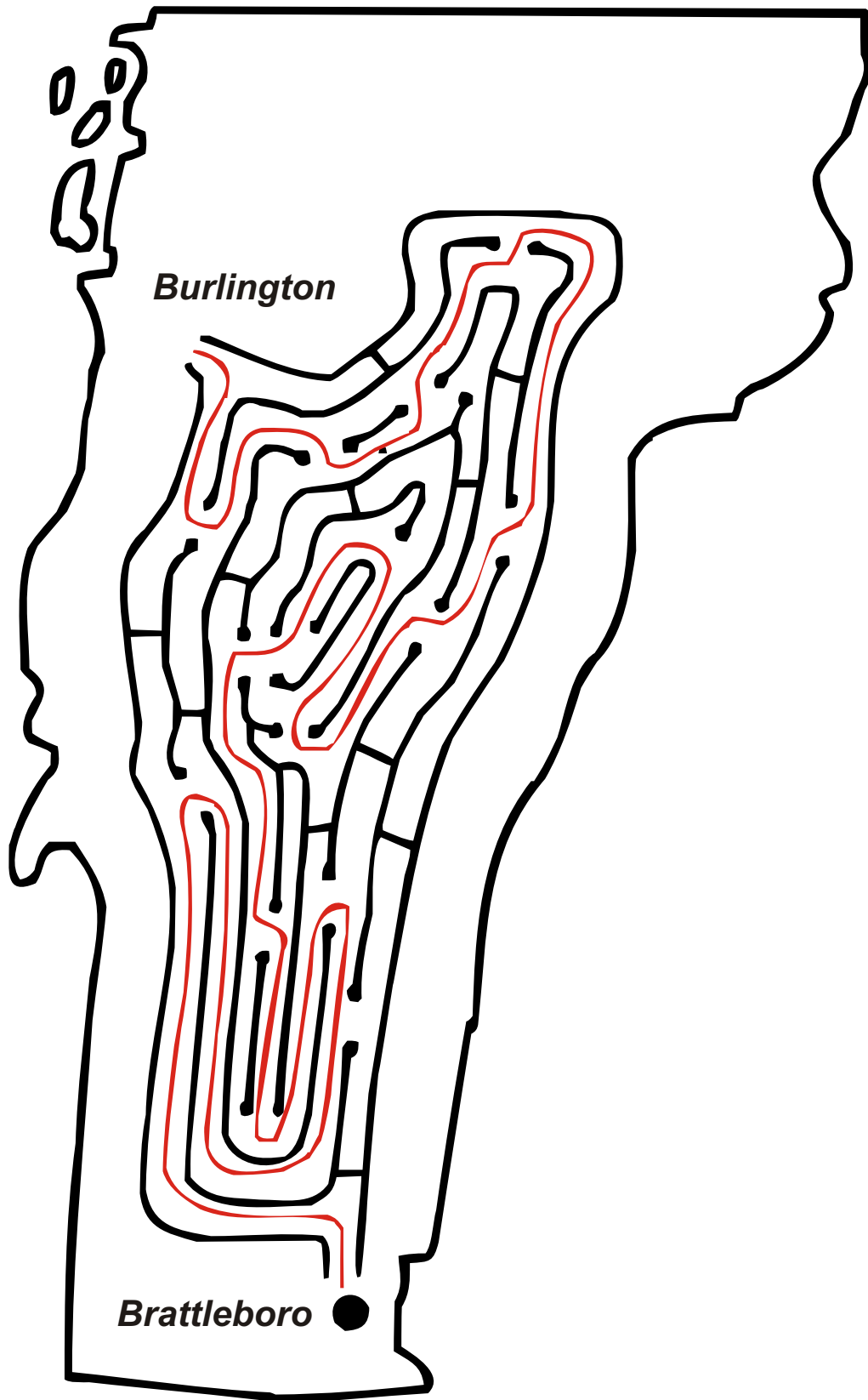
Rhode Island - The Ocean State



Rhode Island - The Ocean State

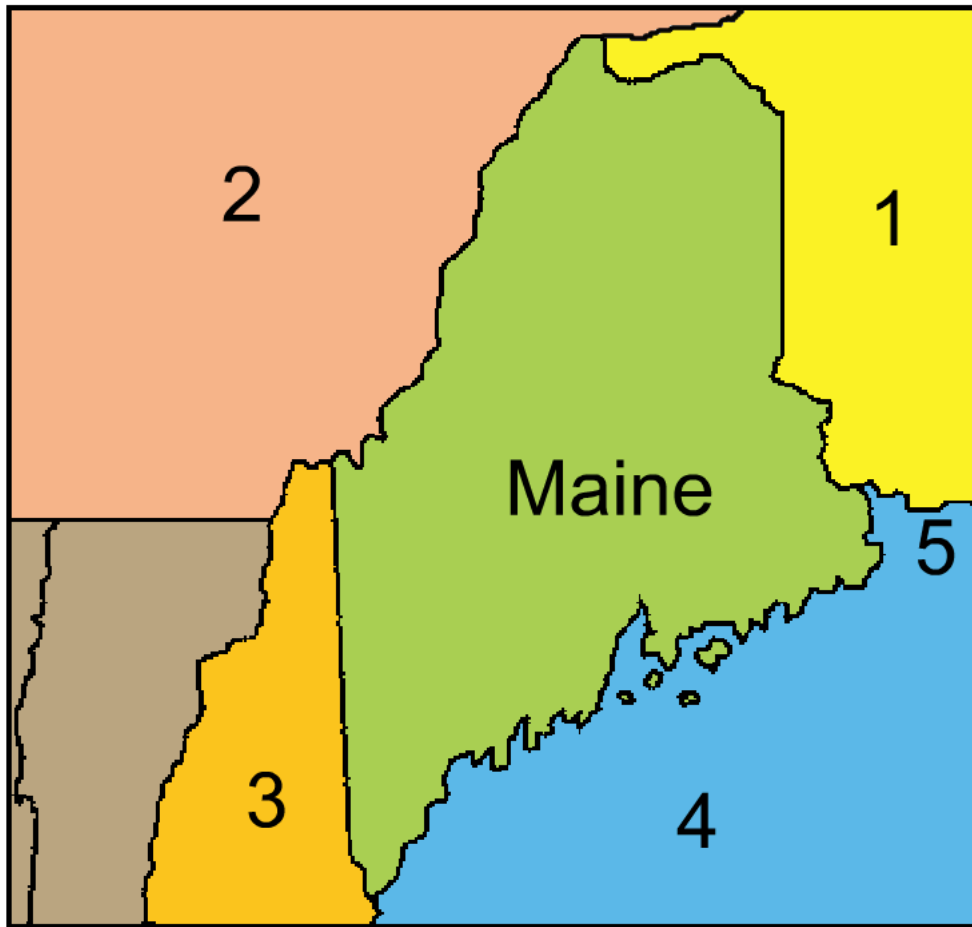


Vermont - The Green Mountain State



Vermont - The Green Mountain State

Maine Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



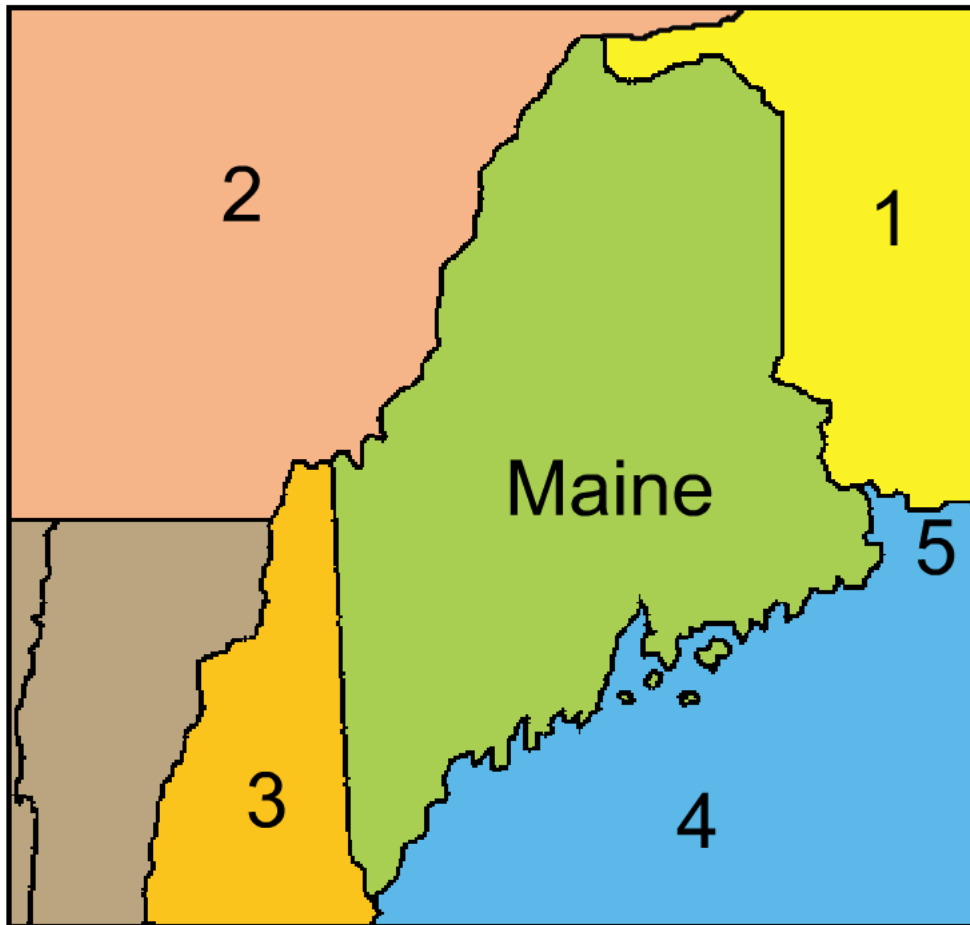
Maine Labels

Quebec (Canada)
Atlantic Ocean
New Hampshire
Bay of Fundy
New Brunswick (Canada)

Labels:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Maine Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



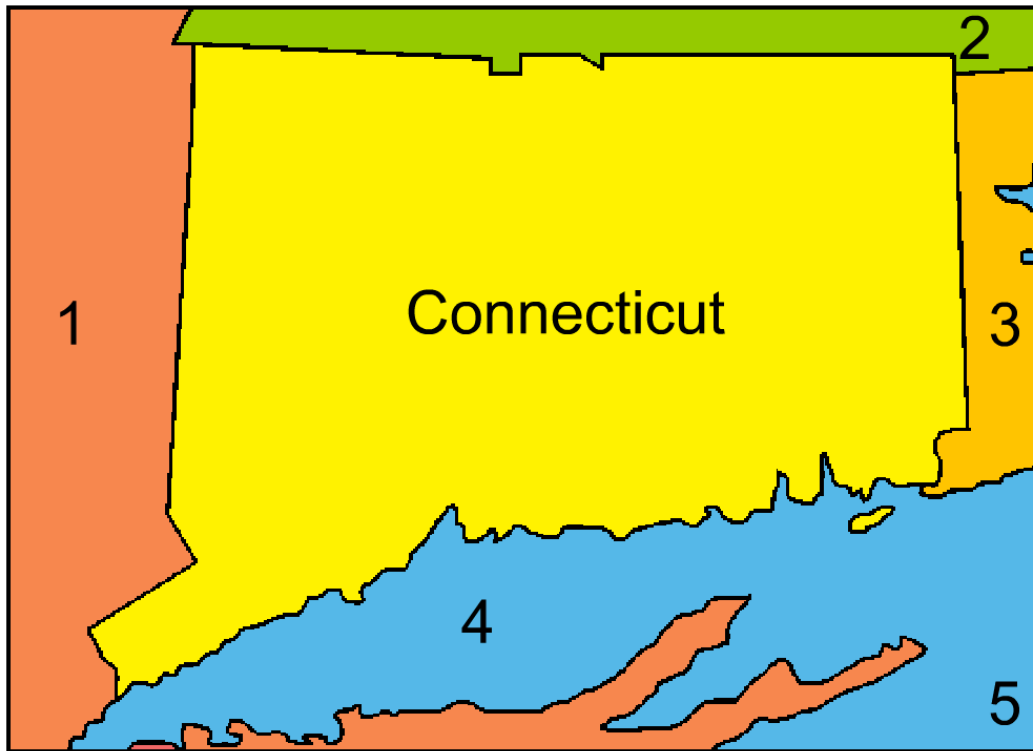
Maine Labels

Quebec (Canada)
Atlantic Ocean
New Hampshire
Bay of Fundy
New Brunswick (Canada)

Labels:

1. New Brunswick (Canada)
2. Quebec (Canada)
3. New Hampshire
4. Atlantic Ocean
5. Bay of Fundy

Connecticut Label-me Map



Connecticut Labels

Rhode Island

Atlantic Ocean

New York

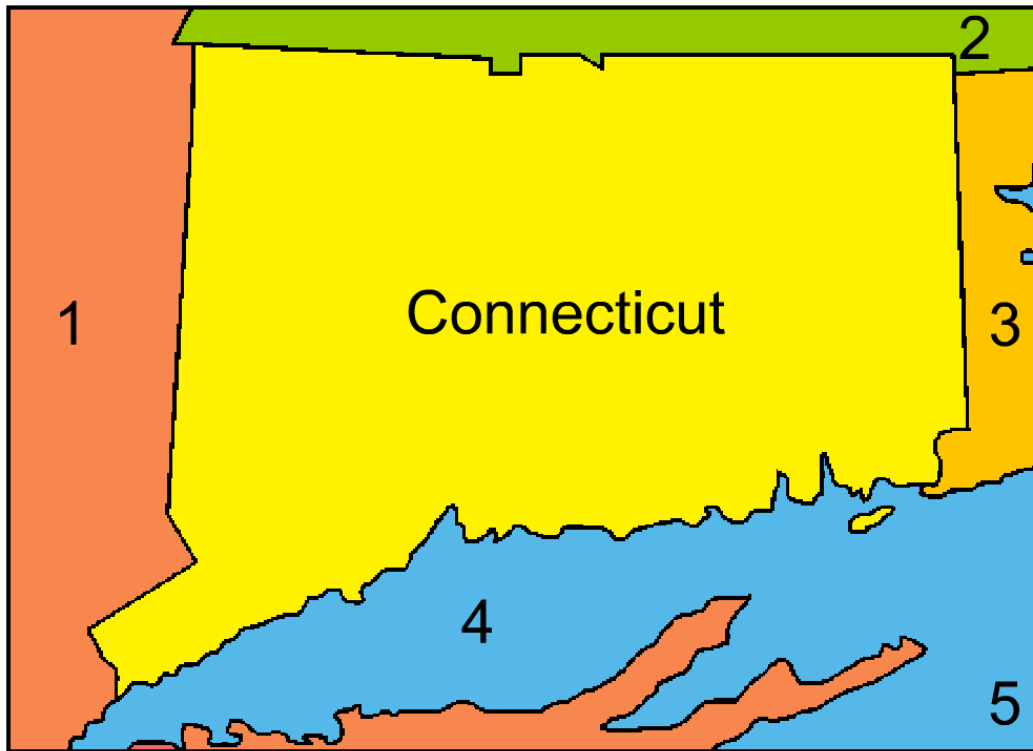
Long Island
Sound

Massachusetts

Labels:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Connecticut Label-me Map –



Colorado Labels

Rhode Island

Atlantic Ocean

New York

Long Island
Sound

Massachusetts

Labels:

1. New York

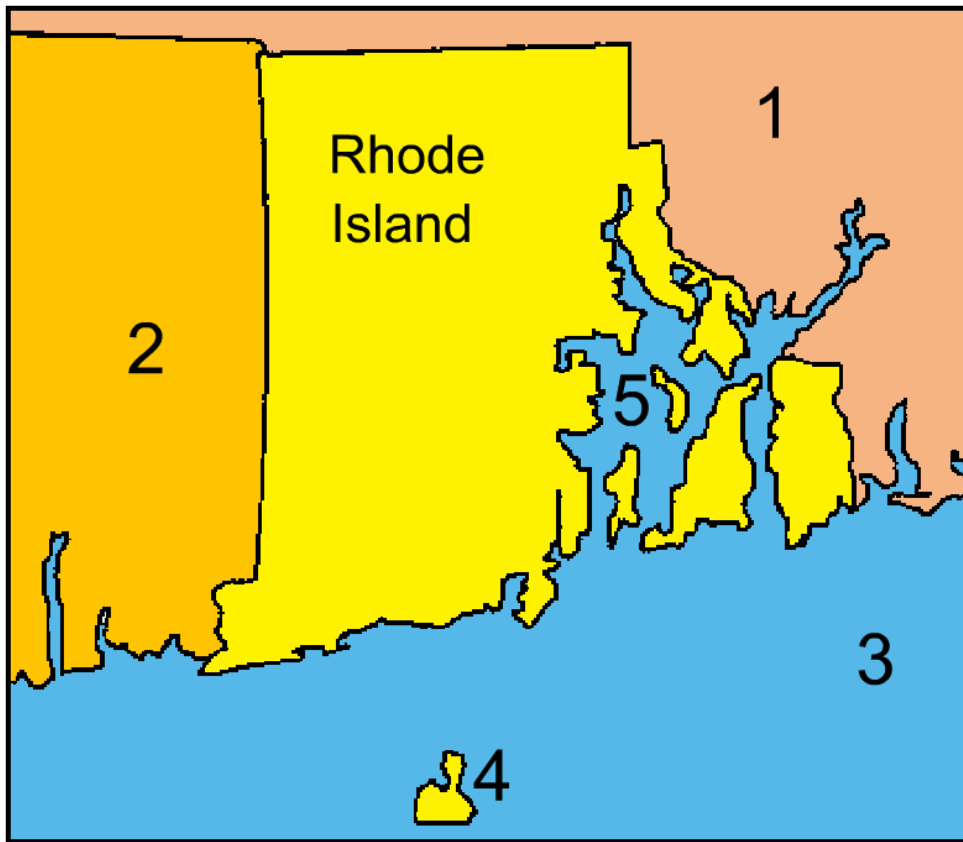
2. Massachusetts

3. Rhode Island

4. Long Island Sound

5. Atlantic Ocean

Rhode Island Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



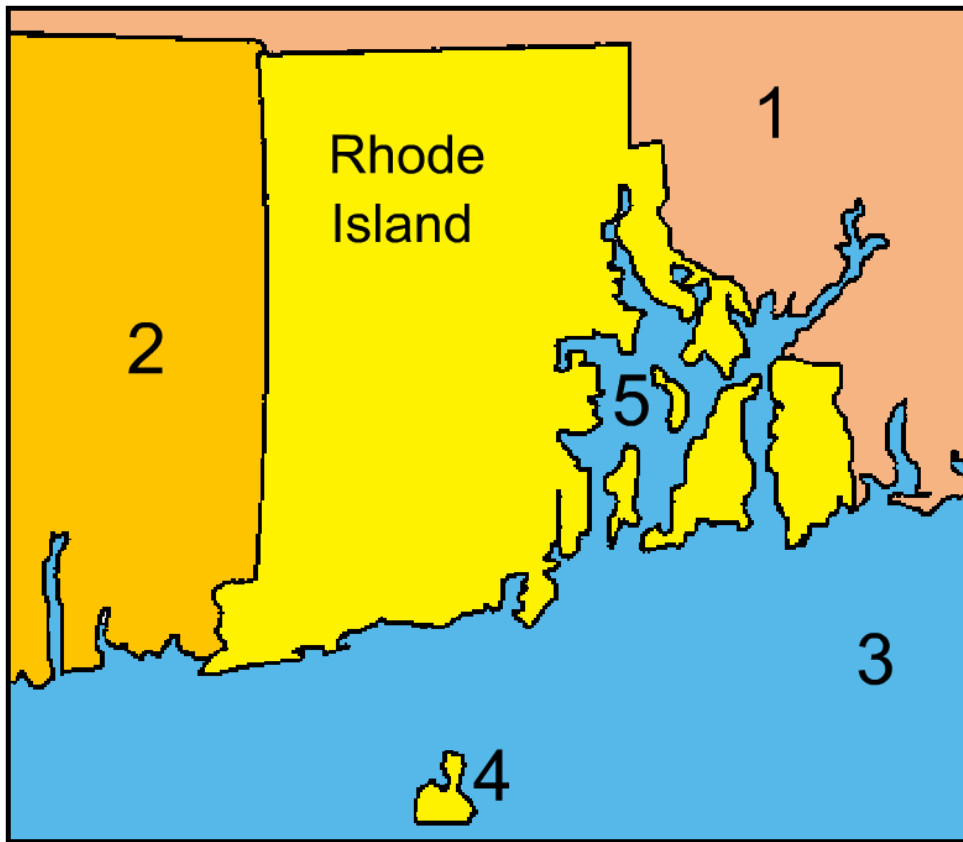
Rhode Island Labels

Block Island
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Atlantic Ocean
Narragansett Bay

Labels:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Rhode Island Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



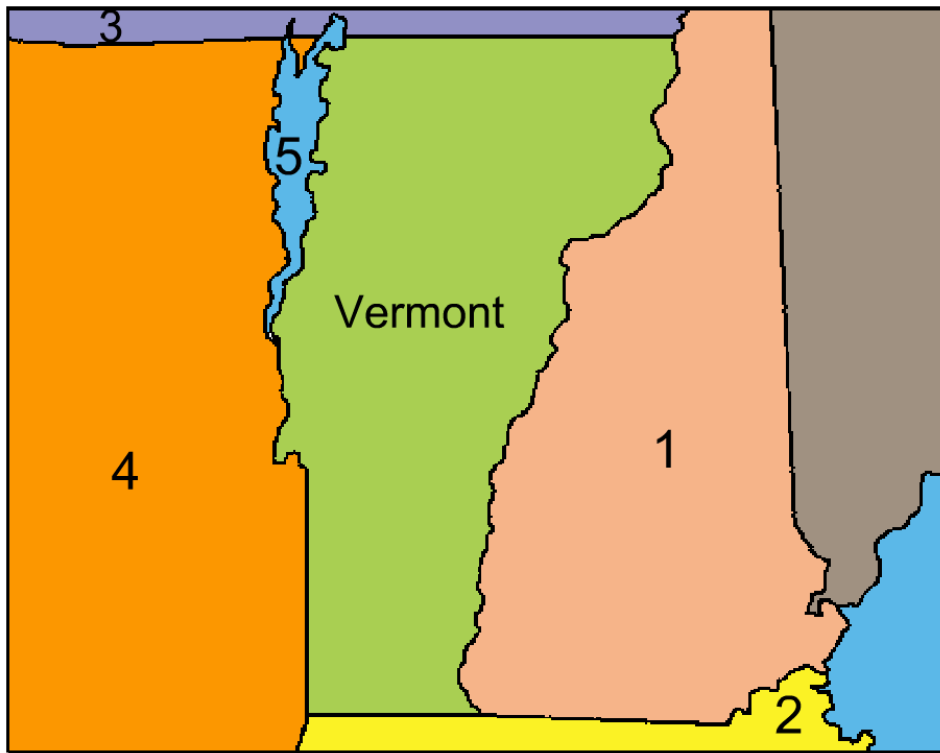
Rhode Island Labels

Block Island
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Atlantic Ocean
Narragansett Bay

Labels:

1. Massachusetts
2. Connecticut
3. Atlantic Ocean
4. Block Island
5. Narragansett Bay

Vermont Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Vermont Labels

Quebec
(Canada)

New York

New Hampshire

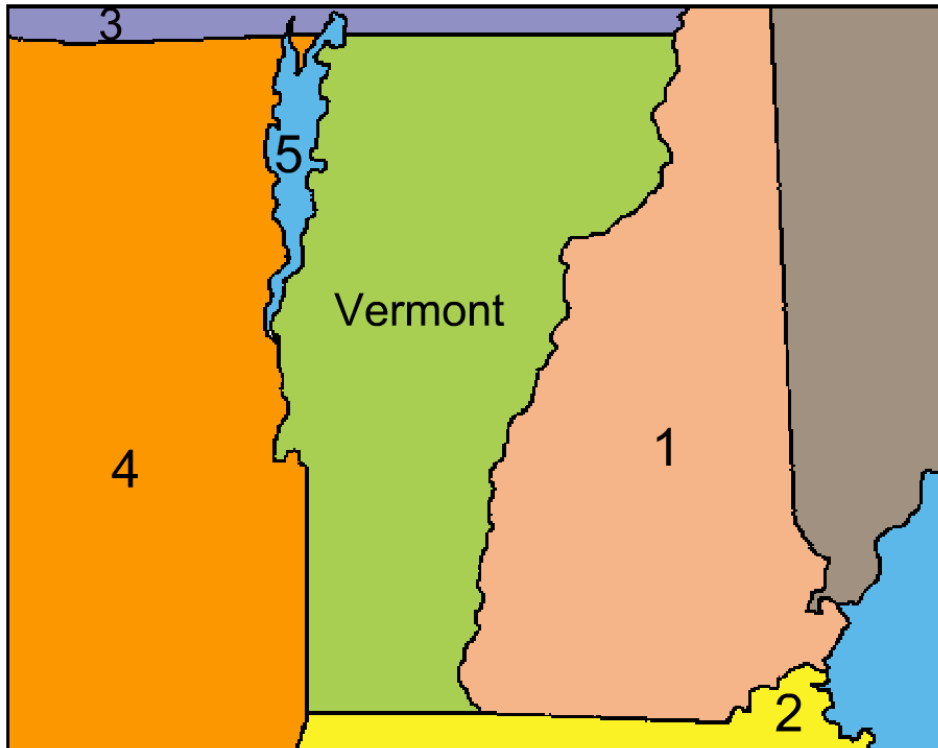
Massachusetts

Lake Champlain

Labels:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Vermont Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Vermont Labels

Quebec
(Canada)

New York

New Hampshire

Massachusetts

Lake Champlain

Labels:

1. New Hampshire

2. Massachusetts

3. Quebec (Canada)

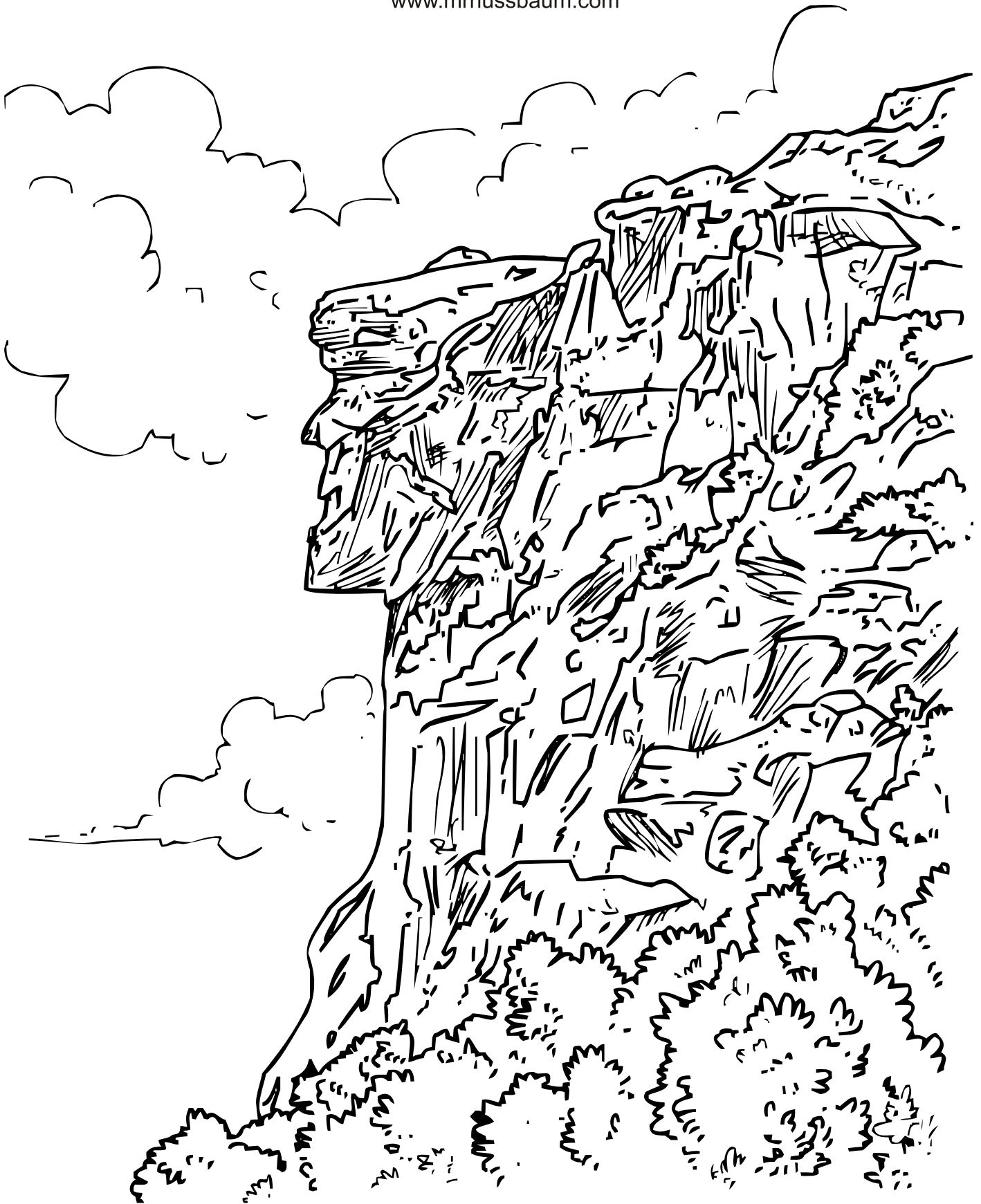
4. New York

5. Lake Champlain

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Old Man of the Mountain

Rhode Island Word Search

A	S	R	Q	V	D	A	G	A	Y
P	L	B	P	T	K	A	N	T	Z
Q	R	C	X	W	G	H	B	A	V
S	Y	O	H	C	K	C	O	L	B
T	V	N	V	E	E	B	A	C	Q
X	A	N	N	I	N	U	T	V	S
A	C	E	E	C	D	N	S	J	M
A	F	C	W	X	B	E	O	O	A
C	G	T	E	I	C	W	N	K	L
Z	E	I	N	C	L	P	A	C	L
P	C	C	G	E	H	O	G	F	E
X	F	U	L	P	E	R	N	U	S
Q	Z	T	A	O	W	T	C	N	T
S	V	O	N	H	C	R	M	M	K
Y	U	S	D	A	P	E	B	Z	Y
D	E	I	T	A	T	I	A	B	I
X	U	P	C	I	A	R	Y	N	S
J	V	A	S	I	C	E	D	B	O

Word Bank

Providence | Newport | Connecticut | Ocean | Smallest |
Bay | Block | Boats | Hope | New England

Maine Word Search



Word Bank

Portland | Acadia | Augusta | Katahdin | Pines | Chickadee |
Loon | Moose | Puffin

ABIGAIL ADAMS Reading Comprehension

Abigail Adams was born on November 22, 1744. Adams was both the wife and mother of two American presidents. She married John Adams, the second president of the United States, on October 25, 1764. John and Abigail Adams had six children together. One of their sons, John Quincy Adams, would later become the sixth president of the United States.

Abigail Adams is most remembered for the letters that she wrote back and forth to her husband while he was working with the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John Adams would frequently write to her and ask for her advice on both social and political issues of the time. The letters of Abigail Adams to her husband, John Adams, are now part of the American Revolutionary War period of history because they serve as a firsthand eyewitness account of political life during this time.

Abigail Adams is also known as the first First Lady to live in the White House, which became the official residence of the presidential family after the nation's capital was relocated to Washington, D.C. in 1800. The First Lady enjoyed life at the newly built White House mansion, even though it was still under construction when the First Family moved in.

When Thomas Jefferson defeated Adams in the presidential election of 1800, Abigail and her family moved back to Quincy, Massachusetts. After leaving the White House, Abigail Adams continued to write letters to famous Americans of the time like Thomas Jefferson. She also followed John Quincy's political career with great interest. Abigail Adams died from typhoid fever at the age of 73 on October 28, 1818. Both John and Abigail are buried together in a family crypt in Quincy, Massachusetts.

_____ 1.) **Abigail Adams was not...**

- a.) a first lady.
- b.) the mother of a president.
- c.) a member of Congress.
- d.) the first woman to live in the White House.

_____ 2.) **What happened first in the passage?**

- a.) 1818
- b.) John Adams became president.
- c.) The Adams family returned to Quincy, Massachusetts.
- d.) Abigail Adams moved into the White House in Washington, D.C.

_____ 3.) **Which question can be answered in the third paragraph?**

- a.) When was Abigail Adams married to John Adams?
- b.) Which son later became America's sixth president?
- c.) Who was the first First Lady to live in the White House when the capital was relocated to Washington, D.C.?
- d.) When did Abigail Adams die?

_____ 4.) **Which of the following is not true?**

- a.) Abigail Adams wrote letters to her husband while he was in Philadelphia, PA.
- b.) Abigail's son became the second president of the United States.
- c.) Abigail Adams was the wife of an American president.
- d.) Abigail wrote letters to Thomas Jefferson.

_____ 5.) **What does the word "crypt" mean in the last paragraph?**

- a.) house
- b.) earth
- c.) tomb
- d.) water

_____ 6.) **Abigail Adams is famous for being a First Lady and _____.**

- a.) for becoming a president herself
- b.) for the letters that she wrote back and forth to an American president
- c.) for living during the Revolutionary War
- d.) for having six children

_____ 7.) **What is implied by the following sentence:**

Abigail Adams is also known as the first First Lady to live in the White House, which became the official residence of the presidential family after the nation's capital was relocated to Washington D.C. in 1800.

- a.) The nation's capital was always located in Washington, D.C.
- b.) Abigail Adams was the last First Lady to live in the White House.
- c.) Abigail Adams was the second First Lady to live in the White House.
- d.) The nation's capital was in a different location before it was in Washington, D.C.

_____ 8.) **Who won the presidential election of 1800?**

- a.) Abigail Adams
- b.) John Adams
- c.) John Quincy Adams
- d.) Thomas Jefferson

_____ 9.) **Which question is NOT answered in the passage?**

- a.) How did John Adams die?
- b.) How did Abigail Adams die?
- c.) What did Abigail Adams do after she left the White House?
- d.) Why are the letters between Abigail and John Adams important?

_____ 10.) **Why were the letters of Abigail Adams so important?**

- a.) They describe why John Adams should have won the election of 1800.
- b.) They describe the politics of the American Revolution era.
- c.) They describe the Adams family.
- d.) They describe how John Quincy Adams will eventually become president.

The Birth of a Patriot

John Adams was born in 1735 to Henry and Susanna Boylston Adams. Adams graduated from Harvard University in 1755 and became an attorney in 1758. From an early age, Adams developed intense feelings for political causes. He wrote powerful speeches against the Stamp Act of 1765 but also defended British soldiers charged with murder after the Boston Massacre. In 1764, he married Abigail Smith. Together they would have five children, including future president John Quincy Adams. Their marriage would provide a source of comfort for John during his years away from her negotiating in Europe.

Political Life and Presidential Years

In 1771, Adams was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and later, to the Continental Congress in 1774. Adams carried great influence among the members of Congress and strongly favored separation from England. Adams also assisted in the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and the Massachusetts Constitution. He quickly became a vocal leader in the quest for independence and gained a reputation for being incorruptible, stubborn, and fiery. After spending several years negotiating business treaties with European powers at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, Adams was elected as the second president of the United States (he lost to George Washington previously and served two terms as his vice president). His presidency, however, was marred by the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts, controversy within his Federalist Party regarding foreign policy, and a general feeling that Federalists relied more on the ideas of Alexander Hamilton than his. Adams was defeated by Thomas Jefferson in 1800 in his bid for a second term in the presidency.

Later Life and Relationship with Thomas Jefferson

After completing his term as president, Adams became depressed and moved back to his home, called Peacefield, near Quincy, Massachusetts. He completely dropped out of politics. In 1812, however, he began corresponding with Thomas Jefferson, and the two former presidents sent letters to each other for fourteen years about politics, government, and philosophy. In 1825, his son, John Quincy Adams, was elected as America's sixth president. On July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, John Adams died at his home. Ironically, his friend and fellow Founding Father Thomas Jefferson died the same day, only hours before him.

Legacy as a Founding Father

Today, John Adams is remembered as one of the Founding Fathers. For much of history, however, he was overshadowed by the likes of Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Benjamin Franklin (whom Adams detested). Recently, however, Adams has been brought back into significance with the famous David McCullough novel called John Adams, which was turned into a popular seven-part film.

1. Which of the following reveals that John Adams was more concerned with justice than politics?

- A. He wrote powerful speeches against the Stamp Act
- B. He defended British soldiers charged with murder in the Boston Massacre
- C. He was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives
- D. He helped draft the Declaration of Independence

2. John Adams is often called “incorruptible”. Which is the following illustrates someone who is “incorruptible?”

- A. Someone who signs the Declaration of Independence
- B. Someone who gives away government secrets
- C. Someone who fought against the British
- D. Someone who refuses to do something against the law, even if it helps him or her

3. In contrast to his political life during the Revolution, the John Adams presidency was...

- A. very successful.
- B. somewhat successful.
- C. unsuccessful.
- D. uneventful.

4. What happened in the life of John Adams between 1801 and 1812?

- A. John Adams was president
- B. John Adams was out of politics
- C. John Quincy Adams became president
- D. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams sent letters to each other

5. What does “corresponding” mean in the following sentence?

In 1812, however, he began corresponding with Thomas Jefferson, and the two former presidents sent letters to each other for fourteen years about politics, government, and philosophy.

- A. building
- B. protesting
- C. visiting
- D. communicating

6. What was ironic about the day John Adams died?

- A. It was also the day Thomas Jefferson died
- B. It was the day that John Quincy Adams became president
- C. It was the day Thomas Jefferson died and the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence
- D. Thomas Jefferson died just hours after him.

7. Which of the following best describes John Adams?

- A. He has always been regarded as one of America's great founding fathers
- B. Because he had major disagreements with other founding fathers such as Benjamin Franklin, he was long considered a villain in American history
- C. Because of the novel written by David McCullough, John Adams is no longer considered a founding father
- D. Because of the novel written by David McCullough, John Adams is once again considered one of America's great founding fathers

Benedict Arnold Reading Comprehension

Benedict Arnold was born on January 14, 1741, in Norwich, Connecticut. He was one of five children, though only he and his sister survived to adulthood. While his family was fairly wealthy when he was a child, bad business decisions by his father plunged the family deep into debt. His father became an alcoholic, and Benedict was forced to drop out of school. At age 15, he ran away and joined the Connecticut Militia where he helped fight against the French in the Seven Years' War. After the war, Benedict's mother and father died within two years of each other.

After the deaths of his parents, Benedict moved to New Haven and helped restore the family's good name. He became a successful and enterprising pharmacist and soon made enough money to partner with a friend to buy three trading ships. Benedict and his partner established a profitable West Indies trade, and he often traveled throughout the Western Hemisphere conducting his business. In 1767, Benedict married Margaret Mansfield. The couple had three sons together, but Margaret died in 1775.

In 1775, Connecticut was stirring with the idea of revolution. Benedict Arnold was chosen Captain of the Governor's 2nd Company of Connecticut Guards. The guards joined the revolution after the Battles of Lexington and Concord and marched to Massachusetts. On the way, Benedict formulated a plan to seize Fort Ticonderoga (in New York) and its cannons for the fledgling Continental Army. He convinced the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to fund the expedition and was named colonel in the Massachusetts Militia. On May 10, 1775, Benedict, along with Ethan Allen, led a successful raid and occupation of Fort Ticonderoga. They also seized Fort George and Crown Point. The raids yielded much ammunition for the Continental Army. At least 100 cannons were transported all the way back to Boston for the purposes of defending the city. Nevertheless, while Arnold was in command of the forts, the Continental Congress sent Benjamin Hinman to take command from him. Benedict started to feel unappreciated.

After an unsuccessful raid on the city of Quebec, Benedict was promoted to Brigadier General, though he was passed over for other promotions (which fueled his resentment). Nevertheless, he played a pivotal role in preventing the escape of British General John Burgoyne and his soldiers in the 1777 Battle of Saratoga. The battle, which historians agree was the turning point of the war, helped convince French forces to team up with the Patriots to defeat the British. Benedict, however, was deprived of credit for his part in the battle because of personal disputes with Major General Horatio Gates.

By 1780, Benedict was very bitter toward the Continental Congress. Appointed as the commander of the fort at West Point, New York, he offered to hand it over to British forces for a large sum of money. Arnold's plan, however, was discovered, and he quickly swore allegiance to the British. He commanded British forces in several small-scale battles, but they would soon back out of the war, much to his contempt. By 1783, America was free and Benedict could never go back. Ironically, Benedict Arnold was also passed over for several promotions in the British Army because he was not trusted. In the years after the war, he made many unwise business decisions in England and in Canada. He died in 1801, virtually penniless. He is said to have prayed to God for forgiveness for betraying the Patriot cause in the moments before his death. He is even said to have requested to be buried in the uniform of a Continental soldier. He is buried in England.

Today, Benedict Arnold is the most famous traitor in American history. Despite his brilliance as an American general, he will be forever remembered as the man who gave the British the fort at West Point.

1.) Based on the first paragraph, how would you describe Benedict Arnold's childhood?

- a.) Easy
- b.) Creative
- c.) Fun
- d.) Difficult

2.) Before Benedict fought in the Revolutionary War, he was a(n)...

- a.) Pharmacist
- b.) Lawyer
- c.) Doctor
- d.) Student

3.) Benedict Arnold did not...

- a.) Formulate a plan to raid Fort Ticonderoga
- b.) Convince the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to fund the raid of Fort Ticonderoga
- c.) Become Captain of the Governor's 2nd Company of Massachusetts Guards
- d.) Marry Margaret Mansfield in 1767

4.) Why did Benedict Arnold feel disrespected after Fort Ticonderoga?

- a.) He was given poor soldiers.
- b.) His command was taken away.
- c.) He had to share credit with Ethan Allen.
- d.) He was not elected to the Continental Congress.

5.) What does the word "pivotal" mean in the following line:

Nevertheless, he played a **pivotal** role in preventing the escape of British General John Burgoyne and his soldiers in the 1777 Battle of Saratoga.

- a.) Minor
- b.) Challenging
- c.) Important
- d.) Difficult

6.) Which of the following did Benedict Arnold not participate in?

- a.) The seizure of Fort Ticonderoga
- b.) The Battle of Saratoga
- c.) A raid on Quebec
- d.) The Continental Congress

7.) How did Benedict Arnold get along with Horatio Gates?

- a.) They seemed to get along.
- b.) The passage doesn't say.
- c.) We can infer he got along poorly with Gates.
- d.) We can infer he got along well with Gates.

8.) How did Benedict Arnold betray his country?

- a.) He was angry at the Continental Congress.
- b.) He gave away important secrets to the enemy.
- c.) He fought for credit with other American generals.
- d.) None of the above.

9.) Which of the following best summarizes how Benedict Arnold will be remembered?

- a.) A great American general who led the Patriots to victory at Saratoga.
- b.) A bitter American general who never thought he got enough credit.
- c.) A man who became a great success after a troubled childhood.
- d.) A traitor whose accomplishments don't matter after he gave away secrets to the British.

10.) Which is NOT true?

- a.) Benedict Arnold made better business decisions at the end of his life than at the beginning.
- b.) Benedict Arnold did help the Patriot cause in some regard.
- c.) Benedict Arnold could never return to America.
- d.) Benedict Arnold is not considered a hero in America or England.

BOSTON MASSACRE Reading Comprehension

The situation in Boston grew more intense by the day. Local skirmishes between townspeople and British soldiers (redcoats) increased in frequency as did belligerence toward British soldiers. Rumors abounded throughout the city about possible attacks by soldiers or by the Sons of Liberty.

On Monday night, March 5, 1770, an American (patriot) began harassing a redcoat named John Goldfinch standing guard. Another redcoat nearby, named Hugh White, joined Goldfinch to defend him. White became agitated with the harassment and struck the patriot in the face with his musket. As the patriot cried out in pain, a mob of fifty or so Bostonians gathered. Goldfinch retreated to the nearby Custom House and pointed his musket toward the angry crowd.

The mob began throwing chunks of ice at White and shouted, "Kill him!" Meanwhile, other mobs were forming on Boston's streets. Those mobs began pelting other redcoats with chunks of ice. British officers on the scene ordered soldiers back to their barracks, and several had to be subdued by officers to prevent them from firing into the angry crowd. The mob surrounding Hugh White, however, grew until he was surrounded by over 400 angry Bostonians. White's shouts for reinforcements were answered by British Captain Thomas Preston and several other soldiers who entered the emotional mob.

Preston tried to march the British soldiers from the Custom House back to the main guard, but his path was blocked by the mob of patriots. Despite his demands for the dispersal of the crowd, the mob responded with more insults and ice chunks. When the British justice of the peace tried to read the Riot Act, which would subject all members of the mob to prosecution once it was read, the mob forced him to retreat by throwing snowballs and ice chunks at him.

The mob continued to provoke the soldiers and challenged them to fire. Members of the mob grew more and more violent and began striking the muskets and bayonets of the redcoats with clubs. Despite his attempts to prevent bloodshed, Captain Preston was losing control of his soldiers who were growing increasingly threatened by the angry mob. Suddenly, someone in the crowd hurled a club, which hit British soldier Hugh Montgomery and knocked him to the ground. Montgomery rose and fired into the crowd. Hearing the shot, the mob lunged at Preston and his men, wielding their clubs at them. For the next few minutes, the scene became a chaotic battle in which Preston's men fired into the crowd to avoid being beaten. The soldiers were able to fend off the mob which soon dispersed. When it did disperse, the bodies of several patriots lay dead or wounded on the ground. Preston and his soldiers formed a defensive line with guns drawn to protect themselves from another assault.

Later that evening, Preston and his soldiers were arrested and accused of murder. In the ensuing trial, almost all were acquitted (judged not guilty), as the deaths had occurred in self-defense. Additionally, Parliament repealed the Townshend Act and removed all taxes except for the tax on tea. Despite the anger in Boston over the massacre, American merchants began importing British goods again and the push for independence seemed to fizzle.

1.) Who was the redcoat captain?

- a.) Hugh White
- b.) John Goldfinch
- c.) Hugh Montgomery
- d.) Thomas Preston

2.) What word probably DOES NOT describe the Boston Massacre?

- a.) tense
- b.) scary
- c.) violent
- d.) jubilant

3.) Which of the following was not USED in the Boston Massacre?

- a.) chunks of ice
- b.) bows and arrows
- c.) muskets
- d.) bayonets

4.) Which of the following BEST describes why the Boston Massacre occurred in the first place?

- a.) John Goldfinch began harassing a redcoat.
- b.) Almost all redcoats involved were acquitted (judged to be not guilty) of crimes.
- c.) An isolated skirmish between a patriot and a couple of redcoats.
- d.) The redcoats began pelting the approaching mob with ice chunks.

5.) Which of the following best describes the meaning of "reinforcements" in the following sentence?

White's shouts for reinforcements were answered by British Captain Thomas Preston and several other soldiers who entered the emotional mob.

- a.) Additional help
- b.) Additional uniforms
- c.) More ice chunks
- d.) An escape route

6.) Which of the following best describes the cause and effect of the Boston Massacre?

- a.) Cause - An isolated skirmish between a patriot and a couple of redcoats.
Effect - The Boston Massacre
- b.) Cause - The justice of the peace reading the Riot Act.
Effect - The mob of people becomes more violent
- c.) Cause - An isolated skirmish between a patriot and a couple of redcoats.
Effect - Parliament repeals many of the hated taxes, and the push for independence in Boston slows down.
- d.) Cause - Several patriots are killed in the mob.
Effect - Parliament repeals many of the hated taxes, and the push for independence in Boston slows down.

7.) Why were the British officials acquitted (judged to be not guilty) after the Boston Massacre?

- a.) There was not enough evidence.
- b.) They were defending themselves.
- c.) The British agreed to repeal many of the hated taxes.
- d.) The British hated the patriots.

8.) What happened first?

- a.) The justice of the peace attempted to read the Riot Act.
- b.) Hugh Montgomery fired into the crowd.
- c.) Someone hurled a club at Hugh Montgomery.
- d.) Several members of the mob were found dead.

9.) What happened second?

- a.) The justice of the peace attempted to read the Riot Act.
- b.) Hugh Montgomery fired into the crowd.
- c.) Someone hurled a club at Hugh Montgomery.
- d.) Several members of the mob were found dead.

10.) What word would best describe the feelings of Thomas Preston as the situation escalated?

- a.) worried
- b.) desperate
- c.) unhappy
- d.) sad

Boston Tea Party and Intolerable Acts

Despite the peace that temporarily reigned in Boston, the Sons of Liberty were continually trying to find ways to keep Parliament's power over them in check. Furthermore, the tax on tea became more and more irritating.

In 1773, Parliament authorized the Tea Act. Within the Tea Act, Parliament granted the East India Company a monopoly (the only business in a specific trade or product) over the American tea trade. Although the monopoly decreased the price of tea, Americans realized that Parliament was only regulating American trade and had the power to interfere in American business whenever it suited them. Public protest of the Tea Act grew quickly through the colonies. Fearing a revolt, several ships carrying tea destined for New York and Philadelphia returned to England without unloading tea.

On December 16, 1773, the Sons of Liberty, led by Samuel Adams, planned to show Parliament how they felt about the Tea Act. They boarded the British ship *Dartmouth* docked in Boston Harbor, dressed up as Indians, and dumped the entire load of tea into the water. This event came to be known as the Boston Tea Party.

The historical significance of the Boston Tea Party is recognized more in the British response than in the event itself. As a result of the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed the following laws designed to punish the Americans.

- 1.) The Boston Harbor Bill: This bill closed the harbor to all commercial traffic until Americans paid for the tea they dumped.
- 2.) The Administration of Justice Act: This act required the extradition (transfer) of all royal officials charged with capital crimes in America to courts in Great Britain.
- 3.) Massachusetts Government Act: This act ended self-rule in the colonies and made all elected officers in America subject to British appointment.
- 4.) Quartering Act: This was simply a new version of the 1765 Quartering Act which required Americans to provide accommodations (housing , food, clothing, etc.) to British soldiers if necessary.
- 5.) Quebec Act: This act extended the Canadian border (British territory) into the Ohio River Valley and eliminated lands that were claimed by Massachusetts, Virginia, and Connecticut.

These acts were called the Intolerable Acts in America and resulted in the formation of the Continental Congress.

1.) Why did Americans oppose the Tea Act?

- a.) It made tea more expensive.
- b.) It made tea cheaper.
- c.) It showed that parliament could interfere with American trade.
- d.) The quality of tea had decreased.

2.) What is a monopoly?

- a.) When all the tea is gone
- b.) When there is only one business in a specific trade
- c.) The Sons of Liberty
- d.) When all businesses fail

3.) What does "authorized" mean in the following sentence:

In 1773, Parliament authorized the Tea Act.

- a.) Found an author for
- b.) Passed or allowed
- c.) Wrote
- d.) Defended

4.) In which of the following sentences is the word "authorized" used correctly?

- a.) The league authorized several new rules for the upcoming season.
- b.) Many writers authorized their books in the form of a journal.
- c.) I authorized my little brother when he was picked on.
- d.) The winter will be authorized soon.

5.) Why did tea destined for New York and Philadelphia return to England?

- a.) The tea tax was too high.
- b.) People refused to drink the tea.
- c.) A revolt was possible.
- d.) The ports were closed.

6.) Which of the following is NOT true?

- a.) The Sons of Liberty dressed up as Indians and threw the entire load of tea aboard the Dartmouth into Boston Harbor.
- b.) The Boston Tea Party resulted in the passage of the Intolerable Acts.
- c.) The Intolerable Acts resulted in the cancellation of the Continental Congress.

7.) Which of the following reflects the Quartering Act?

- a.) This act closed Boston Harbor to all commercial traffic.
- b.) This act required all royal officials charged with crimes in America to be judged for those crimes in Great Britain.
- c.) This act required American citizens to open their homes to British soldiers.
- d.) This act eliminated American land claims in the Ohio River Valley.

8.) Which of the following reflects the Quebec Act?

- a.) This act closed Boston Harbor to all commercial traffic.
- b.) This act required all royal officials charged with crimes in America to be judged for those crimes in Great Britain.
- c.) This act required American citizens to open their homes to British soldiers.
- d.) This act eliminated American land claims in the Ohio River Valley.

9.) What happened second?

- a.) Parliament authorized the Tea Act.
- b.) The Intolerable Act
- c.) The Boston Tea Party
- d.) The Formation of the Continental Congress

10.) What happened third?

- a.) Parliament authorized the Tea Act.
- b.) The Intolerable Acts
- c.) The Boston Tea Party
- d.) The Formation of the Continental Congress

Connecticut Cloze Reading for Grades 1-3 Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Connecticut is _____ in the part of the United States _____ as New England. Connecticut is one of the nation's smallest states. It touches the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York. Even _____ it is small, it has a _____ of over three and a half million people! This means it has _____ people _____ much larger states such as Alaska and Montana. Many of Connecticut's people _____ in New York City and live in Connecticut.

Words:

known
more
located
population
than
work
though

The Connecticut Colony

Connecticut was originally settled by Dutch fur traders in 1614. They sailed up the Connecticut River and built a fort near present-day Hartford.

The first English settlers were Puritans from the Massachusetts Bay Colony who arrived in Connecticut in 1633 under the leadership of Reverend Thomas Hooker. After their arrival, several colonies were established including the Colony of Connecticut, Old Saybrooke, Windsor, Hartford, and New Haven. Hartford quickly became an important center of government and trade.

Much of the land settled by the colonists was purchased from the Mohegan Indians. The Pequot tribe, however, wanted the land. Soon, violence erupted between settlers and the Pequots in 1637. In what came to be known as the Pequot War, the Pequots were systematically massacred by not only the settlers, but by Mohegan and Naragansett Indians that had previously warred against them. Pequot lands were subsequently divided among the settlers and other tribes. After the Pequot War, Thomas Hooker led in the drafting of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut in 1639. The document was a plan for government and is sometimes called America's first Constitution. John Haynes was then chosen as Connecticut's first governor. Finally, in 1662, Connecticut was issued a royal charter, which gave the colony a legal basis and approval from the King.

1.) Connecticut was originally a(n) _____ colony.

- A. English
- B. French
- C. American
- D. Dutch

2.) Based on the first paragraph of the passage, what can we infer about Connecticut?

- A. There was a lot of gold there
- B. There was a lot of furry animals there
- C. There were a lot of settlers there
- D. It was extremely cold

3.) Where did the first English settlers in Connecticut come from?

- A. England
- B. Massachusetts
- C. Dutch Territory
- D. France

4.) How did the Connecticut Colony grow?

- A. Landowners received their land grants from the King of England
- B. Land was purchased from the Mohegan Indians
- C. Connecticut took land from neighboring colonies
- D. The passage doesn't say

5.) What happened to the Pequot lands?

- A. The land was taken by the settlers
- B. The land was taken by other tribes.
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A or B

6.) Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the last paragraph?

- A. What happened to the Pequot lands?
- B. What was the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut?
- C. Who was Connecticut's first governor?
- D. How did Hartford grow as a center of trade and government?

7.) The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut....

- A. was drafted by Thomas Hooker
- B. is sometimes called America's first Constitution
- C. was a plan of government for the Connecticut colony
- D. all of the above

8.) Which of the following is TRUE about the relationships in the Connecticut colony?

- A. The Connecticut colony and the Pequots were allies
- B. The Mohegans and Connecticut settlers were enemies
- C. The Mohegans and the Pequots were allies
- D. The Mohegans and Pequots were enemies

9.) Who was Connecticut's first governor?

- A. John Haynes
- B. Thomas Hooker
- C. The King of England
- D. The passage does not say

10.) Which of the following questions would likely be answered by the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut?

- A. The location of various Indian tribes
- B. When the first settlers came to Connecticut
- C. How the leaders of Connecticut would be chosen
- D. What crops would be harvested in Spring

New Haven, Connecticut

New Haven was founded in 1638 by a group of about 500 Puritans who left the Massachusetts Bay Colony in search of a more "perfect" place to worship. The town was originally named Quinnipiac, after the Indians who lived in the region, but was renamed New Haven in 1640. In 1664, New Haven became part of the Connecticut Colony, and was made co-capital in 1701 (it maintained this status until 1873). In 1716, Yale University moved from Old Saybrook to New Haven. Today, it is one of the nation's most prestigious universities.

On April 23, 1775, the Governor's foot guard, a division of the Connecticut militia under the command of future traitor Benedict Arnold, demanded the keys to the Powder House (a place where guns and ammunition were stored) to arm themselves before marching to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Word of the Battles of Lexington and Concord had just reached Connecticut, and the soldiers wanted to join the budding revolution. The event is still celebrated as Powder House Day in New Haven.

In 1792, Yale graduate Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in New Haven – which made cotton processing 50 times more productive but also increased the demand for slaves.

1. What happened last?

- A. The capital of Connecticut was moved from New Haven
- B. Yale University moved to New Haven
- C. The Cotton Gin was invented
- D. The Governor's Foot Guard demanded keys to the Powder House

2. What question is not answered in the first paragraph?

- A. Where was Yale University located before it was moved to New Haven?
- B. Why was Quinnipiac renamed?
- C. When was New Haven made co-capital?
- D. Why did settlers come to New Haven?

3. Why did the Puritans settle New Haven?

- A. Because the land was fertile
- B. To be close to Yale University
- C. To find a better place to worship
- D. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was dangerous for them

4. What would be a synonym for “prestigious” as used in the sentence below?

In 1716, Yale University moved from Old Saybrook to New Haven. Today, it one of the nation’s most prestigious universities.

- A. Honored
- B. Expensive
- C. Friendly
- D. Lovely

5. What was the effect of the invention of the Cotton Gin?

- A. People needed better ways to pick cotton
- B. Eli Whitney was a great inventor
- C. The demand for slaves increased
- D. It was invented in New Haven

6. What is missing from the passage?

- A. Information about New Haven’s early history
- B. Information about New Haven’s modern history
- C. Information about when the Cotton Gin was invented
- D. Information about the Governor’s Foot Guard

7. Which is NOT true about New Haven?

- A. New Haven was not the town’s original name
- B. Eli Whitney’s famous invention was made in New Haven
- C. Powder House Day used to be celebrated in New Haven
- D. New Haven became part of the Connecticut Colony in 1664

Connecticut

Connecticut is located in the part of the United States known as New England. Connecticut is one of the nation's smallest states. It touches the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York. Even though it is small, it has a population of over three and a half million people! This means it has more people than much larger states such as Alaska and Montana.

The name "Connecticut" is thought to have come from the Algonquian word for "long river." It became America's fifth state in 1788. It is known as the Constitution State because its state constitution, or set of laws, is thought to be the oldest in American history.

1. Connecticut...

- A. is one of America's largest states.
- B. is larger than Montana.
- C. has five million people.
- D. touches Rhode Island.

2. Why is Connecticut known as the Constitution State?

- A. Because it has a Constitution
- B. Because it is one of the oldest states
- C. Because it has the oldest state constitution
- D. Because it has a set of laws

3. "Long river" is the answer to what question?

- A. What does the word Connecticut mean?
- B. What is the longest river in Connecticut?
- C. Who are the Algonquians?
- D. What is the oldest river?

4. The second paragraph tells...

- A. about the Algonquians
- B. about some of Connecticut's history
- C. about 1788
- D. about the size of Connecticut

The Desert of Maine

The state of Maine is well known for its lush wilderness, boreal forests, and crystal lakes. Less known, however, is the “the Desert of Maine,” an area among the boreal forests in Freeport, Maine, on Desert Road. Although it is not technically a desert, the Desert of Maine is a forty-acre space of overgrazed farmland. The history of the land dates back hundreds of years to the Tuttle family, who apparently used the land to grow potatoes.

William Tuttle purchased the plot of land in 1797. By the late 1800s, the land had dried because decades of cultivating potatoes, without the rotation of crops, had robbed the soil of its nutrients. In addition, the land was further depleted by the grazing of the Tuttle’s flock of sheep. These two factors created an unnatural, desert-like terrain that rendered the land totally useless. The Tuttle family abandoned the plot in 1919. Eventually, great dunes formed from glacial silt that had been uncovered from the degradation of the soil. Today, the Desert of Maine is a popular tourist attraction, complete with a gift shop, sand museum, and farm museum.

1. Why did William Tuttle’s land become a “desert”?

- A. It was located on Desert Toad
- B. It was in the midst of boreal forests
- C. The soil lost its nutrients
- D. The Tuttle family abandoned its plot

2. What does the phrase “not technically a desert” suggest?

- A. The land doesn’t actually fit the definition of a real desert
- B. The land is real desert but isn’t located where most deserts are
- C. Although the land is a real desert, it may not appear that way to some people
- D. The land may or may not be a real desert

3. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The dunes are made of glacial silt rather than sand
- B. The “desert of Maine” has its own gift shop
- C. The rotation of crops is one reason the land became useless
- D. The Tuttle family once used the land to grow potatoes

4. What word could replace “rendered” in the following sentence?

These two factors created an unnatural, desert-like terrain that rendered the land totally useless.

- A. Cut
- B. Made
- C. Said
- D. Swayed

5. The grazing sheep...

- A. had no impact on the land.
- B. contributed to the land losing its nutrients.
- C. contributed to the usefulness of the land.
- D. allowed for the rotation of the crops.

The Story of Nathan Hale

Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, Connecticut, on June 6, 1755. At age 14, he enrolled at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. While at Yale, he became close friends with Benjamin Tallmadge, a fellow Yale student who would later become George Washington's head of intelligence during the Revolutionary War. Hale graduated from Yale with honors and became a schoolteacher in nearby East Haddam and later in New London. When the war began, he joined the Connecticut militia and became a first sergeant. In 1776, he was promoted to captain in the Continental Army's 7th Connecticut Regiment.

In August and September of 1776, during the Battle of Brooklyn Heights, Hale volunteered to spy on British troop movements. Disguised as a schoolteacher, he was captured by British forces near present-day Queens following the torching of New York City. British officials, suspicious of Hale's schoolteacher facade, pretended to be Patriots and succeeded in convincing him to reveal his espionage (spy) activities. He was then questioned by British General William Howe. After interrogating Hale, Howe felt he had uncovered enough evidence and Hale was hanged the following day. According to eyewitness accounts, Hale's composure in the moments before his execution was astounding. His final words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," have been immortalized forever. Today, statues of Nathan Hale can be seen at the Nathan Hale Homestead, Yale University, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and Andover Academy in Massachusetts.

1. Which of the following was NOT true about Nathan Hale?

- A. He went to Yale University
- B. He would become George Washington's head of intelligence
- C. He was a schoolteacher
- D. He was in the Continental Army's 7th Connecticut Regiment

2. Nathan Hale agreed to...

- A. spy on the Patriots during the Battle of Brooklyn Heights
- B. convince the British he was a spy for the Patriots
- C. convince the Patriots he as a spy for the British
- D. spy on the British during the Battle of Brooklyn Heights

3. What does interrogating mean in the following sentence?

After **interrogating** Hale, Howe felt he had uncovered enough evidence and Hale was hanged the following day.

- A. Destroying
- B. Questioning
- C. Lying about
- D. Tricking

4. Which of the following best mirrors Hale's famous quote?

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country,"

- A. I wish I have never been a spy
- B. I wish more people lost their lives for their country
- C. I wish I had more than one life I could fight with
- D. I wish I did not decide to lose my life for my country

5. Why were people astounded before Hale was executed?

- A. They were so sad
- B. Nathan Hale was so calm
- C. They did not believe he was a spy
- D. There was no evidence against him

6. What is the main difference between the first and second paragraphs?

- A. The first paragraph tells about Hale's childhood and the second paragraph tells about his adult life
- B. The first paragraph describes his childhood and the second paragraph describes how he was captured as a spy
- C. The first paragraph tells about how he became involved in the Revolutionary War and the second paragraph tells how he was captured as a spy.
- D. The first paragraph tells about the history of Yale University and the second paragraph tells about how he was captured as a spy.

7. Which question is NOT answered in the story above?

- A. Where did Nathan Hale serve as a schoolteacher?
- B. Who decided there was enough evidence against Nathan Hale?
- C. Were there people who witnessed the execution?
- D. Who recorded Hale's famous last words?

John Hancock Reading Comprehension

John Hancock was raised by his uncle in Boston, Massachusetts. His uncle sent him to Harvard University and made him a partner in his shipping company. When his uncle died in 1764, John became one of Boston's most wealthy citizens.

In 1765, John was elected to the office of Boston Selectmen. He quickly joined Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty and became a strong opponent of the Stamp Act, a tax levied against the colonists by Great Britain. In 1768, John was appointed as a representative of the Massachusetts legislature. He soon gained the reputation as a strong advocate of American independence. In fact, it was John's shipping company that enabled the financing and smuggling of goods that supported the region's resistance to the British. In 1774, one year after Great Britain levied the Intolerable (Coercive) Acts against the colonists, John was elected president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, a new Massachusetts legislature which had the authority to call for troops in the wake of a British threat. The British subsequently charged Hancock with treason. In 1775, British troops would march to Lexington with the orders to capture John Hancock. It was during this march that the first shots of the American Revolution were fired. John, along with Samuel Adams, ultimately escaped.

Later in 1775, John was appointed president of the Second Continental Congress. It was John Hancock who commissioned George Washington as commander in chief of the Continental Army. On July 4, 1776, John Hancock became the first American to sign the Declaration of Independence. His large, flamboyant signature was by far the most visible of all signatures. According to legend, Hancock signed the document in such a way so that King George III of England could see the signature without his eyeglasses.

Throughout the Revolution, the Americans relied on John's ability to raise funds and supplies for the Continental Army. In 1780, he was elected governor of Massachusetts, a post he held for nine terms. John died in 1793. Today, counties in ten different states are named in his honor. In addition, the tallest building in Boston is named the John Hancock Building.

1.) How does the passage imply that John Hancock became wealthy?

- a.) He made good investments.
- b.) He inherited his uncle's shipping company.
- c.) He owned a lot of land.
- d.) He went to Harvard University.

2.) Which of the following was not true about John Hancock?

- a.) He used his shipping company to smuggle goods to help the rebels.
- b.) He supported the Stamp Act.
- c.) He was a member of the Sons of Liberty.
- d.) He supported independence.

3.) What happened in 1768?

- a.) John's uncle died.
- b.) John was elected as Boston Selectmen.
- c.) John was elected president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress.
- d.) John was elected as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature.

4.) Why was John Hancock charged with treason?

- a.) Because he spoke out against the Intolerable Acts.
- b.) Because he was elected president of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress.
- c.) Because he was elected as Boston Selectman.
- d.) Because he supported the Stamp Act.

5.) John Hancock was charged with treason by the British. Treason can be defined as an act of disloyalty toward the government. Which of the following is an act of treason?

- a.) Fighting in a war against another country.
- b.) Making laws that aren't popular with the people.
- c.) Charging someone with a crime they didn't commit.
- d.) Taking steps to disrupt the functioning of the government.

6.) If John Hancock were to write a list of his life accomplishments, which of the following would NOT be on the list?

- a.) President of the United States
- b.) President of the Second Continental Congress
- c.) President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress
- d.) Representative of the Massachusetts of legislature

7.) Why is John Hancock's signature so large on the Declaration of Independence?

- a.) Because he had poor eyesight.
- b.) Because he had poor handwriting.
- c.) Because he wanted the King of England to see his signature clearly.
- d.) He was in a hurry.

8.) What does the word "subsequent" mean in the following sentence:

The British subsequently charged Hancock with treason.

- a.) Unfairly
- b.) Next or then
- c.) Surely
- d.) Quietly

9.) Why was John Hancock important to the American cause?

- a.) He was a great general who won many battles.
- b.) He signed the Declaration of Independence.
- c.) He escaped from the British after the Battles of Lexington and Concord.
- d.) He helped raise funds for the Continental Army and used his shipping business as a way to get supplies.

10.) Which of the following statements could NOT be applied to John Hancock?

- a.) A man dedicated to the Patriot cause.
- b.) A man who served in the governments of the state of Massachusetts and the United States.
- c.) A man who has buildings, cities, and states named in his honor.
- d.) A man who signed the Declaration of Independence with a signature larger than anyone else.

Holy Land, Connecticut

Holy Land USA was a Christian theme park that was open in Waterbury, Connecticut from 1958 to 1984. Though it wasn't open for a long period of time in comparison to other theme parks, Holy Land USA attracted many visitors. At the height of its popularity, the park had over forty thousand visitors a year. It was famous for its "Holy Land USA" sign that resembled the Hollywood sign, and a fifty-six-foot steel cross that was lit up at night.

The idea for Holy Land USA came from John Baptist Greco, an attorney in Waterbury, in the 1950s. The park would resemble Bethlehem and include religious exhibits, such as the Garden of Eden and life events of Jesus Christ.

The theme park closed in 1984 to start an expansion, but John Baptist Greco passed away in 1986 while renovations were underway. The project was never completed. Holy Land USA was then passed to the Religious Sisters of Filippini, who used it to hold prayer meetings. As the years went by, the park fell into disrepair and could not be sold. In 2013, the mayor of Waterbury partnered with a car dealer to purchase Holy Land USA for three-hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1. Why did Holy Land USA close in 1984?

- A. To expand
- B. It went out of business
- C. It was purchased for \$350,000
- D. It fell into disrepair

2. What question is answered in the second paragraph?

- A. How many people visited Holy Land?
- B. What kind of exhibits would the park include?
- C. What happened after the park was sold?
- D. What kinds of rides would the park include?

3. Which of the following points supports the idea that Holy Land was popular?

- A. It had a fifty-six-foot-tall steel cross
- B. It has a large Holy Land USA sign that resembled the Hollywood sign
- C. The park was founded in the 1950s by an attorney
- D. 40,000 people visited the park per year

4. Which of the following words could replace “renovations” in the following sentence?

The theme park closed in 1984 to start an expansion, but John Baptist Greco passed away in 1986 while renovations were underway.

- A. Improvements
- B. Payments
- C. Movements
- D. Situations

5. What happened first?

- A. The park fell into disrepair
- B. John Baptist Greco died
- C. 1985
- D. The mayor of Waterbury, Connecticut teamed up with a car dealer to turn the park into a dealership

BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD Reading Comprehension

Following resolutions made by the Continental Congress, armed conflict seemed imminent. King George, who declared the colonies in a state of rebellion, had authorized the deliverance of British soldiers to reinforce those who had occupied Boston since 1768. General Thomas Gage was sent to Boston to disarm the colonists and arrest the leaders of the rebellion, namely John Hancock and Samuel Adams. After learning of the existence of a large colonial arsenal in Concord, about 20 miles northwest of Boston, General Gage sent a detachment of 700 troops under Colonel Francis Smith to march to Concord for the purposes of seizing and destroying artillery and ammunition. The colonists, however, already knew their weapons were in jeopardy and had moved most of them to secret locations before the arrival of the redcoats.

As British troops mobilized in Boston, Dr. Joseph Warren alerted members of the Sons of Liberty—Paul Revere and William Dawes. Dawes promptly rode to Concord to warn Hancock, and Adams and Revere rode through the countryside yelling, “The regulars are coming” or “The regulars are out.” By dawn, about 70 armed minutemen (Massachusetts militia) had gathered in the Lexington town common awaiting the arrival of the redcoats. Gage’s own wife, Margaret Kemble Gage, is thought to have given Warren information about her husband’s planned raid in sympathy to the Revolution.

When the British arrived on the scene, someone fired a shot that would become known as “The Shot Heard Round’ the World.” To this day, historians disagree on which side fired first, or if the shot came from a spectator. Nevertheless, the redcoats subsequently unleashed devastating volleys before charging the minutemen with their bayonets. As the redcoats marched on to Concord, eight minutemen were killed and ten wounded. As the march continued, the numbers of minutemen arriving from surrounding towns swelled and the substantial militia retreated to a ridge about a mile from Concord across the North Bridge. Meanwhile, British troops had occupied Concord, destroyed several cannons, and burned leftover ammunition. A gun battle erupted as the two sides crossed at the North Bridge. In a stunning turn of events, the minutemen held the bridge, forcing the redcoats to retreat. As the redcoats exited Concord on their way back to Boston, hundreds or even thousands of farmers and other colonial workers had positioned themselves behind trees, rocks, in pastures, under bridges, and in places they could not be seen by the redcoats, firing at them as they marched on. Desperate redcoats, frustrated by an enemy they could not see and in revenge for the brutal scalping of one of their dead, sometimes pillaged houses and communities along the way, killing dozens of colonists. Colonial militias, however, continued to snipe away the lines of redcoats. By the time they finally had made it back to Boston, 73 redcoats were killed and 174 were wounded. The American Revolution had officially begun.

- 1.) **When did British troops begin their occupation of Boston?**
- a.) 1768
 - b.) Following resolutions made by the Continental Congress
 - c.) During the search for weapons
 - d.) After the Battles of Lexington and Concord

- 2.) **What does “in jeopardy” mean in the following sentence?**

The Colonists, however, already knew their weapons were in **jeopardy** and had moved most of them to secret locations before the arrival of the redcoats.

- a.) safe
 - b.) damaged
 - c.) destroyed
 - d.) threatened
- 3.) **Which of the following was NOT a reason General Gage was sent to Boston?**
- a.) To disarm the colonists
 - b.) To arrest Samuel Adams
 - c.) To arrest John Hancock
 - d.) To arrest Benjamin Franklin

- 4.) **Which of the following best describes Margaret Kemble Gage?**

- a.) Concerned for the colonists
- b.) Concerned for herself
- c.) Concerned for her husband
- d.) Concerned for no one

- 5.) **Why was the first shot of the Revolutionary War known as the “Shot Heard Round’ the World?”**

- a.) It changed the course of world history.
- b.) Many people lost their lives.
- c.) The cannons fired were very loud.
- d.) Shots occurred all around the world.

- 6.) **Who fired the first shot?**

- a.) No one knows
- b.) A spectator
- c.) The British
- d.) The Patriots

- 7.) **What happened as the redcoats marched on to Concord?**

- a.) The militia grew.
- b.) The Americans were defeated.
- c.) The minutemen fled.
- d.) None of the Above.

- 8.) **Which of the following happened first?**

- a.) Minutemen gathered on the Lexington Town Common.
- b.) The confrontation at the North Bridge
- c.) The American Revolution had begun.
- d.) The redcoats marched from Concord back to Boston.

- 9.) **Which of the following best describes the redcoats as they marched back to Boston?**

- a.) vulnerable
- b.) confident
- c.) hungry
- d.) bored

- 10.) **Which of the following is NOT true?**

- a.) 73 redcoats were killed by the time they made it back to Boston.
- b.) The Ride of Paul Revere was nothing but a legend.
- c.) The colonists had prepared for the confiscation of their weapons by the British.
- d.) Many redcoats were killed by minutemen who hid behind rocks and trees.

Lobsters are a kind of ocean creature called crustaceans. Crabs and shrimp are crustaceans too. Lobsters, and most other crustaceans, are found throughout the world's oceans, often under rocks or in cracks on the sea floor.

Lobsters have five pairs of legs, three of which are claws. The front claws, sometimes called pincers, are larger than the others. Scientists believe lobsters can live up to 70 years!

People love to eat lobsters! The state of Maine is famous for the lobsters found along its Atlantic coast. Here, lobsters are often served with melted butter, corn on the cob, and French fries. Did you know that lobsters only turn red after they are cooked? In the wild they can be grayish, yellow, green, blue or multi-colored.

1. What question is answered in the first paragraph?

- A. Where are lobsters found?
- B. What do people eat with lobsters?
- C. What color are lobsters in the wild?
- D. How long can a lobster live?

2. What are pincers?

- A. Small claws toward the back of the lobster
- B. Large claws at the front of the lobster
- C. Another name for the lobster's shell
- D. The passage doesn't say

3. Which is not true about lobsters?

- A. They're related to shrimp
- B. They're found on the ocean floor
- C. They are red in the wild
- D. They can live to be 70 years old

4. Lobsters...

- A. aren't usually eaten by people.
- B. have three pairs of claws.
- C. live only in the Atlantic Ocean.
- D. are related to fish and sharks.

The common loon is the state bird of Minnesota. It lives on large lakes and wetlands in northern North America in the summer and on lakes, rivers, and coastlines in the winter. The common loon is glossy, dark-green with lots of white patterns on its back. It is white underneath and has a long, sharp bill. It has bright red eyes. In the winter, loons lose their summer plumage and become a drab brown above and white below. Although it looks like a duck, the loon is totally unrelated to ducks. It is much larger than most ducks and its legs are placed in the back of its body, which makes walking on land a very difficult and awkward task.

Loons are named for their eerie calls, which often echo across the northern lakes at night or early in the morning. Sometimes, several loons call at once producing a chorus of yodels. The common loon is sometimes called the great northern diver because it can dive as deep as 200 feet in search of fish.

- 1. Since Minnesota's state bird is the common loon, what is probably true about Minnesota?**
 - A. It has a lot of lakes and wetlands
 - B. It has a lot of deserts
 - C. It has a lot of land
 - D. It has a lot of mountains

- 2. The common loon...**
 - A. is closely related to ducks.
 - B. looks nothing like ducks.
 - C. is unrelated to ducks.
 - D. has legs like a duck.

3. Which of the following would be unlikely?

- A. A common loon diving 150 feet under the surface of a lake
- B. A common loon swimming in a small pond
- C. A common loon floating in the ocean during the winter
- D. A common loon that looks brownish in the winter

4. Read the descriptions below. Which describes the common loon?

- A. The common loon is a glossy-green above and white below with lots of white patterns. It has a short, but sharp bill, and its legs are placed far back on its body
- B. The common loon is a glossy-green above and white below with lots of white patterns. It has a long, sharp bill, bright white eyes, and legs placed far back on its body
- C. The common loon is brown above and white below in the winter. It has a long, sharp bill and legs placed far back on its body
- D. The common loon is white above and brown below in the winter. It has a long, sharp bill and legs placed far back on its body



The Massachusetts Colony

The colony of Massachusetts was founded in 1620, when the Pilgrims arrived from England and formed the Plymouth Colony. Although the Pilgrims were ravaged by disease and hunger, they managed to write the Mayflower Compact, a local government that established rules and regulations in order to ensure the colony's survival.

Upon their arrival, local Wampanoag Indians, led by Chief Massasoit, taught them to plant crops. About half the original passengers on the Mayflower survived. In 1620, the Pilgrims and Indians celebrated the first Thanksgiving, though it was certainly not the type of celebration we have today.

In 1629, Puritans founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony in Boston. The Puritan colony grew quickly and soon became the economic and religious center of Massachusetts. Unlike the Pilgrims, who came to Massachusetts for religious freedom, the Puritans came for religious purification, and were intolerant of other religious groups. Many religious groups were banned from Massachusetts and several dissenters exiled by the Puritans, such as Roger Williams and Joseph Hooker, founded other colonies.

1.) Who arrived in Massachusetts in 1620?

- A. Pilgrims
- B. Wampanoags
- C. Joseph Hooker
- D. Roger Williams

2.) Which of the following best describes the Mayflower Compact?

- A. A small army
- B. A small government
- C. A small ship
- D. A small weapon

3.) Which of the following words best describes the Wampanoag Indians in how they acted toward the Pilgrims?

- A. Tiresome
- B. Illegal
- C. Suspicious
- D. Helpful

4.) _____ of the passengers on the Mayflower survived at Plymouth.

- A. Most
- B. All
- C. None
- D. Some

5.) The Pilgrims were _____ equipped for life in the New World.

- A. Well
- B. Poorly
- C. Totally
- D. Sort of

6.) The Massachusetts colony would soon be dominated by...

- A. the English
- B. the Pilgrims
- C. the Indians
- D. the Puritans

7.) Pilgrims came to America for _____ and Puritans came to America for _____.

- A. religious purification; religious purification
- B. religious freedom; religious freedom
- C. religious purification; religious freedom
- D. religious freedom; religious purification

8.) The Puritans were _____ of other religious groups.

- A. intolerant
- B. fairly tolerant
- C. totally tolerant
- D. accepting

9.) Which of the following WAS a result of the Puritan stance on religious freedom?

- A. The Pilgrims protested
- B. Dissenters founded colonies based on the same ideals.
- C. Dissenters founded colonies based on opposite ideals.
- D. The passage does not say.

10.) What does the word 'banned' mean in the following sentence?

Many religious groups were **banned** from Massachusetts and several dissenters exiled by the Puritans, such as Roger Williams and Joseph Hooker, founded other colonies.

- A. Allowed
- B. Contained
- C. Prohibited
- D. Destroyed

Massachusetts Reading Comprehension

Name _____

While Massachusetts may be one of America's smallest state by size, it's certainly one of America's most important states in history. Many of America's "firsts" occurred in the Bay State. When the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth in 1620, they wrote the Mayflower Compact. A compact is another word for "agreement." The Mayflower Compact was the first example of a self-government in America. This means that the Pilgrims would make their own government.

Did you know America's first college, Harvard, was founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636? America's first public school, the Boston Latin School, was built in Boston, Massachusetts, a year earlier. Even America's first public park, Boston Common, was established in 1634. In 1704, America's first newspaper was published in Boston.

- 1. According to the passage, Massachusetts is ...**
 - A. a large state in size and important in history.
 - B. a large state in size but not that important in history.
 - C. a small state in size and important in history.
 - D. a small state in size and not that important in history.

- 2. What first did NOT occur in Massachusetts?**
 - A. College
 - B. Public School
 - C. Newspaper
 - D. Colony

3. Why was the Mayflower Compact important?

- A. It was the first example of people being ruled by a king in America
- B. It was the first example of people ruling themselves in America
- C. It was the first colony in America
- D. It was the first compact in America

4. What happened in 1635?

- A. The Boston Latin School was founded
- B. Harvard College was founded
- C. Boston Common was founded
- D. The Mayflower Compact was written

Massachusetts Population Studies (rounding)

Name _____

Massachusetts city populations.

Ranking	City	Population
1	Boston	639,594
2	Worcester	182,511
3	Springfield	153,836
4	Lowell	108,491
5	Cambridge	106,844
6	New Bedford	94,873
7	Brockton	94,267
8	Quincy	92,920
9	Fall River	88,756

Answer the questions below:

1. Round the populations of the following cities to the nearest hundred:

a.	Boston	
b.	Springfield	
c.	Quincy	
d.	Fall River	

2. Round the populations of the following cities to the nearest thousand:

a.	Worcester	
b.	Lowell	
c.	New Bedford	
d.	Cambridge	

3. Write the names of the cities in their correct tables when rounded to the nearest ten thousand.

150,000	110,000	100,000	90,000

In 1819, as Missouri began drafting a state constitution in preparation for statehood, New York congressman James Tallmadge introduced two antislavery amendments to the bill which allowed for the creation of Missouri as a state. Despite the fact that Tallmadge's bills were not passed, the issue involving slavery threatened to explode.

The issue of slavery had remained controversial in America since 1787. In 1819, half of America's twenty-two states were free states (northern), and half were slave states (southern). Because the free states had larger populations, they controlled the House of Representatives. Free and slave states shared equal representation in the Senate. The admission of Missouri as a free state or slave state would upset the balance. Antislavery members of Congress argued that slavery should be prohibited in new states, while pro-slavery members of Congress argued that the state should have the right to determine if slavery was legal or illegal within its borders.

A compromise was made when Maine applied for statehood in 1820. According to the deal thought of by Henry Clay, if the southern states agreed to the admission of Maine as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state. In addition, all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30' N latitude would be free. Both the free and the slave states agreed to Clay's compromise, which lasted 30 years before being repealed following another period of American expansion.

- 1. What was the primary issue that made the Missouri Compromise necessary?**
 - A. slavery
 - B. statehood
 - C. Maine
 - D. Henry Clay

- 2. The admission of Missouri as a free state had the potential to...**
 - A. cause slavery.
 - B. destroy the House of Representatives.
 - C. upset the balance in Congress.
 - D. give the northern states too much power.

3. Slavery supporters argued that...

- A. slavery should be illegal.
- B. slavery should be allowed in all states.
- C. that slavery should only be illegal in the new states.
- D. that citizens of new states should vote on slavery.

4. What happened when Maine was admitted to the Union?

- A. Slavery was permitted in Maine
- B. Slavery was permitted throughout the country
- C. Slavery was permitted in Missouri
- D. Slavery was not permitted in Missouri

5. Why is the Louisiana Purchase important in this discussion?

- A. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery became illegal in all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- B. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery became illegal in some of the lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- C. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was permitted in all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- D. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was permitted throughout America

6. What does the passage suggest about the Missouri Compromise?

- A. The same problems that caused the Missouri Compromise would appear again in the near future
- B. The problems addressed in the Missouri Compromise were permanently solved
- C. Eventually, Missouri would become a free state
- D. There were some states that did not agree to Clay's compromise.

7. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage above?

- A. The life of Henry Clay
- B. The House of Representatives and its Stance on Slavery
- C. Maine – the Story of a Free State
- D. How the Issue of Slavery Shaped America's Map

Musée Patamécanique

Rhode Island's Musée Patamécanique is one very unique tour experience - that is, if you can find it. The Musée Patamécanique is a very small, hidden museum that is constantly changing its location within the city limits of Bristol. Tours are only available by booking an appointment and visitors learn of the museum's location by word-of-mouth because Musée Patamécanique does not advertise anywhere besides its website. Once would-be visitors learn of the museum and somehow make contact with the owner, they are greeted by a guide at an agreed upon location in Bristol. Visitors are given headphones and a map and are left to explore on their own. The self-guided tour can lead outside and back inside and anywhere within the six-block area of downtown Bristol.

The museum features random items, such as "earolin", a 24-inch tall hologram of an ear playing a violin, an olfactory clock that conveys time with different scents, and a machine for recording the dreams of bees, among other things. In general, most of the items are linked to the Theater of the Absurd, Wunderkammern, and illusion. The Musée Patamécanique's owner, Neil Salley, runs his museum to give guests a "means to rediscover the real world."

1. Which of the following best describes the Musée Patamécanique?

- A. Valuable
- B. Genuine
- C. Bizarre
- D. Predictable

2. Which word could replace "in general" in the following sentence?

In general, most of the items are linked to Theater of the Absurd, Wunderkammern, and illusion.

- A. Sometimes
- B. Perfectly
- C. Usually
- D. Once in a while

3. Which of the following would probably NOT be found at this museum?

- A. Random items
- B. An olfactory clock
- C. Strange mechanical items
- D. Native American artifacts

4. What is Neil Salley's mission in running the museum?

- A. To make money
- B. To be mysterious
- C. To help people rediscover the real world
- D. To allow people to explore Bristol, Rhode Island

5. Which of the following would be "out of character" for the museum?

- A. To give visitors headphones
- B. To advertise on its website
- C. To change locations
- D. To a make a commercial for television

Plymouth Colony Reading Comprehension

The holiday of Thanksgiving was born from the Puritan settlement of Plymouth, on the coast of present-- day Massachusetts.

Puritan separatists, desperate for religious freedom, left England in 1607 for the Netherlands under increasing pressure from the crown to conform. Although they were allowed religious freedom, they were not granted citizenship in the Netherlands, and hence, could not secure meaningful jobs and were restricted to those that were low paying and unskilled. Some Puritans, disheartened by the drifting of their children from the church, made arrangements with the Merchant Adventurers (a London joint-- stock company) to relocate to America. Payment for their passage was made in exchange for future repayment and a percentage of future profits made by the settlement.

Thirty-- five Pilgrims (as they would come to be known) boarded the Mayflower with 67 other passengers and set sail for Virginia on September 16, 1620. The treacherous voyage across the stormy Atlantic Ocean lasted 10 weeks. When the Mayflower finally approached America, it was nowhere near Jamestown or even Virginia. On November 11, 1620, the Mayflower reached land off present-- day Cape Cod. Some historians believe the Mayflower never intended to sail to Virginia, but rather had secretly planned to sail to New England. Many of the passengers threatened mutiny because they were supposed to be brought to Virginia. As a result, the Mayflower Compact was drafted which guaranteed the equal treatment of all settlers in the new colony. The Mayflower Compact further documented the colony's continued allegiance to England but also called for the establishment of an independent, civil government.

The Compact was signed by 41 male passengers, and the decision to remain at Plymouth rather than to spend more time at sea was made. The settlers organized themselves into a group known as the Council of New England. The council promised one hundred acres of land to those settlers who remained at Plymouth for seven years. The Mayflower and its passengers explored the coast of Massachusetts for several weeks before finding the perfect spot at Plymouth on December 21, 1620.

Life in Massachusetts was difficult for the settlers. Half of the original passengers on the Mayflower died of disease, starvation, and the harsh Massachusetts winter. Unlike Jamestown, however, Indian attacks were not a constant threat. Rather, the local Wampanoag Indians were responsible for the colonists' survival. Squanto, who was kidnapped and had experienced life in Europe as a slave and later as an observer of European culture in a monastery, had recently returned to Massachusetts only to find his former village ravaged by death and disease. He assimilated into the Wampanoag village located at Plymouth and later joined the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth when they learned he could speak English. Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to establish friendly relations with the Indians and how to plant crops, fish, and trap mammals for the fur trade. If it weren't for Squanto, the Wampanoags and their sachem Massasoit, all of the settlers would have surely perished. One year after the landing of the Mayflower, the surviving Pilgrims celebrated their first fall harvest with a prodigious feast. They invited 91 of their Wampanoag neighbors in what some call the first ever Thanksgiving.

1.) Why did some passengers threaten to mutiny?

- a.) The trip took too long.
- b.) They were criminals.
- c.) They thought they were going to Virginia but were actually going to Massachusetts.
- d.) They thought they were going to Massachusetts but were actually going to Virginia.

2.) What holiday was born from the settlement of Plymouth? Be careful to use correct spelling.

3.) What happened third?

- a.) The Council of New England was organized.
- b.) The Mayflower Compact was signed.
- c.) November 11, 1620
- d.) The settlers found the perfect spot to start a settlement at Plymouth.

4.) Why did the Puritans leave England?

- a.) They wanted more money.
- b.) They wanted religious freedom.
- c.) They wanted new scenery.
- d.) They were kicked out.

5.) About how many passengers died of disease, winter, and starvation?

- a.) 35
- b.) 67
- c.) 102
- d.) 51

6.) Circle all of the following that explain why Squanto was important to the settlers.

- a.) He could speak English.
- b.) He taught the settlers how to steal from local Indians.
- c.) He taught settlers how to speak the Wampanoag language.
- d.) He taught settlers how to maintain friendly relations with Indians and how to plant crops.

7.) In the following sentence, what does the word "conform" mean?

Puritan separatists, desperate for religious freedom, left England in 1607 for the Netherlands under increasing pressure from the crown to **conform**.

- a.) To be the same as
- b.) To be different from
- c.) To give money to
- d.) To hate

8.) What phrase best describes the Puritans of Plymouth?

- a.) Dependent on their Indian neighbors
- b.) They were able to survive because of their resourcefulness.
- c.) Interested in gold and riches
- d.) They probably wanted to go back to England.

9.) What did the Mayflower Compact not do?

- a.) Proclaim allegiance to England
- b.) Guarantee that all settlers would be treated as equals
- c.) Called for the establishment of an independent government
- d.) Proclaim independence from England

10.) What happened first?

- a.) The Mayflower Compact
- b.) The settlers met Squanto
- c.) September 16, 1620
- d.) The Council of New England was organized.

The Popham Colony was a little known English colony that was founded just months after the Jamestown Colony in 1607. Unlike the Jamestown colony, however, the Popham Colony settled in present-day Maine rather than Virginia. The Popham Colony was the first settlement in what would become New England.

On May 31, 1607, 120 settlers left Plymouth, England, on their way to the New World. They were sponsored by the Plymouth Company, which was a rival of the Virginia Company – the company that sent settlers to Jamestown. The colonists headed to New England planned to harvest metals, furs, and spices from the region's forests to make profits. It was named the Popham Colony because its leader was George Popham. The first boat carrying settlers arrived on August 13, followed three days later by a second ship. The colonists, who were gentleman, artisans, farmers, and traders, began construction on a star-shaped fort they named Fort St. George along the Kennebec River. They also built a chapel, guardhouse, a storehouse, and a cooperage where they could build barrels.

The colony failed to thrive at first. Because the settlers arrived late in the summer, there was no time to farm for food and the colony had not yet established relations with the local Abenaki tribe. Half of the settlers decided to sail back to England, and the other half decided to remain at Fort George through the bitter Maine winter. Of the 45 remaining colonists, 44 survived the winter. The single colonist to die was George Popham.

In the spring of 1608, the colonists built a 30-ton ship called a pinnace, to show that the colony could be useful in shipbuilding. The ship, which they named *Virginia*, was the first European ship to be built in the New World. By this time, the colonists had established trade with the Abenaki, and sent a cargo ship back to England with furs and bundles of wild sarsaparilla. When the cargo ship returned, it brought news that the brother of the colony's new leader, Raleigh Gilbert, had died and the Gilbert was the heir to a magnificent estate. Gilbert decided to return to England as did the remaining colonists almost a year after they landed. Many of them returned on the *Virginia*.

1. What was a similarity between the Popham Colony and Jamestown?

- A. Both colonies were sponsored by the same company
- B. Both colonies were founded in the same year
- C. Both colonies were founded in the same region
- D. In both colonies, many of the original settlers died in the first year

- 2. What is not true about the Popham Colony?**
- A. It thought it could make money from the region's forests
 - B. It eventually established trade with the local Abenaki tribe
 - C. The colonists built a star-shaped fort which they named Fort George
 - D. The colony seemed to succeed immediately
- 3. What was the effect of the colonists' arrival date?**
- A. They'd be unsuccessful in growing crops
 - B. They'd have conflict with the Abenaki
 - C. They wouldn't be able to survive the winter
 - D. Most would be forced to sail back to England
- 4. Which of the following is not explained in the passage?**
- A. What crops did the colonists eventually grow?
 - B. Why did Raleigh Gilbert decide to return to England?
 - C. What is a cooperage?
 - D. Why did the colonists build a pinnacle?
- 5. The *Virginia*...**
- A. was built to prove something.
 - B. was used as a means to sail to Jamestown.
 - C. was the name of a 30-ton pinnace built in England.
 - D. was destroyed in a fire.
- 6. Which of the following best describes the Popham Colony?**
- A. The Popham Colony was unsuccessful because the colonists proved they could not survive in the harsh environment
 - B. The Popham Colony was successful because it sent furs and sarsaparilla back to England
 - C. The Popham Colony was successful because only one colonists out of 45 died
 - D. The Popham Colony was unsuccessful as its settlers remained only one year before abandoning the colony
- 7. When did the Popham Colony establish trade with the Abenaki?**
- A. In the summer of 1608
 - B. When they first arrived in 1607
 - C. In the spring of 1608
 - D. In the winter of 1607-1608

RHODE ISLAND COLONY Reading Comprehension

Like many English Puritans, Roger Williams came to Massachusetts as part of the “Great Migration,” the Puritan departure from England and arrival in the New World. When Williams arrived, however, he realized that the Puritan Church had not severed all of its ties with the Church of England, and hence, was not pure enough. For this reason, he refused to fill the position of minister in the church of Boston. Williams became even more controversial when he declared the colony's charter, or land grant, invalid because it was not issued by the true owners of the land—the Indians. Williams soon moved to Salem and generated even more controversy by preaching against the taxes that paid church expenses and laws that made attending church mandatory.

Despite his Puritan ties, Williams' own intolerance of the rules, laws, and customs of the Puritans caused him, incidentally, to preach for religious tolerance. He argued against the Puritans' laws that controlled the populations. He was one of the first to call for the separation of church and state—a law which now forbids the government to use any religion to influence the people.

The intolerant Puritans often made a point to suppress individuals with divergent views. They feared people like Roger Williams could influence the people and ultimately threaten the church. In the fall of 1635, they voted to banish him. Before the henchmen reached his home, however, Williams ventured off himself toward Narragansett Bay in January of 1636. After many weeks of traveling through the wilderness of New England, Williams purchased land from the local Indians and founded the town of Providence. Williams devised a compact that allowed all residents to vote regardless of their religion. Furthermore, he encouraged religious sects unpopular with the church to settle in Providence. In March of 1644, Williams did receive a charter from the English Parliament. Under his charter of 1647, Providence, Newport, Warwick, and Portsmouth united to eventually form the colony of Rhode Island.

1.) Roger Williams believed...

- a.) that the Puritan church was not pure enough.
- b.) in religious freedom.
- c.) that land grants, as they were, were invalid.
- d.) all of the above.

2.) Who did Roger Williams believe the true owners of the land were?

- a.) the British Crown
- b.) any settlers
- c.) the Puritans
- d.) the Indians

3.) Which of the following DID Roger Williams believe in?

- a.) Intolerance toward other religions
- b.) People should pay taxes to support the church
- c.) Separation of church and state
- d.) Mandatory church attendance

4.) Which of the following is a violation of the idea of separation between church and state?

- a.) A church that supports religious freedom
- b.) A government that taxes the settlers
- c.) A church that opposes religious freedom
- d.) A government that opposes religious freedom

5.) The Puritans were _____ toward different viewpoints.

- a.) sometimes tolerant
- b.) tolerant
- c.) intolerant
- d.) indifferent

6.) Why were the Puritans afraid of Roger Williams?

- a.) They believed he would ally with French traders.
- b.) They believed he would stir the Indians to attack settlements.
- c.) They believed he might influence the people against them.
- d.) They believed he would start a war.

7.) What does the word "banish" mean in the following sentence:

In the fall of 1635, they voted to banish him.

- a.) remove
- b.) imprison
- c.) kill
- d.) injure

8.) Roger Williams eventually founded _____.

- a.) Massachusetts
- b.) Warwick
- c.) Providence
- d.) Boston

9.) Who could settle in Providence?

- a.) Only Puritans
- b.) Only people who belong to some branch of Christianity
- c.) People of all religions
- d.) Only people who were part of religious groups unpopular with the church

10.) What did the English Crown do about Roger Williams?

- a.) Attacked his settlement
- b.) Attempted to capture him
- c.) Attempted to punish him
- d.) Gave him a charter

Rhode Island

Name _____

Most people know that Rhode Island is America's smallest state. With an area of only 1,214 square miles, it is roughly half the size of Delaware, America's second smallest state. Most people, however, probably can't explain the name "Rhode Island." For one thing, Rhode Island is not an island at all and is connected to the mainland United States. Furthermore, experts can't even agree on how the "Ocean State" was named. There are two possibilities:

1. Italian-born, French explorer Giovanni Verrazzano explored the bays and coastlines of New England in the 1500s and compared one of the islands to "Rhodes," which is part of Greece. Later, Pilgrims who settled the area believed the island Verrazzano had named was Aquidneck Island, where the villages of Portsmouth and Newport were built.
2. In the 1610s, Dutch explorer Adriaen Block passed by Aquidneck Island and described it as "rodlick," which is Dutch for "reddish." Eventually, the word "rodlick" may have changed into "Rhode."

Historians do know that the name Rhode Island was first used by the colony's founder, Roger Williams in 1637. The colony was also called Isle of Rodes, and Red Island in the coming years.

1. **Which of the following DOES NOT refer to any part of Rhode Island?**
 - A. The Ocean State
 - B. Aquidneck Island
 - C. Rhodes
 - D. Newport

2. Rhode Island...

- A. is about twice the size of Delaware.
- B. was once called Red Island.
- C. is one of America's largest islands.
- D. Is America's second smallest state.

3. Which of the following is unknown?

- A. How Rhode Island got its name
- B. When the term Rhode Island was first used
- C. The name of the founder of Rhode Island
- D. When Rhode Island was founded

4. What does "roughly" mean in the following sentence?

With an area of only 1,214 square miles, it is roughly half the size of Delaware, America's second smallest state.

- A. exactly
- B. with sharp edges
- C. close to
- D. with certainty

It all began in late January of 1692 at the home of Samuel Parris. His daughter Betsy, and niece, Abigail, began exhibiting strange and destructive behavior. They shrieked, had convulsions and seizures, entered trance-like states and suffered from high fevers. Parris tried desperately to keep their condition a secret, but finally agreed to contact his physician. Upon examining the girls, Doctor William Griggs could find nothing physically wrong with them. He suggested their condition might be the result of witchcraft. The diagnosis of witchcraft, while certainly devastating, was not uncommon at the time. Throughout February, Parris prayed for the evil forces to release the girls.

The Puritan townspeople began pressuring the girls to identify the reasons for their suffering. The girls named three women as witches. One was a slave named Tituba who had often told them magical stories from her native Barbados, another was a peasant mother named Sarah Good, and the last was an elderly woman named Sarah Osborne who regularly failed to attend church. The women were arrested and examined in the village meetinghouse. During the examinations the girls described how they had been attacked by “specters” of these three women. While the two Sarah’s denied engaging in witchcraft, for some reason, Tituba confessed! Tituba then claimed the two Sarah’s were also ghosts and had conspired with her to torment the girls.

Soon, more young girls began acting strangely. One of the girls, Ann Putnam, was the daughter of one of the most influential families in Salem. Her family’s support of her accusations helped to legitimize the guilt of the “witches”.

Other townspeople soon would be accused of engaging in witchcraft. The people within the town of Salem became hysterical. Even Rebecca Nurse, a mother of eight, would be tried and convicted of witchcraft. Several girls claimed that Nurse’s apparition (ghost) tortured them and other witnesses linked her to the unusual deaths of several Salem residents. During her trial, 39 of her neighbors signed a petition stating she was a woman of propriety (virtue or goodness). When the jury declared her not-guilty, an uprising nearly occurred. The audience was horrified that she was acquitted, and several of the judges were left unsatisfied or left the bench. The jury was forced to reconvene and the court brought a confessed witch by the name of Deliverance Hobbs to the courtroom. When asked about Hobbs, the nearly deaf Nurse replied ‘she was one of us’. After hearing the words of Nurse, the jury returned a guilty verdict. Nurse later explained that she had never really heard the question, and that when saying ‘she was one of us’ she meant a co-defendant. Nurse was nevertheless hanged on July 19, 1692. Other accused witches were tortured until they confessed. In all, 26 “witches” were executed in Salem in 1692.

- 1. In Massachusetts in 1692, a diagnosis of witchcraft was...**
- A. devastating and very unusual.
 - B. a certain death sentence.
 - C. devastating, but not uncommon.
 - D. unheard of.

2. What is not true about Samuel Parris?

- A. He wanted to keep the condition of the girls a secret
- B. His daughter, Abigail, showed signs of being bewitched
- C. Eventually agreed to contact Dr. William Griggs
- D. He prayed in February for evil forces to release the girls

3. Why did Tituba confess to being a witch?

- A. She was angry at Sarah Good
- B. She thought if she confessed her life might be spared
- C. She claimed Sarah Good and Sarah Osborne helped her
- D. The passage doesn't tell

4. Why was Anne Putnam important?

- A. She was from an important Salem family. When her parents supported her claims, everyone thought the "witches" were guilty
- B. She was the first to accuse Tituba of witchcraft
- C. She failed to attend church, and thus, was in danger of being accused of witchcraft
- D. She was the first to accuse Rebecca Nurse, a mother of eight, of engaging in witchcraft

5. The trial of Rebecca Nurse...

- A. first resulted in her acquittal and then in her conviction.
- B. first resulted in her conviction and then in her being hanged.
- C. resulted in her acquittal.
- D. resulted in her confession.

6. The testimony of Deliverance Hobbs...

- A. resulted in the guilty verdict against Nurse.
- B. resulted in Nurse's acquittal.
- C. had no major impact of Nurse's trial.
- D. resulted in several judges leaving the bench.









7. Which is true about "she was one of us?"

- A. The court took it to mean that Rebecca Nurse said that Deliverance Hobbs was "also" a witch
- B. Rebecca Nurse meant that Deliverance Hobbs was a witch
- C. The court took it to mean that Rebecca Nurse never really heard the question
- D. Rebecca Nurse meant that both her and Deliverance Hobbs were in the same situation

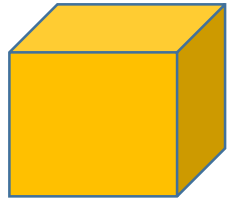



Area of Small States and Place Value

Name _____

Sq. miles means “square miles” and refers to the area of the state.

			
Vermont 9,616 sq. miles	Connecticut 5,543 sq. miles	Delaware 2,489 sq. miles	Massachusetts 10,554 sq. miles
			
Rhode Island 1,545 sq. miles	New Hampshire 9,349 sq. miles	New Jersey 8,723 sq. miles	Maryland 12,406 sq. miles

Place Value Chart

			
Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One

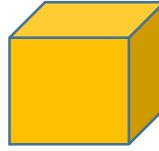
The areas of states are expressed in place value blocks below. Can you find the state?



X 5



X 3



X 5

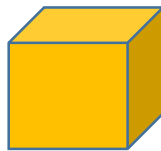


X 4

What state? _____



X 1



X 9



X 6



X 6

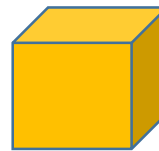
What state? _____



X 9



X 4



X 2



X 8

What state? _____



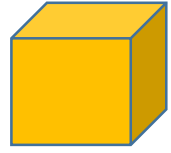
X 4



X 6



X 0

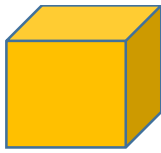


X 12

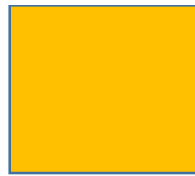
What state? _____



X 4



X 10



X 5



X 5

What state? _____



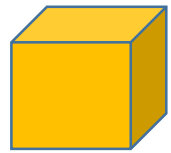
X 3



X 4



X 9



X 9

What state? _____

Harriet Beecher Stowe was an American author and abolitionist, most famous for authoring *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852.

Harriet was born on June 14, 1811, in Litchfield, Connecticut. She had four siblings, including her brother, the famous abolitionist preacher Henry Ward Beecher. After enrolling in a seminary run by her sister, Harriet moved to Cincinnati, Ohio to be with her father who was the president of Lane Theological Seminary. In 1836, she married Calvin Ellis Stowe, a professor at the seminary and outspoken abolitionist. Together, they had seven children and housed several runaway slaves as part of the Underground Railroad. They eventually moved to Brunswick, Maine, where Calvin became a professor at Bowdoin College.

After the passage of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act, Harriet published her first installment of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in an antislavery journal known as *The Era*. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was an antislavery novel, fully published in 1852, that illustrated the horrors of slavery in the Southern United States. The book was meant to convince Northern readers of the urgency in ending slavery. The story was so powerful, and so polarizing, that it had a significant effect on sectional relations in the United States, and is often considered one of the causes of the deterioration in relations between the North and South. Slavery advocates were outraged by the novel, many of whom claimed it to be utterly false. The book was wildly popular in England, where over 1.5 million copies eventually circulated.

Harriet Beecher Stowe quickly became a household name and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* became the best selling novel, and second best-selling book in the 19th Century – it was only outsold by the Bible. Stowe's book helped fuel the abolitionist cause and Abraham Lincoln is sometimes quoted as saying "So you're the little lady that started this great war!" upon their meeting at the start of the Civil War.

After *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Harriet wrote many other books. For 23 years prior to her death, she lived next door to the famous author Mark Twain in Hartford, Connecticut. Today, the house is preserved as the Harriet Beecher Stowe House. There is also a Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Brunswick, Maine, where her famous novel was written. She died on July 1, 1896.

1. Which of the following best describes the environment in which Harriet grew up in?

- A. She grew up in an anti-slavery, religious environment
- B. She grew up in a pro-slavery, religious environment
- C. She grew up in an anti-slavery environment without religion

D. She grew up in wartime environment without religion

2. Which of the following does not support Harriet's stance as an abolitionist?

- A. She married Calvin Ellis Stowe
- B. Her brother was Henry Ward Beecher
- C. She housed runaway slaves on the Underground Railroad
- D. Her book sold 1.5 million copies in England

3. What best describes the southern reaction to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?

- A. It became a bestseller in the South
- B. Southerners agreed with it
- C. Southerners claimed the book was not realistic
- D. It made southerners understand why many northerners were against slavery

4. In the third paragraph, the word "polarizing" is used to describe *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Which of the following best describes its meaning?

- A. Cold or Hot
- B. Produces strong and opposite reactions
- C. Natural or unnatural
- D. Difficult or easy

5. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*...

- A. was the best selling book of the 19th Century.
- B. had little effect on the onset of the Civil War.
- C. was the only book written by Stowe.
- D. helped fuel the abolitionist cause.

6. To which of the following questions would "Connecticut" be the answer?

- A. Where was *Uncle Tom's Cabin* written?
- B. In what state was Stowe's neighbor Mark Twain?
- C. In what state did Harriet's husband become a professor?
- D. In what state did Harriet grow up?

7. Why was *Uncle Tom's Cabin* important to the Abolitionist cause?

- A. Because Abraham Lincoln believed Stowe's book was an important cause of the Civil War
- B. Because it showed the horrors of slavery to those who might not have known
- C. Because it pulled the North and South farther apart and brought the nation closer to the Civil War
- D. Because the book sold over 1.5 million copies in England

Maple Syrup

Maple syrup comes from the sap (called xylum sap) of red, sugar, or black maple trees, often in the Canadian province of Quebec and the states of New York and Vermont. Maple trees store starch in their trunks and roots over the winter. The maple trees turn the starch into sugar which rises up through the sap when the temperatures become warmer in the spring. People harvest the maple syrup by boring holes into the trunks so they can remove and collect the sap. The sap is then heated so its water evaporates, leaving only the syrup behind to be eaten.

Maple syrup has been harvested for hundreds of years. Early explorers were taught how to harvest syrup from Native Americans who lived in Vermont and New York. Maple syrup is an important part of Vermont culture. The 2001 Vermont state quarter shows a scene of people harvesting syrup from a grove of maple trees.

1. Which is not true about maple syrup?

- A. Maple syrup is part of Vermont culture
- B. It is only produced in the United States
- C. It comes from different kinds of maple trees
- D. People have harvested maple syrup for a long time

2. Which of the following could be a reason that maple syrup is NOT harvested in Florida?

- A. The winters are too long
- B. There were never any explorers in Florida
- C. It's too expensive
- D. There are no maple trees in Florida

3. Which word means the same as “harvested” in the sentence below?

Maple Syrup has been harvested for hundreds of years

- A. gathered
- B. tasted
- C. stolen
- D. sold

4. Why is maple tree sap heated?

- A. To kill insects that may be in the sap
- B. To clean the sap
- C. To make the water in the sap evaporate
- D. To make the syrup less sweet

5. When do maple trees store starch in their trunks and roots?

- A. spring
- B. summer
- C. fall
- D. winter

New England Reading Comprehension Answers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boston Tea Party	C	B	B	A	C	C	C	D	C	B
Boston Massacre	D	D	B	C	A	C	B	A	C	B
John Adams	B	D	C	B	D	C	D	B	D	C
Abigail Adams		C	B	C	B	C	B	D	D	A
Salem Witch Trials	C	B	D	A	A	A	D			
Plymouth Colony	C	Thanksgiving	A	B	D	A, D	A	A	D	C
Massachusetts Bay Colony	A	B	D	D	B	D	D	A	C	C
Intro. to Massachusetts	C	D	B	A						
John Hancock	B	B	D	B	D	A	C	B	D	C
Lexington/Concord	A	D	D	A	A	A	A	A	A	B
Benedict Arnold	D	A	C	B	C	D	C	B	D	A
Connecticut Colony	D	B	B	D	C	D	D	D	A	C
Connecticut – New Haven	A	B	C	A	C	B	C			
Intro. to Connecticut	D	C	B	A						
Desert of Maine	C	A	C	B	B					
Holy Land - CT	A	B	D	A	C					
Nathan Hale	B	D	B	C	B	C	D			
Lobsters	A	B	C	B						
Common Loon	A	C	B	C						
Harriet Beecher Stowe	A	D	C	B	D	B	B			
Musée Patamécanique (Rhode Island)	C	C	D	C	D					
Missouri Compromise (Maine)	A	C	D	C	B	A	D			
Rhode Island Colony	D	D	C	D	C	C	A	C	C	D
How did Rhode Island get its name?	C	B	A	C						
Maple Syrup	B	D	A	C	D					

Massachusetts Math Answers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Massachusetts Population - Rounding	639,600; 153,800; 92,900; 88,800	183,000; 108,000; 95,000; 107,000	150,000 - Springfield	110,000 - Lowell; Cambridge	100,000 - none	90,000 - New Bedford; Brockton; Quincy; Fall River	639,600; 153,800; 92,900; 88,800
Small State Areas and Place Value	Connecticut	Vermont	Delaware	Maryland	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Connecticut