

★ WELCOME! ★

On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Kansas*, one of 50 State History lessons. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

THE FORMAT

We've created a color and black line version of this lesson. Use the color version for your White Board and the black line masters to make copies for your students. 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.

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

INTERACTIVE HISTORY NOTEBOOK

In addition to other higher-level Common Core aligned activities, we have included step-by-step directions for four Interactive Notebook activities that students will create and glue into a history notebook. When finished, the history notebook will provide students with a long lasting Kansas history reference. A composition book works well for keeping the Interactive Notebook activities.





CORE STANDARDS: THE “BIG IDEAS”

Core Standards help teachers prioritize instruction and connect the “big ideas” students need to know in order to advance. As a reading-based lesson, *Kansas* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

At the same time that students are learning important factual content about *Kansas*, they are meeting the Common Core Standards for English Language Arts and making connections to the “big ideas” in American History. Below is the legend used to abbreviate the Common Core Strands:

COMMON CORE STRAND CODE:

CC = COMMON CORE

RL = READING-LITERATURE

RI = READING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

RF = READING FOUNDATIONS SKILLS

W = WRITING

SL = SPEAKING LISTENING

L = LANGUAGE

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Illustrations and cover design by Victoria J. Smith

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★ LESSONS *at a* GLANCE ★

THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading Kansas, students will:

- follow directions to create Vocabulary Foldables to glue into their Kansas history notebooks for *antislavery, capitol, coast, compromise, defeated, defend, erupted, expedition, federal, governor, historians, hoax, illegally, industry, junction, maize, manufactured, migrated, missionary, pioneers, proslavery, province, stable, tepees.*

After reading Kansas, students will:

- answer Kansas Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete Kansas Language Skills.
- use cardinal and intermediate directions to plot historic sites on a map of Kansas.
- follow directions to create a Kansas Journal Page and State History Booklet to glue into their Kansas history notebooks.
- follow directions to create a My State at a Glance graphic organizer and Accordion Foldable to glue into their Kansas history notebooks.
- follow directions to create a Francisco Coronado Journal Page and Famous Person Wheel to glue into their Kansas history notebooks.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for Kansas

THE KANSAS LESSON IS ALIGNED WITH THESE 5TH GRADE CORE STANDARDS:

CC.5.RI.4, CC.5.RI.7, CC.5.RI.10, CC.5.RF.3A, CC.5.RF.4A, CC.5.RF.4c, CC.5.L.4A, CC.5.L.4c, CC.5.L.6



KANSAS

Kansas, the Sunflower State, is a Great Plains state located in the Middle West region of the United States. The Sunflower grows all over Kansas and is the official state flower.

Kansas has also been called the Wheat State and the Breadbasket of America. Kansas leads all other states in wheat production.

Kansas is a Native American word that means "people of the south wind." The state was named for the Kansas River, a body of water that flows along the eastern coast of the state.

The capital of Kansas is Topeka, the third largest city in the state. Topeka is an important shipping and marketing center for the farming region that surrounds it. Important products that include tires and medications are **manufactured** in the capital city. Several meat-packing plants are also located in Topeka.

The state bird of Kansas is the Western Meadowlark. The state flower is the Wild Sunflower, and the state tree is the Cottonwood. Kansas's motto is "To the Stars Through Difficulties."



POINTS OF INTEREST IN KANSAS

There are many interesting places to visit in Kansas. Outdoor activities are very popular. Many state and **federal** parks are connected to water areas. The parks provide fishing, swimming, hiking, boating, camping, and horseback riding.

Kansas also has many historic sites. Some preserve memories from the Native Americans who once lived in the state. Others honor the **pioneers** who traveled through Kansas along the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, and the Pony Express route. President Dwight Eisenhower grew up in Kansas. Visitors tour his home, a museum, and a library in the city of Abilene.

FRENCH CONTROL OF KANSAS

In 1682, French explorer Robert La Salle entered Kansas. There were no permanent settlements in Kansas, so La Salle claimed the area for France. The French set up a trading post along the Missouri River.

The French gave horses to the Native Americans. In return, the Native Americans gave the French traders beaver furs and bison skins. The horses changed the way the Osage lived. During the next 100 years, the Osage built seven large villages. They controlled the trade **industry** between the French and other Native American tribes in the territory. This area of control stretched between the Arkansas and Red rivers.



ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France. The Louisiana Purchase included present-day Kansas. The United States knew very little about its newly purchased territory.

President Jefferson sent groups of men to explore the new land. In 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled up the Missouri River. On June 26, the group reached the **junction** of the Kansas and Missouri rivers. Lewis and Clark explored Kansas for three days and then continued up the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean.

Other explorers also passed through Kansas after the Louisiana Purchase. In 1806, Zebulon Montgomery Pike crossed Kansas. In 1820, Stephen H. Long explored Kansas and the other newly purchased territories. Each of these explorers agreed that Kansas and the rest of the Great Plains was just a huge desert, unfit for Americans to settle.



FAST FACTS

- ★ Some people believe that the golden glow from the Seven Cities of Cibola came from the straw mixed into the mud bricks that the Zuñi tribe used to build their homes.

THE FIRST PEOPLE IN KANSAS

The first people in Kansas were Native Americans. The major tribes included the Kansa, Osage (OH•sayi), Pawnee, and Wichita. These Native Americans built wigwam dwellings that were covered with grass mats for protection from the weather. They planted crops of **maize**, beans, and squash. Once each year, groups of men and boys left their villages to hunt buffalo. While hunting, they lived in **tepees** that could be easily moved to follow the buffalo.

FRANCISCO CORONADO

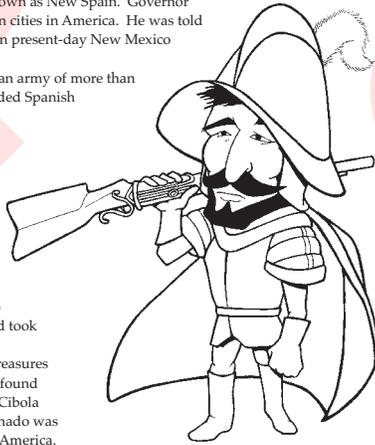
Francisco Coronado was born in Spain. By the age of 28, he was a **governor** in a **province** of present-day Mexico known as New Spain. Governor Coronado heard about seven golden cities in America. He was told that the golden cities were located in present-day New Mexico among the Zuñi people.

In 1540, Coronado gathered an army of more than 1,000 people. The large army included Spanish soldiers, Native American servants, and **missionary** priests. The group traveled north from New Spain to the place in New Mexico that Coronado named the Seven Cities of Cibola (see•BO•lah).

Upon arrival, Coronado found the Zuñi tribe living in the town. The Zuñi people fought to **defend** their territory. Coronado and his army **defeated** the Zuñi and took over the town.

Coronado expected to find treasures of gold inside the Zuñi village. He found no such thing. The Seven Cities of Cibola turned out to be a **hoax**. Still, Coronado was certain that gold could be found in America. He led his army on an **expedition** through the present-day states of Texas and Oklahoma.

In 1541, the expedition reached Kansas. Coronado claimed Kansas and the rest of the explored territory for Spain. Without establishing any permanent settlements, Coronado returned to New Spain. He never found any gold.



FRANCISCO CORONADO

CREATION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY

The Louisiana Purchase added 800,000 square miles of land to the western half of the United States. This almost doubled the size of the United States. White settlers were not yet interested in living in the newly purchased land. They were happy living in the East, but they were not pleased that Native Americans still owned much of the land in the eastern part of the United States. This kept white settlers from spreading out and using as much of the land as they wanted. White settlers wanted the Native Americans removed.

The United States government decided that Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and the Dakotas were not going to be used by the United States for American settlers. The government felt that this area would be a good place to move unwanted Native American tribes who lived in the East.

Congress renamed this land Indian Territory. Native Americans in the East were forced to move to reservations in the Indian Territory. By 1840, the United States government had moved about 11,000 Native Americans to the land west of the Mississippi River. A few white missionaries and fur traders were permitted to live in Indian Territory. The government did not allow white families to settle in Indian Territory.



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

Here is a rough draft report about the Osage people. There are certain words and phrases underlined. Read the rough draft carefully. Then answer questions 1-4.

The Osage

The Osage originally lived along the Ohio and Wabash rivers. They migrated westward (1) and settled along the Missouri and Osage rivers in the Great Plains region. Like other Native Americans of the Great Plains, the Osage lived in wigwam dwellings that were cover with grass mats for protection from the weather. The Osage left their villages once each year to hunt buffalo. (4)

The Osage celebrated several religious ceremonies. They arranged the houses in their villages so there was an open space for dances and council meetings. During each ceremony, the tribe was divided into groups which represented the sky, the earth, dry land, and water. It was Osage custom to recite the history of creation to each newborn infant.

- 1 In sentence 2, the word migrated means –
- A traveled
 - B stayed
 - C fought
 - D dreamed about
- 2 In sentence 3, cover with grass mats is best written –
- F covering with grass mats
 - G covered with grass mats
 - H covers with grass mats
 - J As it is written.

- 3 In sentence 5, religious ceremonies is best written –
- A religious ceremonies
 - B religious ceremony's
 - C religious' ceremonies
 - D As it is written.
- 4 In sentence 8, each newborn infant is best written –
- F an newborn infant
 - G a newborn infants
 - H each newborn infants
 - J As it is written.

Answers		LANGUAGE	
1	A B C D	3	A B C D
2	F G H J	4	F G H J



6. Pawnee Rock was important to both white pioneers and Native Americans. To pioneers traveling the Santa Fe Trail, Pawnee Rock marked the halfway point. Native Americans stood on top of Pawnee Rock to see buffalo herds and approaching wagon trains. Pawnee Rock State Historic Site is southwest of Goodnow House State Historic Site and northeast of Cimarron National Grassland.
7. Kaw Mission was home to 30 boys of the Kansa tribe, their teachers, farmers, and other missionaries. The eight-room house served as a school from 1851 until 1854. Missionaries and teachers taught the boys spelling, reading, writing, math, and how to grow crops. Shortly after the school was closed, the Kansa tribe sold all of its land to the United States and moved to a reservation in present-day Oklahoma. Kaw Mission State Historic Site is southwest of the Kansas State Capitol and northeast of Pawnee Rock State Historic Site.
8. Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site preserves an 1820s Pawnee village. The Pawnee was one of the largest and most powerful groups living and hunting throughout central Kansas and Nebraska. Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site is northwest of Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site.



Cottonwood Ranch State Historic Park	Kansas State Capitol	Fort Hays State Historic Site	Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site
Goodnow House State Historic Site	Pawnee Rock State Historic Site	Kaw Mission State Historic Site	Pawnee Indian Museum State Historic Site



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: On October 25, 1864, 2,800 Union troops attacked and defeated more than 8,000 Confederate soldiers along the banks of Mine Creek. The Battle at Mine Creek was one of the largest battles fought during the Civil War. Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site is **northeast of Independence**.

This example gives you some very important information. It tells you that your **reference point**, or starting point, will be the city of Independence. Locate Independence on your Kansas map. Put your finger on **Independence** and slide it **northeast**. You should see a picture of Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site already placed there for you.



KANSAS HISTORIC SITES MAP

Name _____

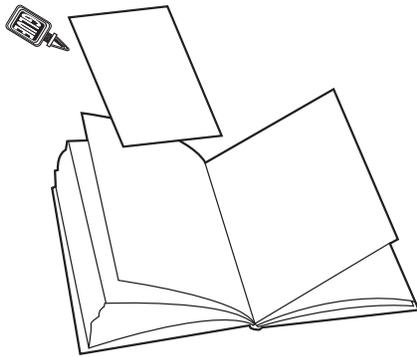


★ ★ ★ STATE HISTORY BOOKLET ★ ★ ★

In this activity, you will use what you have learned about Kansas to make a State History Booklet that fits into your Kansas history notebook and provides a lasting reference to many important facts about Kansas.

Part I Directions:

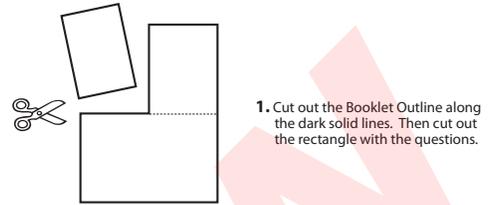
1. Choose two blank face-to-face pages in your Kansas history notebook.
2. Use the information from the Kansas lesson to complete the Kansas Journal Page. Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.
3. Cut out the Journal Page along the bold lines and glue it onto the left side of your Kansas history notebook.



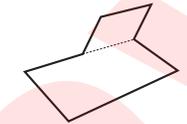
Part II
Using the Journal Page on the left page of your notebook, complete the Kansas Booklet outline provided by your teacher by answering each of the eight questions about Kansas on the lines provided. Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.

★ ★ ★ STATE HISTORY BOOKLET ★ ★ ★

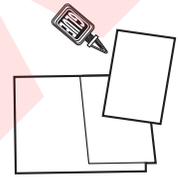
Part III
Follow the directions below to assemble and glue your State History Booklet onto the blank page on the right side of your notebook.



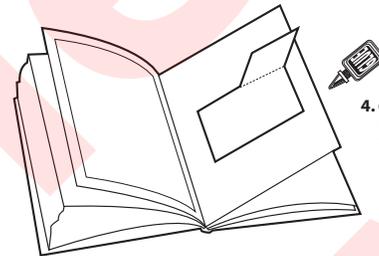
1. Cut out the Booklet Outline along the dark solid lines. Then cut out the rectangle with the questions.



2. Fold along the dotted line so the flap covers the answers to the questions.



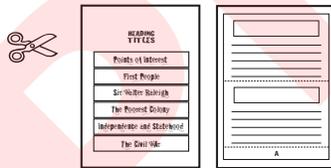
3. Glue the rectangle with the questions on top of the folded flap as shown above.



4. Glue the completed State History Booklet onto the right side of your notebook.

★ ★ ★ ACCORDION FOLDABLE ★ ★ ★

Part II
Using the My State at a Glance graphic organizer on the left side of your notebook, follow the directions below to prepare each page of your Accordion Foldable.



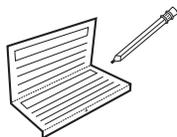
1. Cut out all six of the Heading Titles strips and the three Accordion Organizer pages along the bold lines.



2. Fold the Accordion Organizer pages along the dotted lines as shown.



3. Glue the Heading Title strips in their proper spaces on each of the Accordion Organizer pages.



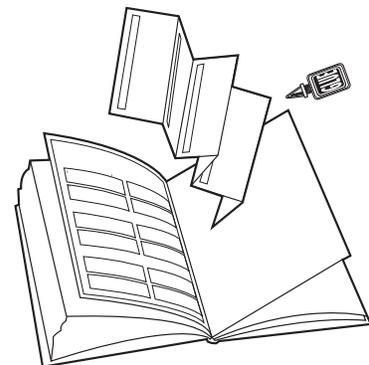
4. Use the My State at a Glance graphic organizer on the left side of your history notebook to write a complete description under each Heading Title. Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.

★ ★ ★ ACCORDION FOLDABLE ★ ★ ★

Part III
Follow the directions below to assemble the pages and glue your Accordion Foldable onto the blank page on the right side of your notebook.



1. Glue tab A to the back of the next page to make an accordion.



2. Glue tab A from the last page onto the right side of your notebook.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Part II

Using the Journal Page on the left side of your notebook, complete the Francisco Coronado Wheel outline below by answering each of the four questions about Francisco Coronado on the lines provided. Use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.

Francisco Coronado
Wheel Outline

When and why did Coronado travel to New Mexico? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	By the time he was 28, what had Coronado accomplished? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
What did Francisco Coronado find when he reached New Mexico? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	After leaving New Mexico, what 3 states did Coronado through? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

FRANCISCO CORONADO

Francisco Coronado was born in Spain. By the age of 28, he was a _____ in a province of present-day Mexico known as _____.

Governor Coronado heard about _____ in America. He was told that they were located in present-day _____ among the _____ people. In 1540, Coronado gathered an army of more than 1,000 people. The group traveled north from _____ to the place in New Mexico that Coronado named _____.

Upon arrival, Coronado found the _____ tribe living in the town. They fought to defend their territory. Coronado and his army defeated the _____ people and _____.

The Seven Cities of Cibola turned out to be a _____. Still, Coronado was certain that _____ could be found in _____. He led his army on an expedition through the present-day states of _____ and _____.

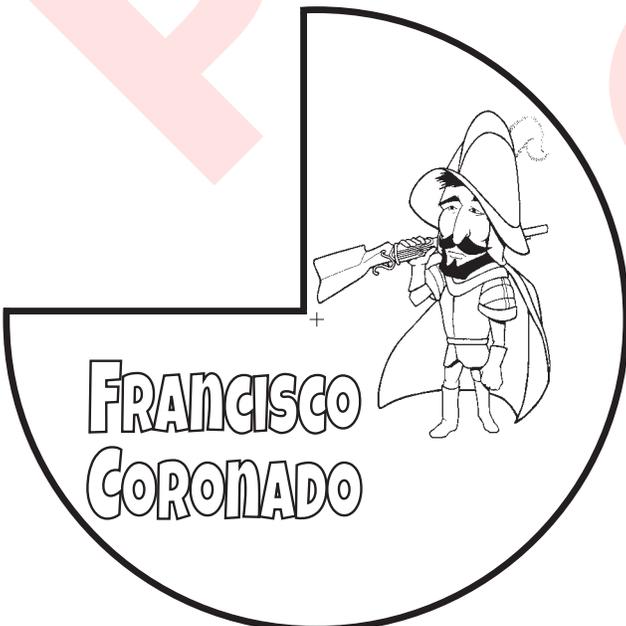
In 1541, the expedition reached _____. Coronado claimed _____ and the rest of the explored territory for _____. Without establishing any _____, Coronado returned to _____. He never found any _____.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Part III

Use your coloring pencils to neatly color the letters in Francisco Coronado's name, Coronado's picture, and the Wheel Cover below.

Francisco Coronado
Wheel Cover



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Part IV

Follow the directions below to assemble and glue your Famous Person Wheel onto the blank page on the right side of your notebook.



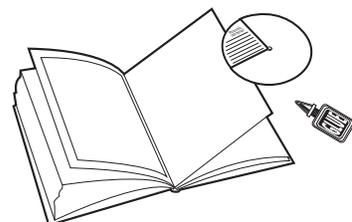
1. Cut out the Wheel Outline along the bold outside line.



2. Cut out the Wheel Cover along the bold outside line.



3. Place the Wheel Cover over the Wheel Outline and push a brad through the + on the Wheel Cover.



4. Glue the completed Famous Person Wheel onto the right side of your notebook.

VOCABULARY QUIZ

KANSAS

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. _____ hoax
2. _____ stable
3. _____ defeated
4. _____ coast
5. _____ expedition
6. _____ industry
7. _____ tepees
8. _____ maize
9. _____ missionary
10. _____ governor
11. _____ antislavery



- A. cone-shaped dwellings made of poles and covered with animal skins or tree bark.
- B. a sheltered area for horses and other farm animals.
- C. a part of a country having a government of its own.
- D. in favor of slavery.
- E. early settlers who prepared the way for others to follow.
- F. a person sent to spread a religious faith.
- G. moved from one region or country to another.
- H. made something from raw materials by hand or machinery.
- I. against slavery.
- J. the building where the government meets to make important decisions for the state.
- K. an area of land that borders water.
- L. an agreement reached when each side changes or gives up some of its demands.
- M. won victory over.

GLOSSARY

- A.D.** the period in history after the birth of Christ.
- abolished** stopped or put an end to.
- admired** thought very highly of.
- allies** groups of people who come together to help one another in times of trouble.
- antislavery** against slavery.
- archaeologists** scientists who study past human life by looking at prehistoric fossils and tools.
- artifacts** objects and tools used by early humans for eating, cooking, and hunting.
- autobiography** the story of your life written by you.
- basin** the land drained by a river and its branches.
- biographies** stories of a person's life written by someone else.
- bi son** buffalo.
- boundary** dividing line.
- burrows** holes that are dug by small animals.
- capital** the city that serves as the center of government for the state.
- capitol** the building where the government meets to make important decisions for the state.
- captives** a prisoner who has been taken by force without permission.
- caribou** a large deer of northern and arctic North America that is closely related to the reindeer.
- cen sus** a count of the number of people in a city, town, state, or country.
- century** a period of 100 years.
- Civil War** the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.
- climate** the average weather conditions of a place over a period of years.
- coast** an area of land that borders water.
- colonies** groups of people who are ruled by another country.
- completion** the condition of being finished.
- compromise** an agreement reached when each side changes or gives up some of its demands.

ANSWERS

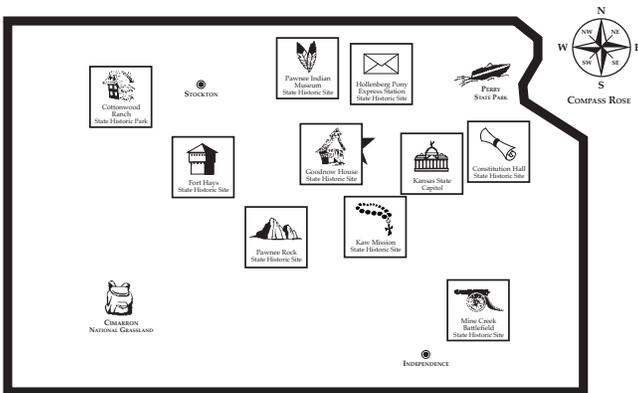
COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| READING | LANGUAGE |
| 1. C | 1. A |
| 2. H | 2. G |
| 3. D | 3. A |
| 4. F | 4. J |
| 5. B | |
| 6. F | |
| 7. D | |
| 8. F | |
| 9. B | |

VOCABULARY QUIZ

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 9. F | 17. J |
| 2. B | 10. R | 18. W |
| 3. M | 11. I | 19. Q |
| 4. K | 12. N | 20. H |
| 5. P | 13. O | 21. E |
| 6. V | 14. L | 22. D |
| 7. A | 15. C | 23. S |
| 8. X | 16. U | 24. G |

ANSWERS TO KANSAS HISTORIC SITES MAPPING



ANSWERS

KANSAS JOURNAL PAGE ANSWERS

Kansas is one of six states in the *Middle West* region of the United States. Kansas's state bird is the *Western Meadowlark*, the state flower is the *Wild Sunflower*, and the state tree of Kansas is the *Cottonwood*. The three Great Plains states that border Kansas are *Nebraska*, *Iowa*, and *Missouri*. Kansas is nicknamed the *Sunflower State* because sunflowers grow all over the state. Kansas has also been known as the *Wheat State* and the *Breadbasket* of America. Kansas became a state on *January 29, 1861*. The capital of Kansas is *Topeka*, and Kansas's motto is *To the Stars Through Difficulties*. One interesting fact that I learned about Kansas is *answers will vary*.

KANSAS BOOKLET OUTLINE ANSWERS

1. 1861
2. Kansas is known as the Sunflower State because sunflowers grow all over the state.
3. Middle West region
4. To the Stars Through Difficulties
5. Western Meadowlark
6. Wild Sunflower
7. Cottonwood
8. Topeka

KANSAS BOOKLET GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	3	2	1	0	SCORE
JOURNAL PAGE	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering all of the questions. Glued into notebook.	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering more than half of the questions. Glued into notebook.	Completed Journal Page by correctly answering at least half of the questions OR didn't glue into notebook.	Didn't attempt to complete or glue Journal Page into notebook.	
BOOKLET OUTLINE	Completed Booklet Outline by correctly answering all of the questions.	Completed Booklet Outline by correctly answering more than half of the questions.	Completed Booklet Outline by correctly answering at least half of the questions.	Didn't attempt to complete Booklet Outline.	
BOOKLET ASSEMBLY	Followed directions to correctly cut, assemble, and glue Booklet into notebook.	Followed directions to correctly cut, assemble, OR glue Booklet into notebook.	Cut, assembled, and glued Booklet into notebook but clearly did not follow directions.	Didn't attempt to cut, assemble, or glue Booklet into notebook.	
CONVENTIONS <i>capitalization, spelling, punctuation</i>	Had less than 6 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	Had 6-10 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	Had 11-15 convention errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	Had more than 15 errors in Journal Page and finished Booklet.	
				TOTAL	