



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Minnesota*, 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.

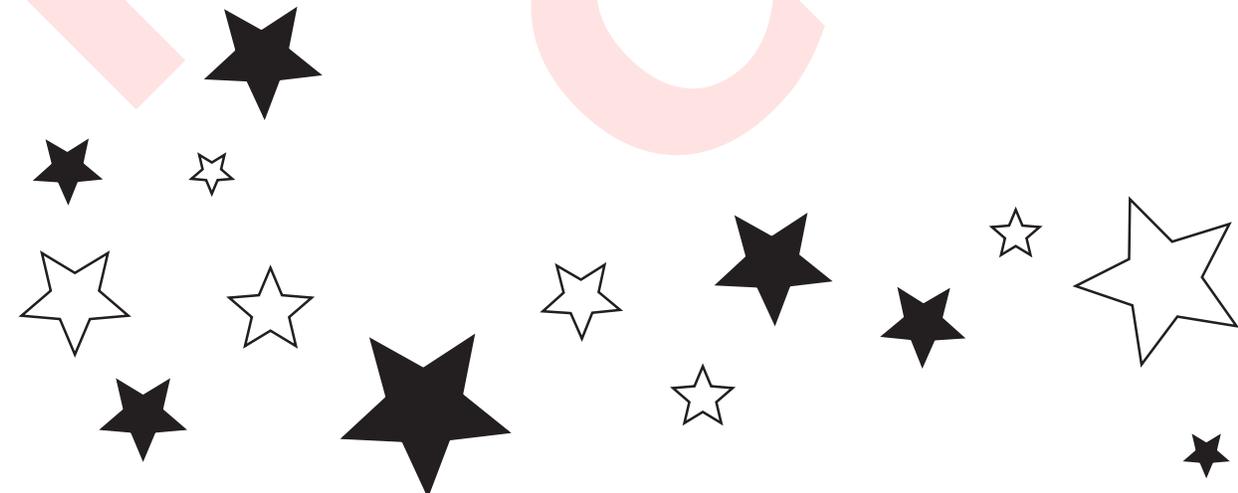
## THE VOCABULARY

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 three 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 Minnesota 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, *Minnesota* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

At the same time that students are learning important factual content about *Minnesota*, 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 ★

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## THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *Minnesota*, students will:

- follow directions to create a Vocabulary Organizer to glue into their *Minnesota* history notebooks for ***allies, archaeologists, canal, colonists, conquering, continental, empire, expand, Great Plains, historians, hostile, independence, industrial, inhabitants, island, loyalty, mammals, migrating, missionaries, monuments, motto, nationalities, petroglyphs, prehistoric, preserves, raiding, reservations, souvenirs, species, suspension bridge, treaties, waterfowl.***

After reading *Minnesota*, students will:

- answer *Minnesota* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete *Minnesota* Language Skills.
- use cardinal and intermediate directions to plot *Minnesota's* state parks on a map.
- answer questions about *Minnesota* and then follow directions to create a Four-Fold Organizer to glue into their *Minnesota* history notebooks.
- follow directions to create an Interactive Time Line to glue into their History notebooks that includes facts and opinions about *Minnesota*.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Minnesota*.

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

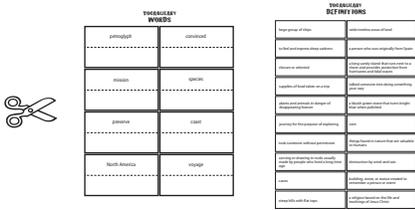
**CC.5.RI.4, CC.5.RI.7, CC.5.RI.10, CC.5.RF.3A, CC.5.RF.4A, CC.5.RF.4c, CC.5.L.4A, CC.5.L.4c, CC.5.L.6**

# ONE-POCKET VOCABULARY ORGANIZER

There are many new vocabulary words to learn before beginning your study of Minnesota. Your Minnesota history notebook is a great place to record and store the words and definitions that you will need to be familiar with during this lesson.

## Part I

**Directions:** Using the Glossary provided by your teacher and the Vocabulary Word and Definition patterns, follow the directions below to create 32 Vocabulary Cards.



1. Cut out each Vocabulary Word pattern and Vocabulary Definition pattern along all bold lines.

2. Using the Glossary as your guide, glue the correct Vocabulary Definition in the blank space under its matching Vocabulary Word.



3. Fold each completed Vocabulary Card along the dotted lines so that the Vocabulary Words and Definitions are on the outside. Glue the blank sides together.



Minnesota, the North Star State, is a Great Lakes state located in the Middle West region of the United States. Minnesota is near the center of North America. The state's nickname comes from the fact that the northernmost point in the continental United States, the Northwest Angle, is located in Minnesota.

The capital of Minnesota is Saint Paul. Saint Paul is located in the southeastern part of the state on the north and south banks of the Mississippi River. The city of Saint Paul is an important industrial and educational center. It is popular for its Winter Carnival each year.

The state bird of Minnesota is the Common Loon. The state flower is the Pink and White Lady's Slipper, and the state tree is the Red Pine. Minnesota's motto is "The Star of the North."



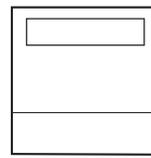
## MINNESOTA'S POINTS OF INTEREST

Minnesota is home to one national park, several state parks, and various historical monuments. Voyageurs National Park is famous for being the only water-based national park in the United States. It can only be entered by boat, and it features some of the oldest rock formations in the world. Grand Portage National Monument preserves the history of the fur trade with Native Americans of the Ojibwa (oh•JIB•way) tribe. Visitors learn about the history of the Sioux (SOO) tribe by visiting Pipestone National Monument.

Minnesota is an outdoor recreation paradise. It is known as the "land of 10,000 lakes," but there are actually more than 15,000 lakes in Minnesota. Summer visitors enjoy canoeing, boating, camping, hiking, and fishing. In the winter, snow mobile and cross-country skiing trails take snow lovers through some of Minnesota's state parks. Sporting events are also popular in Minnesota. Those who like to watch sports enjoy the fact that Minnesota has professional teams for baseball, basketball, hockey, and football.

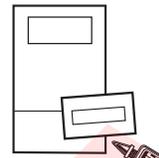
## THE FIRST PEOPLE IN MINNESOTA

In 1931, archaeologists (ar•kee•OL•uh•jists) in Minnesota uncovered the skeleton of a man who they believed was 20,000 years old. Before this discovery, most historians believed that the first inhabitants in Minnesota were a prehistoric group of Native Americans known as the Mound Builders. These Native Americans constructed earthen mounds for religious reasons. They also built mounds as platforms for important buildings in their villages.

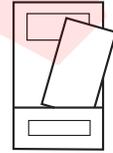


4. After you have glued the tabs to the back, turn your One-Pocket Vocabulary Organizer back around.

5. Cut out the Pocket Label.



6. Glue the Pocket Label onto the front of the One-Pocket Vocabulary Organizer as shown.



7. Place your finished Vocabulary Cards in the front pocket.



8. Glue the One-Pocket Vocabulary Organizer onto the next blank page of your notebook.



## CHIEF LITTLE CROW

Back in 1851, some members of the Sioux tribe agreed to sell their land. They moved to reservations in Minnesota. In return for the land, the United States government agreed to supply food and money to the Native Americans who lived on the reservation. Instead, the money and food were used for the Civil War.



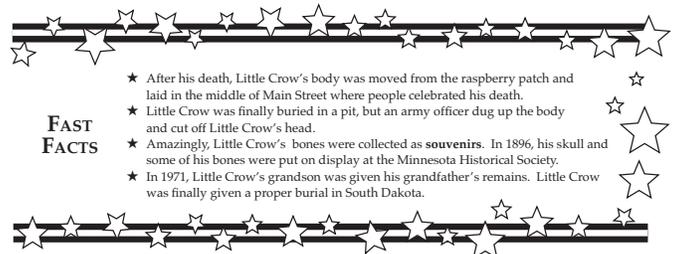
CHIEF LITTLE CROW

In 1862, many of Minnesota's men were away from home fighting in the Civil War. Chief Little Crow of the Sioux tribe knew that Minnesota's settlers were unprotected. Little Crow and a large band of Sioux warriors roamed through Minnesota and killed more than 1,000 white settlers.

A group of volunteers from Minnesota successfully drove most of the hostile Sioux west into the Dakota Territory and Canada. The Sioux were caught. The settlers sentenced 303 of them to death. The others were sent to prison.

President Abraham Lincoln angered Minnesota's settlers. He returned the Native Americans to their reservations and allowed many of them to live. On December 26, 1862, only 38 Sioux were hanged.

Chief Little Crow had escaped to Canada after the fighting. In 1863, he returned to Minnesota to live peacefully on his tribe's reservation. Little Crow was shot and killed by two white settlers while picking raspberries in a field.



## FAST FACTS

- After his death, Little Crow's body was moved from the raspberry patch and laid in the middle of Main Street where people celebrated his death.
- Little Crow was finally buried in a pit, but an army officer dug up the body and cut off Little Crow's head.
- Amazingly, Little Crow's bones were collected as souvenirs. In 1896, his skull and some of his bones were put on display at the Minnesota Historical Society.
- In 1971, Little Crow's grandson was given his grandfather's remains. Little Crow was finally given a proper burial in South Dakota.



# MINNESOTA

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

After reading about Minnesota, you decide to write a report about the state.

1. Where would you look to find more information about Minnesota's weather in 1972?
  - A encyclopedia
  - B atlas
  - C almanac
  - D index
2. You find a book in the library about Minnesota's plants and animals. Where should you look to find a chapter about trees in Minnesota?
  - F The table of contents
  - G The glossary
  - H The front cover
  - J The index
3. Which guide words might mark the page on which you would find the word **archaeologist**?
  - A animal-apple
  - B archaic-army
  - C apology-aspirin
  - D aquarium-aquatic
4. Which of these things should **not** be included in your report about Minnesota?
  - F Minnesota's points of interest
  - G Famous people in Minnesota
  - H Minnesota's history
  - J Native Americans of the Southwest

Study this Table of Contents from a book about Minnesota. Then answer questions 5-7.

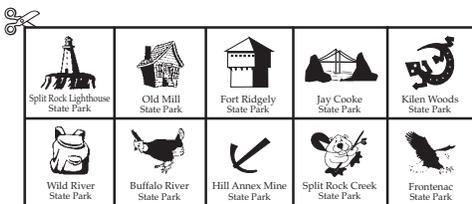
Table of Contents	
Chapter 1 Welcome to Minnesota.....	2
Chapter 2 Points of Interest.....	8
Chapter 3 Minnesota's Past.....	15
Chapter 4 Minnesota's Present.....	21
Chapter 5 Minnesota's Future.....	31

5. Which chapter should you read to learn about Minnesota's first explorers?
  - A Chapter 1
  - B Chapter 3
  - C Chapter 4
  - D Chapter 5
6. On which page does Chapter 3 end?
  - F 2
  - G 9
  - H 20
  - J 31
7. On which page should you start reading to learn about Pipestone National Monument?
  - A 2
  - B 8
  - C 25
  - D 31

Answers	LANGUAGE
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	



7. More than 200 types of birds and 40 species of mammals live at Buffalo River State Park. Prairie chickens, upland sandpipers, badgers, coyotes, and white-tailed deer can be seen moving through one of Minnesota's largest and best prairie preserves. Buffalo River State Park is south of Old Mill State Park.
8. Hill Annex Mine State Park preserves an iron mine that produced 63 million tons of iron ore between 1913 and 1978. Mine tours and fossil digs help visitors learn about the history of the area and its people. Hill Annex Mine State Park is west of Babbitt and northeast of Crow Wing State Park.
9. Split Rock Creek State Park stretches across 1,300 acres and is visited by more than 50,000 people every year. Meadowlarks, beavers, and waterfowl can be seen along the shores of Split Rock Lake. Split Rock Creek State Park is southwest of Pipestone National Monument.
10. Frontenac State Park is a great place for bird watching. It's location along the Mississippi River is perfect for nesting bald eagles and waterfowl, as well as migrating warblers and hawks. Frontenac State Park is northeast of Kilen Woods State Park.



# MAPPING: MINNESOTA'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.

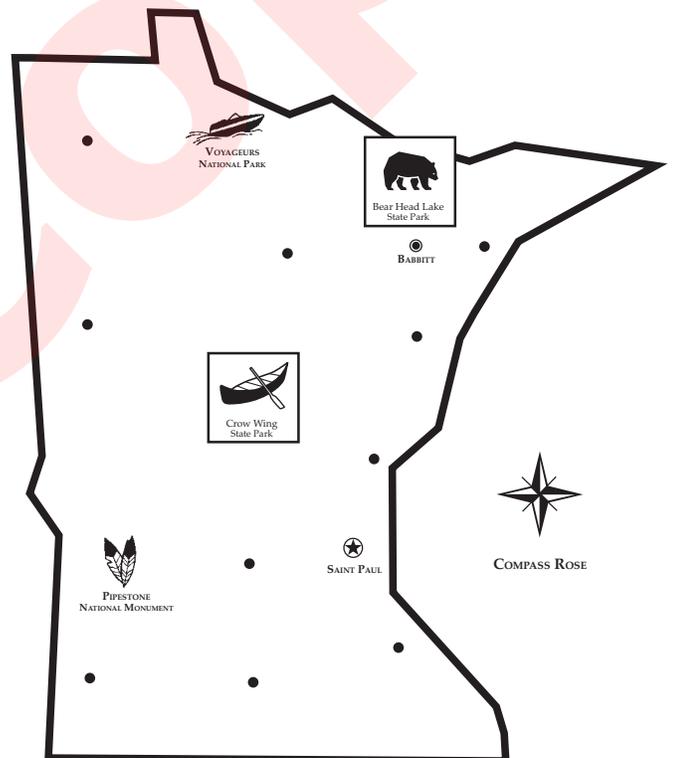
A *reference point* is also important for finding your location. A *reference point* is simply a starting point. It's difficult, for example, to travel northeast if you don't have a starting point.

**Example:** Crow Wing State Park was once a resting place for traders and trappers hunting for fur bearing animals. A trading post was built and ox-drawn carts carried supplies to the area's settlements. Today, paddling a canoe through the calm waters of the Crow Wing River is a great way to experience Crow Wing State Park. Crow Wing State Park is **northwest** of **Saint Paul**.

This example gives you some very important information. It tells you that your *reference point*, or starting point, will be the capital city of Saint Paul. Locate Saint Paul on your Minnesota map. Put your finger on **Saint Paul** and slide it **northwest**. You should see a picture of Crow Wing State Park already placed there for you.

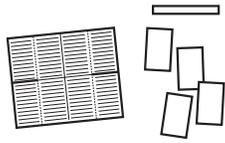
Name \_\_\_\_\_

## MINNESOTA STATE PARKS MAP



In this activity, you will use what you have learned about Minnesota to make a Four-Fold Organizer that will tuck securely into your Minnesota history notebook.

Using the patterns on the next two pages, follow the directions below to create and assemble your Four-Fold Organizer.



1. Cut out along all bold lines of the Four-Fold Organizer pattern, the title, and the questions.



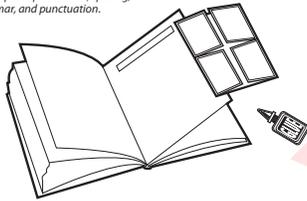
2. Fold the Four-Fold Organizer pattern along the dotted lines so that the lines are on the inside.



3. Glue the four questions on the front side of each folded flap on the Four-Fold Organizer pattern.



4. Fold back each flap and write the answer to each question. Use proper capitalization, spelling, grammar, and punctuation.



5. Glue the completed Four-Fold Organizer onto the next blank page in your History notebook. Glue the title above the Organizer.

# FOUR-FOLD ORGANIZER TITLE AND QUESTIONS

## MINNESOTA FACTS



## INTERACTIVE TIME LINE PATTERNS

In 1362, Viking explorers followed the trail left by Leif Erikson and traveled through Minnesota.

Use encyclopedias, the Internet, and books from the library to find and list three interesting facts about famous Viking explorer Leif Erikson that are not found in the lesson.

**1362**

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In 1700, French explorers arrived in Minnesota and found the Ojibwa and their enemies, the Sioux, living in the area.

Why do you think the Ojibwa and the Sioux were enemies? If you had been living in Minnesota when the French arrived, which of these two Native American tribes would you have wanted to be part of? Explain why.

**1700**

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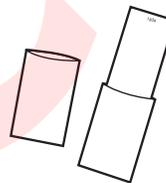
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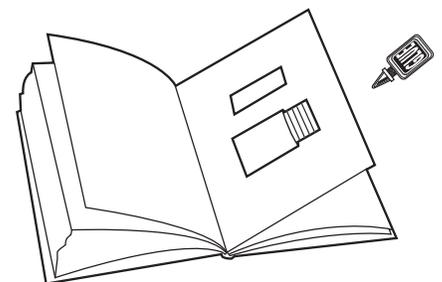
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4. You will need your five completed Time Line patterns to finish assembling your Interactive Time Line. Make sure each pattern has been folded in half along the dotted lines so the words are on the outside.



5. Squeeze the sides of the Envelope. One at a time, slide in each of the five completed Time Line patterns with the dates showing, from the earliest date to the most recent date.



6. Glue the completed Interactive Time Line onto the next blank page of your notebook.

7. Glue the Title above the Time Line.

