



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Maryland*, one of 53 lessons in our *Do American History!* curriculum. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind. Each lesson in this curriculum has been professionally recorded with words and music on Audio CD. Differentiate instruction with this unit by setting up a listening center in your classroom.

## THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

## THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

Students will be responsible for filling out and studying their vocabulary cards. You may want to have students bring in a small box for storing their vocabulary cards. We don't have to tell you that incorporating these words into your Reading and Spelling programs will save time and make the words more meaningful for students.

## THE LESSON PLAN

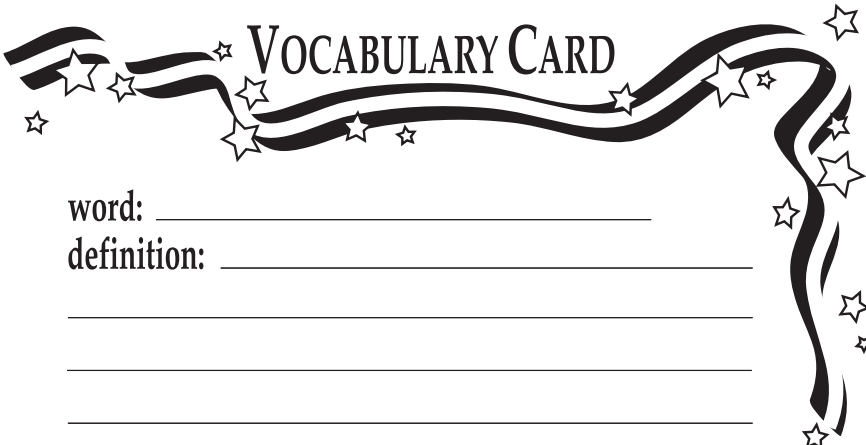
Before reading *Maryland*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for ***admired, anthem, bay, blockade, capitol, Catholics, charter, Christians, conflicts, donated, England, Europeans, gallantly, harsh, House of Representatives, landmark, military, perilous, plantations, preserve, prevent, Protestants, quarreled, ramparts, recreational, resorts, retreated, revolted, salute, secede, Senate, statute, tavern.***

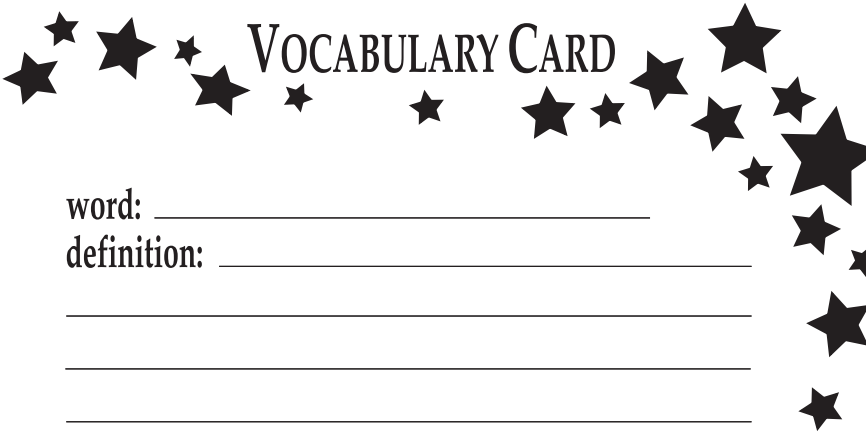
After reading *Maryland* students will:

- answer *Maryland* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- answer *Maryland* Language Comprehension Questions.
- read about our National Anthem and answer thought provoking discussion questions.
- use cardinal and intermediate directions to plot points of interest on a Maryland map.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Maryland*.

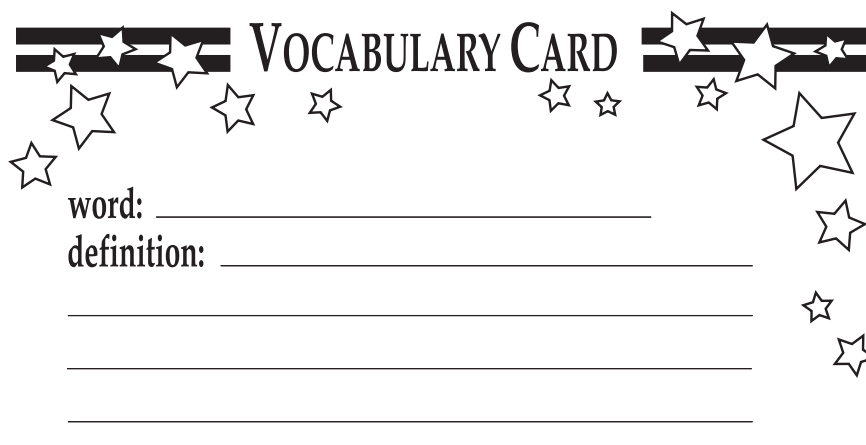
**NOTE:** The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

 VOCABULARY CARD

word: \_\_\_\_\_  
definition: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

 VOCABULARY CARD

word: \_\_\_\_\_  
definition: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

 VOCABULARY CARD

word: \_\_\_\_\_  
definition: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**M**aryland, the Free State, is one of five Middle Atlantic states in the Northeast region of the United States. Maryland was named after Queen Henrietta Maria, the wife of King Charles I.

Maryland was the second of five colonies started in the Southern colonies. It is known as the Free State because colonists who settled in Maryland were looking for, and found, religious freedom. Another nickname, suggested by General George Washington, was the Old Line State. Washington suggested this name because he **admired** the way Maryland's troops fought during the Revolutionary War.

Maryland is oddly shaped and cut almost in half by the Chesapeake **Bay**. The Chesapeake is the largest bay in the continental United States.

The capital of Maryland is Annapolis. Annapolis is the home of the United States Naval Academy. Annapolis is also known as the sailing capital of the world.

The State House is a **landmark** in Annapolis. It is the oldest state **capitol** building still in use today. The State House was used for many historical events, including the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The Treaty of Paris marked the end of the Revolutionary War.

Maryland's state bird is the Baltimore Oriole. The state flower is the Black-eyed Susan, and the state tree is the White Oak. Maryland's motto is "Manly Deeds, Womanly Words."



## **MARYLAND'S POINTS OF INTEREST**

Visitors to the state of Maryland enjoy many **recreational** and educational activities. There are mountain **resorts** in the western part of the state, deep-sea fishing trips on the Atlantic Ocean, and many historic sites throughout the state. Maryland also features 47 state parks offering fishing, camping, and hunting facilities to visitors.

Camp David is located in the northern part of Maryland. This 200 acre site was established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a place for presidents to relax. Also in Maryland is our nation's capital, Washington, D.C. Visitors are attracted to this city's museums, historical buildings, and the National Zoo.

## MARYLAND'S FIRST PEOPLE

Native Americans who spoke the Algonquian (al•GONG•kee•in) language inhabited Maryland long before **Europeans** arrived. In 1526, Spanish explorers first visited the area now known as Maryland. They sailed into the Chesapeake Bay and named the area Santa Maria. In 1608, John Smith of Virginia was the first English visitor to the territory. In 1631, William Claiborne and other **Protestants** from Virginia set up a fur-trading post on Kent Island, just off the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. These settlers established a trading relationship with several Native American groups who lived in the area.

## GEORGE CALVERT

In 1632, King Charles I of England granted a large area of land near the Chesapeake Bay to George Calvert. George Calvert wanted to find a place where

Roman **Catholics** could worship freely. Catholics were not allowed to practice their religion in **England**. They were often arrested for doing so.

William Claiborne and the other settlers living beside the Chesapeake Bay were not very happy that George Calvert was going to start a new colony in Maryland.

In 1632, George Calvert died. He was not able to make his dream of religious freedom for Catholics a reality. His son, Cecil Calvert, was granted the **charter** instead.

On March 24, 1634, Cecil Calvert and 200 colonists arrived on Saint Clement Island at the mouth of the Potomac River. Calvert and his colonists purchased the Native American village of Yaocomico (ya•co•ME•co). They changed the name of the village to St. Mary's.

St. Mary's was used for 60 years as the capital and center of Calvert's colony. Governor Calvert welcomed Roman Catholics and all non-Catholic **Christians** to his colony. In 1649, Maryland's government passed the Act Concerning Religion. This was the first **statute** in the colonies to provide freedom of worship for all Christians.



GEORGE CALVERT

## CONFLICTS IN MARYLAND

William Claiborne's settlers from Virginia remained in Maryland. In 1649, they built a settlement at Providence. Providence was eventually renamed Annapolis, the present-day capital city of Maryland. The settlers of Providence were not happy with Governor Calvert and his colony of Christians. The two colonies often **quarreled**. Finally, in 1692, England took control of Maryland. England established the Church of England as the religion. The settlers were taxed to pay for this church.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

During the first part of the Revolutionary War, the English colonists in America **revolted** against Great Britain for unfair taxes and **harsh** rules. Maryland was one of the first colonies to show its anger toward Great Britain. On October 19, 1774, colonists held their own “tea party.” They burned the ship *Peggy Stewart* with its load of British tea. After the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Maryland was the first colony to adopt its own state constitution.

## MARYLAND BECOMES A STATE

On April 28, 1788, Maryland became the 7th state to join the Union. In 1791, President George Washington selected a piece of land in Maryland for our nation’s permanent capital. Maryland **donated** 60 square miles of land for the capital. In honor of George Washington, the city was named Washington, D.C.



THE CAPITOL

## MARYLAND’S ECONOMY

Wheat became the most important crop in Maryland. Cities grew as settlers moved to the new state. Wheat created a lot of wealth in Maryland. Large amounts of money were made by farmers and those who built ships, docks, offices, and warehouses for the purpose of packaging and shipping the wheat to different cities and states.

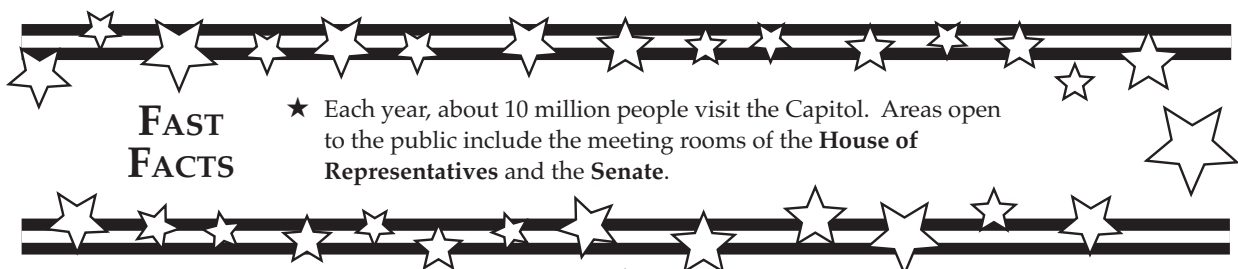
## THE WAR OF 1812

Great Britain continued to cause problems for the United States after the Revolutionary War. The United States had won its independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution. Still, Great Britain attacked American ships and captured sailors. The British living in Canada supplied the Native Americans with guns so they could raid white settlements.

On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain. British soldiers began attacking Maryland’s communities along the Chesapeake Bay. British troops marched into Washington, D.C. They burned several important buildings, including the White House.

In 1814, the war ended. A peace treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States. Francis Scott Key, a Maryland lawyer and poet, wrote a poem about the war. His poem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*, was set to music. In 1931, *The Star-Spangled Banner* became our national **anthem**.

The War of 1812 was one of the strangest wars ever fought. Both the United States and Great Britain claimed victory for the war. No land was taken during the war. The peace treaty didn’t solve any of the problems that caused the war in the first place. It was, however, the last time that Great Britain and the United States fought against one another in battle.



### FAST FACTS

- ★ Each year, about 10 million people visit the Capitol. Areas open to the public include the meeting rooms of the **House of Representatives** and the **Senate**.

## HARRIET TUBMAN

In 1820, a black child named Harriet Ross was born in Maryland. Her parents were slaves, so Harriet was also a slave. Even as a very young child, Harriet spoke out against slavery. At the age of 13, Harriet tried to save another slave from punishment. For her efforts, Harriet's master beat her over the head with a piece of metal. She suffered from headaches and blackouts for the rest of her life.

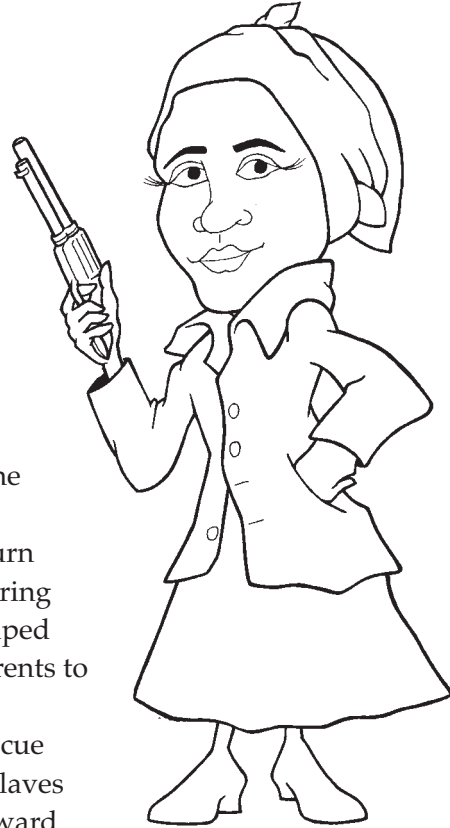
## THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

In 1844, Harriet married freed slave John Tubman. Five years later, Harriet herself escaped from a life of slavery. She traveled North to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

The Underground Railroad wasn't actually a railroad with train tracks and railroad cars. It was a system of homes throughout the North that hid runaway slaves who were on their way to freedom. The owners of the homes provided the runaway slaves with food and shelter. The slaves were then pointed in the direction of the next safe home along the "railroad."

Harriet settled in Philadelphia. She planned to return to Maryland and help other slaves escape to freedom. During the 1850s, Harriet made 19 trips back to Maryland and helped more than 300 slaves escape. In 1857, she even led her parents to freedom on the Underground Railroad.

Harriet Tubman never lost a slave on any of her rescue trips. She carried a gun and threatened to kill any of the slaves who tried to turn back. Slave owners offered a \$40,000 reward for her capture, but Harriet was never caught. She served as a nurse and a spy for the Union Army during the Civil War. After the war, Harriet helped raise money for black schools and established the Harriet Tubman Home for needy blacks.



HARRIET TUBMAN

**FAST FACTS**

- ★ Slaves didn't have last names. Harriet's mother's first name was Harriet and her father's first name was Ross. This is how Harriet received her name, Harriet Ross.
- ★ Harriet Tubman died on March 10, 1913, at the age of 92. She was buried with full **military** honors.
- ★ In 1978, a United States postage stamp was issued featuring a picture of Harriet Tubman.

## THE CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War, the Northern states fought against the Southern states over the issue of slavery. Eleven Southern states separated from the Union and formed their own nation. They named themselves the Confederate States of America. President Abraham Lincoln tried to force Maryland to take the side of the North. This was difficult for Maryland because more than 14,000 people in the state owned slaves.

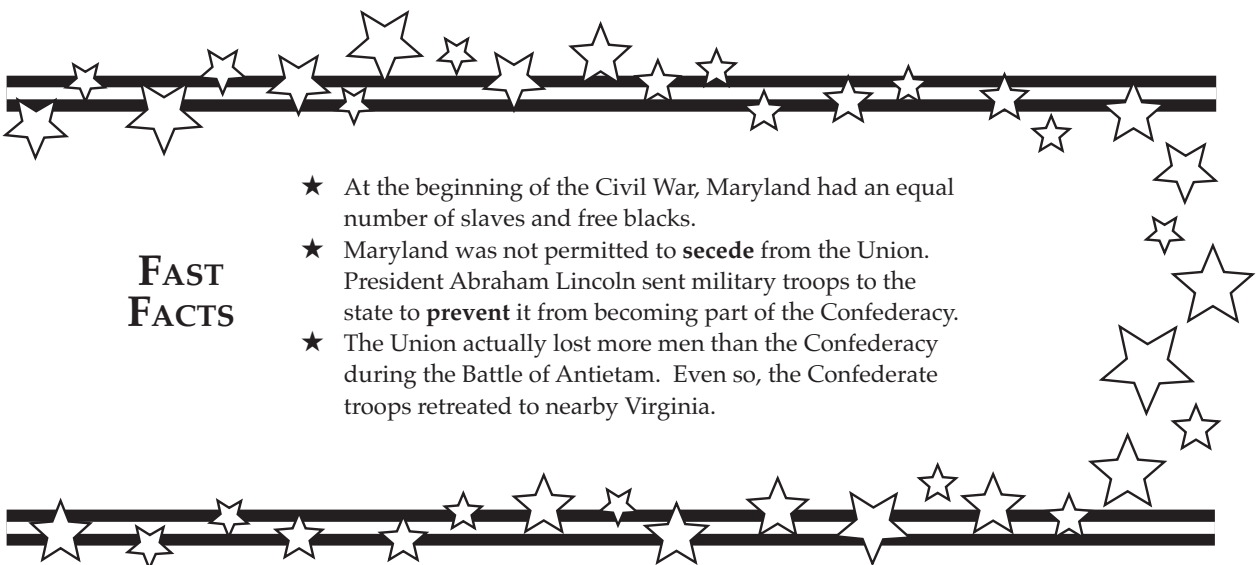
Maryland was very close to Washington, D.C. President Lincoln was afraid that if Maryland sided with the South, the nation's capital and the president would be in danger of being attacked. President Lincoln made sure that plenty of Union troops protected Washington, D.C. throughout the war and kept Maryland from joining the Confederacy.

## THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM (AN•TEE•TUM)

By the end of 1861, the Civil War was concentrated in two major areas. One was in the East where battles were being fought in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Each side was trying to take over the other's capital city. The Union also wanted to set up a naval **blockade** at all Southern ports so that the South could not trade cotton crops to Europe for military supplies.

In the fall of 1862, Confederate troops attempted to take over the Union's capital in Washington, D.C. General Robert E. Lee's Confederate troops met General McClellan's Union troops in the Maryland town of Antietam. Over 20,000 Northern and Southern soldiers lost their lives during this battle in just one day. The Confederate troops **retreated**. Since the Confederate soldiers could not take over the Union's capital, the Union claimed victory for one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War.

Maryland was divided throughout the entire Civil War. More than 50,000 men from Maryland fought for the Union in the North. Nearly 22,000 men volunteered to fight for the Confederacy in the South. Even before the Civil War was over, Maryland adopted a new state constitution that abolished slavery.



**FAST FACTS**

- ★ At the beginning of the Civil War, Maryland had an equal number of slaves and free blacks.
- ★ Maryland was not permitted to **secede** from the Union. President Abraham Lincoln sent military troops to the state to **prevent** it from becoming part of the Confederacy.
- ★ The Union actually lost more men than the Confederacy during the Battle of Antietam. Even so, the Confederate troops retreated to nearby Virginia.

★ ★ ★ ★ **MARYLAND** ★ ★ ★ ★

**Directions:** Read each question.  
Darken the circle for the correct answer.

**Directions:** Darken the circle for the word or words that give the meaning of the underlined word.

- 1 According to Maryland's second paragraph, who suggested the "Old Line State" as Maryland's nickname?
- A King Charles I
  - B John Smith
  - C George Washington
  - D Queen Henrietta

- 2 After reading about George Calvert, you get the idea that he was most interested in –
- F owning black slaves
  - G making money
  - H trading with the Native Americans
  - J religious freedom

- 3 The boxes below show events from Maryland's history.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| In 1692, England took control of Maryland. | On October 19, 1774, Maryland's colonists held their own tea party. |  |
|--|---|--|

1                      2                      3

**Which event belongs in the third box?**

- A In 1632, George Calvert died.
- B In 1608, John Smith visited Maryland.
- C In 1788, Maryland became the 7th state to join the Union.
- D In 1526, Spanish explorers visited Maryland.

- 4 George Washington admired the way Maryland's soldiers fought during the war. Admired means –
- F thought highly of
  - G ignored
  - H disliked very much
  - J spoke in a whisper

- 5 Visitors to Maryland enjoy many recreational activities. Recreational means –
- A relaxation
  - B business
  - C governor
  - D house

- 6 The two colonies often quarreled over who was in charge. Quarreled means –
- F agreed
  - G voted
  - H argued
  - J ignored

- 7 Maryland donated 60 square miles of land for the capital. Donated means –
- A sold
  - B gave
  - C burned
  - D found

READING

**Answers**

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) |                   |

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Then darken the circle for the correct answer to each question.

Here is a rough draft of a paragraph about Harriet Tubman. Read the rough draft carefully. Then answer questions 1-5.

### HARRIET TUBMAN

( 1 ) In 1844, Harriet married John Tubman. ( 2 ) Slaves in South Carolina were not permitted to leave the **plantations**. ( 3 ) During the 1850s, Harriet made 19 trips back to Maryland in the 1850s. ( 4 ) Helped about 300 slaves escape. ( 5 ) In 1857, Harriet even led her parents to freedom on the Underground Railroad. ( 6 ) In 1820, Harriet Ross was born in Maryland.

1 Which sentence should come first in this paragraph?

- A 2
- B 3
- C 6
- D As it is written.

2 Which sentence should come last in this paragraph?

- F 1
- G 3
- H 5
- J As it is written.

3 Which sentence does not belong in this paragraph?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

4 Which sentence needlessly repeats a word or a group of words?

- F 1
- G 2
- H 3
- J 5

5 Which group of words is not a complete sentence?

- A 2
- B 4
- C 5
- D 6

LANGUAGE

#### Answers

- |   |                         |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | ( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D ) | 4 | ( F ) ( G ) ( H ) ( J ) |
| 2 | ( F ) ( G ) ( H ) ( J ) | 5 | ( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D ) |
| 3 | ( A ) ( B ) ( C ) ( D ) |   |                         |

# ★ ★ OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM ★ ★

During the War of 1812, Maryland lawyer and poet Francis Scott Key wrote *The Star Spangled Banner*. In 1931, *The Star Spangled Banner* became our national anthem. The words to our national anthem are:

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 thru 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?

The *Star Spangled Banner* was written on September 14, 1814, after a 25-hour British attack. Just before the attack, the American soldiers raised the American flag over Fort McHenry. After the attack, Francis Scott Key saw that the flag was still waving over the fort. He immediately knew that the Americans had won the battle. Francis Scott Key wrote a poem entitled *Defense of Fort McHenry*, which was later renamed *The Star Spangled Banner*.

Anytime the national anthem is performed, there are guidelines that must be followed. If the American flag is displayed during the anthem, all who are present, except those in military uniforms, should remove their hats and stand facing the flag with their right hands over their hearts. Those in military uniforms should **salute** the flag during the entire song. Individuals who are not citizens of the United States should simply stand at attention during the song.

If the flag is not displayed during a performance of the song, those present should face toward the music and act as if the flag was being displayed.

## FAST FACTS

- ★ *The Star Spangled Banner* actually has four complete verses. We usually only sing the first verse in public.
- ★ The first public performance of *The Star Spangled Banner* was in 1814, at a **tavern** in Baltimore, Maryland.
- ★ The first time that *The Star Spangled Banner* was performed at a sporting event was on Baseball's Opening Day in Philadelphia, 1897.

★ ★ **OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM** ★ ★

**Directions:** Use the selection about our National Anthem to answer these questions. Circle the answers to questions 1 and 2. Write your answers on the lines provided for questions 3-6.

**1** After reading the first sentence of *The Star Spangled Banner*, you get the idea that –

- A it was early morning
- B it was afternoon
- C it was evening
- D it was the middle of the night

**2** *The Star Spangled Banner* was written in 1814, and became our national anthem in 1931. How many years passed between being written and becoming our national anthem?

- A 97 years
- B 123 years
- C 17 years
- D 117 years

**3** Why do you think Francis Scott Key wrote an entire poem in honor of a flag? Do you agree that we should pay honor to the American flag? Explain.

---

---

---

**4** Why do you think the name of the anthem was changed from *Defense of Fort McHenry* to *The Star Spangled Banner*?

---

---

**5** Look at the last line of the *Star Spangled Banner*. What do you think the poet meant when he wrote the phrase “land of the free and home of the brave?”

---

---

**6** Have you ever been present at a performance of *The Star Spangled Banner*? If so, did you notice people following the correct guidelines? The next time you are at a performance of our national anthem, what kinds of things will you be looking for?

---

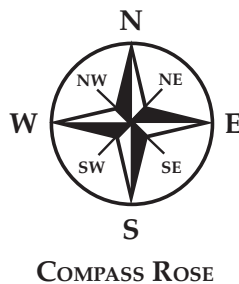
---

---

## ★ ★ MAPPING: MARYLAND'S STATE PARKS ★ ★

**Geography** is the study of the Earth. It includes the Earth's land, water, weather, animal life, and plant life. **Geographers** are people who study geography. You can think of yourself as a geographer because you will be learning about places on the Earth.

**Location** is important to the study of geography. It is almost impossible to figure out your location or find your way around if you do not know the four main, or **cardinal directions**. North, south, east, and west are the **cardinal directions**. On a map these directions are labeled N, S, E, and W.



Between the four main directions are the **intermediate directions**. Northeast, or NE, is the direction between north and east. Southeast, or SE, is the direction between south and east. Southwest, or SW, is the direction between south and west. Northwest, or NW, is the direction between north and west.

A **reference point** is also important for finding your location. A **reference point** is simply a starting point. It's difficult, for example, to travel northeast if you don't have a starting point.

**Example:** Rocks State Park was one of the first land purchases made by the state of Maryland for a state park. The park is surrounded by 855 acres of thick forests and huge boulders rising above Deer Creek. Tucked away in the Falling Branch Area of the park is Kilgore Falls, Maryland's second highest waterfall. Rocks State Park is northeast of Baltimore.

This example gives you some very important information. It tells you that your **reference point**, or starting point, will be the city of Baltimore. Locate Baltimore on your Maryland map. Put your finger on Baltimore and slide it northeast. You should see a picture of Rocks State Park already placed there for you.



Sometimes directions contain more than one **reference point**. Look at the example below:

**Example:** Greenbrier State Park provides plenty of recreational activities for its visitors. The man-made lake and beach offer swimming, canoeing, hiking, fishing, and hunting. Many different types of birds, animals, fish, turtles, and snakes make their homes at the park. Greenbrier State Park is northwest of Frederick and southeast of Cumberland.

This example contains two **reference points** and two sets of directions. They have been underlined for you. Look at your Maryland map. Put your finger on the city of Frederick and slide it northwest. Since there are many points of interest located northwest, a second **reference point** has been added to help you find your location.

The second **reference point** is Cumberland. Place your finger on Cumberland and slide it southeast. By using both of these **reference points**, you should be able to easily locate Greenbrier State Park.



**Directions:** In this activity you will use reference points, cardinal directions, and intermediate directions to plot state parks on a Maryland map. Many of these points of interest **preserve** history. This helps historians learn more about the people who lived before us.

1. Use your coloring pencils to color the state park symbols on the bottom of the last page. Carefully cut out the symbols.
2. Label the cardinal and intermediate directions on the compass rose drawn for you on the Maryland map.
3. Use the written directions and your compass rose to correctly locate these state parks on your Maryland map.
4. To get you started, the reference points and directions have been underlined for you in the first five descriptions. You may want to underline the reference points and directions in the rest of the activity.
5. Glue the symbols in their proper places on your map. (Glue the symbols right over the dots.)
6. When you have finished, use your coloring pencils to add more color to your Maryland map.



1. Seneca Creek State Park stretches across more than 6,000 acres along Seneca Creek. Boating, fishing, and hiking can be enjoyed in the summer. In the winter, the park is open for cross-country skiing and deer hunting. Seneca Creek State Park is Southwest of Frederick.
2. North Point State Park is a 1,310 acre park on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. Visitors can walk along the Defenders Trail, used during the War of 1812. The War of 1812 was the last time in history that Great Britain and the United States fought against each other. North Point State Park is south of Baltimore.
3. Pocomoke River State Park sits on more than 14,000 forested acres. Pocomoke means “black water.” Visitors to Pocomoke State Park will find river otters, bald eagles, and over 50 different types of fish. Pocomoke State Park is southwest of Salisbury.
4. Herrington Manor State Park was established in 1964. It stretches across 365 acres and features a lake where swimming, boating, and canoeing are enjoyed. The park also offers hiking, tennis, volleyball, and camping. During the summer, visitors to Herrington Manor State Park learn how to make maple syrup and apple butter. Herrington Manor State Park is southwest of Frostburg.
5. Elk Neck State Park is full of plant and animal life. An easy walking trail to Turkey Point Lighthouse treats visitors to a view of the Elk River and the Chesapeake Bay. Elk Neck State Park is northeast of North Point State Park.
6. The land for Martinek State Park was given to the state of Maryland in 1961, by George Martinek. He wanted the state to create a park that could be enjoyed by everyone. Martinek State park is surrounded by pine forests and is an excellent park for boating, fishing, and hiking. Martinek State Park is northwest of Salisbury and southeast of Elk Neck State Park.

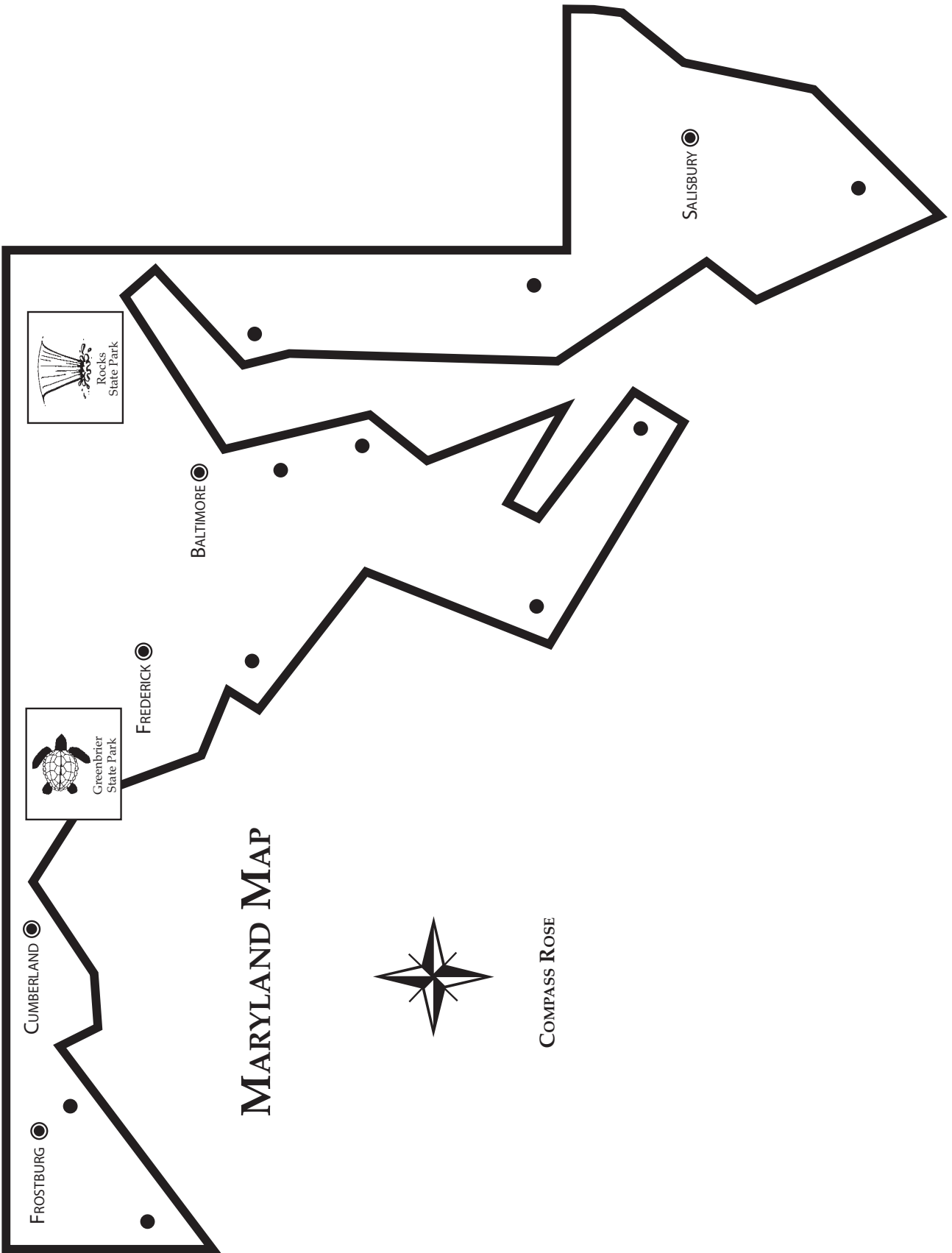




7. Sandy Point State Park is a 786 acre park on the Chesapeake Bay. Fishing, wildlife viewing, and bird watching are favorite activities for the park's visitors. Sandy Point State Park is southeast of Seneca Creek State Park and northwest of Martinek State Park.
8. Dan's Mountain State Park was named after Daniel Cresap, one of the first settlers in Allegany County. Daniel fell while hunting for a bear. He was found by a Delaware Indian and dragged home to safety. Since then, the mountain has been known as Dan's Mountain. There is no camping permitted, but visitors enjoy fishing, hiking, and swimming in the park's Olympic size swimming pool. Dan's Mountain State Park is northeast of Herrington Manor State Park.
9. St. Mary's River State Park was once inhabited by several different Native American tribes. Many of the names used for their villages and rivers are still used throughout Maryland today. Arrowheads, axe heads, and pottery left by these Native Americans can still be found in the fields along the banks of the St. Mary's River. St. Mary's River State Park is southwest of Martinek State Park.
10. Smallwood State Park was the home of General William Smallwood, a Revolutionary War officer and the 4th governor of Maryland. His house, called Smallwood's Retreat, is open to visitors. The 628 acre park also offers boating, fishing, and many special events throughout the year. Smallwood State Park is northwest of St. Mary's River State Park.



Name \_\_\_\_\_



☆ ★ ☆ ★ ★ **VOCABULARY QUIZ** ☆ ★ ☆ ★ ★  
**MARYLAND**

**Directions:** Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ preserve

2. \_\_\_\_\_ tavern

3. \_\_\_\_\_ prevent

4. \_\_\_\_\_ statute

5. \_\_\_\_\_ retreated

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Senate

7. \_\_\_\_\_ gallantly

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Europeans

9. \_\_\_\_\_ secede

10. \_\_\_\_\_ harsh

11. \_\_\_\_\_ admired

12. \_\_\_\_\_ salute

13. \_\_\_\_\_ blockade

14. \_\_\_\_\_ revolted

15. \_\_\_\_\_ House of Representatives



A. walls built for protection.

B. members of a Christian church who trace their history back to the apostles.

C. people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

D. argued and fought.

E. one of two groups of people elected to Congress to make laws for our country; the other part of Congress is the Senate.

F. places where people go for a vacation.

G. a structure of historical importance.

H. a bar where alcoholic beverages are served.

I. dangerous.

J. well liked.

K. backed away.

L. a song of praise or loyalty.

M. a rule or law.

N. one of two groups of people elected to Congress to make laws for our country; the other part of Congress is the House of Representatives.

O. shutting off a place to keep people and supplies from coming in or going out.

P. a body of water surrounded by land that opens to the sea.

Q. strict.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ resorts

17. \_\_\_\_\_ anthem

18. \_\_\_\_\_ bay

19. \_\_\_\_\_ capitol

20. \_\_\_\_\_ recreational

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Catholics

22. \_\_\_\_\_ ramparts

23. \_\_\_\_\_ charter

24. \_\_\_\_\_ quarreled

25. \_\_\_\_\_ Protestants

26. \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts

27. \_\_\_\_\_ donated

28. \_\_\_\_\_ plantations

29. \_\_\_\_\_ Christians

30. \_\_\_\_\_ England

31. \_\_\_\_\_ perilous

32. \_\_\_\_\_ military

33. \_\_\_\_\_ landmark

R. members of a Christian church other than the Roman Catholic Church.

S. very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was generally used.

T. people who come from the continent of Europe.

U. people who believe in Jesus Christ and follow his teachings.

V. to stop from happening.

W. bravely.

X. protect from injury or ruin so more can be learned.

Y. the building where the government meets to make important decisions for the state or the nation.

Z. a formal military greeting.

AA. struggles or disagreements.

BB. fought against authority.

CC. a region located on the southern part of the island of Great Britain.

DD. to withdraw from the Union.

EE. a contract which gives one group power over another.

FF. activities designed for rest and relaxation.

GG. gave something away for free.

# GLOSSARY

**ad•mired** well liked.

**an•them** a song of praise or loyalty.

**bay** a body of water surrounded by land that opens to the sea.

**block•ade** shutting off a place to keep people and supplies from coming in or going out.

**cap•i•tol** the building where the government meets to make important decisions for the state or the nation.

**Cath•o•lics** members of a Christian church who trace their history back to the apostles.

**char•ter** a contract which gives one group power over another.

**Chris•tians** people who believe in Jesus Christ and follow his teachings.

**con•flicts** struggles or disagreements.

**do•nat•ed** gave something away for free.

**En•gland** a region located on the southern part of the island of Great Britain.

**Eu•ro•pe•ans** people who come from the continent of Europe.

**gal•lant•ly** bravely.

**harsh** strict.

**House of Rep•re•sen•ta•tives** one of two groups of people elected to Congress to make laws for our country; the other part of Congress is the Senate.

**land•mark** a structure of historical importance.

**mil•i•tar•y** people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

**per•il•ous** dangerous.

**plan•ta•tions** very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was generally used.

**pre•serve** protect from injury or ruin so more can be learned.

**pre•vent** to stop from happening.

**Prot•es•tants** members of a Christian church other than the Roman Catholic Church.

**quar•reled** argued and fought.

**ram•parts** walls built for protection.

**rec•re•a•tion•al** activities designed for rest and relaxation.

**re•sorts** places where people go for a vacation.

**re•treat•ed** backed away.

**re•volt•ed** fought against authority.

**sa•lute** a formal military greeting.

**se•cede** to withdraw from the Union.

**Sen•ate** one of two groups of people elected to Congress to make laws for our country; the other part of Congress is the House of Representatives.

**stat•ute** a rule or law.

**ta•vern** a bar where alcoholic beverages are served.

# ANSWERS

## ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

### READING

1. C
2. J
3. C
4. F
5. A
6. H
7. B

### LANGUAGE

1. C
2. H
3. B
4. H
5. B

## ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

- |       |        |        |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. X  | 12. Z  | 23. EE |
| 2. H  | 13. O  | 24. D  |
| 3. V  | 14. BB | 25. R  |
| 4. M  | 15. E  | 26. AA |
| 5. K  | 16. F  | 27. GG |
| 6. N  | 17. L  | 28. S  |
| 7. W  | 18. P  | 29. U  |
| 8. T  | 19. Y  | 30. CC |
| 9. DD | 20. FF | 31. I  |
| 10. Q | 21. B  | 32. C  |
| 11. J | 22. A  | 33. G  |

## THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

1. A
2. D
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary
5. Answers will vary.
6. Answers will vary, but should include removing hats, facing the flag with right hands over hearts, those in military uniform should salute flag.

## ANSWERS TO MARYLAND MAPPING

