



Name _____

Date _____

(Key # 2 - 967131)

Pennsylvania

Find each of the following words.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS
 POCONOS
 MENNONITES
 VALLEY FORGE
 DUTCH
 BRITISH
 APPLES
 DELAWARE RIVER
 PLATEAUS
 BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
 SQUIRRELS
 QUAKER STATE
 BOATING
 WOOD
 COAL

GOLF
 MAPLE SUGAR
 FISHING
 PENNSYLVANIA
 SWEDES
 QUAKERS
 BETHLEHEM
 MIDDLE ATLANTIC
 MOUNTAINS
 CHEESE STEAK
 DAIRY
 HUNTING
 PHILADELPHIA EAGLES
 LIBERTY BELL
 LENNI LENAPE

LABOR MOVEMENT
 RELIGION
 KEYSTONE STATE
 U.S. CONSTITUTION
 DELAWARE PEOPLE
 SUSQUEHANNOCK
 HERSHEY
 SNAKES
 WOODCHUCKS
 WOODLANDS
 ANTISLAVERY
 INDEPENDENCE HALL
 PHILADELPHIA
 GROUNDHOG
 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

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

The Liberty Bell

By Cindy Grigg



¹ In 1753, the city of Philadelphia got a new bell. The bell was made in England. It was brought to the colonies on a ship. It was going to hang in the Pennsylvania State House. At that time, the United States of America did not even exist! There were thirteen colonies in the "New World" that belonged to England. Pennsylvania was one of those colonies.

² Two years before, leaders of Philadelphia wrote a letter. They wrote to a bell maker in England. They wanted him to make them a bell. They described the bell they wanted. They wanted some words from the Bible inscribed on the bell.

³ A crowd gathered at the state house in Philadelphia to hear the new bell ring for the very first time. The rope was pulled. But instead of a nice musical tone, the bell went "Clank!" The bell cracked right down the middle!

⁴ Two blacksmiths melted down the bell. It was a big job because the bell weighed 2,000 pounds. The men's names were John Pass and John Stow. They recast the bell and added more copper. Adding copper to the metal was supposed to make it stronger. They also put their names on the outside of the bell. A few weeks later, the bell was re-hung. Again, the bell rang. No one liked the sound of it. It was decided to melt the metal down again and recast it. This time, the blacksmiths added tin instead of copper. The tone was still poor.

⁵ Time passed. The colonists became unhappy with the way England was treating them. It didn't seem fair to people in America to have to obey a king, especially a king who ruled from so far away. They wanted to start their own country. They wanted to be independent from England. They wanted to choose their own leaders.

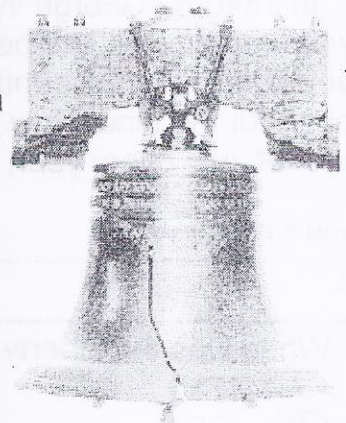
⁶ Some men got together. They wrote the Declaration of Independence. It told the world that the colonies would no longer be part of England. Fifty-six men signed the Declaration to show their support. Today we celebrate the signing of this important document on the Fourth of July.

⁷ On July 8, 1776, the bell had a very important job. It rang to call people together. Thousands of people gathered to hear the Declaration of Independence read. They gathered at the Philadelphia State House. Today, it is called Independence Hall. The bell was inscribed "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the Land unto all the inhabitants thereof." This means "Let everyone know that we who live here are free."

⁸ The bell was rung on important dates throughout our history. It was rung on the Fourth of July, our Independence Day. It was rung on George Washington's birthday.

⁹ On July 4, 1788, it was rung for a special gathering. Enough colonies had agreed to the new Constitution. This made the United States of America a true nation. In Philadelphia, which was then our nation's capital, there was a giant parade. Trumpeters led the parade. There were many floats. One had a huge eagle, the symbol of our new nation. One float had a giant copy of the Constitution. Even a real ship was rolled through the city streets! People marched in the parade, too. City leaders and workers were proud of their new nation. At the end of the day, 17,000 people gathered together for a picnic.

¹⁰ In 1837, the bell was adopted by the abolitionist movement. These were people who were



against slavery. The New York anti-slavery society published a magazine called *Liberty*. A picture of the bell was used on the cover. They called the bell "the Liberty Bell." Before this, it was known as "the State House Bell."

¹¹ In 1846 on George Washington's birthday, the bell was rung again. This time, it cracked beyond repair. Still, the bell was an important symbol of our country. After the Civil War, it traveled around the country. Many people could see the famous bell that proclaimed liberty throughout the land. Now it is on display in the Liberty Bell Center in Philadelphia. On the Fourth of July every year, it is still gently tapped thirteen times.

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<p>1. When was the Liberty Bell made?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A 1788</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B 1753</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C 1776</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D 1788</p>	<p>2. Who were the two American men who melted down and recast the bell?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Adams and Hancock</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Pass and Stow</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Franklin and Jefferson</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Cass and Poe</p>
<p>3. What do we celebrate on the Fourth of July?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The signing of the Declaration of Independence</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The making of the Liberty Bell</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The passage of the Constitution</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D George Washington's birthday</p>	<p>4. On July 4, 1788, how many people in Philadelphia celebrated the passage of the Constitution with a picnic?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A 17,000</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Two hundred fifty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C 10,000</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Fifty-six</p>
<p>5. When did the bell finally crack so badly it could not be repaired?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A 1837</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B 1788</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C 1846</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D After the Civil War</p>	<p>6. Who began calling the bell the "Liberty Bell"?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Workers</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The signers of the Constitution</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Abolitionists</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Our founding fathers, the signers of the Declaration of Independence</p>
<p>7. Where could you see the Liberty Bell today?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A At the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B In Independence Hall</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C In the Liberty Bell Center</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D In the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.</p>	

Battle of Gettysburg 1863

By Mary L. Bushong



¹ Perhaps the best known battle of the Civil War was Gettysburg. Men on both sides showed extreme courage and determination, making it the bloodiest battle with the highest death toll. It was of pivotal importance to both sides, marking a major turning point of the war.

² After Antietam in September 1862, General Lee kept his troops south of Union territory. He used the time to regroup his men and build up his forces. He still hoped to win a big victory in the North and scare the Union forces into leaving the South alone. After his victory at the battle of Chancellorsville, the way was clear for the Confederacy to move north again.

³ In June of 1863, Lee began moving his men into the Shenandoah Valley. General Ewell and his men attacked and plundered a Union garrison at Winchester, allowing Lee access to the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania.

⁴ Union General Hooker wasn't sure what Lee was up to, but made little effort to block his way. Then on June 28, 1863 Lincoln replaced him with General George Meade. Lee heard that Meade was in Frederick, Maryland. Lee was ready to face the Union army again, and he came down out of the mountains to offer a battle.

⁵ Meade was moving his men north and had already moved one division of cavalry to the Gettysburg area, and he hoped to meet Lee further north in battle. On July 1, advance forces of the Confederate army came south and encountered the Union forces at Gettysburg. They were determined to remove them from the town. Soon the Union soldiers were moving south, out of town and regrouping.

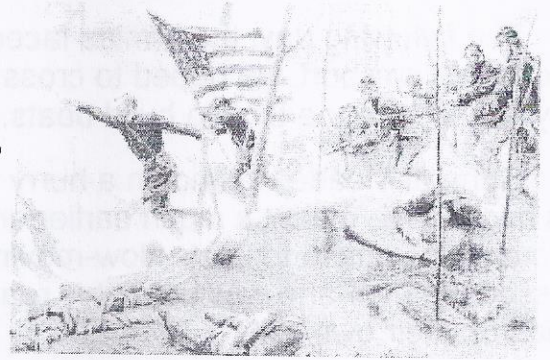
⁶ Gettysburg territory was unfamiliar to Lee, and he had not wanted to bring the battle there. He was also unsure of the Union army's strength at this point. However, by the time he arrived with the main body of his army, it was obvious that the main battle would occur at Gettysburg.

⁷ By late in the afternoon of July 1, Union forces had taken up positions on Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill, and Culp's Hill. The first day of battle was a Confederate victory, but the Union ended up holding the high ground.

⁸ Overnight, the Union received reinforcements. Lee continued the attack the next day. Now the Union line extended all the way down Cemetery Ridge to a hill called Little Round Top. Early in the afternoon on the second day, Union General Sickles shifted his men to high ground near a peach orchard. A short time later, General Longstreet and his Confederate forces attacked and chased them back to Little Round Top.

⁹ At the other end of the battle line, General Ewell and his men waited until evening and then tried to take Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. Their effort was unsuccessful. Lee had gained ground for the day but had not been able to move the Union army from their place on the high ground.

¹⁰ The third day, Lee was determined to break the Union line. Ewell would continue his attack from the previous day, while Longstreet led the main charge at Cemetery Ridge. Right after



lunch the Confederate artillery began to bombard the Union position with their 140 cannons. They kept it up for nearly two hours, and then 12,000 men raced forward in "Pickett's Charge" to try and break the Union line. It did not work. The bloodiest battle of the Civil War was over with casualties of almost 50,000 men overall.

11 The following day, the armies faced each other without action. That night, Lee withdrew toward Williamsport. He hoped to cross the Potomac River, but the water was too high, and they had to take the time to build boats.

12 General Meade was not in a hurry to chase and attack Lee's retreating force. If he had, this might have meant a much earlier end to the war. Instead he waited around until July 14, before giving chase to Lee's slow-moving force. He arrived too late, finding that Lee's army had crossed the river and was out of his reach. Never again did the Confederate army threaten the Union on their own soil.

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<p>1. Why did Lee wait a month between the battle of Chancellorsville and the move into the Shenandoah Valley?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>2. Why was it important for the Confederates to attack the Union garrison at Winchester?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A They needed to capture basic supplies.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B They needed to capture prisoners.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C They needed to capture ammunition.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D They needed more uniforms.</p>
<p>3. Why did neither General want to have the battle at Gettysburg?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>4. Which of these was not part of the Union line?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Cemetery Ridge</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Culp's Hill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Cemetery Hill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Seminary Hill</p>
<p>5. Why was the high ground such an advantage during a battle?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>6. What was the reasoning behind bombarding the enemy before a charge?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>7. General Ewell was able to break through the Union line the second day of the battle.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A False</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B True</p>	<p>8. How did Meade's unwillingness to immediately follow Lee when he retreated affect the war effort?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Pennsylvania

By Jennifer Kenny



1 Sarah was working with a group of classmates on a social studies project. They had to research an influential person in Pennsylvania's history and give a speech to the class.

2 Sarah and her friends decided William Penn was their best choice. After all, Pennsylvania means "Penn's woods." It was named in honor of Admiral William Penn. His son, also named William Penn, founded the colony as an escape for the members of the Society of Friends (or Quakers) in 1682. Many others who had been persecuted for their religious beliefs came there too. But what else did Sarah's group know about William Penn? Off they went to the school library.



3 Their research taught them a lot. William Penn was born on October 14, 1644, to a famous English admiral, Sir William Penn. During his young life, there was a lot of fighting in England, and he even became a soldier. After seeing so much violence, he dreamt of a place where there was no war and people could freely worship. He joined the Society of Friends (or Quakers) who were pacifists, or believers in peace.

4 In 1681, King Charles II gave Penn a big piece of land in North America in memory of his father. Penn advertised for settlers of different trades, and yet promised the settlers who were already there that they would be governed by rules they made. He also advertised to those seeking religious tolerance and participation in laws. In response, English, Welsh, and Dutch Quakers came. Then Germans such as Amish and Mennonites came. Large numbers of Scots-Irish came later.

5 In 1682, after the Duke of York transferred some land in Delaware so there was an outlet to the sea, Penn left for his new land in a ship called *Welcome*.

6 Penn had chosen a particular site for a new town. He had designed it even before he came to the new land. He called it Philadelphia, "the city of brotherly love." Seeing it for the first time, he was impressed with how it was coming along.

7 Penn also took time to establish a peaceful relationship with the Indians. They grew to love him because of his sense of fair play.

8 With an Assembly in 1682-1683, Penn passed laws protecting freedom of conscience. Other laws protected people from crimes, but only murder and treason were made punishable by death.

9 Penn left in 1684 to settle disputes with other colonies before the King of England. His name was called into question when he stayed loyal to James II. For six years, he was in and out of prison or hiding.

10 In 1694, his wife died. He needed to care for his children. He remarried two years later, and he brought his family to Philadelphia in 1699. He made a home 24 miles north of Philadelphia at Pennsbury Manor.

11 In October 1701, the Charter of Privileges was adopted. It guaranteed religious freedom. This helped Penn's wish for the colony's self-government. Later that year, he returned to England. Penn died on July 30, 1718.

12 Sarah and her friends pulled their research together and presented the information to the class. The teacher was impressed. When asked by the teacher for their opinion of William Penn, the group explained how amazed they were by his beliefs and how incredible they thought his influence was in Pennsylvania even though he hadn't spent huge amounts of time there. "Great job!" the teacher praised. "You really learned a lot!"

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<p>1. What does Pennsylvania mean?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Penn's woods</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B England's colony</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Son of Penn</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D City of brotherly love</p>	<p>2. What kind of project were Sarah and her classmates working on?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A A speech</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B A written report</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C A study guide</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D A gift</p>
<p>3. What would pacifists support?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Wars</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Peace</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Economy</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Pacific studies</p>	<p>4. How do you think the original settlers of Pennsylvania felt when they heard William Penn was advertising for new settlers?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>5. Why did the Native Americans respect William Penn?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>6. What was fitting about Penn's ship's name, <i>Welcome</i>?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>7. What do you think the biggest influence William Penn had on Pennsylvania? Why? Would you have chosen a different person than William Penn if you were Sarah or her classmates?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	