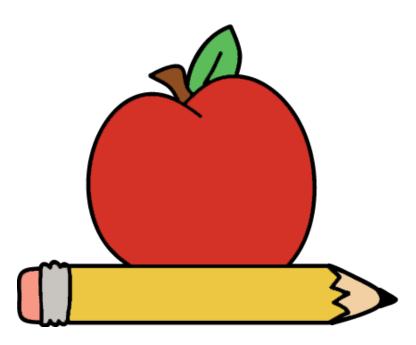
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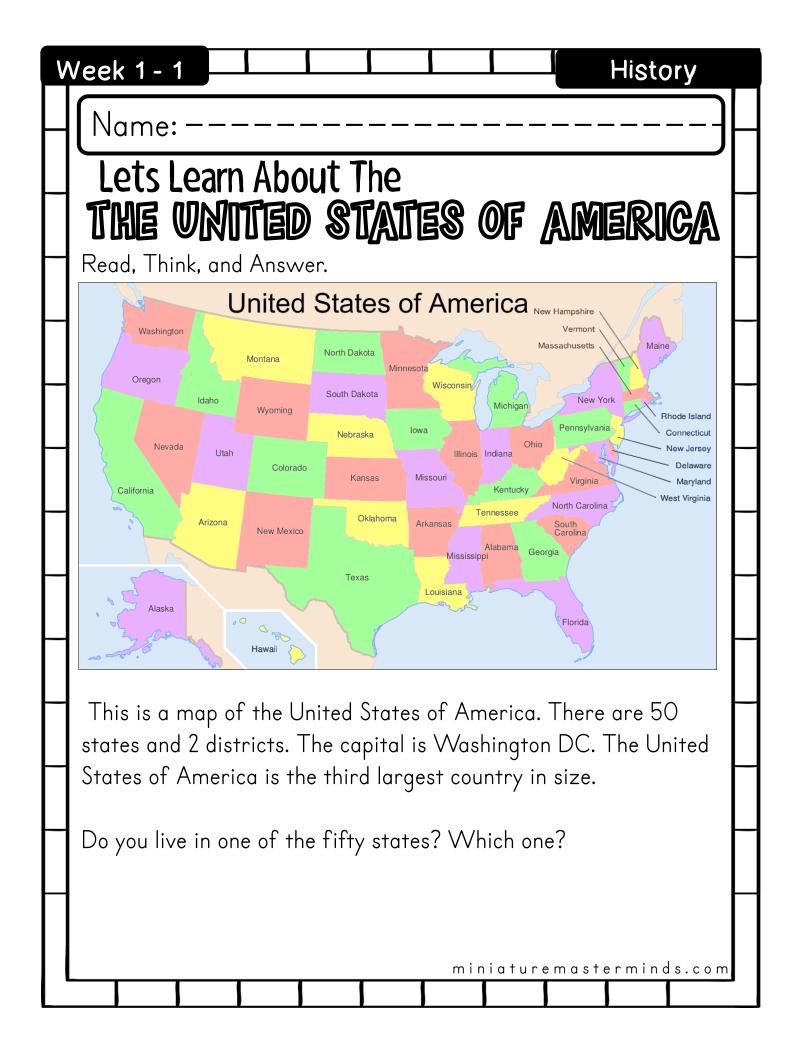
Full Year History Workbook

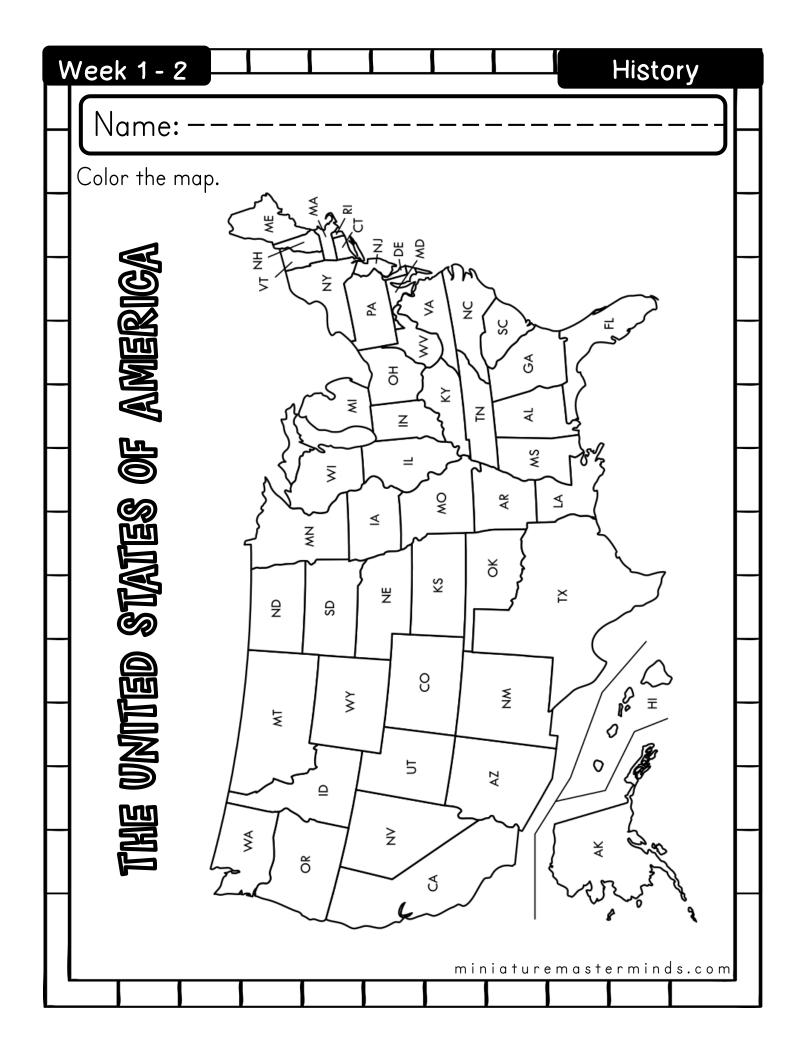


Thank you for downloading this free book!

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V	Veek 1 - 3 History	
	Name:	
	Lets Talk About WHERE I LIVE	
H	Read, Think, and Answer.	
\vdash	Each part of the United States is different. Some places have lots	
	of trees. Some places have lots of dry land. What does it look like	
	where you live? Draw a picture of the area you live in. Think about what you see when you are out driving to the places you	
Γ	go.	
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\vdash		
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Week 1 - 4

Name:

what Are CITIZENS?

Read and Think.

What is a Citizen?

A **citizen** is someone who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it. You are a citizen of the country you are born in. Citizens have responsibilities to their country. They are also entitled to certain rights from their country. The United States of America citizens are given rights which are listed in the Bill of Rights.

Citizenship to a country can be acquired in two different way. You can be born a citizen or you can be a naturalized citizen. A **naturalized citizen** is someone who has come from a different country but has fulfilled the requirements to become a citizen of the country they moved to.

What do you think are some reasons someone would want to become a citizen of a different country?

History

Name:

Week 1 - 5

What is the Constitution?

Read, think, and answer.



A constitution is a very important set of rules that define how a country operates. It outlines the different branches of government and determines what power each has. Other government laws can not disagree with the constitution.

There are three sections of the government defined in the constitution. Congress which is a group of people elected by the citizens to create laws. Then there is the President who enforces the laws. Lastly is the court system which helps define what the law means.

The constitution serves the citizens of the country by protecting their rights and freedom

The US Constitution is the oldest written constitution still used in the world today. The Constitution was written in 1787 and was signed on September 17th.

Why do you think it is important for our country to have a constitution?

W	eek 2 - 1 History
Шı	Name:
'	
	Lets Talk About OUR FLAG
	Read, Think, and Answer.
	Every country has a flag that represents that country. United States of America has a flag that uses the colors red, white, and
Π	blue. We say a pledge to our flag to show a sign of respect.
	Our flag has red and white stripes. It also has a blue square with white stars in the corner. Can you color the flag?
\square	
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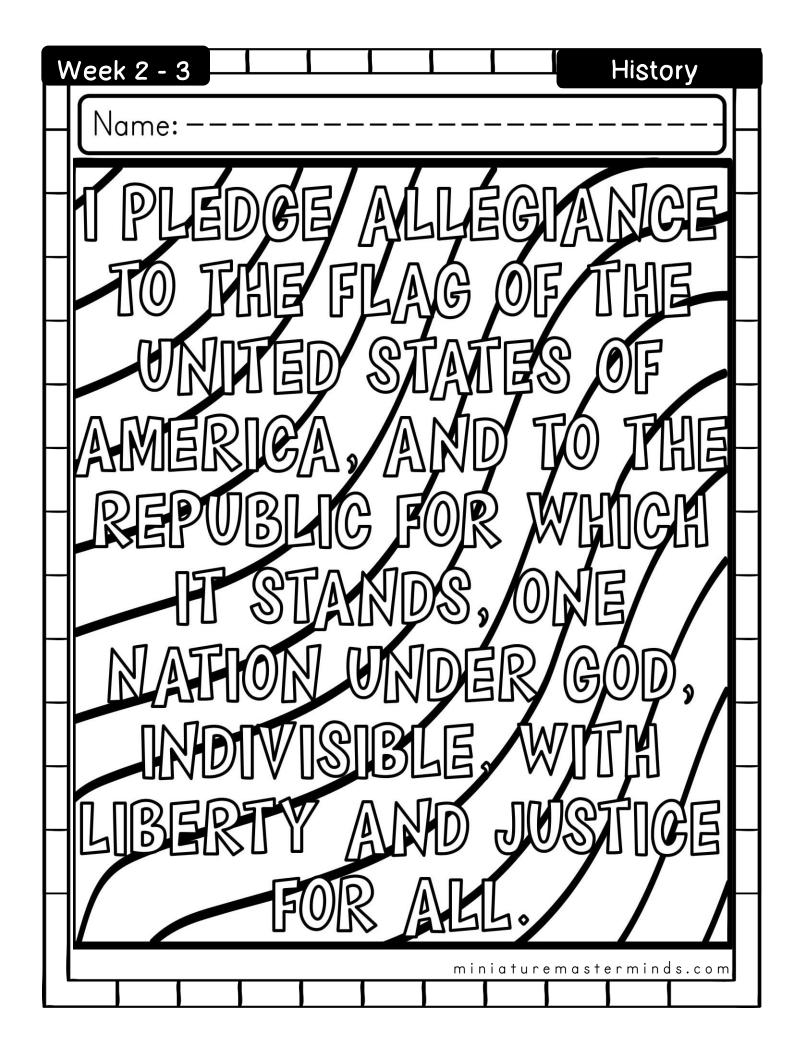
Week 2 - 2	ļ
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The Pledge OF ALLEGIANCE

Francis Bellamy wrote the Pledge of Allegiance in 1892. It wasn't the pledge we know today. The pledge changed a few times to form the pledge we say today. The pledge is something we say to announce our loyalty to our flag as a representation of our country. It means we are promising our loyalty to our country, the flag, and what it stands for.

I pledge allegiance

to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.



V	Veek 2 - 4			History	
	Name:				
	Fill in the BLANK				
	Fill in the blanks to	finish the plede	ge of the Unit	ed States.	
	pledge Rep	oublic N	Nation	liberty	
\vdash	justice	all A	merica	stands	
	 T		مالمعنصم	_	
	I allegiance				
	to the Flag of the United States of				
	, and to the				
	for which it , one				
	under God, indivisible,				
	with and				
	for				
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W	ee	k	2	-	5

What Are Our RESPONSIBILITIES?

Read, Think, and Answer.

A **responsibility** is commitment to being a contributing member of one's family, community and society. Responsibilities are important. They show others you are dependable and they can count on you.

You have responsibilities in your family. You are responsible for helping keep your home clean. You also are responsible for following the rules your mom and dad make. You have responsibilities in groups you are a part of such as a school or church.

You also have responsibilities to the Earth. As a child you can help keep the Earth clean by not littering or by picking up trash you see on the ground.

You also have responsibilities to your community. You are responsible for returning library books you borrow on time and in good condition. You are responsible for leaving the parks and playgrounds clean. As you get older your responsibilities change. Adults have more responsibilities in their communities such as creating laws and upholding them.

Adults have many responsibilities inside their families, jobs, and communities. They are also responsible for making sure their children learn their responsibilities.

What are some responsibilities you have at home?

Week 3 - 1

Name:

Rights AND Responsibilities OF CITIZENS

Read, Think, and Answer.

Responsibilities are commitments we have in our communities. Rights are the benefits we have from our communities. As citizens we have both rights and responsibilities. These both change as we grow up. A community can not function without citizens fulfilling their responsibilities. We all have a job to do to help our community be a better place. When the community is prosperous we all benefit.

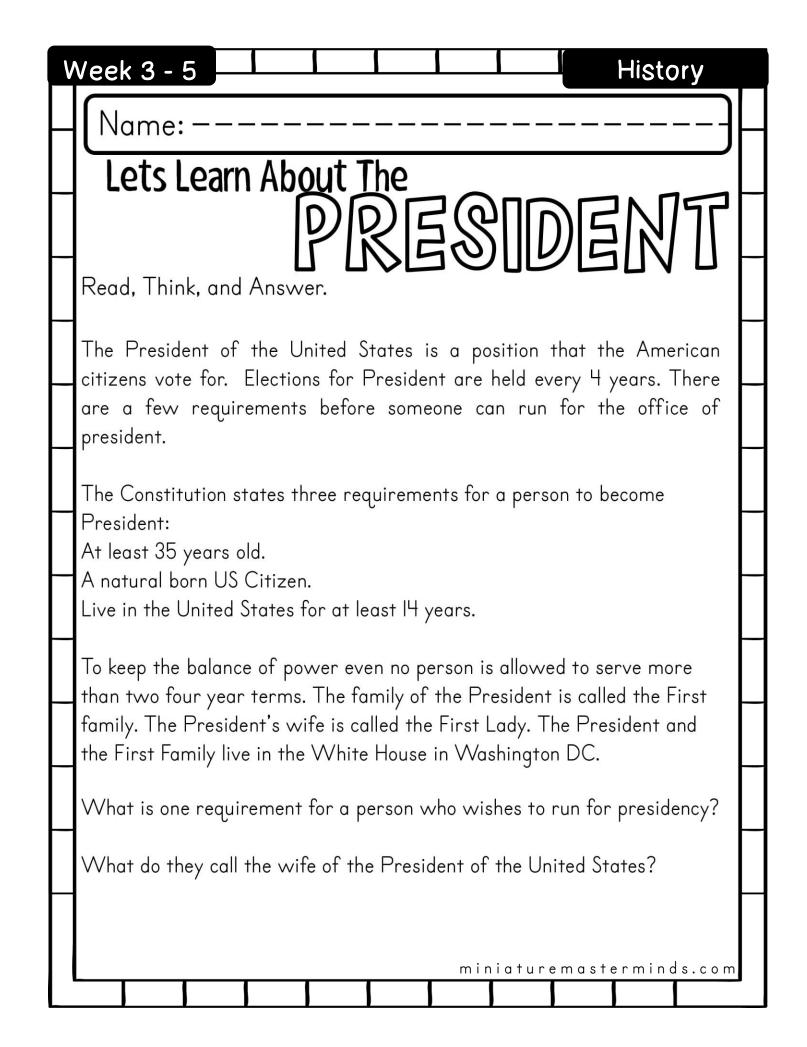
The rights of a community are usually predefined. The United States of America has a set of rights for the citizens. It is called the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights are the first IO amendments to the United States Constitution. An amendment is an article added to the US Constitution that wasn't already in it. The Bill of Rights adds certain freedoms to the citizens. These rights include freedom of religion, speech, right to a jury trial, and right to a speedy trial.

How many amendments make up the Bill of Rights?

Name:
lohs of
Jobs of AMERICAN CITIZENS
Read, Think, and Answer.
There are a lot of different jobs that are necessary for our
country to run. Those jobs are done by citizens of the country.
The President of the America is one of those jobs. Congress is another job that citizens do. Congress is made of
two sections. The first is the House of Representatives and the
Senate. There are 435 total Representatives in the House. The Senate has 100 members. Each state has two Senators. These
jobs are elected and voted on by American citizens. It is the job
of the Congress and the Senate to present and vote on laws for our country. New laws have to get a majority of votes from
both sections to pass.
There are other jobs citizens do to help the country to run
properly. We need policemen, judges, librarians, store clerks, and many other jobs filled to keep things moving. Everyone has
a position to fill and no job is less important than another
because each job has to be done.
What job do you hope to do when you get older?
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V	Veek 3 - 3 History	
	Name:	
	What door it moon	
\vdash		
	What does it mean TO BE A CITIZEN?	
	Read, Think, and Answer.	
	We have learned that citizens are people that belong to a certain country. We also know those people have rights and responsibilities to	
\vdash	that country. Citizens also have jobs to do to help the country function.	_
	What does this mean to you? Why do you think being a citizen is important?	
-		
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Week 3 - 4 History	
Name:	
What does the	
PRESIDENT DO?	
Read, Think, and Answer.	
The President has many jobs to do. There are seven different roles for	
the President.	
I. Chief of State – The President is the ceremonial head of the	
US. He presents medals and awards to our countries heroes.	
2. Chief Executive – In this position he chooses and oversees the	
Executive Branch. He helps decide who works there.	
 Chief of party – The president helps member of his part get elected to office. 	
 4. Chief diplomat – The President makes the foreign policy of the 	
US.	
5. Commander in chief- The President is in charge of the US	
armed forces.	
6. Chief Legislator- President has the power to influence Congress	
 in its law making. 7. Chief citizen – The President is a representative of all the 	
people.	
H '	
How many roles does the President have?	
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Week 4 - 1

Name:

The First President GEORGE WASHINGTON

Read, Think, and Answer.

George Washington was the first President of The United States. He became President in 1789. He is known as the "Father of our Country." He is the President that help develop most of the rules we still use for the office. He was the one who said presidents should only serve a certain amount of time so that no one man could become like a king and be too powerful.

His presidency came after the American won the Revolutionary War. George Washington played a major role in America's ability to win the war. He was the only president ever elected unanimously. That means everyone was in agreeance and voted for him. In his first year of presidency the capital was in New York City. After that the capital then moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Washington never served in the current White House in Washington DC.

What makes George Washington different than any other president?

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History

Week 4 - 2

History

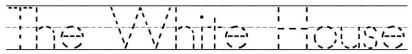
Name:

Lets Learn About THE WHITE HOUSE

Read. Think. and Answer.

The White House is the home of the President of The United States and his family. It is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington DC. Each president except for George Washington has lived in the White House during their time in office. The first president to live there was John Adam. There was only 6 rooms finished when he moved in. There are 132 rooms now which includes 35 bathrooms on 6 floors.

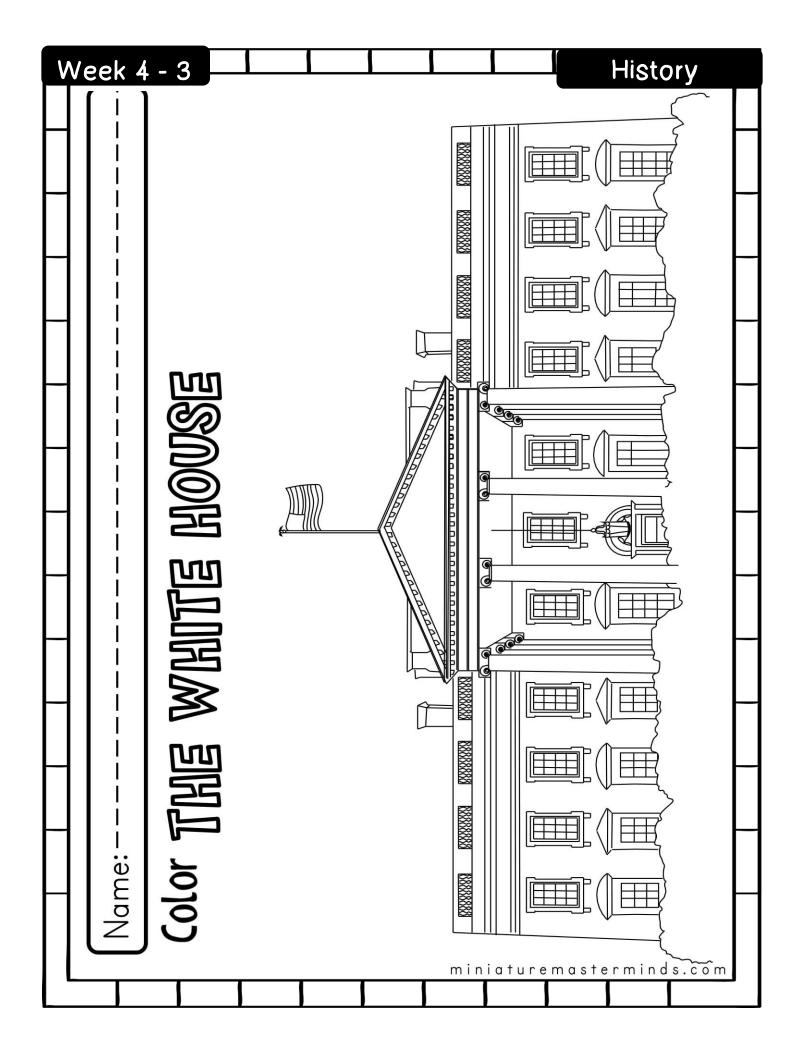
The White House is a popular stop for many people who visit Washington DC. Over 6000 people visit the White House each day. There are many important rooms inside the White House. The President's office is called the Oval Office. There are also rooms for people to meet to discuss important government business. They also have a movie theater, bowling alley, fitness room, and a chocolate shop!



If your were going to design a house for the President. what would be something you would include?

Draw plans of the house you planned.



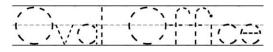


The OVAL OFFICE

Read Think and Answer.

The Oval Office is the official office of the President of the United States. The room is shaped like an oval so the president can see everyone during meetings. Each president decorates the room to suit their tastes while they are in office. This includes a new paint job, some furniture, artwork, and new rug. The Oval Office over looks the White House grounds and features large windows to take advantage of the view. It is located in the West Wing of the White House and was built in 1909 by President Taft. The room is used for important

presidential meetings.





Land Of The Free

Read, Think, and Answer.

United States of America has a government, laws, and constitution. We have already learned about these things. The United States of America also gives the citizens who live here certain rights. Among those rights are the freedom to worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom to assemble.

Land of the free doesn't mean we can do what ever we want. That is why we have laws. Our laws keep people safe and protect our country. We have people that enforce those laws to ensure that people follow those laws. Those people are called police officers. We should always listen to police officers.

Why do you think laws are important to protect our freedom?



Freedom Of Religion

Read, Think, and Answer.

In order for us to understand why freedom to worship is so important we are going to have to take a look back in time. The Pilgrims where a group of people that traveled from England a on large ships to get to America. They suffered through months on the ocean. Some became very ill. Some did not make it to the new country. It wasn't a pleasant trip like a cruise would be now days. They didn't have very many luxuries. There were several reasons they risked everything to come to the new land. One of the biggest reasons they came all that way was to have freedom to worship GOD the way they wanted.

In their home country, they were treated badly because of their faith. Could you imagine not being able to worship they way you wanted? Or people making fun of you because of your faith?



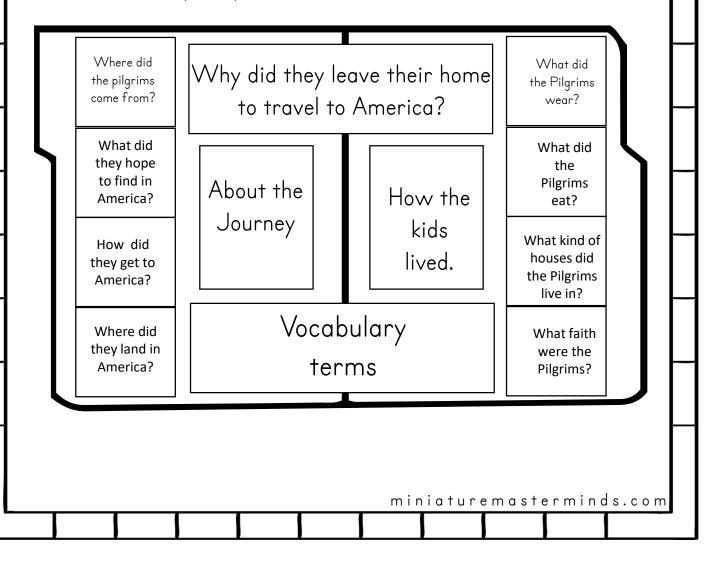


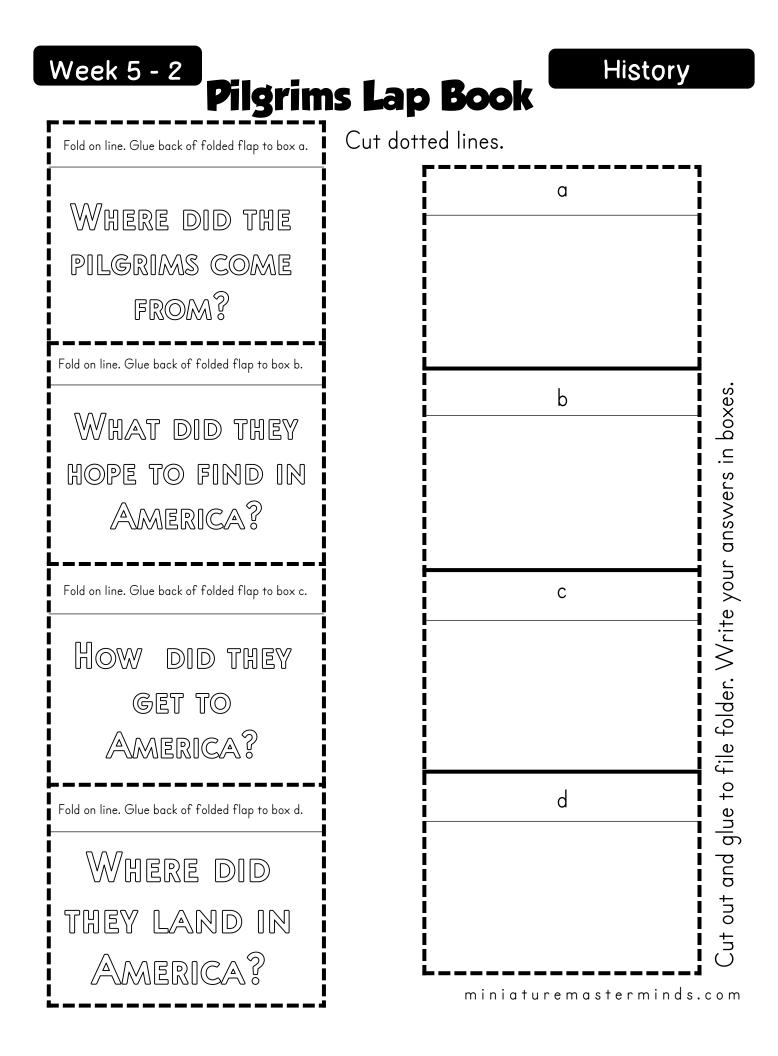
Pilgrims Lap Book

This week and next, we are going to create a lap book with information about the Pilgrims.

Directions for forming a lap book: refold the file folders so the flaps meet together in the center. Each day we will learn some new facts about the Pilgrims and add to our lapbook.

Here is an example layout for the different sections.





Week 5 - 3

History

About The Pilgrims

The Pilgrims were a group of English people who came to America seeking religious freedom during the reign of King James I. The Pilgrims boarded the Mayflower in England to come to America. The Mayflower was a large ship that would take 66 days to cross the ocean to land in New England. The settlement they formed in America was called Plymouth Colony.

They had a very hard first winter. Only 52 colonists survived that first year. Local Native Americans helped them learn to farm corn in the new land and survive.



Week 5 - 4

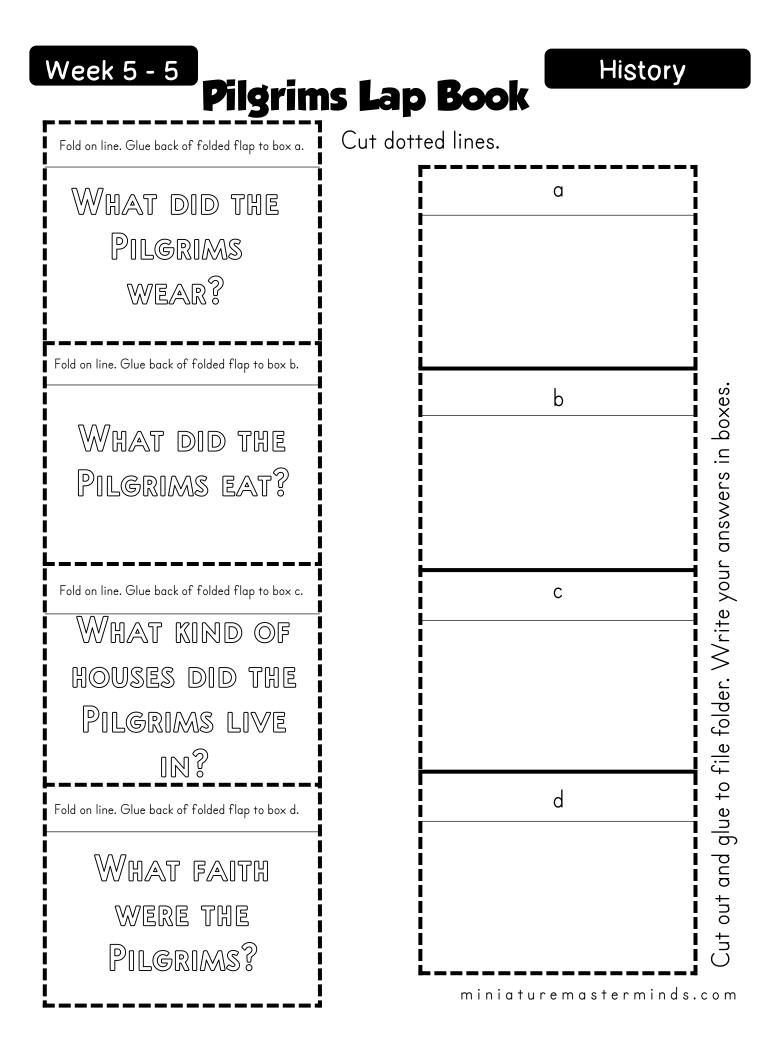
History

What Pilgrims Wore

The pilgrim women wore ankle length skirts with an apron. The also wore a waist coat over a smock and latchet shoes. On their heads they wore a coif. Their clothing was made of wool.

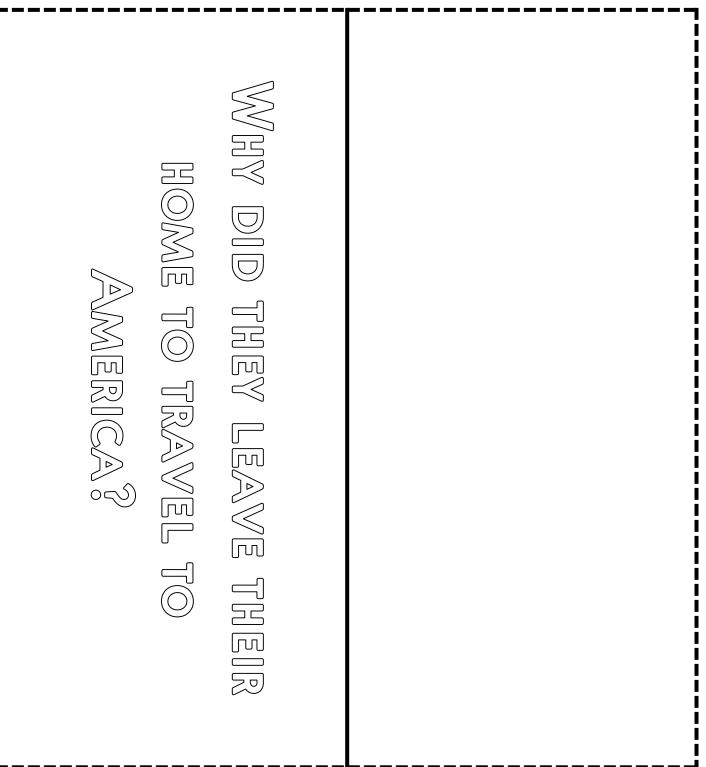
The pilgrim men wore shirt covered by a doublet. They also wore breeches. Stockings wore worn under the breeches with latchet shoes. They also wore a broad brimmed hat.





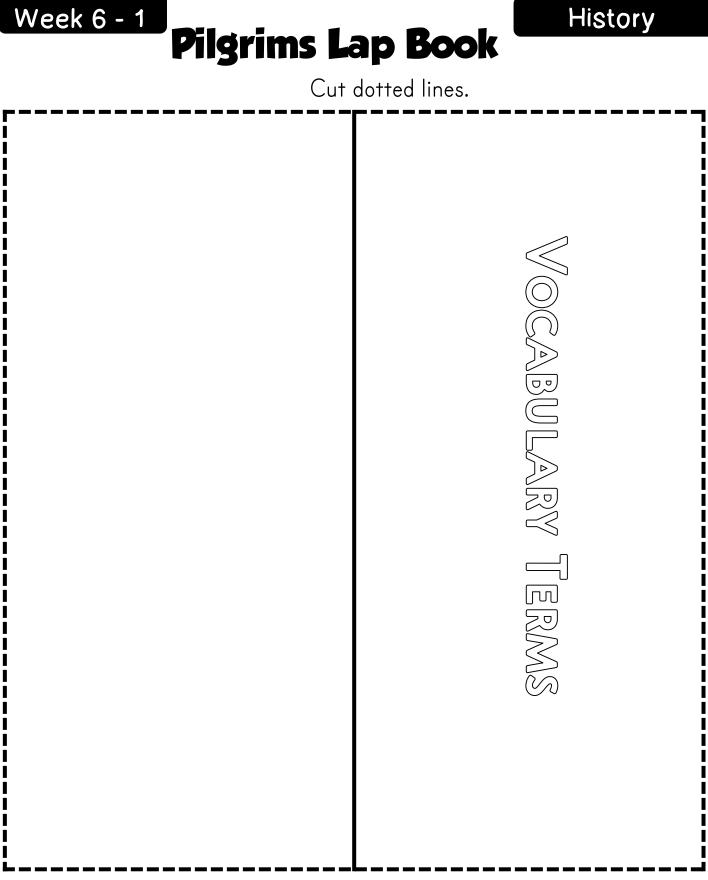
Week 6 -1 Pilgrims Lap Book

Cut dotted lines.



Cut out. Fold Glue to file folder so that the words are on top. Write answer inside fold.

History

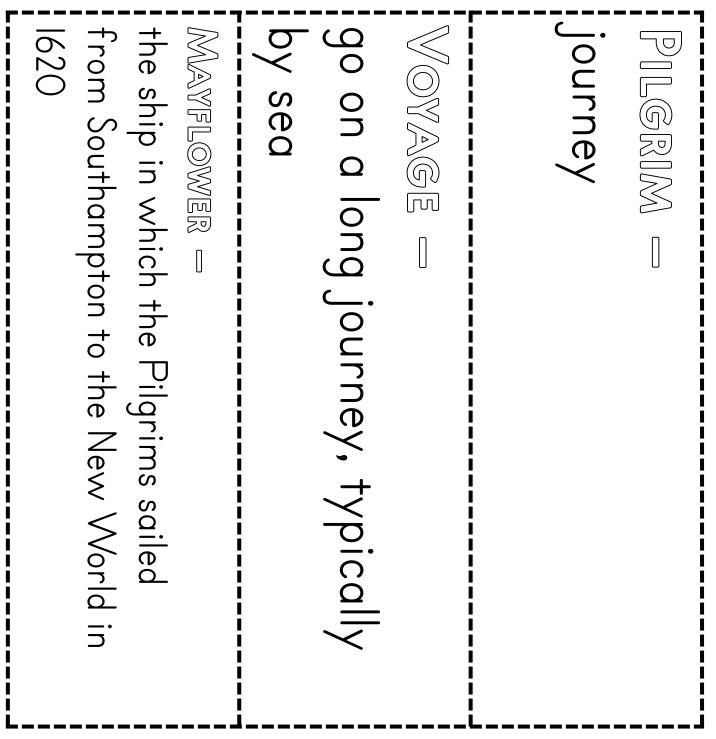


Cut out. Fold staple sides to create a pocket. Glue to file folder so that the words are on top.

Pilgrims Lap Book

Week 6 - 1

Cut dotted lines.



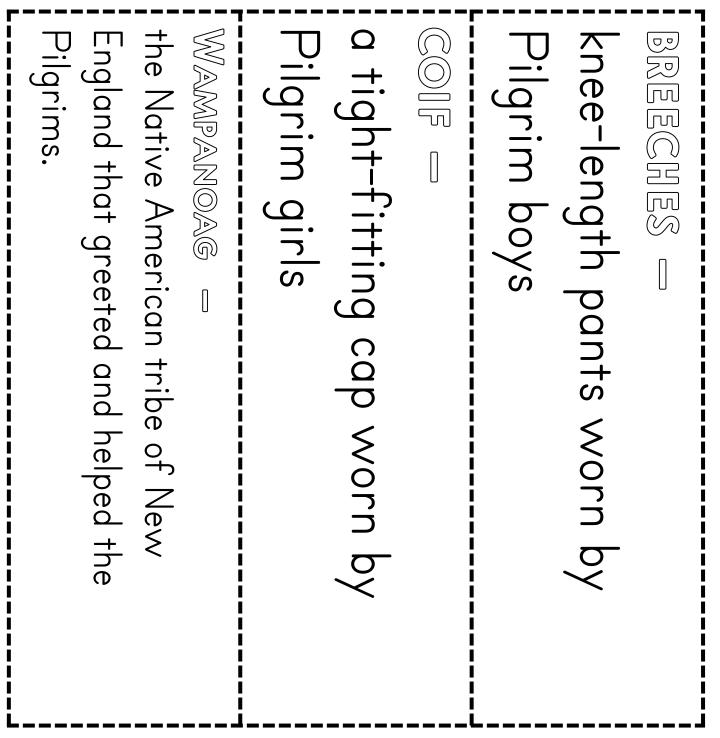
Write definitions for the words. Cut out and slide into vocabulary pocket.

History

Pilgrims Lap Book

Week 6 - 1

Cut dotted lines.



Write definitions for the words. Cut out and slide into vocabulary pocket.

History

Week 6 - 2

About The Journey

- I. They started the journey in England.
- 2. The journey took 66 days.
- 3. They travelled on a ship called the Mayflower.
- 4. They landed at Plymouth Rock.
- 5. They had a hard first winter.
- 6. Only 52 people survived the first year.
- 7. Glue this page to the lapbook.

Week 6 - 3 Pilgrims Lap Book

Cut dotted lines.

History

ω	2
	About The Journey
0	Glue to Iapbook

Cut out around whole outside of book. Only cut the dotted lines in the middle. Fold and unfold each solid line to form crease. Fold in half vertically and then fold horizontally to form book

How The Kids Lived

- The children were taught skills to survive as an adult.
- 2. Older boys helped their fathers prepare the fields for planting.
- 3. Older girls worked close with their mothers.
- Sometimes they would play game such as leapfrog and marbles.
- 5. They did not go to school because they did not have a school. They learned at home.
- 6. The Bible was the book most kids learned to read.

Write and draw on the pages of the book.

Week 6 - 5 Pilgrims Lap Book

Cut dotted lines.

History

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ហ	How The Kids Lived
	<u> </u>
0	Glue to lapbook

Cut out around whole outside of book. Only cut the dotted lines in the middle. Fold and unfold each solid line to form crease. Fold in half vertically and then fold horizontally to form book

Freedom Of Speech

Read, Think, and Answer.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

The first amendment to the constitution gives us our freedoms. One of those freedoms is the freedom of speech. Freedom of speech give you the right to express your opinions without the government getting involved.

Imagine what life would be like if we didn't have the freedom to express our opinions. Some countries aren't so lucky. Some people are put in jail or hurt for expressing their opinions in other countries.

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Week 7 - 2 History	
Name:	
What is	
Freedom Of Speech?	
Read, Think, and Answer.	\vdash
What exactly does freedom of speech mean for us?	-
I. It means that we have the right to peacefully protest things	-
we find unjust.	
2. It gives us the right to advertise products.	
3. To share our opinions even if they aren't right.	
4. Freedom of speech also gives us the freedom to not speak at	
all.	
What it doesn't give us the right to use our words to cause an action that will hurt others.	
	┢
Activity:	
Make a poster to describe why freedom of speech is important for our country. Use construction paper to draw up an eye	
catching poster to advertise freedom of speech.	Γ
miniaturemasterminds.com	

Name: -

Freedom Of The Press

Read, Think, and Answer.

Freedom of the Press gives the press freedom to report news without being censored. Censor means that the government wouldn't allow the press to print ideas or facts that would be bad for them. The ability to print news without being censored helps protect and inform the public.

Activity

Write a newspaper article. Draw a picture to go along with your article.

Why is Freedom Of The Press Important?

Read, Think, and Answer.

How much of a role does the media play in our every day lives? Does your family watch the news? Does your family read online news articles or a newspaper? How does the effect how we think, act, and feel?

Now think about what would happen if the press couldn't post but what the government allowed. How do you think that would be different?

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miniaturemasterminds.cor	n

Name: -

Week 7 - 5

Freedom Of Assembly

Read, Think, and Answer.

Freedom of Assembly is the right to gather together in a group and hold public meetings. These meetings can be held to discuss issues or to ask the government to address those issues.

These meetings should be peaceful gatherings where everyone is allowed to make their opinions known.

There are many reasons people may want to gather together; to protest injustice, to fight for better treatment at work, to advocate change.

What freedom do you think they are exercising in the picture below?

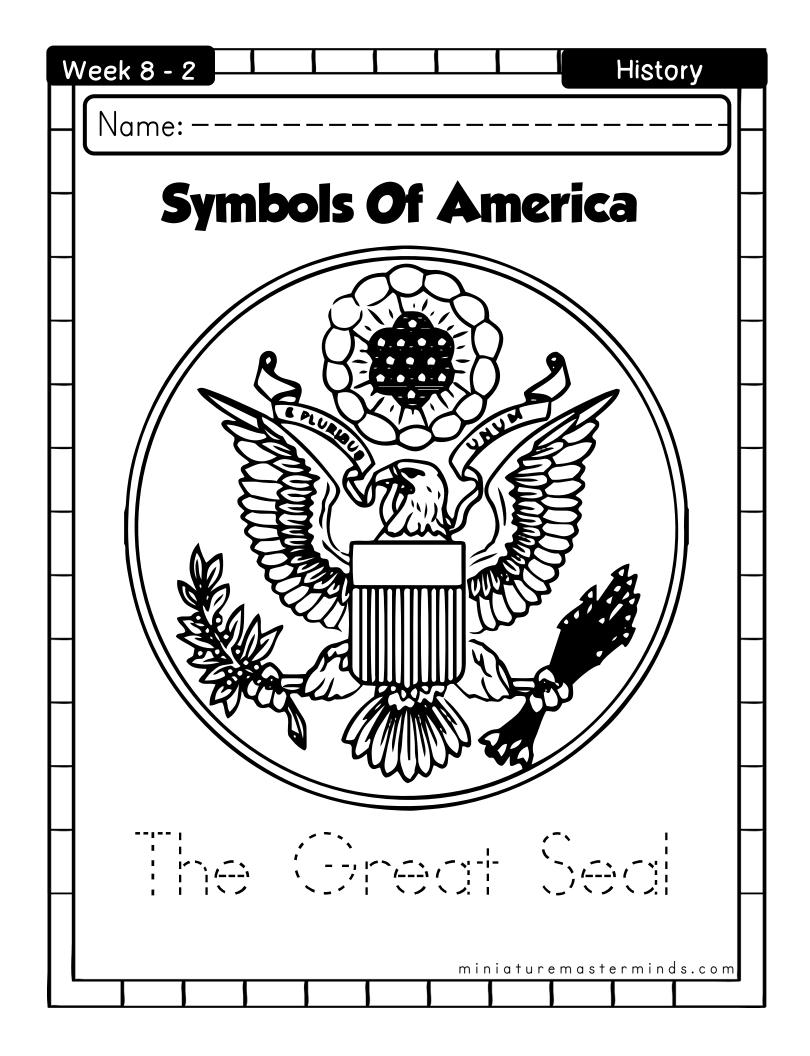


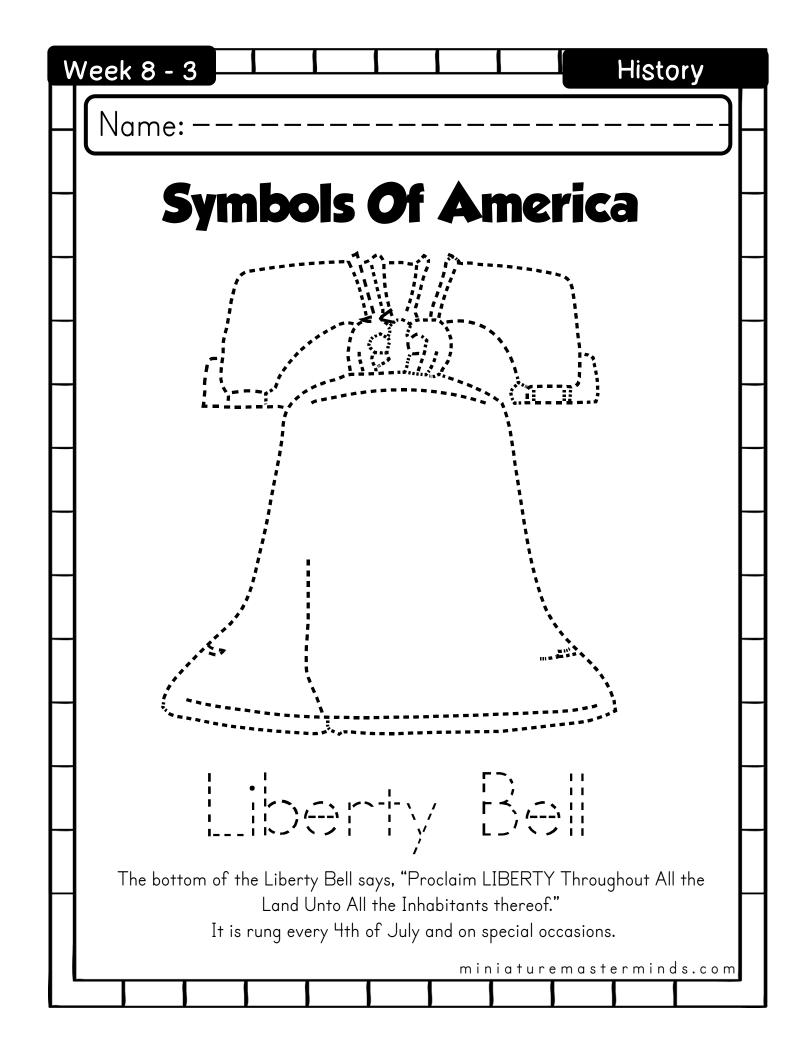
Symbols Of America

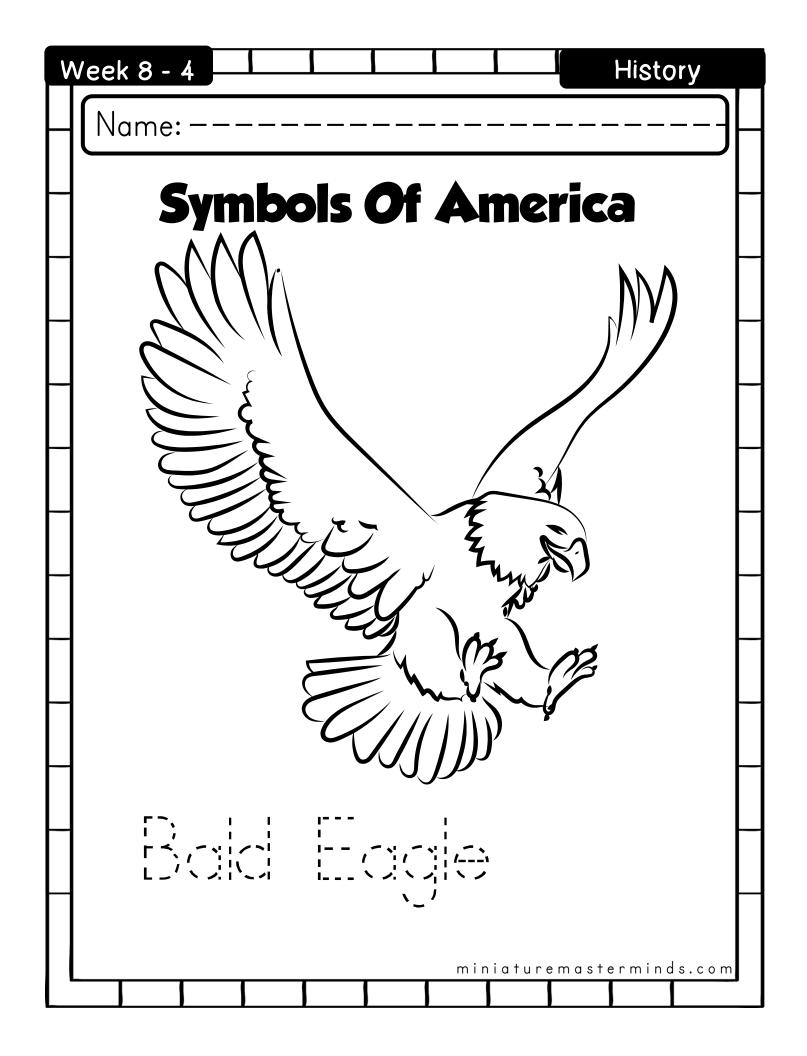
Read, Think, and Answer.

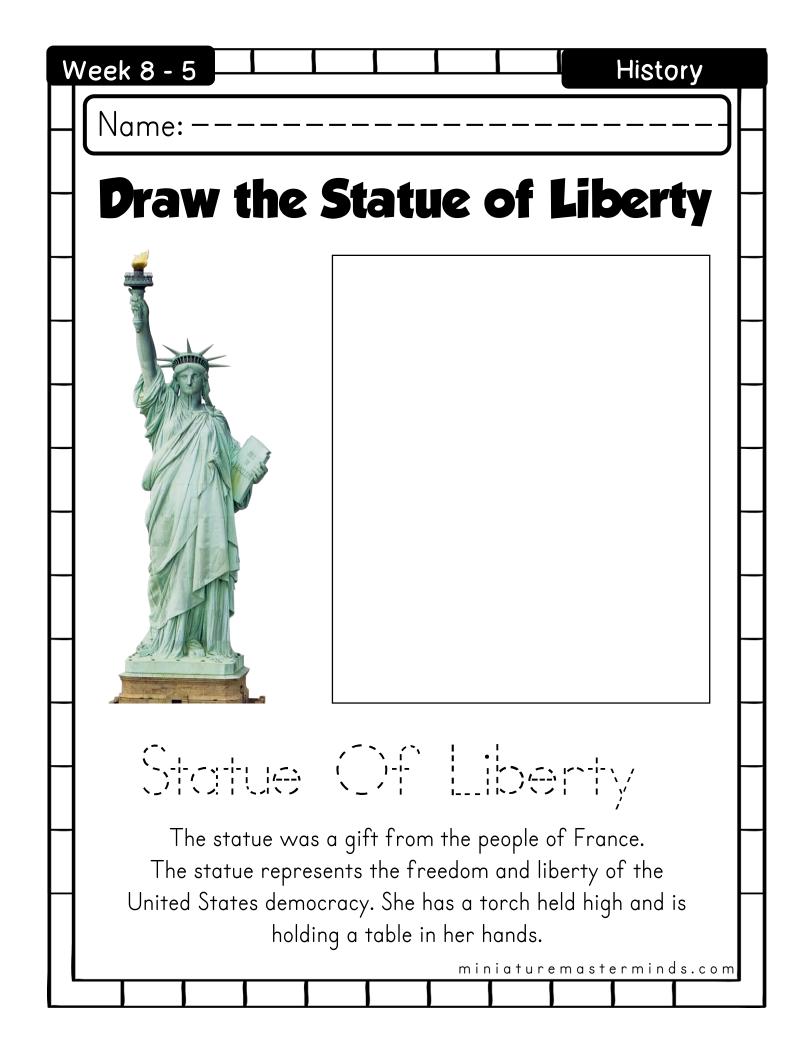
America has many different symbols to represent our country. We have already talked about the flag and the White House. There are others as well. This week we are going to explore just a few of our countries symbols.











Lives Of Pre Colonial Americans

Read, Think, and Answer.

Before the Pilgrims came to America, there were still Americans. The people that were here before the settlers were Native Americans. These people were generally peaceful and lived a quiet existence surviving off the land. There were many different tribes, or groups of people that lived in America. They lived in huts, teepees, or mud houses. Some lived in villages of homes called wattle and daub houses. These homes where dome shaped and made of sticks woven together covered with dried mud.

Project:

Use clay or mud with either sticks or straws to build your own miniature house.

W	ee	k	9	-	2
		<u> </u>			

Native American Blankets

Read, Think, and Answer.

Before settlers came, several Native American tribes including the Hopi, Pueblo, Zuni, Apache, Mohave, and Navajo lived in America. The Navajo lived in dome shaped homes called hogans and became famous for their bright and intricately woven blankets.



These blankets were beautifully designed often with geometric shapes and red, orange, or brown colors. Create your own blanket design in the box below.

Veek 9 - 4 History	
Name:	
Geronimo	
Read, Think, and Answer.	
There was a famous Native American named Geronimo. His real name at birth was Goyathlay, the "One Who Yawns" but	
given the name Geronimo by Mexican Soldiers. Geronimo was an Apache leader. He married a woman named Alope and the	
had three children together. One day while Geronimo and the men were away trading, their camp was attacked and	
Geronimo lost his whole family.	
 He became a famous warrior and for several years led many raids on Mexican and US settlements without	
being caught. He was eventually caught and became a prisoner of the	
United States. As a prisoner he became a sort of celebrity around the	
United States. What was Geronimo's real name?	

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Leif Ericsson

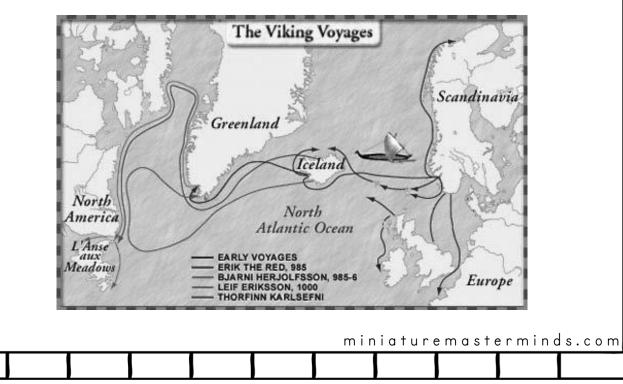
Read, Think, and Answer.

Leif Ericsson was a Norse explorer who settled Greenland. He sailed to Norway where he was converted to Christianity. On his way back to Greenland he sailed off course and landed in North America.

He spent a winter in North America and then returned home. He never again sailed to North America.

Leif Ericsson is the thought to be the very first European to reach the North American continent. He arrived nearly four centuries before Christopher Columbus.

Track out the path Leif took on the map below.



V	Veeł	< 1C) - 1

Name: -

Christopher Columbus

Read, Think, and Answer.

Christopher Columbus is the person who is credited for discovering America and his voyage that started the exploration and colonization of the Americas.

Week 10 - 2

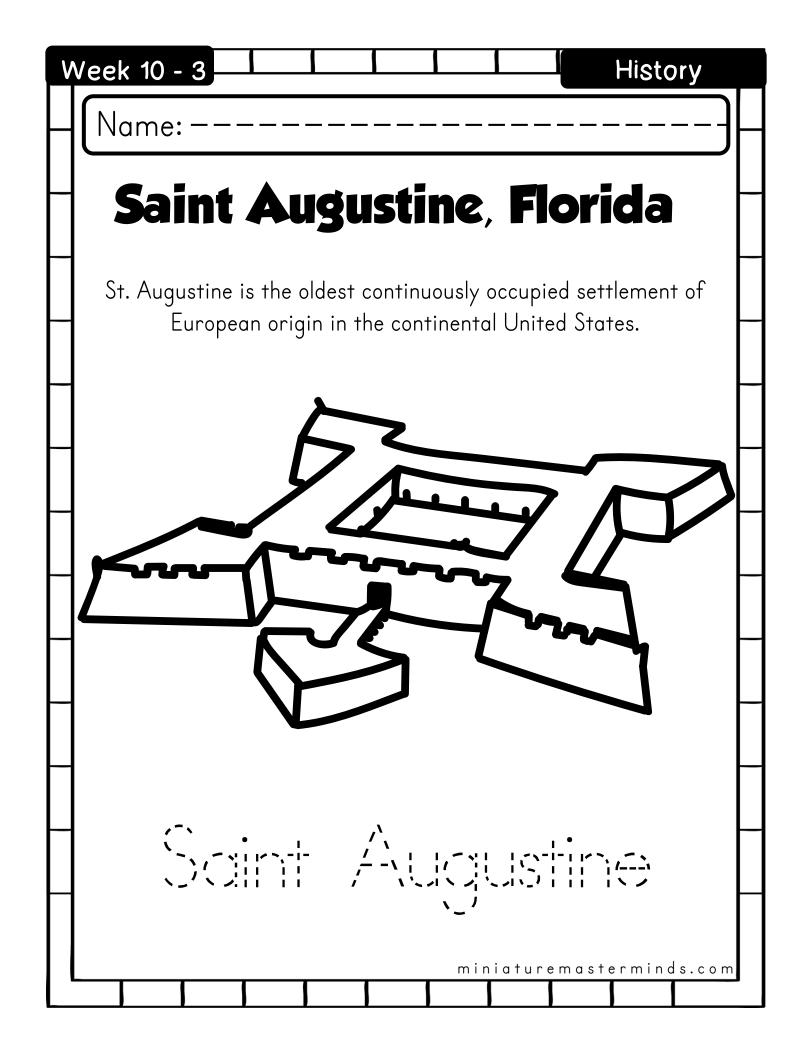
Name:

Juan ponce de león

Read, Think, and Answer.

A **conquistador** is a person from Spain who is out to conquer new territory. Conquistadors sailed beyond Europe to the Americas, Oceania, Africa, and Asia, conquering territory and opening trade routes. Juan Ponce de León was a famous conquistador. He was famous for exploring Florida.



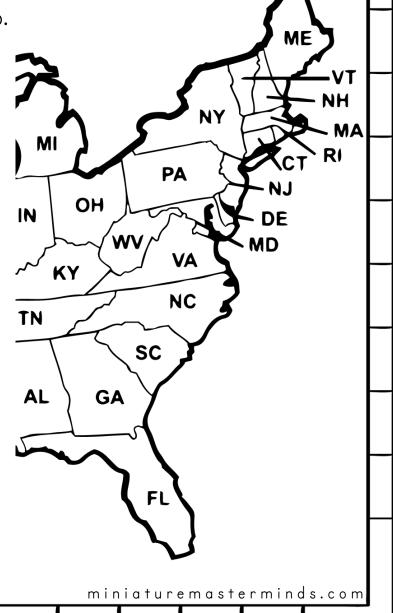


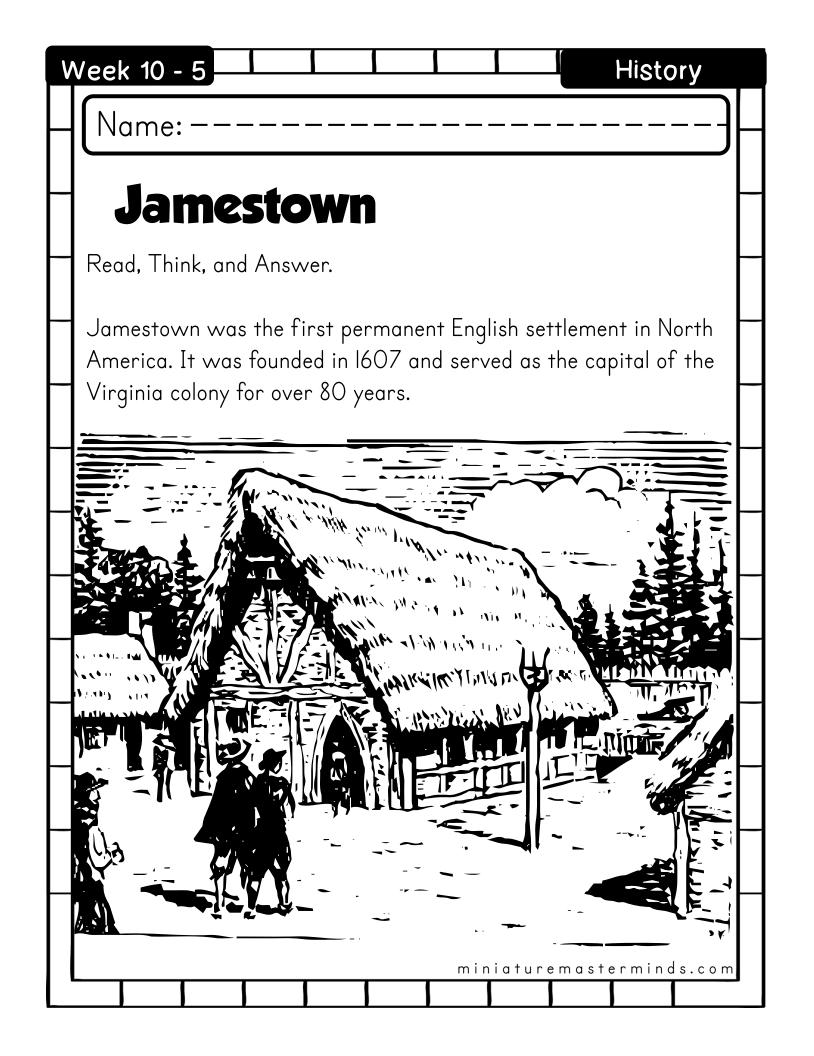
Colonial America

Read, Think, and Answer.

The United States was formed when thirteen British colonies revolted against British rule and formed their own nation. Color the colonies on the map.

Virginia (1607) New York (1626) New Hampshire (1623) Massachusetts Bay (1630) Maryland (1633) Connecticut (1636) Rhode Island (1636) Delaware (1638) North Carolina (1663) South Carolina (1663) New Jersey (1664) Pennsylvania (1681) Georgia (1732)

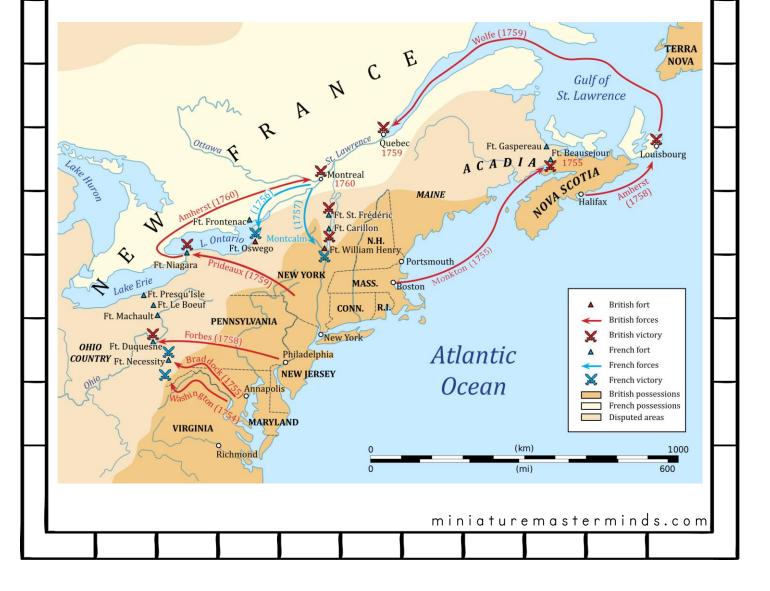




French and Indian War

Read, Think, and Answer.

The French and Indian War was a major war fought in the American Colonies between 1754 and 1763. The British gained significant territory in North America as a result of the war.

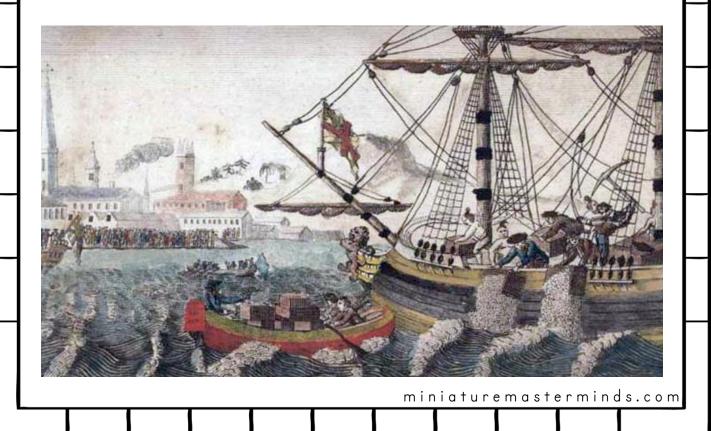


Boston Tea Party

Read, Think, and Answer.

The Boston Tea Party was a political protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 16, 1773. They boarded the ships and threw the chests of tea into the Boston Harbor. The protest was part of why the American Revolution. The American Revolution was the war that separated the colonies from Britain's rule.

Why do you think the protest was named the Boston Tea Party?



Lives of Early Colonists

Read, Think, and Answer.

Many of the people that lived in the colonies were farmers who lived and worked small farms. They were more concerned mainly with the surviving and improving life for their families. Life was very different for them.

The farmers grew crops that they could sell or use for credit to buy what they needed in town. Men usually were spent most of their time taking care of the farm. They also had civic duties such as paying taxes, voting, and serving in the militia.

Women in the colonies had many jobs as well. They sewed all the clothing their families wore. They stored food for the Winter and prepared meals each day. They also made soap and candles with meat byproducts.

Children also had chores and jobs to do. Young children spent the time with their mother. There was no schools so they were taught how to

read and write at home if their parents knew how. Girls would learn to cook, spin, and sew from their mothers. Boys were sometimes allowed formal education or apprentices with tradesmen to learn skills.

How has life changed since then?





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Name:

Animals In The Colonies

Read, Think, and Answer.

Animals served many uses on colonial farms. Oxen and horses were work animals that could be used to pull wagons and plow the fields. Pigs were slaughtered for meat, lard, or soap for the farm. Sheep were raised for wool which could be spun into yarn and then knitted or woven into cloth. Cows produced milk for both butter and cheese as well as beef. Chickens, geese, guinea fowl, and turkeys provided eggs, meat, and feathers. They also hunted for meat.

Week 11 - 5

Then and Now

Read, Think, and Answer.

What are some different ways things are done today as they were in colonial times?

What are some of the same ways things are done?





What differences can you see in the kitchens?

Week 12 - 1

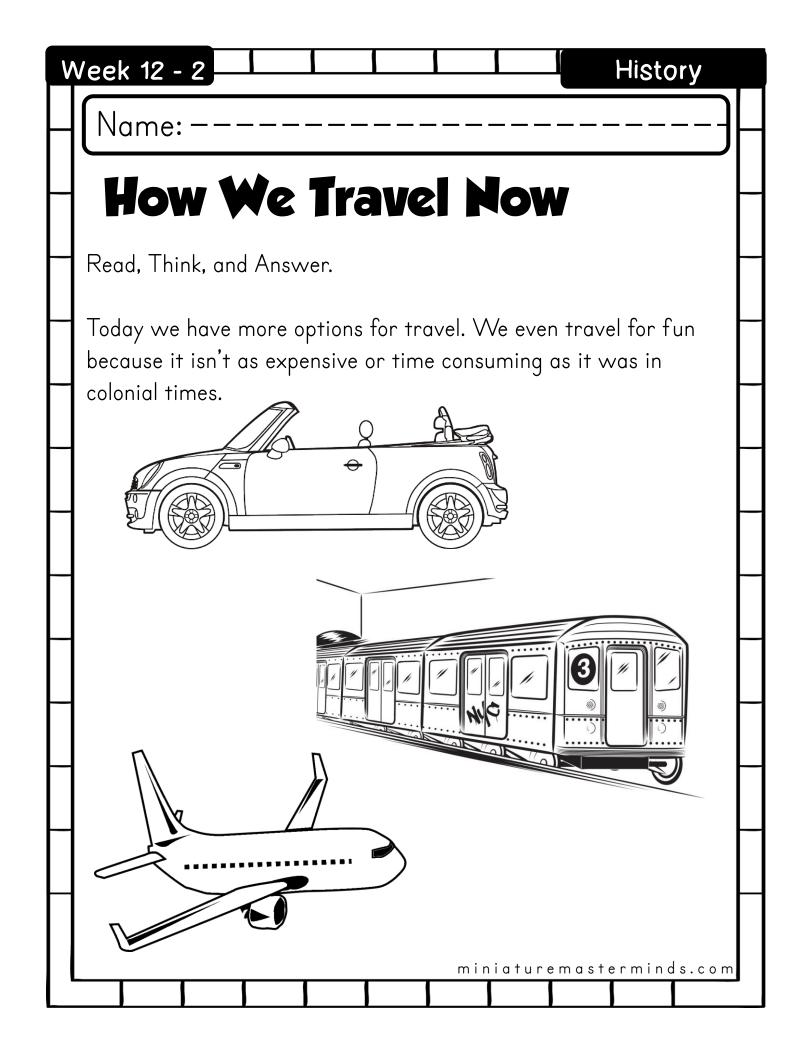
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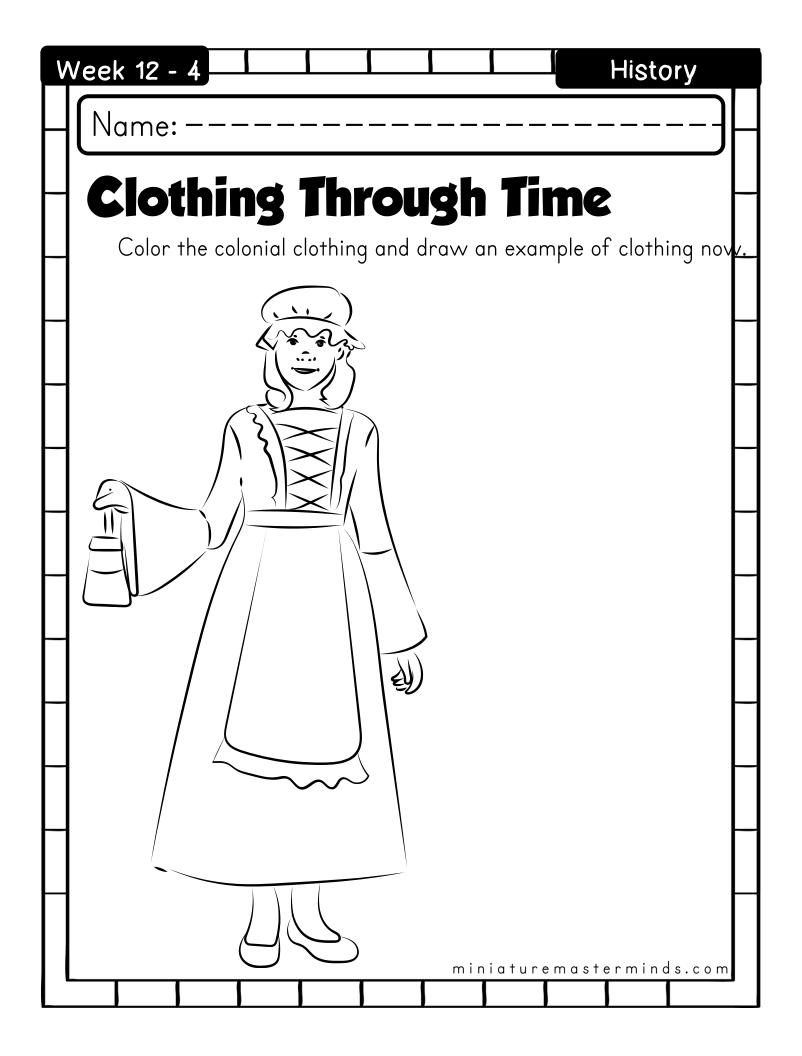
How They Traveled in Colonial America

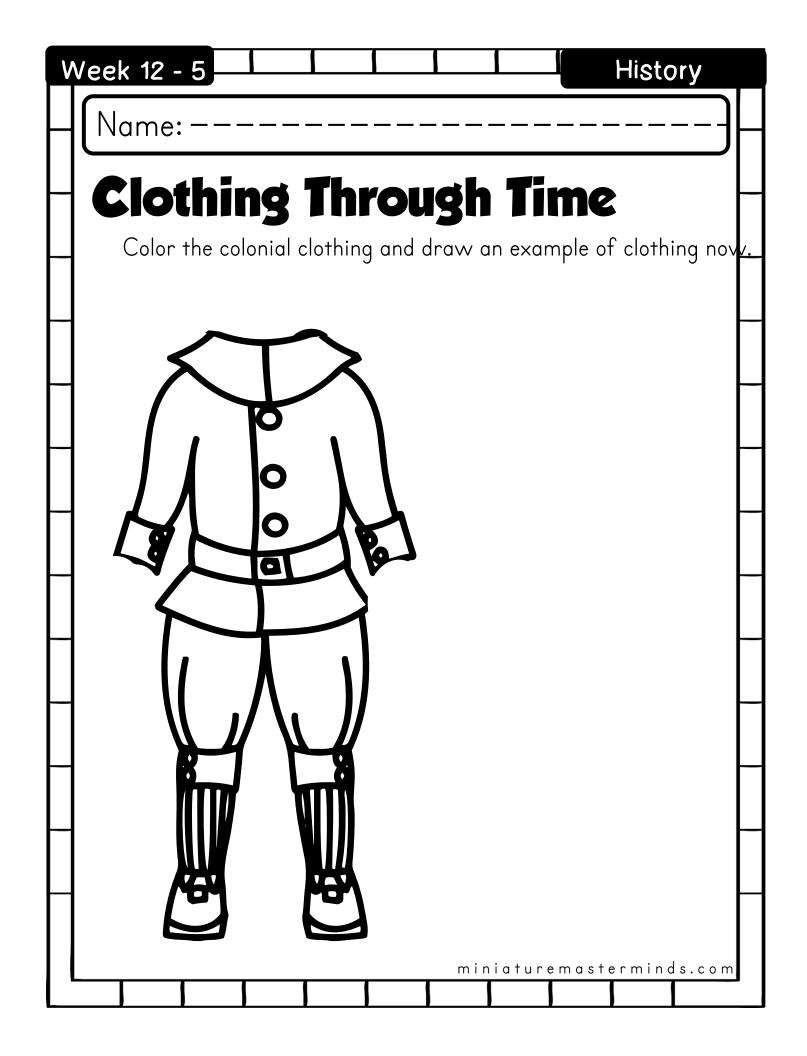
Read, Think, and Answer.

They traveled by horse and buggy or horse back in the colonial days. They also walked places as well. They traveled to other continents by ship. They didn't have cars, trains, planes, or other means of transportation like we do now.



V	Veek 12 - 3 History	
	Name:	
-	How Has Life Changed?	
	Read, Think, and Answer.	
	Write a story about your day if you were a colonial child. Draw a	
	picture to go along with it.	
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Name:

Food Through Time

Read, Think, and Answer.

The colonists ate their meals off of wooden plates called trenchers. Their staple food was corn when they first started the settlements. Then they learned how to grow other crops. They also hunted a variety of game including deer, turkey, ducks, geese, and rabbits. Colonials ate a variety of fish including cod, flounder, trout, salmon, clams, lobsters, and halibut. The colonials brought over domesticated animals from Europe that could be raised as livestock for meat. These included sheep, cattle, chicken, and pigs. Winter was harder to find food and couldn't grow crops so they had to prepare food for winter in the Summer and Spring. They would salt or smoke meat so that it would stay preserved for the winter.

V	Veek 13 - 2 History	
	Name:	
Π		
	Molasses Cookie Mix	
	Ingredients	
	6 cups all-purpose flour	
	3 cups sugar	
\vdash	tablespoon baking powder	
	I tablespoon ground ginger	
\vdash	I tablespoon ground cinnamon	
	I-I/2 teaspoons ground nutmeg	
	3/4 teaspoon ground cloves	
	1/2 teaspoon ground allspice In a large bowl, combine the first nine ingredients.	
	Divide into three batches; store in airtight	
	containers in a cool, dry place for up to 6	
	months. Yield: 3 batches	
	To prepare cookies: Preheat oven to 375°. In a	
	large bowl, cream butter until light and fluffy. Add egg and molasses; mix well. Add 3 cups cookie	
	mix; beat until smooth.	
Η	Shape into 1-in. balls and roll in sugar. Place 2	
	in. apart on ungreased <u>baking sheets</u> . Bake $9-11$	
	minutes or until the edges are firm and the surface	
	cracks. Cool on wire racks. miniaturemasterminds.com	
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Colonial Brown Bread

Ingredients

- •4 cups buttermilk
- •4 cups whole wheat flour
- | |/3 cups all-purpose fla
- | cup packed brown sugar
- •4 teaspoons baking soda
- | teaspoon salt

Directions

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C). Grease two 9x5 inch loaf pans. In a large bowl, stir together the whole wheat flour, all-purpose flour, brown sugar, baking soda, and salt. Pour in buttermilk, and stir until all of the dry mixture has been absorbed. Divide the batter evenly between the prepared loaf pans. Bake for I hour in the preheated oven, or until a knife inserted into the crown of the loaf comes out clean. Serve warm. Store leftover bread wrapped in plastic wrap in the refrigerator. This reheats well.

History

Name:

Snow and Cream

Ingredients 3 large egg whites 6 tablespoons sugar 2 l/2 cups whole milk

Directions

 Beat the egg whites to soft peaks, gradually adding the sugar.
 Once all the sugar is incorporated, continue beating the meringue to stiff peaks.

2. Bring the milk to a simmer over medium-low heat. Using a tablespoon or soupspoon, shape the meringue into ovals and drop into the simmering milk. Poach gently for 4 to 5 minutes, turning once. The meringues will be puffed and firm. Use a slotted spoon to remove the meringues from the milk, and set on paper towels to drain.

3. Pour the Boiled Custard into a serving bowl, and place the poached meringues on the surface. Cover and set in the refrigerator to chill for at least 2 hours before serving.

V	Veek 13 - 5 History	
	Name:	
	Easd Through Time	
	Food Through Time	
	Read, Think, and Answer.	
\vdash	What are some of your favorite foods?	
\vdash		
	How do they differ from what a colonial child would eat?	
	Draw a picture of a normal meal you would eat.	
\vdash		
\vdash		
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Week 14 - 1

Name:

How Has Church Changed?

Read. Think. and Answer. Church has always been an important part of our culture. There are many different types of churches around. Colonists had churches as well. Churches were a major part of their community . The Bible was the only book in many homes then. The children were taught to read from the Bible. Most New Englanders went for church services to the meetinghouse. The meetinghouse was a large building in the center of a town area and was used for town meetings as well as religious services. The New England colonists were largely Puritans, who led very strict lives. People who lived in the Middle and Southern colonies went to churches

similar to what we have now. They would sit in church for most of the day. It was an important event.

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VVEEK 14 - 4	ek 14 - 2	Wee
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What is Your Church Like?

Read, Think, and Answer.

We learned how the colonists would spend all day in church. They also sometimes held church in meeting halls. How is that different than your church? Draw a picture of your church below.

Week 14	-	3
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Holidays in the US

Read. Think. and Answer.

America has many holidays that we celebrate. Some states have their own special holidays. We celebrate holidays as a way to remember a special event or person.

Federal holidays are holidays that are observed by the government. Usually school will be out, banks will be closed, and all government offices will be closed.

Federal Holidays and when they are observed

New Year's Day Inauguration Day Martin Luther King, Jr. Day George Washington's Birthday Third Monday in February Memorial Day Independence Day Labor Day Columbus Day Veterans Day Thanksgiving Day Christmas Day

January I January 20 Third Monday in January Last Monday in May July 4 First Monday in September Second Monday in October November II 4th Thursday in November December 25

V	Veek 14 - 4 History	
	Name:	
	Why Do We Celebrate?	
	-	
	New Year's Day	
\vdash	Read, Think, and Answer.	
\mid	New Year's Day is the first day of the year. It celebrates both the	
	successes of the past year and the hopes for the coming year.	
	Draw a picture of a New Year's Day you remember.	
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Martin Luther King, Jr. Day

Read, Think, and Answer.

After the Civil War, America was still not a nice place to live for a lot of people. There were people who wanted to separate people because of their skin color. Not all people had equal rights. Remember, rights are the benefits a country gives it's citizens. Some people didn't have access to those rights. The goal of the civil rights movement was to give everybody equal rights regardless of color skin color, gender, nationality, religion, disability or age.

During the civil rights movement there was a man named Martin Luther King, Jr. He thought that everyone should be equal. He made many speeches and held several peaceful protests and marches in the name of Civil Rights. One of those speeches is his famous I Have a Dream

speech. This speech was a powerful messaged about how we should all get along and be friends no matter what we look like. That is why we have a day to welebrate his life.

Why do you think it is important for everyone to Be treated the same way?



Week 15 - 1

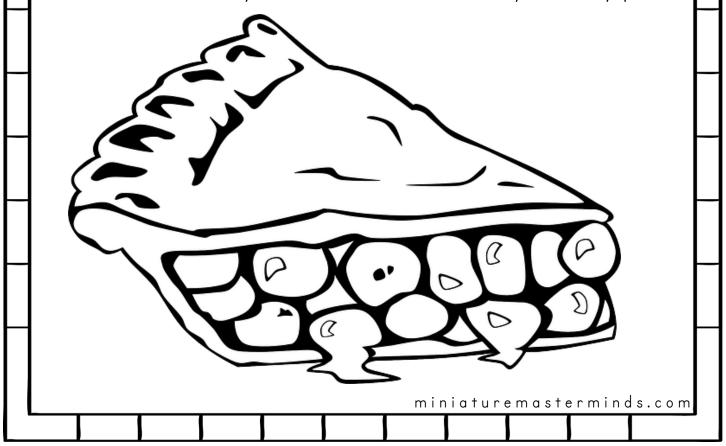
Name:

George Washington's Birthday

Read, Think, and Answer.

Washington's Birthday is a United States federal holiday celebrated on the third Monday of February in honor of George Washington, the first President of the United States. The day is also now widely known as Presidents' Day and is often an occasion to honor all who have served as president, not just George Washington.

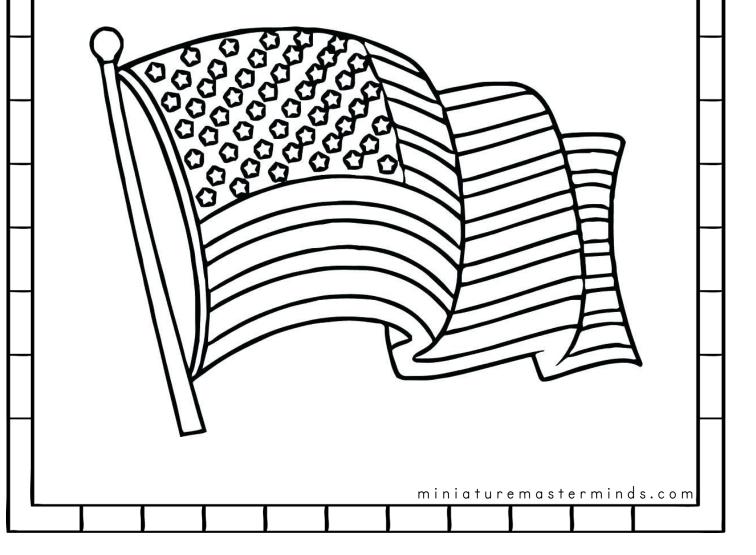
A food traditionally associated with the holiday is cherry pie.



V	Veel	k 15	5 - 2

Memorial Day

Memorial Day is a solemn day of remembrance for everyone who has died serving in the American armed forces. We remember those who lost their lives to protect our freedom.



Week 15 - 3

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Name:

Independence Day

July 4, 1776, is a day that represents the Declaration of Independence and the birth of the United States of America as an independent nation. That is why we celebrate Independence Day on July 4th every year.

We usually celebrate with fireworks.

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Labor Day

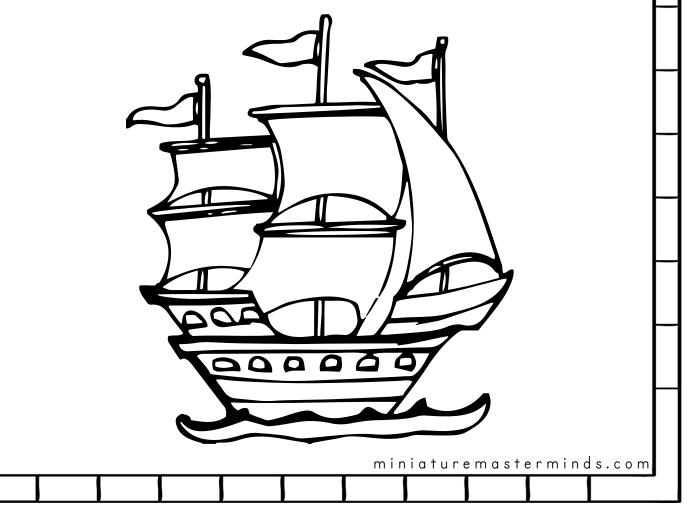
Labor day honors the workers of America who have made the country strong. Everyone had a job and no job can be left undone for a nation to grow. We should respect every job and the people who do them. We all have to work together to succeed.

Draw a picture of what job you want to do in the future.

Columbus Day

Columbus Day is a national holiday in America which officially celebrates the anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas on October 12, 1492.

Different parts of America celebrate differently, ranging from large-scale parades and events to complete non-observance. Most states do not celebrate Columbus Day as an official state holiday. The day is not a celebration of Christopher Columbus but in celebration of the discovery of America by him landing there.



Week 16 - 1 History	
Name:	
Votoranc Dav	
Veterans Day	
Observance. Veterans Day is intended to honor and thank all military personnel who served the United States in all wars,	
particularly living veterans.	
Do you know a Veteran? Write a letter of thanks to a Veteran.	
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Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day, annual national holiday in the United States and Canada celebrating the harvest and other blessings of the past year. We often celebrate with a gathering of family around a table with turkey and sides.

What are some things you are thankful for?

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Christmas Day

We celebrate Christmas to remember the birth of Jesus. We celebrate with wrapped gifts to those we love. We also put up a tree in our house that we decorate with different decorations like lights, glass balls, and ornaments.

Week 16 - 3

History

Name:

American Folktales, Legends, and Tall Tales

Folktale is a story that is told from generation to generation. Sometimes the stories change to fit the area they are being told in. They are timeless tales of things that might seem far from believable. Sometimes they may teach a lesson.

Legends are stories that are passed down that may have originally came from a historical event. They have been passed down and retold each time growing into a more fantastic story.

Tall Tales describe heroes that are larger than life. They may be based on a real person but changed to make that person stronger or bigger than they really were.

We are going to spend some time reading different tall tales, folktales, and legends but be thinking about a character for your own story. What kinds of things would this character get into. Today draw a picture of your character and what they would look like.

Week 16 - 4 History	
Name:	Ĵ┞
American Folktales, Legends, and Tall Tales	<u>ا</u>
On another piece of paper, draw a picture to go along with the story.	
Paul Bunyan and the Log Jam	
Wisconsin, Tall Tales retold by S. E. Schlosser	
One spring day, the loggers on the Wisconsin River discovered a	
huge log jam, the biggest they'd ever seen. The logs were piled about two hundred feet high and the jam went upriver for a mil or more. Those loggers chopped and hauled at the jam, but it	e
wouldn't budge an inch. So they called for Paul Bunyan to give them a hand.	
Paul Bunyan and Babe the Blue Ox sized up the log jam. Then Paul told the loggers to stand back. He put Babe in the river in front of the log jam and began shooting his rifle, peppering the	
Blue Ox with shot. Babe thought he was being bothered by a particularly nasty breed of fly, so he began swishing his tail back	k
and forth. Well, that stirred things up a bit in the river. It got so agitated that the water began to flow upstream, taking the logs with it.	
Bit by bit, the log jam broke apart. Finally, Paul pulled Babe out of the water, and the river and logs began to float downstream	
again the way they should.	
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Week 16 - 5 History
Name:
American Folktales, Legends, and Tall Tales
Read the story. What do you think the author was saying?
Arizona Weather
Southwest weatherlore retold by S.E. Schlosser
Well, some folks don't like the weather in Arizona, but I ain't one
of 'em. Why, the air in Arizona is so fine, tourists stop over the state line just to fill their tires with it. Course, Arizona does get rather hot. But since we started shippin' in ice from California,
our hens don't lay hard boiled eggs no more.
As for folks who hate rain, why Arizona is just the spot. We haven't seen a drop of rain in Arizona since Noah illegally parked his ark at the top of Mount Ararat. It's so dry, we have to take
our frogs to the pool to teach 'em how to swim. And never you mind saving up for a rainy day, cause you'll never get to spend
yer money.
So there it is in a nutshell. Why I like Arizona. Arizona is full of fine air and fine days. Makes it great fer all them tourists who get a hankering to drive to that Grand Canyon one of our old
timers dug up while his wife wheeled the dirt away.
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Wee	k 1	17 -
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History

Name:

American Folktales, Legends, and Tall Tales

Draw a picture of what you think Paul Bunyan looked based on the story.

Birth of Paul Bunyan

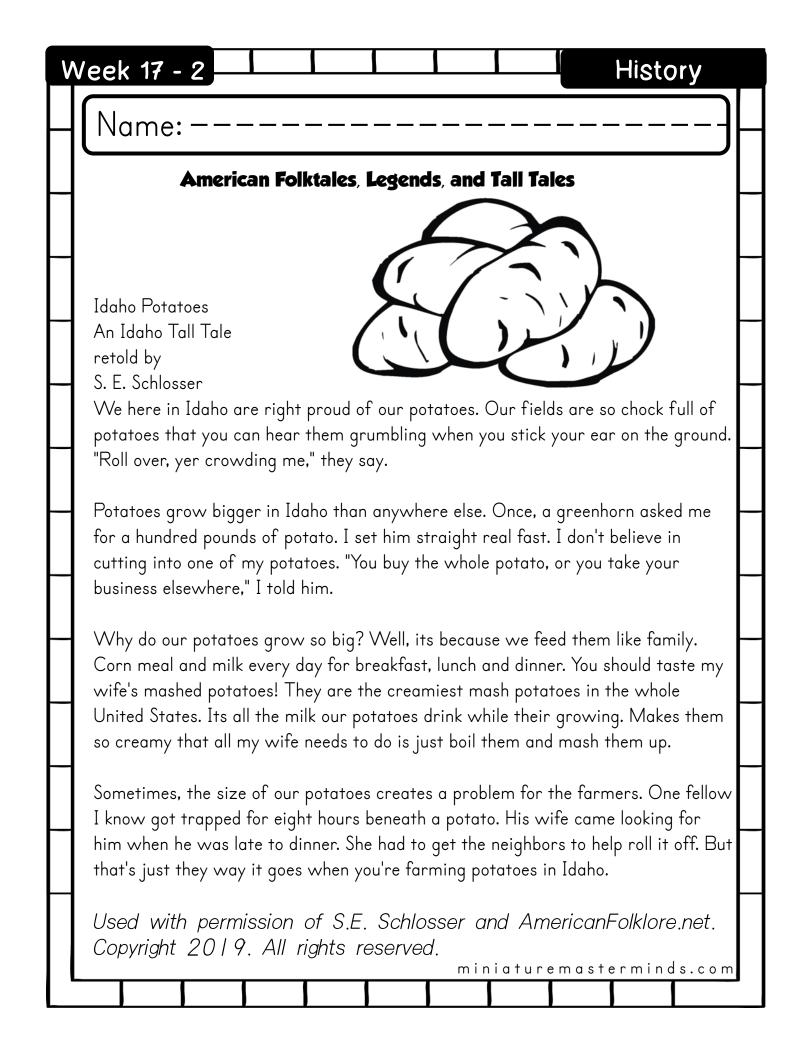
Maine Tall Tales retold by S. E. Schlosser

Now I hear tell that Paul Bunyan was born in Bangor, Maine. It took five giant storks to deliver Paul to his parents. His first bed was a lumber wagon pulled by a team of horses. His father had to drive the wagon up to the top of Maine and back whenever he wanted to rock the baby to sleep.

As a newborn, Paul Bunyan could holler so loud he scared all the fish out of the rivers and streams. All the local frogs started wearing earmuffs so they wouldn't go deaf when Paul screamed for his breakfast. His parents had to milk two dozen cows morning and night to keep his milk bottle full and his mother had to feed him ten barrels of porridge every two hours to keep his stomach from rumbling and knocking the house down.

Within a week of his birth, Paul Bunyan could fit into his father's clothes. After three weeks, Paul rolled around so much during his nap that he destroyed four square miles of prime timberland. His parents were at their wits' end! They decided to build him a raft and floated it off the coast of Maine. When Paul turned over, it caused a 75 foot tidal wave in the Bay of Fundy. They had to send the British Navy over to Maine to wake him up. The sailors fired every canon they had in the fleet for seven hours straight before Paul Bunyan woke from his nap! When he stepped off the raft, Paul accidentally sank four war ships and he had to scramble around scooping sailors out of the water before they drowned. After this incident, Paul's parents decided the East was just too plumb small for him, and so the family moved to Minnesota.

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Week 17 - 3

Name:

American Folktales, Legends, and Tall Tales

Jack and the Corn Stalk

A Kansas Tall Tale

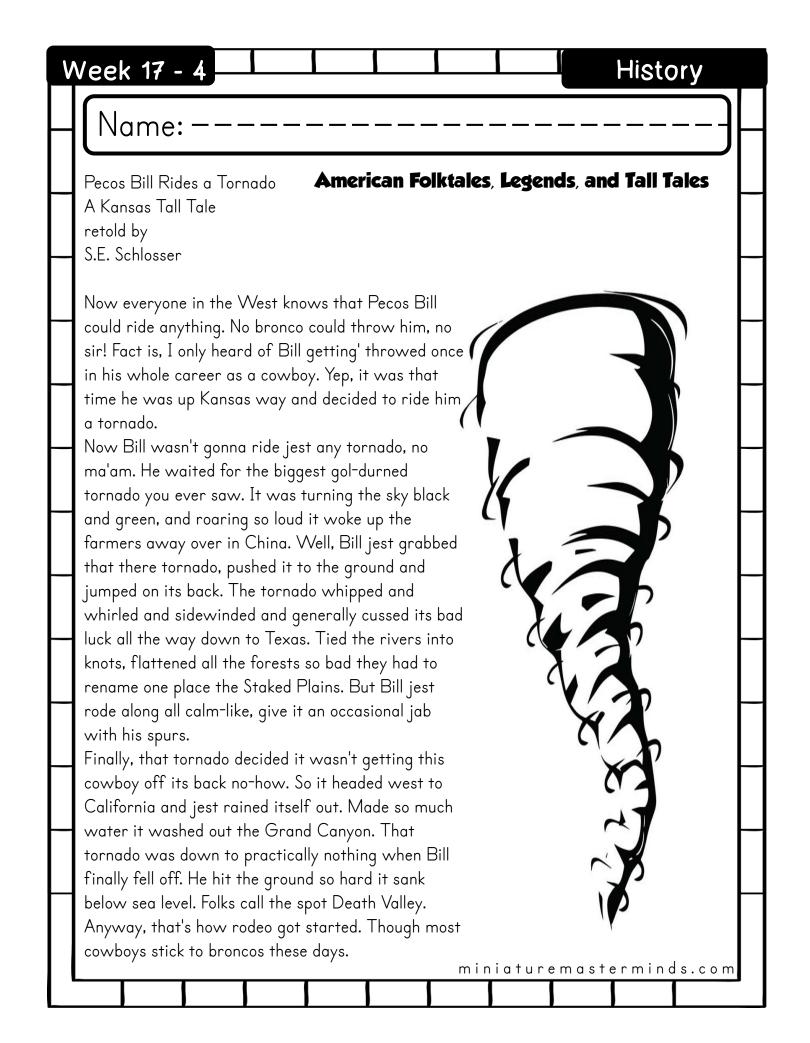
retold by

S. E. Schlosser

Once, a Kansas farmer sent his son Jack to check on the growth of the corn in the field. Now Jack was not a tall lad, so he decided to take a ladder with him. When he found a nice big stalk of corn, he leaned the ladder against it and climbed up until he could reach the first joint. From there, he proceeded to the top of the cornstalk, and looked out over the field. There was enough corn there for a rich harvest.

Excited by his discovery, Jack started back down the corn stalk. He realized suddenly that it had kept growing while he was at the top. He stepped from joint to joint, but it grew so fast he never reached the ground.

Meanwhile, Jack's father wondered what was taking the boy so long. He knew there was no use in hunting for him in the forest of corn, so he climbed to the top of the windmill. He saw Jack's predicament soon enough, and gathered the neighborhood men. They tried to chop down the cornstalk, but the cornstalk was growing so fast there were eighteen inches separating every chop. Finally, they gave up, and Jack was forced to stay on the corn stalk until a drought came and it finally stopped growing.



V	Veek 17 - 5 History
	Name:
\vdash	American Folktales, Legends, and Tall Tales
	Now that you have read some examples of tall tales or folk tales. Write your own using the character you made up.
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The American Revolution

Read, Think, and Answer.

Before the American Revolution, all the colonies belonged to Britain. They had to pay taxes and answer to the king's laws. The I3 colonies wanted to be better represented in the British government. The British government made laws, decisions, and taxes for the colonies without thinking about how the colonists would feel. The colonists felt they were intitled to a say in how they lived.

At first it was protests and small fights like the Boston Tea Party. Then it became war. The first shot fired in the American Revolution was on April 19, 1775 and is called the "shot heard round the world".

The Americans won their freedom at a cost but began to build their own government. They chose to build a different government. This government wouldn't have a king.



Americon Revolution

W	ee	k '	18	- /

The American Revolution Timeline

Use the dates to start a timeline of The American Revolution from beginning to the end of the American Revolution.

1754–1763: French and Indian War

The Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War. The costs of the war are the reason the British government decides to raise taxes on the American colonies.

March 22, 1765: Stamp Act

The Stamp Act was the British government's way of raising funds by taxing the colonists on a lot of daily transactions.

June 15–July 2, 1767: Townshend Acts

The Townshend Acts were a series of laws passed by the British government on the American colonies in 1767. They placed new taxes and took away some freedoms from the colonists.

Weel	k 18	- 3
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The American Revolution Timeline

Use the dates to build onto your timeline of The American Revolution.

March 5, 1770: Boston Massacre

5 Boston colonists are shot by British troops.

December 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party

Colonists called the Sons of Liberty were angry with the new tax on tea. They boarded the British ships and dumped crates of tea into the Boston Harbor.

September 5, 1774: First Continental Congress convenes

56 Representatives from the colonies except Georgia get together to unite and oppose British taxes.

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The American Revolution Timeline

Use the dates to build onto your timeline of The American Revolution.

March 23, 1775: Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death" speech

"I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

April 18, 1775: Paul Revere's Ride

The Revolutionary War starts and Paul Revere makes his famous ride to warn the colonists that the "British are coming".

April 19, 1775: Battles of Lexington and Concord

The actual fighting starts with the first "shot heard around the world". The Americans win as the British retreat.

Wee	k 18	8 - 5
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The American Revolution Timeline

Use the dates to build onto your timeline of The American Revolution.

June 17, 1775: Battle of Bunker Hill

The British wanted an advantage on the high grounds of Bunker Hill but the Americans beat them to it and set up base. The British still attacked and won the hill but lost a lot of soldiers.

July 4, 1776: Declaration of Independence adopted

Congress voted and adopted the Declaration Of Independence.

December 25–26, 1776: Washington crosses the Delaware

George Washington and his troops cross the Delaware River on Christmas night and surprise the enemy.

October 17, 1777: Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga

British General John Burgoyne surrenders his army to the Americans after suffering defeat at the Battles of Saratoga.

W	eek	19	-

The American Revolution Timeline

Use the dates to build onto your timeline of The American Revolution.

December 19, 1777–June 19, 1778: Washington winters at Valley Forge

The American army spends the winter at Valley Forge training under George Washington.

February 6, 1778: France and the United States form an alliance

France recognized the United States as an independent country with the Treaty of Alliance.

September 23, 1779: John Paul Jones: "I have not yet begun to fight!"

American commander, John Paul Jones, refused to surrender, proclaiming, "I have not yet begun to fight!" Jones ultimately triumphed, but he lost his ship in the process.

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The American Revolution Timeline

Use the dates to build onto your timeline of The American Revolution.

September 1780: Benedict Arnold turns traitor

Having fought valiantly in a number of battles earlier in the war, American Gen. Benedict Arnold conspired with the British to surrender the fort at West Point, New York, that he commanded.

March I, 1781: Articles of Confederation ratified

Defined the official government of the United States.

September-October 1781: Siege of Yorktown

The last major battle of the American Revolutionary War. British General Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown was the unofficial end to the war.

September 3, 1783: Treaty of Paris ends the war

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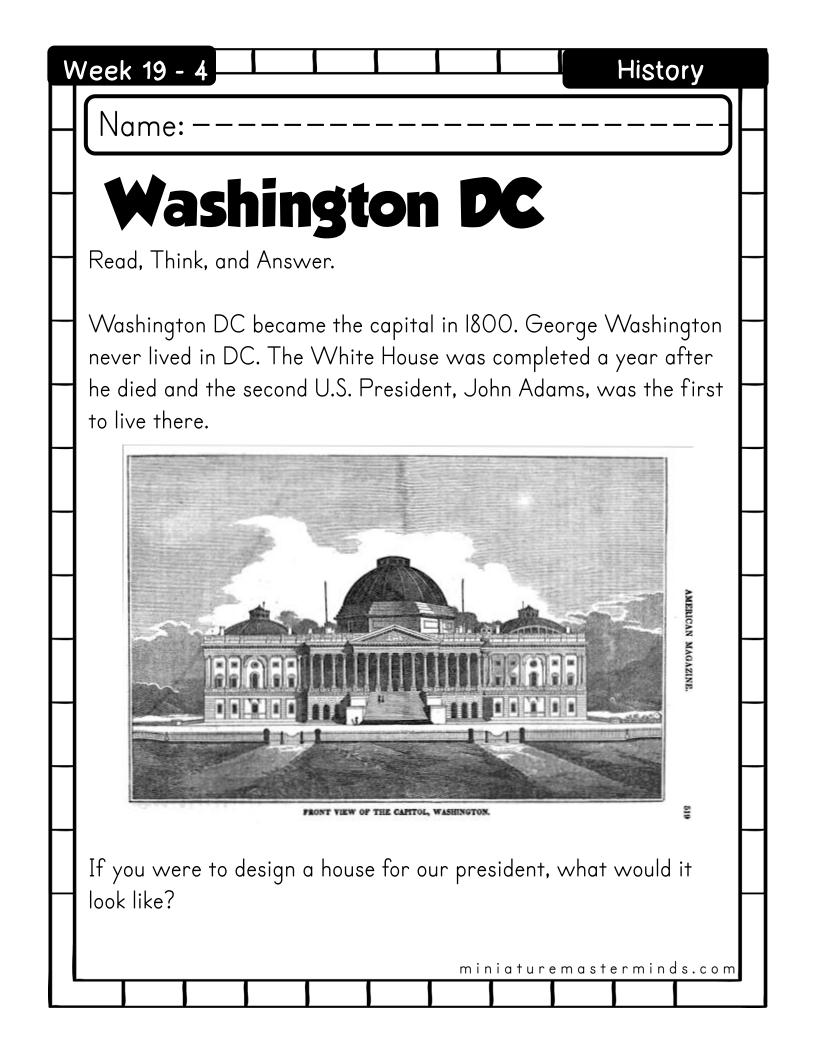
Declaration of American Independence

One of the most famous statements in the history of the United States is in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Copy the statement.

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Week 19 - 5

Founding Fathers

Read, Think, and Answer.

The Founding Fathers refers to certain men who lived during the American Revolutionary War era. These men signed the Declaration of Independence, helped write the Constitution of the United States, or helped win the American Revolutionary War. Many of these men were members of the Continental Congress at some point. The term was first applied to these people in 1916.

George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison are considered by most as the seven Founding Fathers.



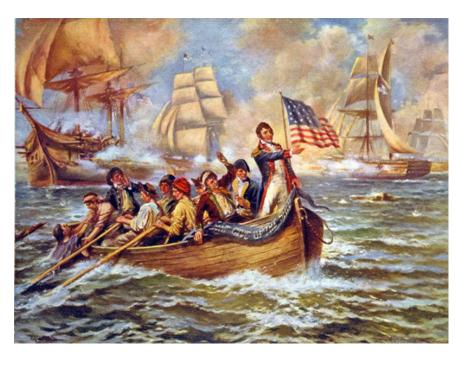
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War of 1812

Read, Think, and Answer.

The War of 1812 was fought between the British Empire and the United States from 1812 to 1815 on land in North America and at sea.

One reason given for Americans declaring war against Great Britain was because the British were harassing American ships. The British were also seizing American sailors at sea and forcing them to serve in the British Navy.



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Imagine What It Was Like

Think about what it was like for the children who lived during the American Revolution. Do you think they were scared? Do you think they were brave? Imagine you were one of those children. Write your story and draw a picture to go with it.

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Week 20 - 3

California Gold Rush

Read, Think, and Answer.

The California Gold Rush was the largest mass migration in American history since it brought about 300,000 people to California. It all started on January 24, 1848, when James W. Marshall found gold on his piece of land at Sutter's Mill in Coloma. The first of those miners were known as the Forty-niners.

At first they would find gold everywhere. They could pick it up off the ground. Then they began to have to pan them out of rivers. Soon they had to dig for gold.

The large amounts of people that came to California looking for gold caused the state to develop quickly. Churches were built. Schools were built. Homes and businesses were built.

When the gold began to run out in some Towns, people left the town. These towns Became known as ghost towns.

Would you travel across the country to Look for gold?

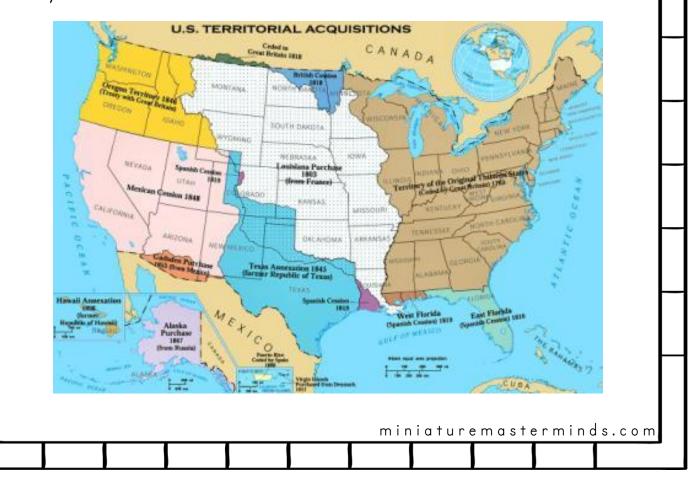


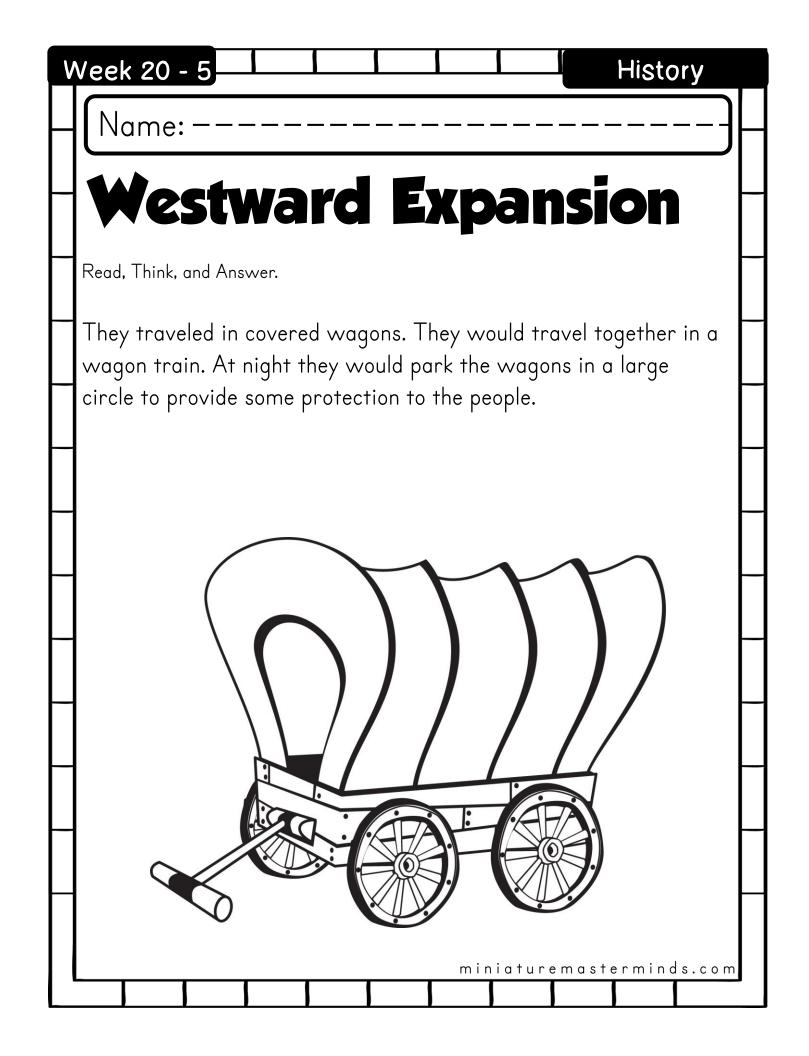
Week 20 -4

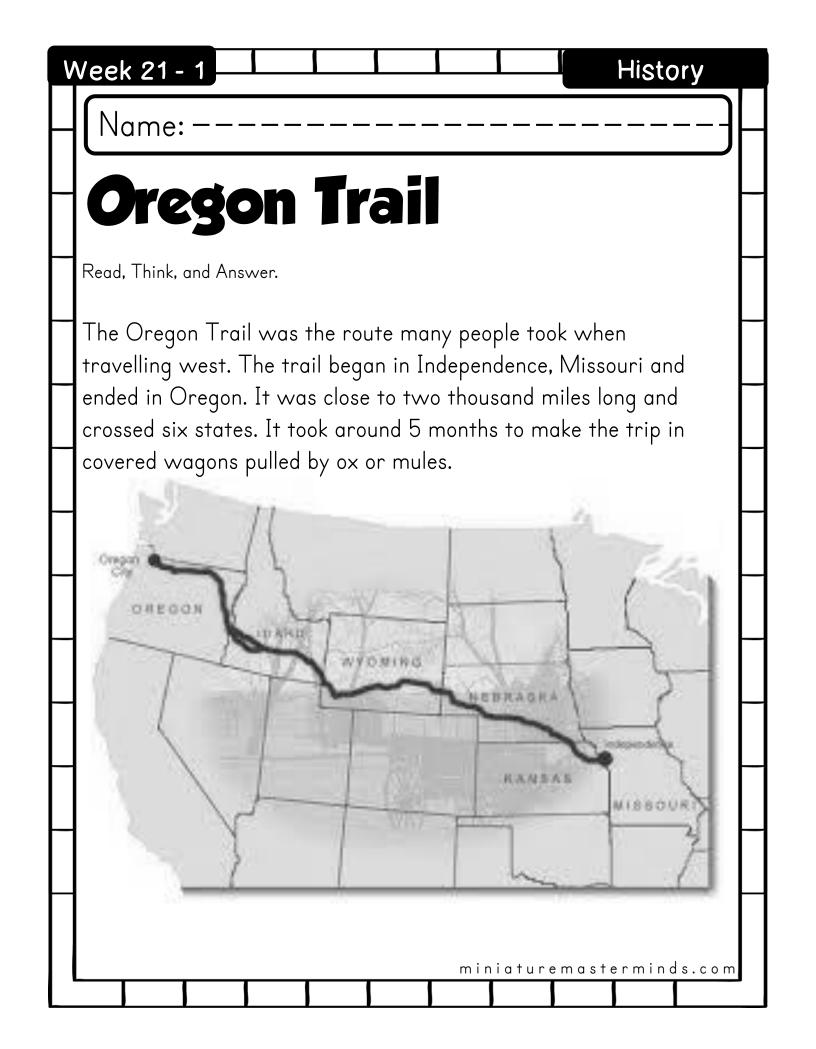
Westward Expansion

Read, Think, and Answer.

Pioneers and settlers moved out west for many reasons. Some wanted to claim free land for ranching and farming from the government through the Homestead Act. The Homestead Act became law in 1862 when it was signed by President Abraham Lincoln. Under the new law a U.S. Citizen could get 160 acres of unoccupied land west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains.







Week 21 - 2

The Pony Express

Read, Think, and Answer.

We get our mail delivered nearly every day. In the west they didn't have that luxury. Their answer to mail delivery was the Pony Express. Before the Pony Express it took weeks for mail to arrive. The Pony Express lowered that to only nine days. They would change riders at different stations so the horses would be fresh. It was a well thought out system and the riders were very dedicated. They made \$100 a month for their hard work. The Pony Express opened on April 3, 1860 and closed on October 24, 1861. The initial cost to send a letter was \$5. Prices were lowered to \$1 before they closed the Pony Express.

What are some ways to get letters delivered today?

Pretend you are write letter to send west. What would you say in the letter?

Week 21 - 3			
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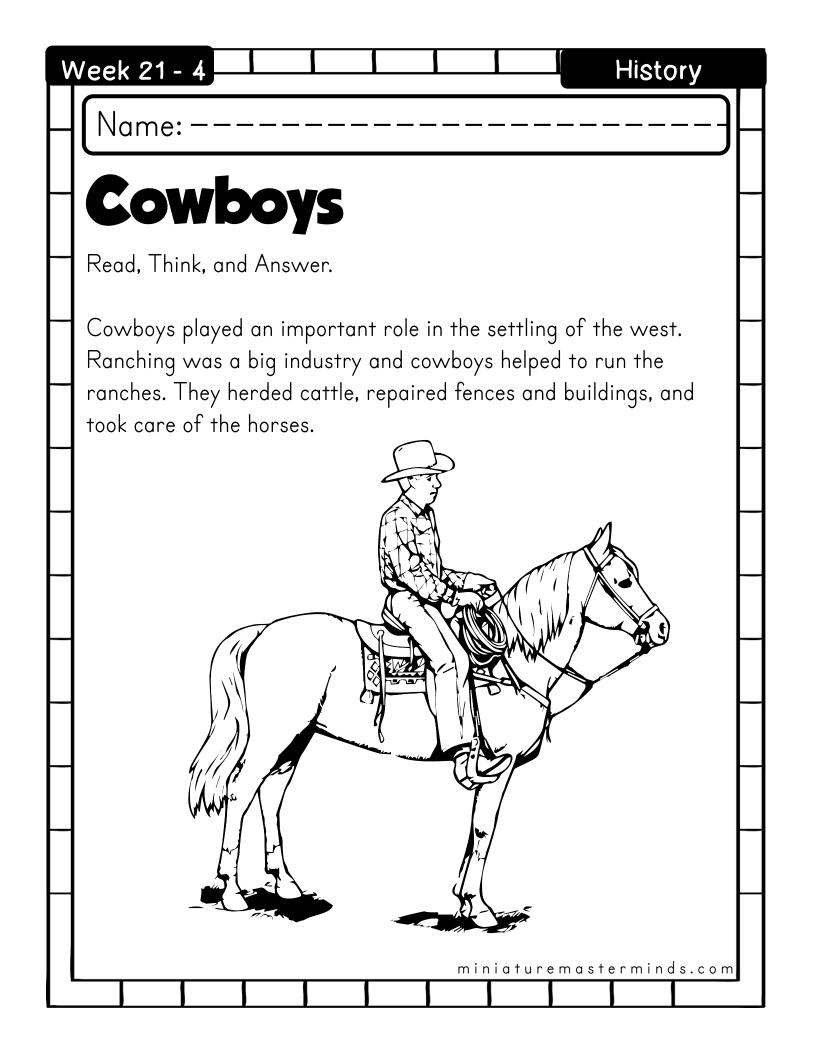
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Read, Think, and Answer.

In the 1800s, people who made their home in the American frontier were called pioneers. People came from all over the place to settle in the frontier. They built houses out of logs called the log cabin. On the prairie, they built houses out of sod which thick rooted grass held together buy soil.



History



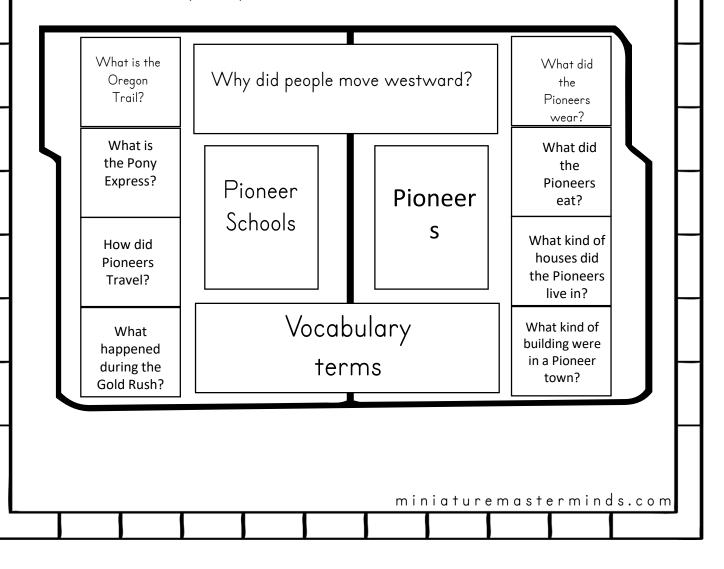
Week 21 - 5

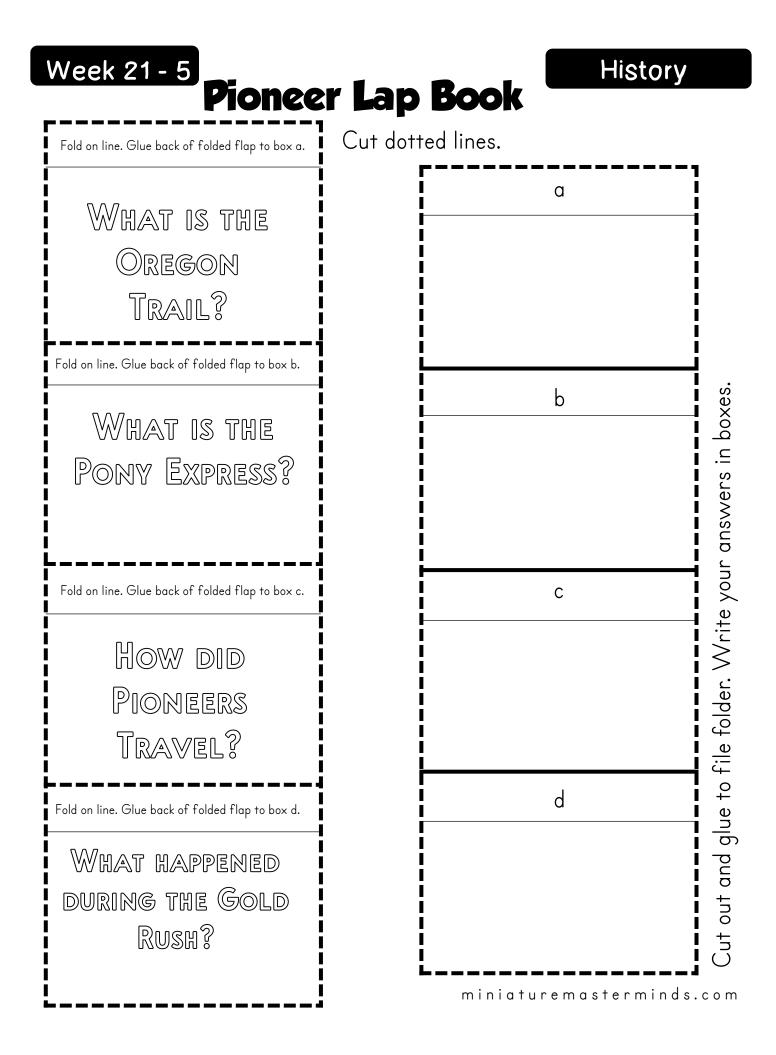
Pioneer Lap Book

This week and next, we are going to create a lap book with information about the Pilgrims.

Directions for forming a lap book: refold the file folders so the flaps meet together in the center. Each day we will learn some new facts about the Pilgrims and add to our lapbook.

Here is an example layout for the different sections.





Week 22 - 1

History

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Pioneer's Schools

Some of the pioneer children would go to a one room school. There was usually just one teacher and she taught all the grades. They learned the basic subjects. They would learn to read, spell and write. They would learn math and history. They didn't use paper but instead each child had their own small slate which is like a chalkboard. They would attend school during the Summer and Winter because the other times of the year they would be helping on the homestead. Teachers were paid and often lived with a local family. Female teachers earned about half of what male teachers earned.

Week 22 - 2

History

Life on the Frontier

Pioneers had a lot of struggles. They worked hard everyday to clear land, build homes, and plant crops. They had to plow the fields with ox or horses before they could plant. Women would help in the fields during harvest times as well. Women also made soap, wool, sewed clothing, and tended small gardens with fresh vegetables.

Children in the frontier also had a lot of chores. They would fetch water and help feed the animals. Older girls would often care for the younger children. They would also help in the fields during planting and harvest times. The children didn't have many toys but often would use their imaginations to make their own.

Pioneers didn't have running water or bathrooms. They had outhouses where they used leaves or dried cornhusks for toilet paper.

Pioneers worked most of time to keep things on the homestead moving. Sometimes they would get together with other pioneer families and have a dance or picnic. They would also get together to help each other build their barns. They worked together as a group.



Week 22 - 3 Pioneer Clothing

Pioneers had to make all their own clothes. They made their own thread and their own cloth. Girls as young as six could help with the sewing.

Women wore simple, floor-length plain cotton dresses with long sleeves and high necklines. They also wore bonnets that covered most of their head and only showed their face. Girls' dresses or skirts and blouses were typically cotton with gingham or calico designs. The girls wore an apron over the outfit and pantalets under it. Girls also wore bonnets to protect them from the sun.

Men typically wore black, brown or gray trousers made from sturdy linen or wool or buckskin. Buttons secured the front flap or fly closure. Buttons also attached the suspenders to the trousers. Boys' trousers

and shirts v leather. Sus brim hats t



s deer wide

Week 22 - 4 Pioneer Towns

In a pioneer town you will find many buildings. They had many places similar to what we have a town now. They had shops to buy supplies. They had a church for meetings. They had a sheriff's office to keep law and order. They had meeting buildings for community meetings. They had banks to keep their money and to loan money.



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Name:

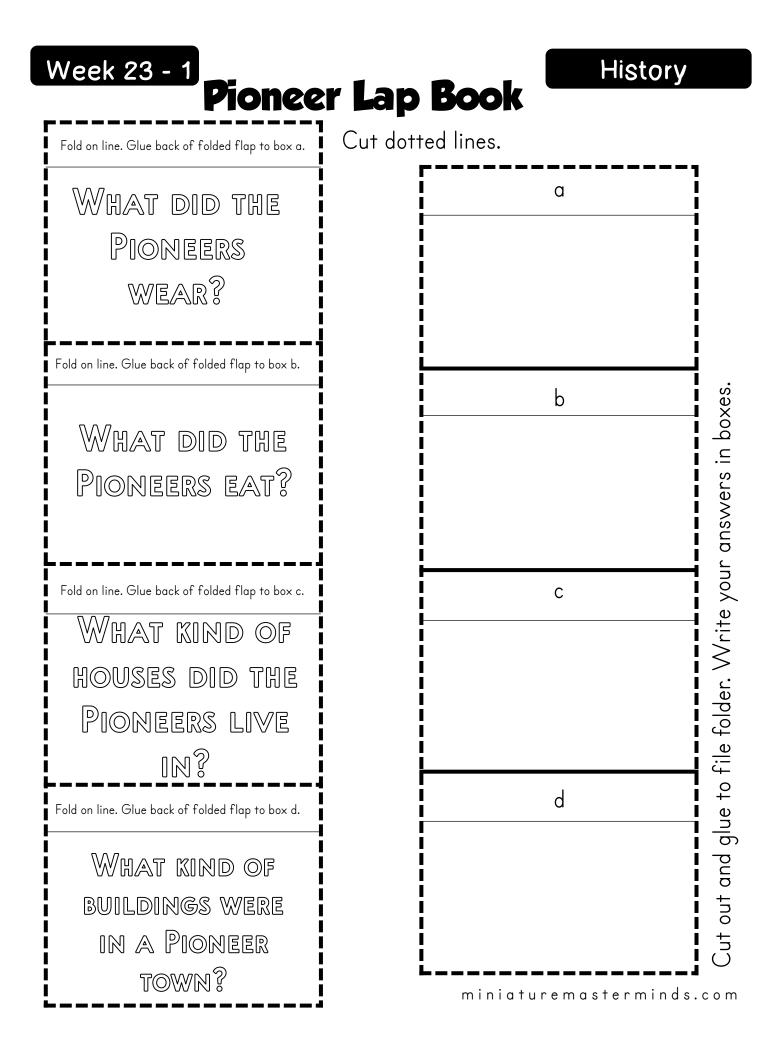
Week 22 - 5

What did Pioneers Eat?

Read, Think, and Answer.

Pioneers made their own food and every day the meals were pretty much the same: usually bread, beans, bacon, ham, and dried fruit. Occasionally they had fresh meat they hunted. Many of families had a milk cow for fresh milk.

They stored food in a root cellar or attic for Winter. They also ate a lot of root vegetables such as potatoes and carrots.



Week 23 -	2
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What Jobs Did Pioneers Have?

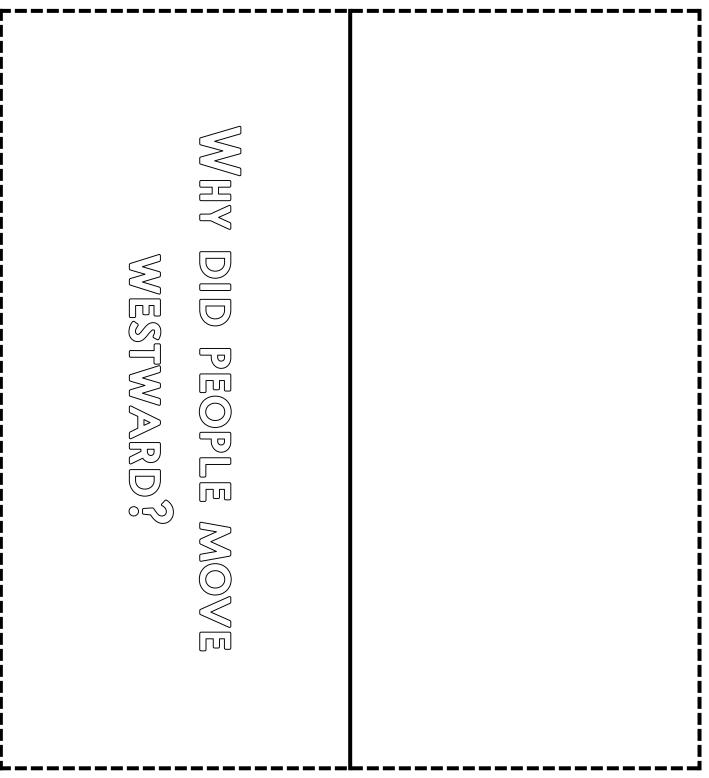
Read, Think, and Answer.

Pioneers where mostly farmers. Farming was a way to survive by providing food and crops for selling. It also gave them claims to land. There were other jobs on the frontier. People also worked as hunters, trappers, loggers, and carpenters. As the frontier became more popular towns were build. In the towns you would find doctors, bankers, shop owners, and law men. Women and men both were teachers.

If you lived on the frontier what kind of job would you like to do? Draw a picture of it.



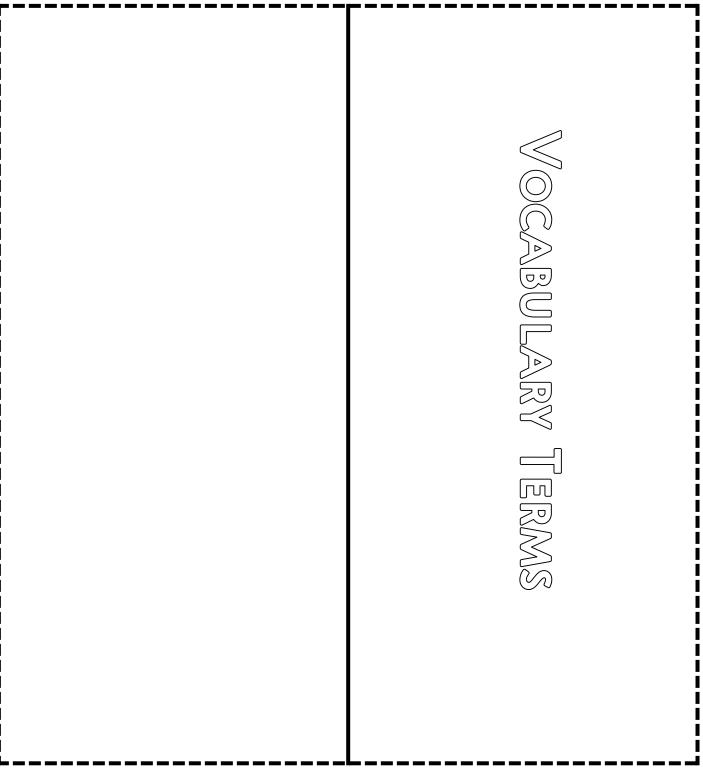
Cut dotted lines.



Cut out. Fold Glue to file folder so that the words are on top. Write answer inside fold.



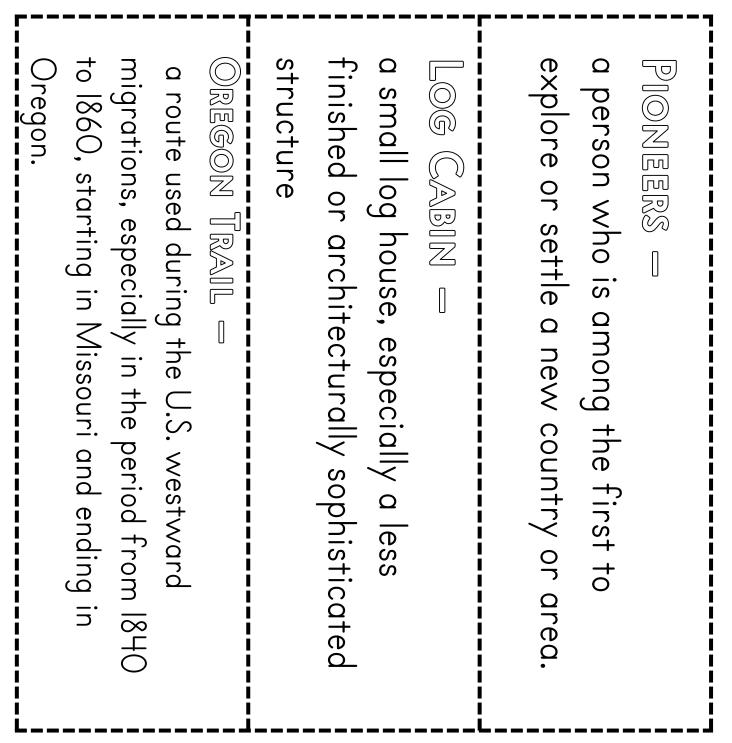
Cut dotted lines.



Cut out. Fold staple sides to create a pocket. Glue to file folder so that the words are on top.

Week 23 - 4 Pioneer Lap Book

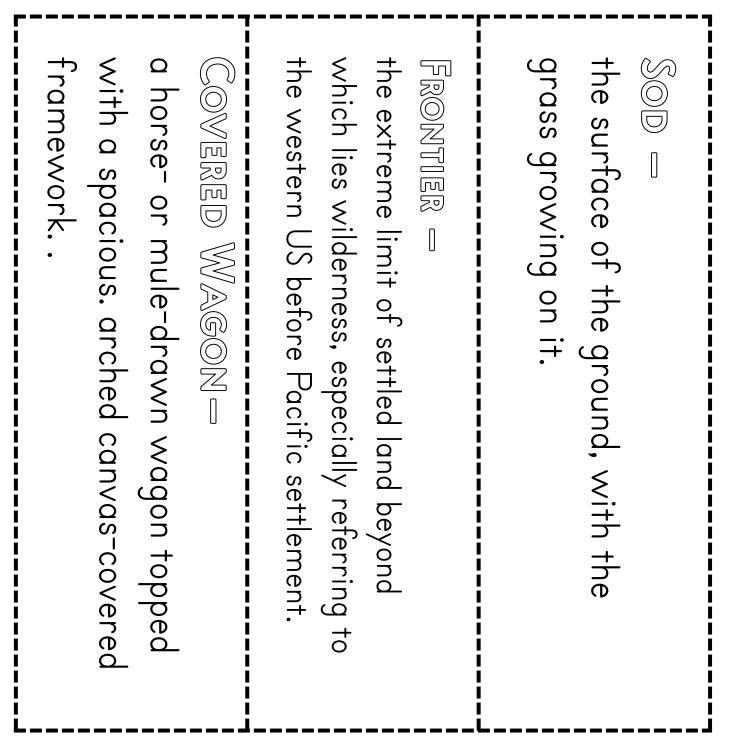
Cut dotted lines.



Write definitions for the words. Cut out and slide into vocabulary pocket.

Week 23 - 4 Pioneer Lap Book

Cut dotted lines.



Write definitions for the words. Cut out and slide into vocabulary pocket.

Week 23 - 5 Pioneer Lap Book

Use the information you have read to write a small book about

History

pioneers. C	
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U U U U	
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Glue to Iapbook	
\circ	

Cut out around whole outside of book. Only cut the dotted lines in the middle. Fold and unfold each solid line to form crease. Fold in half vertically and then fold horizontally to form book



Use the information you have read to write a small book about pioneer

schoo		\sim
	С С	
	Ŧ	
		Pioneer Schools
	ហ	
		Glue to lapbook
	6	

Cut out around whole outside of book. Only cut the dotted lines in the middle. Fold and unfold each solid line to form crease. Fold in half vertically and then fold horizontally to form book

V	Veek 24 - 2 History	
Н	Name:	
μ	Civil War Timeline	
	The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.	
	April 12—13, 1861 Confederates fire on Fort Sumter, South Carolina; Civil War	
\square	begins	
Ц	April 15-17, 1861	
	Lincoln calls for troops.	
	May 8, 1861 C.S.A. President Jefferson Davis authorizes 400,000 C.S.A.	
	volunteers	
	May 20, 1861 Richmond becomes C.S.A. capital.	
	June 13, 1861 U.S. Sanitary Commission created to provide care for wounded	
	soldiers and their families	
	miniaturemasterminds.com	

Week	24 - 3						Histo	ory	
	ime:								
C	ivil W	ar		Me		16			
	Civil War was [.] s below to creat	•	•	oril 1861	to Ap	ril 1865	5. Use	the	
July	21, 1861								
	federates rout L assas/Bull Run;		•				ame		
- "Sto	newall"								
	22, 1861						0		
, i i	Major General George B. McClellan takes command of the Army					_			
	ust 5, 1861								
i i v	gress levies the ⁻	First fede	eral inc	come to	ах				
Nov	ember 8, 1861								
	Navy seizes Cor		•						
	ral British vesse prink of war	∣⊓.।∨ו.3.	i rent,	bringi	ng U.S	, ana i	oritain	то	
H									
		1		min	iature	e m a s t e	erminc	s.com	j

leek 24 - 4 History						
Name:						
Civil War Timeline						
The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.						
December 9, 1861 U.S. Congress forms the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War						
December 26, 1861 Factions of Creek and other Indian nations loyal to the Confederacy clash with the Union at the Battle of Chustenahlah, Indian Territory						
February 16, 1862 Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant victorious at Fort Donelson, Tennessee						
March 8, 1862 C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimack) sinks two wooden Union vessels						
March 9, 1862 Ironclads C.S.S. Virginia (Merrimack) vs U.S.S. Monitor battle to a draw in Hampton Roads, Virginia						
miniaturemasterminds.com						

V	Veek 24 - 5 History	
	Name:	
	Civil War Timeline	
	The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.	
	March 23, 1862 Stonewall Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign begins	
	April 5, 1862	
	McClellan's forces siege Yorktown, Virginia; Peninsula Campaign	
	begins	
	April 6–7, 1862 Battle of Shiloh/Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee	
	April 16, 1862	
	Slavery ends in the District of Columbia; the C.S.A. initiates the first military draft	
	April 25, 1862	
	U.S. Navy Captain David Farragut captures New Orleans	
H		
	miniaturemasterminds.com	
'		I

leek 25 - 1 History
Name:
Civil War Timeline
The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.
May 6, 1862
U.S. Congress passes Homestead Act, granting up to 160 acres of land to settlers who improve the land for at least five years
May 31, 1862
General Robert E. Lee assumes command of the Army of Northern Virginia
June 17, 1862
U.S. Congress passes the Morrill Land Grant College Act, one of the key pieces of education legislation in U.S. history
June 19, 1862
Slavery outlawed in U.S. territories
July I, 1862
Lincoln signs the Pacific Railroad Act; the Union's unsuccessful
Peninsula Campaign ends
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V	Veek 25 - 2 History					
	Name:					
	Civil War Timeline					
	The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.					
	July 17, 1862					
	United States Congress passes the Second Confiscation Act, which frees slaves that come under Union control					
	August 17, 1862					
	U.SDakota War (Sioux Uprising) begins in Minnesota (it ends on September 23, 1862)					
	August 29–30, 1862					
	Confederate victory at the Battle of Second Manassas/Bull Run					
	September 17, 1862 The bloodiest day of the war occurs at the Battle of					
	Sharpsburg/Antietam; 23,000 casualties					
	September 22, 1862 Lincoln issues the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation					
	miniaturemasterminds.com	۱				

Veek 25 - 3 History
Name:
Civil War Timeline
The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.
December 13, 1862 The Union suffers one of its worst defeats at the Battle of Fredericksburg
January I, 1863 Lincoln issues the final Emancipation Proclamation, officially allowing black soldiers and sailors into Union forces
February 26, 1863 Cherokee Nation abolishes slavery; declares support for the Union
March 3, 1863 Lincoln signs the first Federal draft law
April 2, 1863 A food riot breaks out in Richmond
May I—4, 1863 Confederates win a stunning victory at the Battle of Chancellorsville; Stonewall Jackson is fatally wounded
May 22, 1863 The Bureau of Colored Troops is established to organize black regiments. miniaturemasterminds.com

Week 25 - 4 History	
Name:	
Civil War Timeline	F
 The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline. 	<u>,</u>
June 20, 1863 West Virginia admitted to the Union	
July I–3, 1863 Battle of Gettysburg results in Confederate defeat	
July 4, 1863 — Vicksburg surrenders to Grant's army	
— July 13–17, 1863 New York City draft riots	
July 18, 1863 Union assault on Fort Wagner lef by the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, an Africar American regiment	۱
Ŭ L	
September 19-20, 1863 Confederate victory at Chickamauga; Union forces to retreat to Chattanooga a are besieged	nd
miniaturemasterminds.	c o m

_V	Veek 25 - 5 History					
	Name:					
	Civil War Timeline	┝				
		L				
	The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.					
	September 23, 1863					
	Largest pre-twentieth century movement of troops begins when Stanton orders 20,000 men, with equipment, moved 1,233 miles					
	to relieve Chattanooga					
	November 19, 1863 Lizzala delivera Gattuchura Addassa	┝				
	Lincoln delivers Gettysburg Address					
	December 8, 1863 Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, which pardons					
	secessionists who swear allegiance to the U.S.					
	May 5–7, 1864 Grant launches Overland Campaign; U.S. General William T. Sherman marches					
	toward Atlanta					
	June 18, 1864					
	Overland Campaign ends, ten-month siege of Petersburg, Virginia begins					
	September 2, 1864 Sherman captures Atlanta, Georgia					
	onerman capia co / mania, Ocorgia					
	miniaturemasterminds.com					

V	Veek 26 - 1 History						
	Name:						
	Civil War Timeline						
	The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.						
	November 8, 1864 Lincoln defeats McClellan in the 1864 presidential election						
	December 15–16, 1864 Confederates' main western army shattered at the Battle of						
	Nashville, Tennessee						
	December 22, 1864 Ending his March to the Sea, Sherman takes Savannah, Georgia						
	January 31, 1865 Davis appoints Lee general-in-chief; U.S. House passes the 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery (ratified December 1865)						
	April 2, 1865 Petersburg, Virginia, falls to the Union; Richmond evacuated and set ablaze						
	April 14—15, 1865 John Wilkes Booth assassinates Lincoln; Andrew Johnson becomes president						
	miniaturemasterminds.com						

V	Veek 26 - 2 History							
	Name:							
	Civil War Timeline							
	The Civil War was fought from April 1861 to April 1865. Use the dates below to create a timeline.							
	June 13, 1866							
	U.S. Congress passes Fourteenth Amendment, affirming — citizenship for African Americans							
	July 24, 1866							
	Tennessee readmitted to the Union							
	February 3, 1870 Fifteenth Amendment ratified; granting all male citizens the right							
	to vote							
	miniaturemasterminds.com							

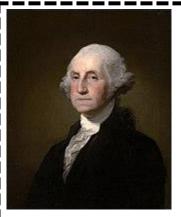
V	Vee	k 26	- 2
		-	

Civil War States

The areas that were at war were separated. The North and South fought each other. Some states where in the middle and the people fought on different sides.

The dark blue was the Union states. The red was the Confederate states. The light blue was the boarder states.

Presidential Info Cards



Was President 1789–1797

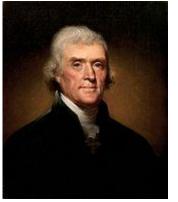
Vice President John Adams

Was President |797-|80|

Vice President Thomas Jefferson

George Washington St President

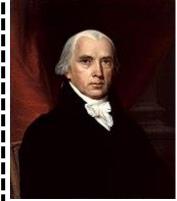
John Adams **2nd President**



Was President | 80 | - | 80 9

Vice President Aaron Burr George Clinton

Thomas Jefferson **3rd President**



Was President | 809-|8|7

Vice President George Clinton Elbridge Gerry

James Madison **4th President**

Week 26 - 5 History Name: **Presidential Info Cards** Was President Was President 1817-1825 1825-1829 Vice President Vice President



John C. Calhoun John Quincy Adams 5th President 6th President



Was President 1829-1837

Vice President John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren

Andrew Jackson 7th President 8th President



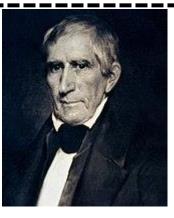
Martin Van

Buren

Was President 1837-1841

Vice President Richard M Johnson

Presidential Info Cards



Was President |84|-|84| Died in Office

Vice President John Tyler

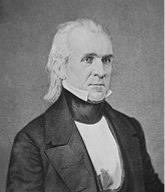


Was President 1841-1845

Vice President Office Empty

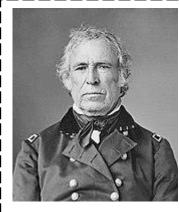
George Washington

John Tyler 9th President 10th President



Was President 1845-1849

Vice President George M. Dallas



Was President 1849-1850 Died in Office

Vice President Millard Fillmore

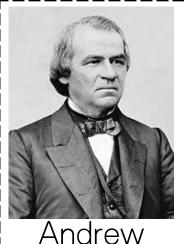
James K. Polk

James Madison

th President 2th President

Week 27 - 2 History Name: Presidential Info Cards Was President Was President 1850-1853 1853-1857 Vice President Vice President Office Empty William R. King Millard Franklin Fillmore Pierce **3th** President **4th** President Was President Was President 1857-1861 1861-1865 Died in Office Vice President bhn C. Breckinridge Vice President Hannibal Hamlin Andrew Johnson James Abraham Buchanan Lincoln 5th President 16th President

Presidential Info Cards



Was President

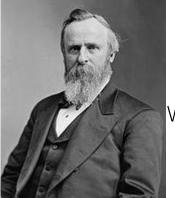
Vice President Office Empty



Was President |869-|877

Vice President Schuyler Colfax Henry Wilson

Andrew Ulysses S. Johnson Grant I 7th President I 8th President



Was President 1877-1881 Vice President William A. Wheeler

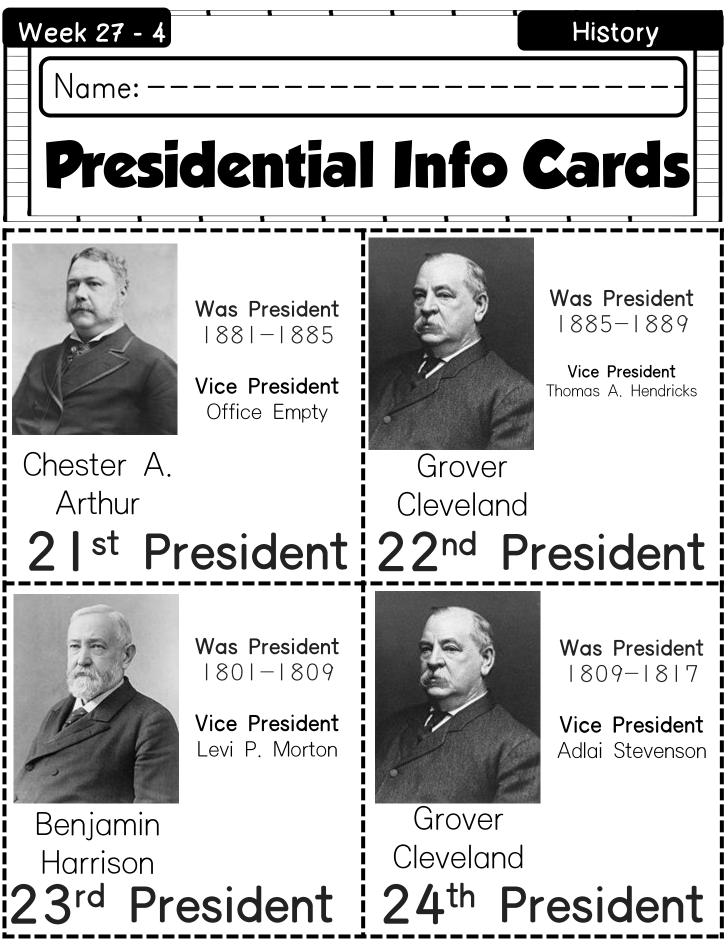


Was President |88|-|88| Died in Office

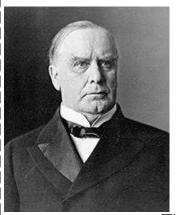
Vice President Chester A. Arthur

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Rutherford B. James A. Hayes Garfield I 9th President 20th President



Presidential Info Cards



Was President |897-|90| Died in Office

Vice President Garret Hobart Theodore Roosevelt



Was President | 90 | - | 909

Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks

William Theodore Roosevelt McKinley 25th President 26th President



Was President | 909-| 9 | 3

Vice President Aaron Burr George Clinton

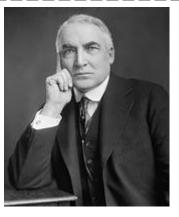


Was President |9|3-|92|

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall

William H. Taft **27th President 28th President**

Presidential Info Cards



Was President |92|-|923 Died In Office

Vice President Calvin Coolidge



Was President | 923-| 929

Vice President Charles G. Dawes

Warren Calvin Harding Coolidge 29th President 30th President



Herbert

Hoover

Was President |929-|933

Vice President Charles Curtis



Franklin Delano

Was President 1933-1945 Died in Office

Vice President John N. Garner Henry A. Wallace Harry S. Truman

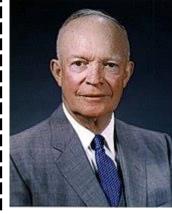
3 | st President 32nd President

Presidential Info Cards



Was President 1945-1953

Vice President Alben W. Barkley



Was President 1953-1961

Vice President **Richard Nixon**

Harry S. Dwight D. Eisenhower Truman 33rd President 34th President



John F.

Was President 1961-1963 Died In Office

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson



Lyndon B.

Johnson

Was President 1963-1969

Vice President Hubert Humphrey

Kennedy 35th President 36th President

History Week 28 - 3 Name: Presidential Info Cards Was President Was President 1969-1974 1974-1977 resigned Vice President Vice President Nelson Rockefeller 11 Spiro Agnew

Gerald Nixon Ford 37th President 38th President



Richard

Was President |977-|98|

Gerald Ford

Vice President Walter Mondale



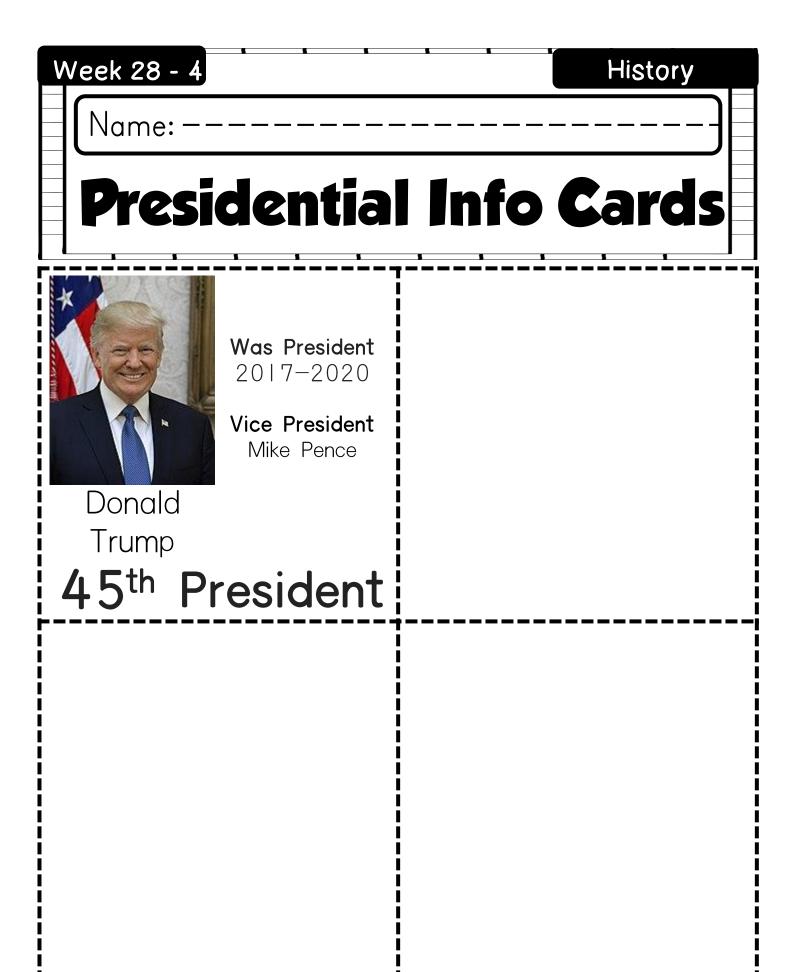
Ronald

Was President |98|-|989

Vice President George H. W. Bush

Jimmy Carter Reagan 39th President 40th President

Week 28 - 4 History Name: **Presidential Info Cards** Was President Was President 1989-1993 1993-2001 Vice President Vice President Dan Quayle Al Gore George H. W. Bill **Bush** Clinton 41st President 42nd President Was President Was President 2001-2009 2009-2017 Vice President Vice President Dick Cheney Joe Biden Barack George W. **Bush** Obama 43rd President 44th President



The Gettysburg Address

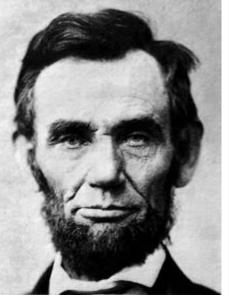
The Gettysburg Address was a short, but profound speech given by President Abraham Lincoln on November 19, 1863. It is considered today to be one of the greatest speeches ever given.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say

here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain - that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom - and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



The Star-Spangled Banner

The Star-Spangled Banner" is the US national anthem. Francis Scott Key wrote it after witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry by British ships of the Royal Navy. Key was inspired by the large U.S. flag, with 15 stars and 15 stripes, known as the Star-Spangled Banner as it was flown.

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming? And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there. Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Activity I Copy the Star-Spangled Banner on a separate sheet of paper.

Activity 2 Write your own poem about your country.

Week 29 - 2 History	
Name:	
The Star-Spangled Banner	
- Oh, say can you see by the dawn's	
early light	
What so proudly we hailed at the	
twilight's last gleaming?	
Whose broad stripes and bright stars	
through the perilous fight	
O'er the ramparts we watched were	
- so gallantly streaming?	
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs	
bursting in air,	
- Gave proof through the night that our	
flag was still there.	
Oh, say does that star-spangled	
banner yet wave	
_ O'er the land of the free and the home	
of the brave?	
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W	'eek	: 29	- 3
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The Wright Brothers

Read, Think, and Answer.

Orville and Wilber Wright are two brothers who invented the airplane. They were the first to build a plane that humans could fly in. Because of their discovery we can now fly all over the world in big airplanes.

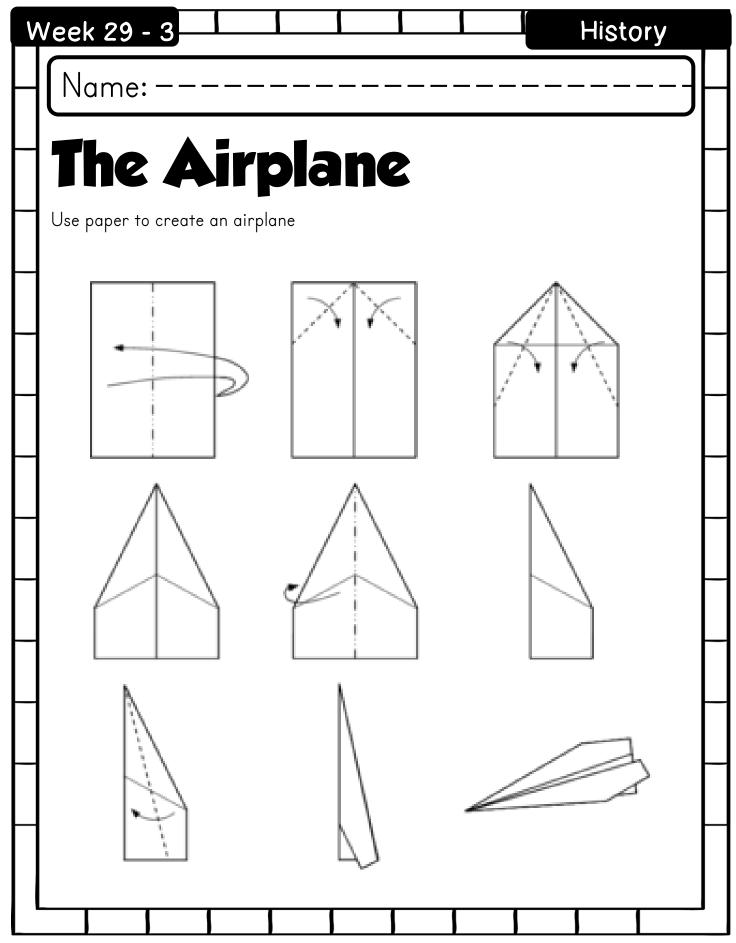
The first flight was made on 1903 at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina. The first flight only lasted 12 second and flew 120 feet.



Orville and Wilber Wright

the first plane





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We	eek	29	
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Civil Rights Movement

Read, Think, and Answer.

Another important even of the Civil rights movement was the Montgomery Bus Boycott. A boycott is when a lot of people decide to not shop somewhere or use a service as a form of protest for an injustice. Before the boycott people were separated on buses and African Americans were required to stand or sit at the back of the bus. A woman named Rosa Parks was sitting on the bus. As the bus filled up with people the driver told Rosa to move back. Rosa refused to move. She was then arrested for not moving. This made a lot of people mad and they formed the boycott against the buses. The boycott lasted 38I days.

The Montgomery Bus Boycott brought to the front of people's minds. It was deemed that the laws requiring African Americans to sit in the back of the bus or stand were unconstitutional. After the boycott they were allowed to sit anywhere.



The Montgomery Bus Boycott showed people the power of a peaceful protest. Peaceful protests were often used to change society. Martin Luther King, Jr was the leader who pushed for peaceful protests.

Why was this even so important?

Wee	k 2	29 -	
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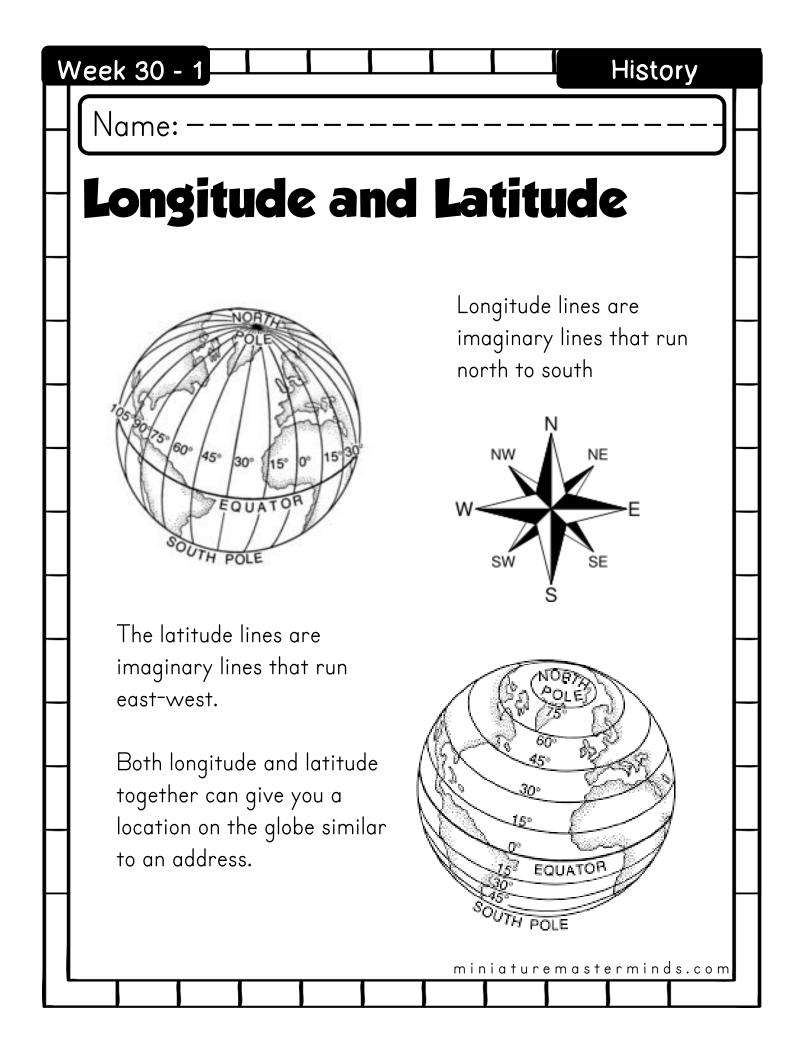
Name:

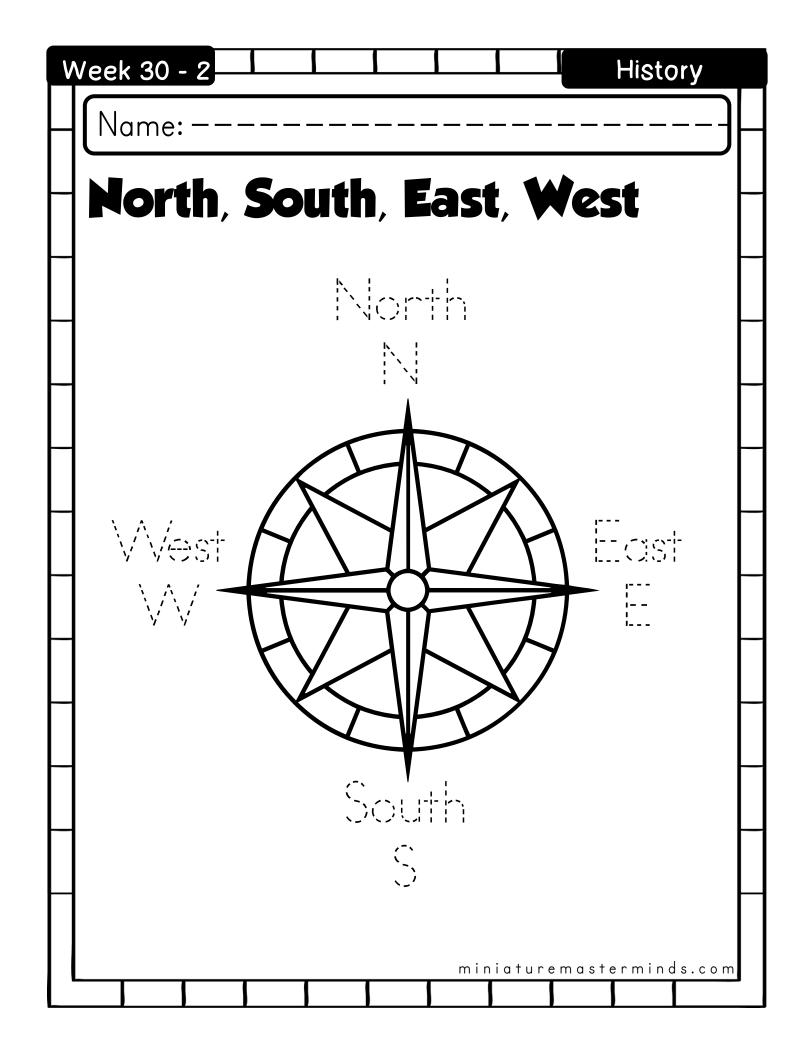
Civil Rights Movement

Read, Think, and Answer.

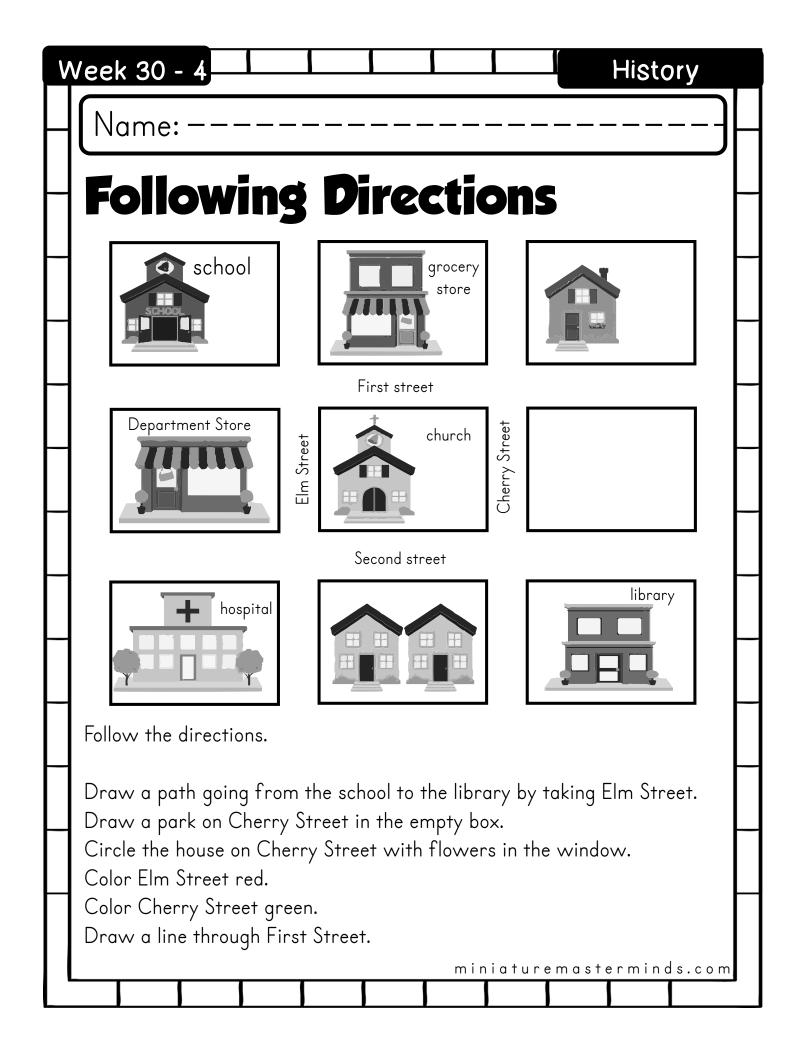
In 1964, the Civil Rights Act was signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson. This act outlawed segregation which was separating people based on their race. It also outlawed discrimination based on race, national background, and gender. Although there were still many issues, it was a step in the direction needed for people to build on.







V	Veek 30 - 3 History	
	Name:	
	Reading a Map	
_		
\vdash	Key: Sports field	
	School Library house I lake	
	Label the compass rose with N, E, S, W.	
	Circle the blue house.	
	Color the house West of the purple house yellow.	
	Color the house East of the blue house green.	
	Color the lake blue.	
	Is the school or the store closer to the red house? Would the person who lives in the purple house pass the field to	
	get to the store?	
	miniaturemasterminds.com	

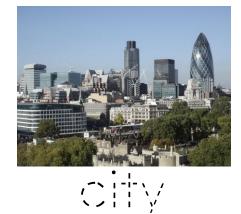


V	/eek 30 - 5 History	
H	Name:	┡
	Create a Map of Your Town	
	Draw a map of your town below. Label the images.	
H		F
H		\vdash
\vdash		\vdash
\mid		┝
F		F
		┢
	miniaturemasterminds.com	

Cities and Towns

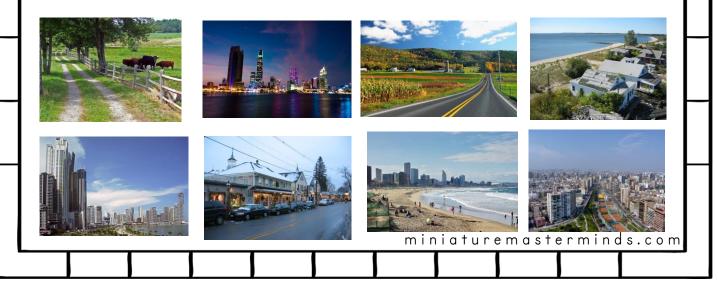
People live in communities. These communities can be in towns. A town is a place with many streets and buildings, where people live and work. A city is similar but much larger.

Do you live in a city or a town?





Look at the pictures below circle the cities.

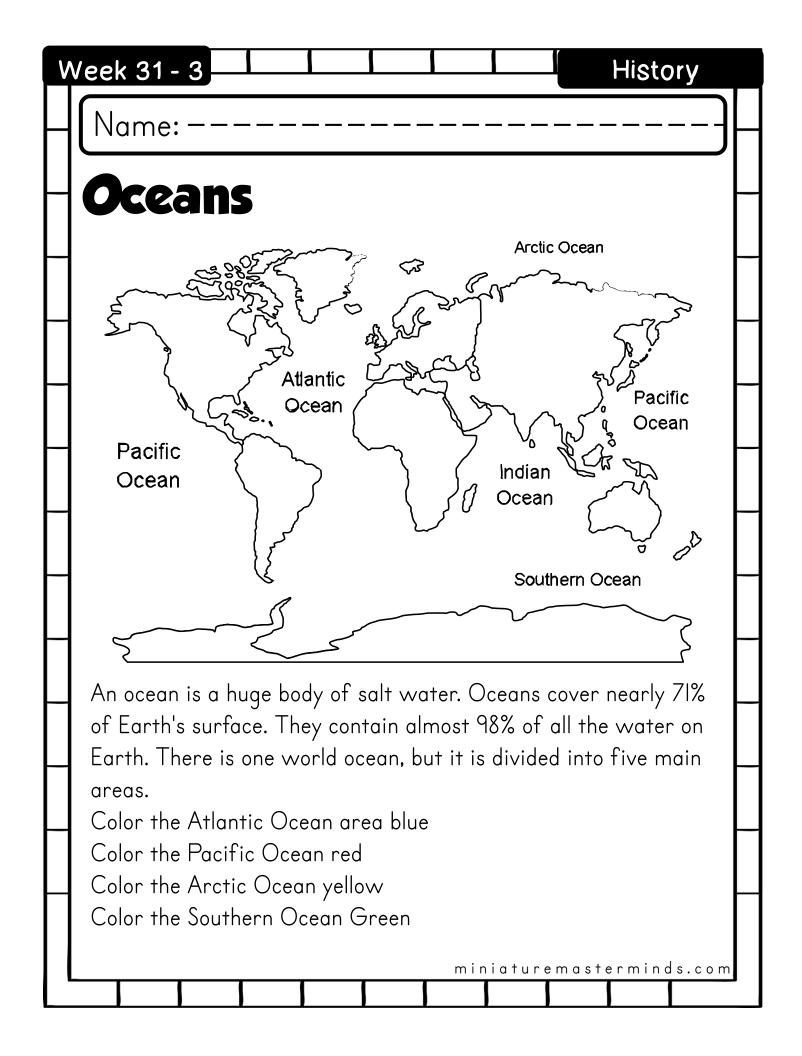


W	ee	k	31	-	

Our Planet

We live in on a planet called Earth. There are many other places different than where we live on this planet. The people that live in other countries live differently than us. They have different cultures. They have different laws. They have different ideas. There are many people in the world and we are all different but at the same time we are all the same. We all have families and people we love. We all have things that make us happy. We all have goals, successes, and failures. Although we may do things differently we are all one big human race.





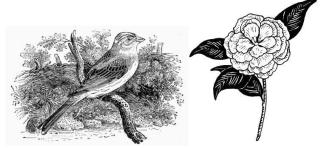
Week 31 - 4 History
Name:
- Continents
Calle Stream of the
North To Europe Asia
Africa Africa
Africa Africa
South America
Australia)
8
Antarctica
A continent is a large colid area of land. Earth has seven
A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents. In order from largest to smallest, they are Asia,
Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and
Australia.
Africa —blue Antarctica —pink
Color: Asia- brown Europe - orange North America - red Australia - purple
South America - green miniaturemasterminds.com

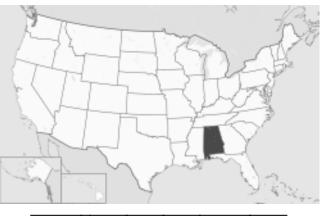
V	Veek 31 - 5 History	
	Name:	
	Where Do You Live?	
	Fill in the blanks.	
	I live on planet	
\vdash		
	I live on the continent of	
	I live in the country	
-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	I live in the state of	
-	I live in the city/town of	
	I live on the street called	
H		
	miniaturemasterminds.com	
'		



ALABAMA

Nickname: The Heart of Dixie Statehood: 1819; 22nd state Capital: Montgomery Biggest City: Birmingham Abbreviation: AL State bird: yellowhammer State flower: camallia







ALASKA

History

Nickname: The Last Frontier Statehood: 1959; 49th state Capital: Juneau Biggest City: Anchorage Abbreviation: AK State bird: willow ptarmigan State flower: forget-me-not

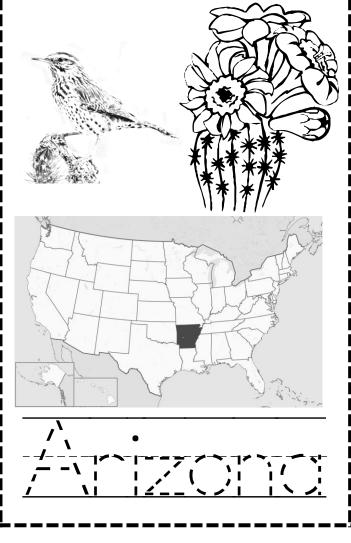






ARIZONA

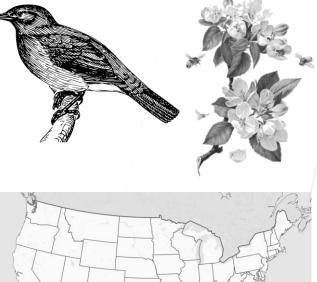
Nickname: The Grand Canyon State Statehood: 1912; 48th state Capital: Phoenix Biggest City: Phoenix Abbreviation: AZ State bird: cactus wren State flower: saguaro cactus blossom



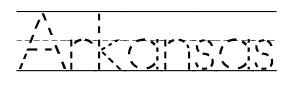
ARKANSAS

History

Nickname: The Natural State Statehood: 1836; 25th state Capital: Little Rock Biggest City: Little Rock Abbreviation: AR State bird: mockingbird State flower: apple blossom





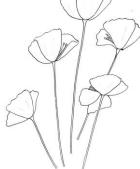


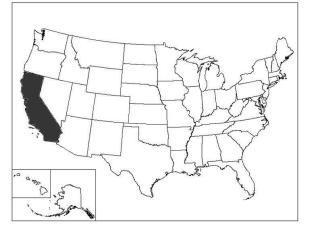


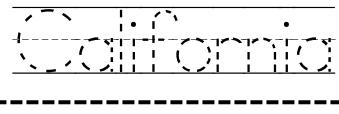
CALIFORNIA COLORADO

Nickname: The Golden State Statehood: 1850: 31st state Capital: Sacramento Biggest City: Los Angeles Abbreviation: CA State bird: California valley quail State flower: California poppy









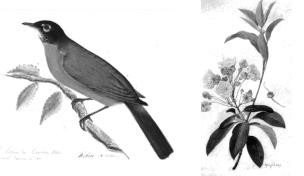
History

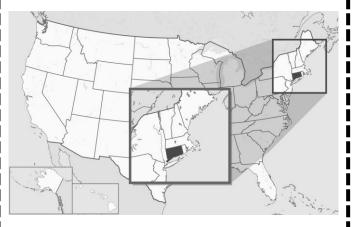
Nickname: The Centennial State Statehood: 1876: 38th state Capital: Denver Abbreviation: CO State bird: lark bunting State flower: white and lavender columbine

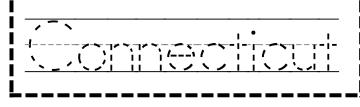


CONNECTICUT

Nickname: The Constitution State Statehood: 1788; 5th state Capital: Hartford Abbreviation: CT State bird: American robin State flower: mountain laurel



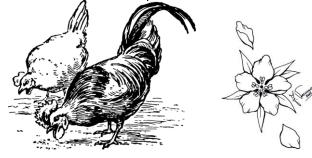




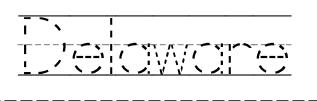


History

Nickname: The First State Statehood: 1787; Ist state Capital: Dover Abbreviation: DE State bird: blue hen State flower: peach blossom





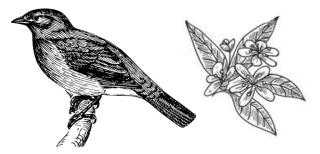


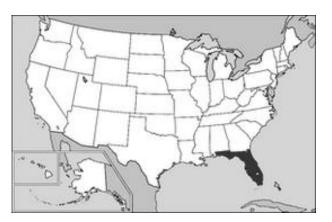


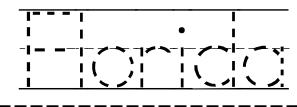
ľ.

NICKNAME: The Sunshine State STATEHOOD: 1845; 27th state CAPITAL: Tallahassee BIGGEST CITY: Jacksonville ABBREVIATION: FL STATE BIRD: mockingbird STATE FLOWER: orange blossom

FLORID



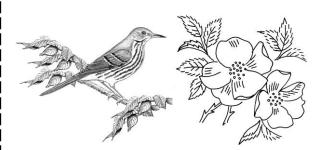


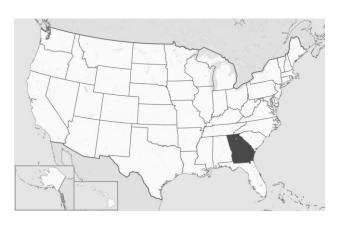


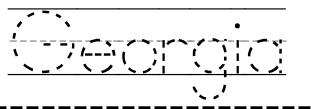
GEORGIA

History

NICKNAME: The Peach State STATEHOOD: 1788; 4th state CAPITAL: Atlanta BIGGEST CITY: Atlanta ABBREVIATION: GA STATE BIRD: brown thrasher STATE FLOWER: Cherokee rose



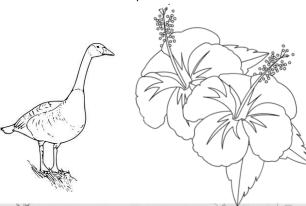






History **State and Capital Cards**

NICKNAME: The Aloha State STATEHOOD: 1959; 50th state CAPITAL: Honolulu **BIGGEST CITY: Honolulu ABBREVIATION: HI** STATE BIRD: nene, the Hawaiian goose STATE FLOWER: yellow hibiscus





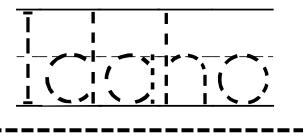


ID/AHO

NICKNAME: The Gem State STATEHOOD: 1890: 43rd state CAPITAL: Boise **BIGGEST CITY: Boise ABBREVIATION: ID** STATE BIRD: mountain bluebird STATE FLOWER: syringa









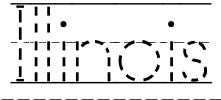
State and Capital Cards

ILLINOIS

Nickname: The Prairie State. Statehood: 1818; 21st state. Capital: Springfield. Biggest City: Chicago. Abbreviation: IL. State bird: northern cardinal.

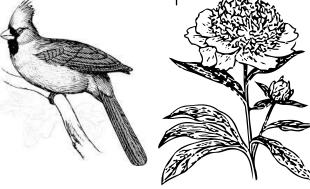


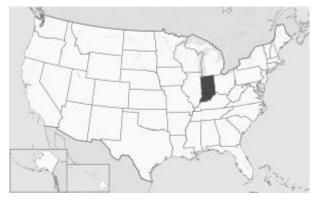


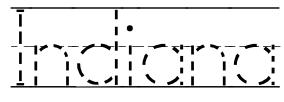


INDIANA

NICKNAME: The Hoosier State STATEHOOD: 1816; 19th state CAPITAL: Indianapolis BIGGEST CITY: Indianapolis ABBREVIATION: IN STATE BIRD: cardinal STATE FLOWER: peony









History **State and Capital Cards**



Nickname: The Hawkeye State Statehood: 1846; 29th State Capital: Des Moines Biggest City: Des Moines Abbreviation: Ia State Bird: Eastern Goldfinch State Flower: Wild Rose

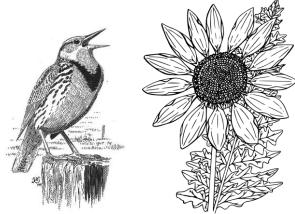




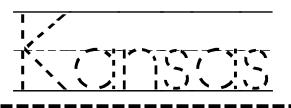


KANSAS

Nickname: The Sunflower State Statehood: 1861: 34th State Capital: Topeka Biggest City: Wichita Abbreviation: Ks State Bird: Western Meadowlark State Flower: Sunflower



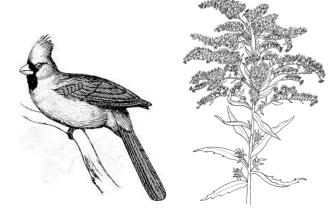




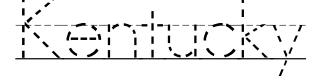


History **State and Capital Cards**

Nickname: The Bluegrass State Statehood: 1792: 15th State Capital: Frankfort Biggest City: Louisville Abbreviation: Ky State Bird: Cardinal State Flower: Goldenrod

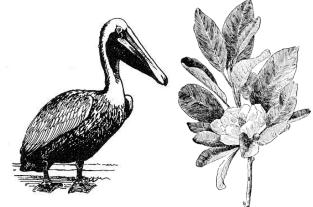




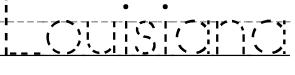


KENTUCKY LOUISIANA

Nickname: The Pelican State Statehood: 1812: 18th State Capital: Baton Rouge Biggest City: New Orleans Abbreviation: La State Bird: Brown Pelican State Flower: Magnolia









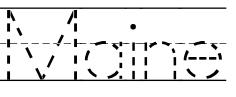
State and Capital Cards

MAINE

NICKNAME: The Pine Tree State STATEHOOD: 1820; 23rd state CAPITAL: Augusta BIGGEST CITY: Portland ABBREVIATION: ME STATE BIRD: black-capped chickadee STATE FLOWER: white pinecone and tassel





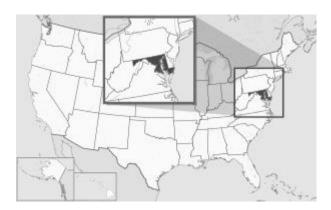


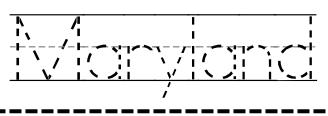
MARYLAND

NICKNAME: The Old Line State STATEHOOD: 1788; 7th state CAPITAL: Annapolis BIGGEST CITY: Baltimore ABBREVIATION: MD STATE BIRD: Baltimore oriole STATE FLOWER: black-eyed Susan











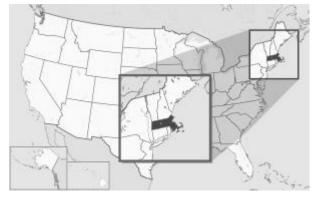
State and Capital Cards

MASSACHUSETTS

NICKNAME: The Bay State STATEHOOD: 1788; 6th state CAPITAL: Boston BIGGEST CITY: Boston ABBREVIATION: MA STATE BIRD: black-capped chickadee STATE FLOWER: mayflower

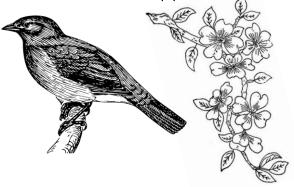




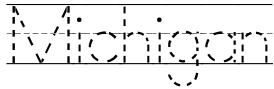


MICHIGAN

Nickname: The Wolverine State Statehood: 1837; 26th State Capital: Lansing Biggest City: Detroit Abbreviation: Mi State Bird: American Robin State Flower: Apple Blossom









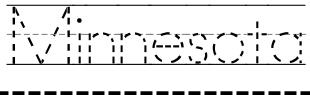
History **State and Capital Cards**

NICKNAME: The North Star State STATEHOOD: 1858; 32nd state CAPITAL: St. Paul **BIGGEST CITY: Minneapolis** ABBREVIATION: MN STATE BIRD: common loon STATE FLOWER: pink and white lady slipper



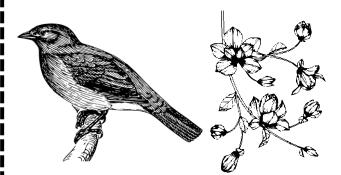




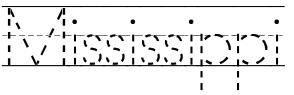


MINNESOTA MISSISSIPPI

NICKNAME: The Magnolia State STATEHOOD: 1817; 20th state CAPITAL: Jackson **BIGGEST CITY: Jackson** ABBREVIATION: MS STATE BIRD: mockingbird STATE FLOWER: magnolia





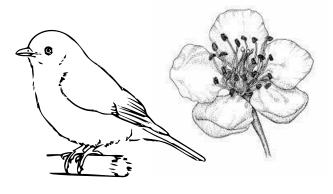




State and Capital Cards

MISSOURI

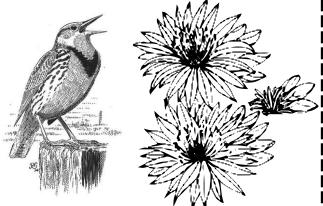
NICKNAME: The Show Me State STATEHOOD: 1821; 24th state CAPITAL: Jefferson City BIGGEST CITY: Kansas City ABBREVIATION: MO STATE BIRD: bluebird STATE FLOWER: white hawthorn



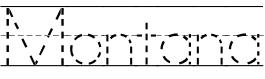


MONTANA

NICKNAME: The Treasure State STATEHOOD: 1889; 41st state CAPITAL: Helena BIGGEST CITY: Billings ABBREVIATION: MT STATE BIRD: western meadowlark STATE FLOWER: bitterroot









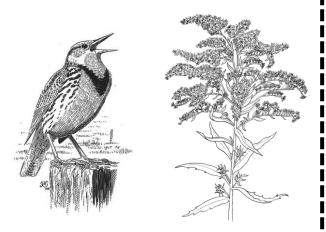
NEBRASKA

NICKNAME: The Cornhusker State STATEHOOD: 1867; 37th state CAPITAL: Lincoln BIGGEST CITY: Omaha ABBREVIATION: NE STATE BIRD: western meadowlark STATE FLOWER: goldenrod

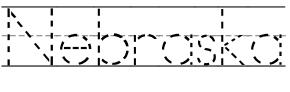


History

NICKNAME: The Silver State STATEHOOD: 1864; 36th state CAPITAL: Carson City BIGGEST CITY: Las Vegas ABBREVIATION: NV STATE BIRD: mountain bluebird STATE FLOWER: sagebrush









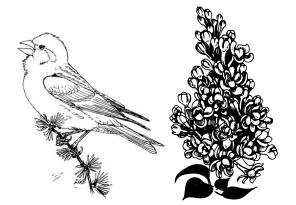




State and Capital Cards

New Hampshire

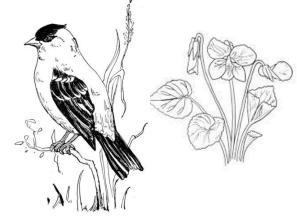
NICKNAME: The Granite State STATEHOOD: 1788; 9th state CAPITAL: Concord BIGGEST CITY: Manchester ABBREVIATION: NH STATE BIRD: purple finch STATE FLOWER: purple lilac







NICKNAME: The Garden State STATEHOOD: 1787; 3rd state CAPITAL: Trenton BIGGEST CITY: Newark ABBREVIATION: NJ STATE BIRD: eastern goldfinch STATE FLOWER: common violet





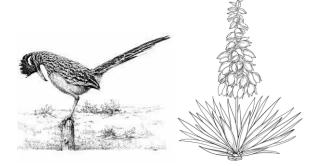


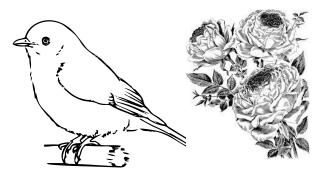


NEW MEXICO NEW YORK

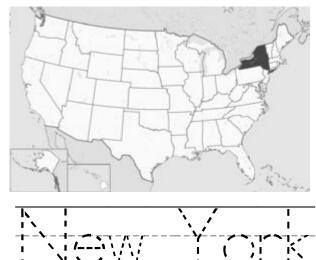
NICKNAME: Land of Enchantment STATEHOOD: 1912; 47th state CAPITAL: Santa Fe BIGGEST CITY: Albuquerque ABBREVIATION: NM STATE BIRD: greater roadrunner STATE FLOWER: yucca NICKNAME: The Empire State STATEHOOD: 1788; Ilth state CAPITAL: Albany BIGGEST CITY: New York ABBREVIATION: NY STATE BIRD: bluebird STATE FLOWER: rose

History











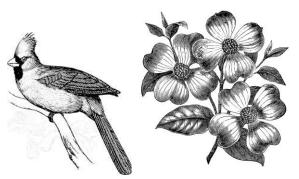
State and Capital Cards

NORTH GAROLINA

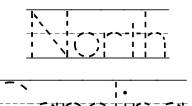
NICKNAME: The Tar Heel State STATEHOOD: 1789: 12th state CAPITAL: Raleigh **BIGGEST CITY: Charlotte** ABBREVIATION: NC STATE BIRD: cardinal STATE FLOWER: flowering dogwood



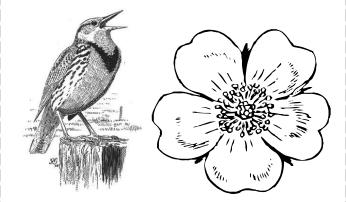
NICKNAME: The Peace Garden State STATEHOOD: 1889: 39th state CAPITAL: Bismarck BIGGEST CITY: Farqo ABBREVIATION: ND STATE BIRD: western meadowlark STATE FLOWER: wild prairie rose



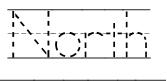


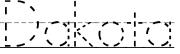








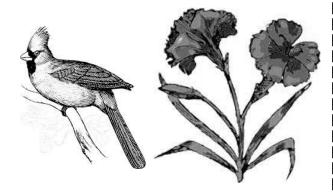






OHIO

NICKNAME: The Buckeye State STATEHOOD: 1803; 17th state CAPITAL: Columbus BIGGEST CITY: Columbus ABBREVIATION: OH STATE BIRD: cardinal STATE FLOWER: red carnation

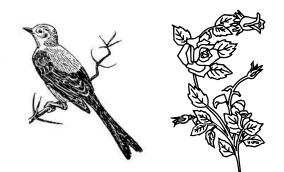




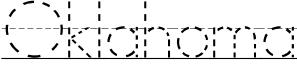


History

NICKNAME: The Sooner State STATEHOOD: 1907; 46th state CAPITAL: Oklahoma City BIGGEST CITY: Oklahoma City ABBREVIATION: OK STATE BIRD: scissor-tailed flycatcher STATE FLOWER: Oklahoma rose





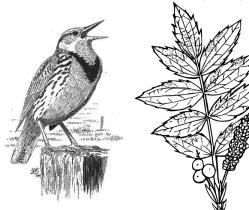




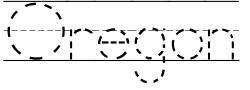
State and Capital Cards



NICKNAME: The Beaver State STATEHOOD: 1859; 33rd state CAPITAL: Salem BIGGEST CITY: Portland ABBREVIATION: OR STATE BIRD: western meadowlark STATE FLOWER: Oregon grape

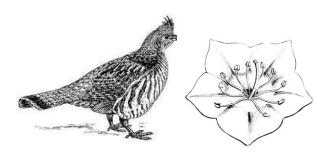


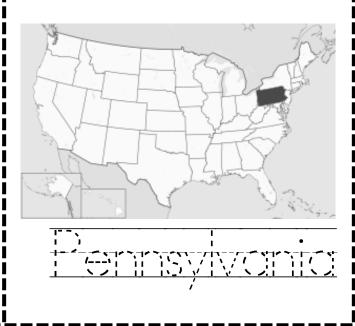




PENNSYLVANIA

NICKNAME: The Keystone State STATEHOOD: 1787; 2nd state CAPITAL: Harrisburg BIGGEST CITY: Philadelphia ABBREVIATION: PA STATE BIRD: ruffed grouse STATE FLOWER: mountain laurel



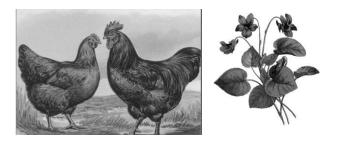


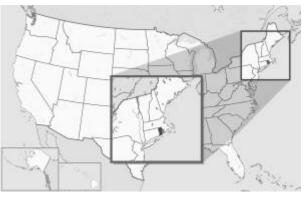


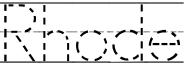
State and Capital Cards

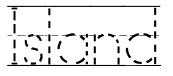
RHODE ISLAND SOUTH GAROLINA

NICKNAME: The Ocean State STATEHOOD: 1790: 13th state **CAPITAL:** Providence **BIGGEST CITY: Providence** ABBREVIATION: RI STATE BIRD: Rhode Island red chicken STATE FLOWER: violet

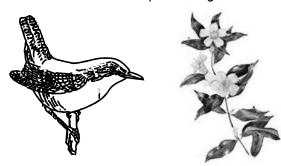




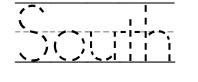


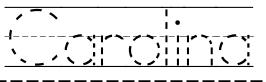


NICKNAME: The Palmetto State STATEHOOD: 1788: 8th state CAPITAL: Columbia **BIGGEST CITY: Columbia ABBREVIATION: SC** STATE BIRD: Carolina wren STATE FLOWER: yellow jessamine











South Dakota

NICKNAME: The Mount Rushmore State STATEHOOD: 1889; 40th state CAPITAL: Pierre BIGGEST CITY: Sioux Falls ABBREVIATION: SD STATE BIRD: Ring-necked pheasant STATE FLOWER: Pasque flower

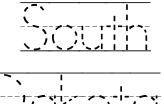
TENNESSEE

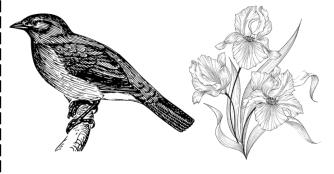
History

NICKNAME: The Volunteer State STATEHOOD: 1796; 16th state CAPITAL: Nashville BIGGEST CITY: Memphis ABBREVIATION: TN STATE BIRD: mockingbird STATE FLOWER: iris

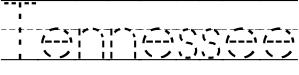










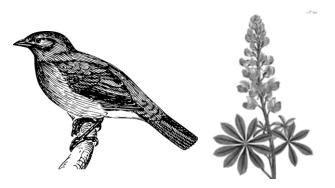




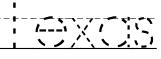
State and Capital Cards

TEXAS

NICKNAME: The Lone Star State STATEHOOD: 1845; 28th state CAPITAL: Austin BIGGEST CITY: Houston ABBREVIATION: TX STATE BIRD: mockingbird STATE FLOWER: bluebonnet

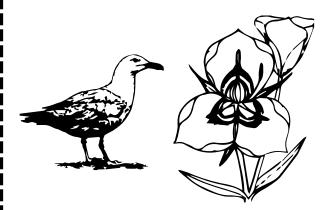




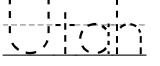


UTAH

NICKNAME: The Beehive State STATEHOOD: 1896; 45th state CAPITAL: Salt Lake City BIGGEST CITY: Salt Lake City ABBREVIATION: UT STATE BIRD: California gull STATE FLOWER: sego lily









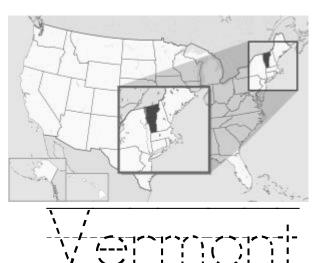
History **State and Capital Cards**



NICKNAME: The Green Mountain State

STATEHOOD: 1791: 14th state CAPITAL: Montpelier **BIGGEST CITY: Burlington** ABBREVIATION: VT STATE BIRD: hermit thrush STATE FLOWER: red clover







NICKNAME: The Old Dominion State STATEHOOD: 1788; 10th state CAPITAL: Richmond BIGGEST CITY: Virginia Beach ABBREVIATION: VA STATE BIRD: northern cardinal STATE FLOWER: American dogwood







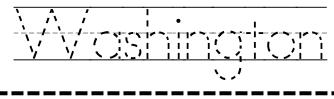
State and Capital Cards

WASHINGTON

NICKNAME: The Evergreen State STATEHOOD: 1889; 42nd state CAPITAL: Olympia BIGGEST CITY: Seattle ABBREVIATION: WA STATE BIRD: goldfinch STATE FLOWER: coast rhododendron

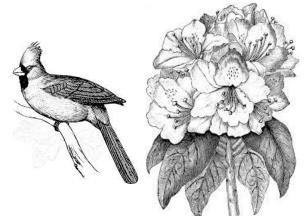




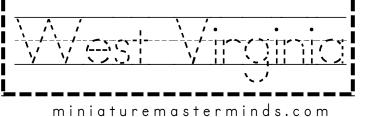




NICKNAME: The Mountain State STATEHOOD: 1863; 35th state CAPITAL: Charleston BIGGEST CITY: Charleston ABBREVIATION: WV STATE BIRD: cardinal STATE FLOWER: rhododendron



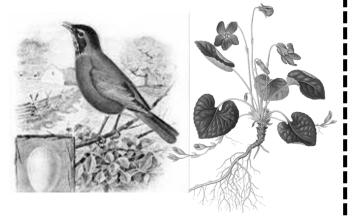


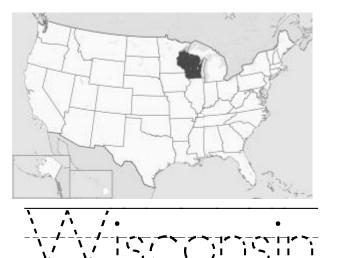




WISCONSIN

NICKNAME: The Badger State STATEHOOD: 1848; 30th state CAPITAL: Madison BIGGEST CITY: Milwaukee ABBREVIATION: WI STATE BIRD: American robin STATE FLOWER: wood violet







NICKNAME: The Equality State STATEHOOD: 1890; 44th state CAPITAL: Cheyenne BIGGEST CITY: Cheyenne ABBREVIATION: WY STATE BIRD: meadowlark STATE FLOWER: Indian paintbrush





History

