

WELCOME!

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

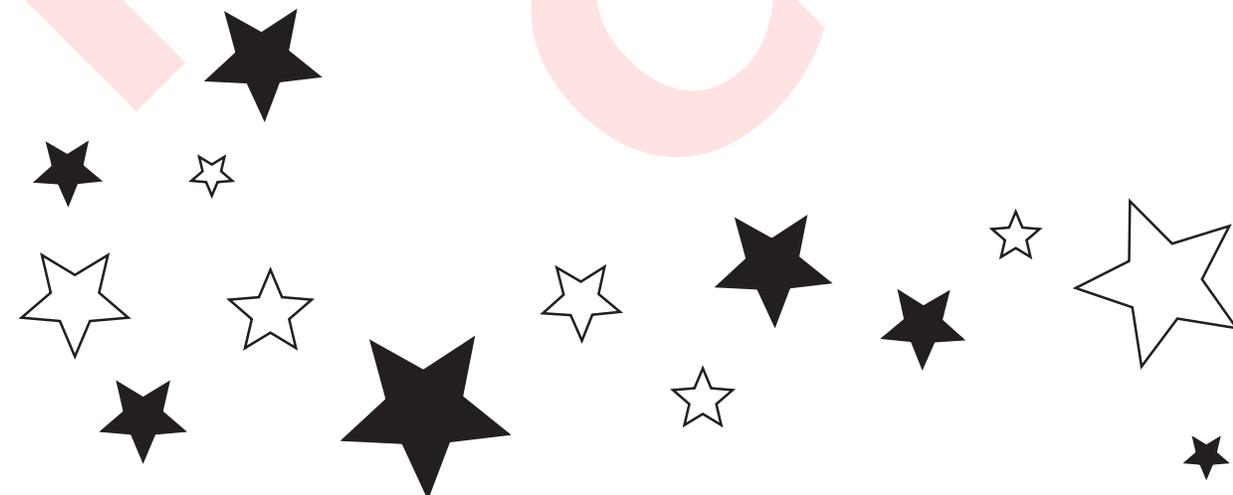
THE VOCABULARY

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 New Hampshire 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, *New Hampshire* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

At the same time that students are learning important factual content about *New Hampshire*, 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 New Hampshire, students will:

- follow directions to create a Vocabulary Organizer to glue into their New Hampshire history notebooks for ***boundaries, captive, commerce, Confederacy, council, destructive, expanding, expedition, formations, founded, glacial, granite, illegal, interior, livestock, privateers, production, prospering, province, recovered, scalps.***

After reading New Hampshire, students will:

- answer *New Hampshire* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete *New Hampshire* Language Skills Exercise.
- create a *New Hampshire* Concept Web and write an Expository Paragraph.
- answer questions about *New Hampshire* and then follow directions to create a History Cube to glue into their *New Hampshire* history notebooks.
- follow directions to create an Interactive Time Line to glue into their History notebooks that includes facts and opinions about *New Hampshire*.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *New Hampshire*.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE 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.W.2A, CC.5.W.2B, CC.5.W.2C, CC.5.W.2D, CC.5.W.2E, CC.5.W.4, CC.5.W.5, CC.5.W.10, 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 New Hampshire. Your New Hampshire 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 21 Vocabulary Cards.



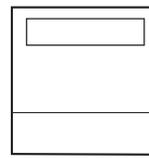
VOCABULARY WORDS		VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS	
recovered	Confederacy	started or established	
founded	boundaries	a journey for the purpose of exploring	
granite	prospering	against the law	
production	commerce	gotten back or regained	
		a group of people chosen to make laws or give advice	
		private ships with weapons that are licensed to attack enemy ships	
		dividing lines	
		a hard rock containing crystals that was formed over millions of years	
		having success or wealth	

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.

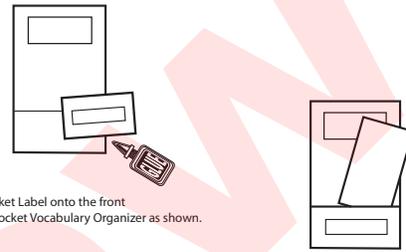


3. Fold each completed Vocabulary Card along the dotted lines so that the Vocabulary Words and Definitions are on the outside. Glue the blank sides together.



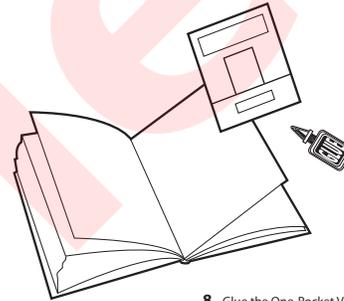
4. After you have glued the tabs to the back, turn your One-Pocket Vocabulary Organizer back around.

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.



VOCABULARY WORDS

recovered	Confederacy
founded	boundaries
granite	prospering
production	commerce

VOCABULARY DEFINITIONS

started or established
a journey for the purpose of exploring
against the law
gotten back or regained
a group of people chosen to make laws or give advice
private ships with weapons that are licensed to attack enemy ships
dividing lines
a hard rock containing crystals that was formed over millions of years
having success or wealth

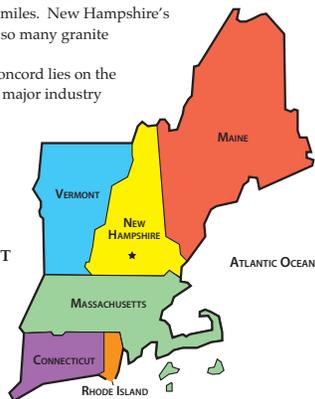




New Hampshire, the **Granite State**, is one of six New England states in the Northeast region of the United States. New Hampshire is one of the smallest states in the Union. It takes up an area of less than 10,000 square miles. New Hampshire's nickname comes from the fact that the state contains so many granite **formations** and deposits.

The capital of New Hampshire is Concord. Concord lies on the west bank of the Merrimack River. The capital city's major industry is printing. It also manufactures electronic equipment, leather, wood, and metal products.

The state bird of New Hampshire is the Purple Finch. The state flower is the Purple Lilac, and the state tree is the White Birch. New Hampshire's motto is "Live Free or Die."



NEW HAMPSHIRE'S POINTS OF INTEREST

New Hampshire's visitors enjoy camping, hiking, or skiing in the White Mountains. The 86 peaks of the White Mountains are part of the largest mountain range in the northeastern United States.

One of the most famous sights of the White Mountains is the "Old Man of the Mountain." This rock formation on Profile Mountain looks like a human face. The White Mountains also feature the **glacial** (GLAY•shul) caverns of Lost River. Visitors to Mount Washington enjoy the view from the top of New England's highest mountain.

Eighty-five percent of New Hampshire is covered with woods. These woods are home to deer, black bear, moose, bobcat, and several smaller mammals. There are over 1,300 lakes and ponds in New Hampshire. The larger lakes have well-developed resorts with excellent boating and fishing facilities. The southeastern corner of New Hampshire dips into the Atlantic Ocean. Visitors to the coastline enjoy 18 miles of sandy beaches. Hampton Beach is New Hampshire's most popular seaside resort.

Throughout New Hampshire are homes from the 1700s. These historic homes preserve New Hampshire's history. Some of the historic sites include the Franklin Pierce Homestead, the birthplace of Daniel Webster, and the Robert Frost Farm. New Hampshire also features 53 covered bridges dating back to the 1800s.

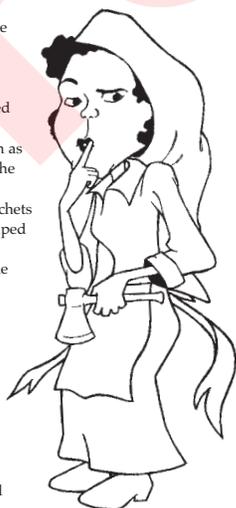
HANNAH DUSTIN

Hannah Dustin lived with her husband and eight children in the New Hampshire town of Haverhill. In the spring of 1697, Native Americans raided Haverhill. They killed about 30 people and took several prisoners.

Hannah, her newborn baby, and the baby's nurse were taken as prisoners during the raid. Shortly after leaving Haverhill, the Native Americans murdered Hannah's baby.

The Native Americans and their captives traveled more than 100 miles through New Hampshire. They planned to take their prisoners to Canada and sell them as slaves to the French. The group stopped to rest along the Merrimack River.

Hannah and two other captives grabbed the hatchets of the sleeping Native Americans. They killed and scalped ten of the Native Americans. Hannah and the other surviving prisoners took a canoe and paddled down the Merrimack River to safety.



HANNAH DUSTIN

FRANCE SURRENDERS

The French and Indian War was the final battle of a long conflict between France and the English colonists. In 1760, the French and their Native American allies finally surrendered. France signed a treaty and gave up all of its land east of the Mississippi River. In New Hampshire, the end of the war meant that the Native Americans were no longer a threat. Most of the surviving Native Americans moved out of New Hampshire. The area was opened to white settlement and the population of New Hampshire grew.

GREAT BRITAIN'S UNFAIR TAXES

The English colonists faced a new enemy after the French and Indian War. Great Britain taxed the colonists to pay for an army and navy to protect the new land won during the war. Colonists were forced to pay taxes on imported items like sugar, tea, glass, paint, and paper. The colonists especially hated the Stamp Act. The Stamp Act required the colonists to buy stamps and stick them on legal documents and newspapers.

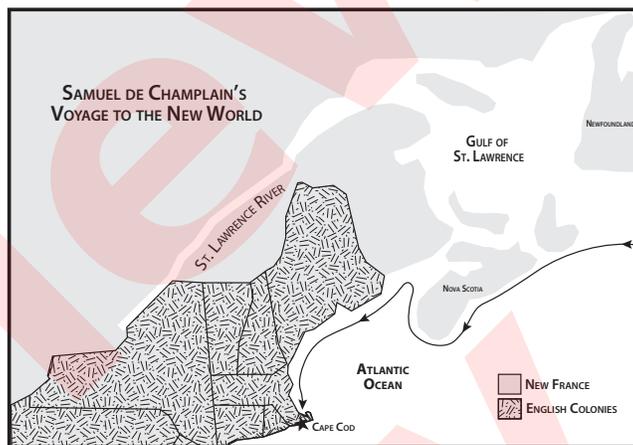
The colonists complained about "taxation without representation." Each colony had been careful to set up laws that allowed freedom of religion and self-government. They felt it was unfair for Parliament (PAR•luh•ment), 3,000 miles away in Great Britain, to tax them without their permission. The colonists believed that only the people they elected had the power to tax them. They argued that they did not elect any of the representatives in Parliament.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S FIRST PEOPLE

More than 12,000 Native Americans who spoke the Algonquian (al•GONG•kee•in) language inhabited New Hampshire before the arrival of European explorers. About half of these people belonged to the Pennacook tribe. The Pennacook lived in the Merrimack River Valley of New Hampshire. They were farmers who lived in permanent villages. The Pennacook also hunted during the year. During the summer some members of the tribe traveled to the seacoast for fishing and gathering shellfish.

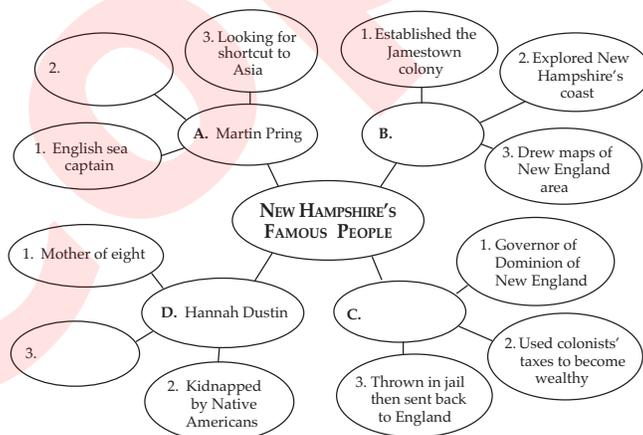
In 1603, the first recorded visit to New Hampshire was made. English sea captain Martin Pring explored the shoreline and a small area of New Hampshire's **interior**. Pring was hired by some wealthy merchants in England to travel to America. He was instructed to find a shortcut to Asia. The wealthy businessmen also wanted Pring to bring back American plants and roots that could cure colds and other illnesses. Pring did not find the plants or the easy route to Asia. He did find an area that was full of forests and fur-bearing animals.

Pring was not interested in establishing any permanent settlements in New Hampshire. In 1605, French explorer Samuel de Champlain (sham•PLANE) visited New Hampshire. Like Pring, Champlain was also searching for a water route to Asia. Champlain made maps of the New England coastline for France.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Directions: Here is a concept web to help you write a report about New Hampshire's famous people. Study the concept web and use it to answer questions 1-4.

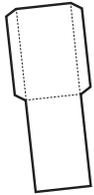


- Which of these belongs in number 2 around circle A?
 A New Hampshire's first European visitor
 B First president of the United States
 C King of England
 D Spanish explorer
- Which of these belongs in circle B?
 F Thomas Jefferson
 G King James II
 H Abraham Lincoln
 J John Smith

- Which of these belongs in circle C?
 A John Adams
 B Benjamin Franklin
 C Sir Edmund Andros
 D Samuel de Champlain
- Which of these belongs in number 3 around circle D?
 F Fought in the Revolutionary War
 G Killed and scalped ten Native Americans before escaping
 H George Washington's wife
 J Made the first American flag

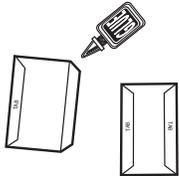
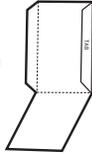
Answers		LANGUAGE	
1	A B C D	3	A B C D
2	F G H J	4	F G H J

Part II: Using your finished Time Line patterns, Envelope template, and Time Line title, follow the directions below and on the next page to assemble and glue your Interactive Time Line onto the next blank page of your New Hampshire history notebook.

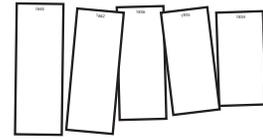


1. Take out the Envelope template that you cut out along the bold lines. Color the picture on the front of the Envelope.

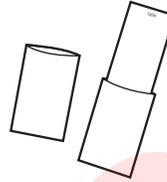
2. Fold the Envelope template along all dotted lines so that the tabs are in the back.



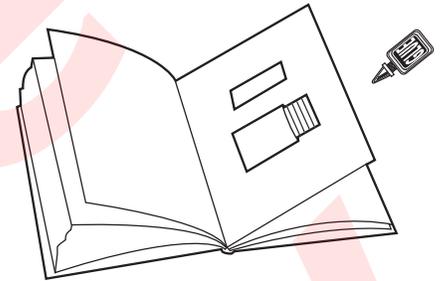
3. Glue the tabs to the back of the Envelope template so that the top is open.



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.

Name _____

★ ★ ★ VOCABULARY QUIZ ★ ★ ★
NEW HAMPSHIRE

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. ___ boundaries | ★ | A. buying and selling a large amount of goods between different places. |
| 2. ___ scalps | ★ | B. the act of making something. |
| 3. ___ captive | ★ | C. against the law. |
| 4. ___ recovered | ★ | D. the tops of human heads that are usually covered with hair. |
| 5. ___ commerce | ★ | E. causing harm. |
| 6. ___ province | ★ | F. a hard rock containing crystals that was formed over millions of years. |
| 7. ___ Confederacy | ★ | G. a part of a country having a government of its own. |
| 8. ___ prospering | ★ | H. extremely cold area that looks like ice. |
| 9. ___ production | ★ | I. the 11 states that separated from the United States in 1860 and 1861. |
| 10. ___ council | ★ | J. a journey for the purpose of exploring. |
| 11. ___ privateers | ★ | |
| 12. ___ destructive | ★ | |
| 13. ___ livestock | ★ | |
| 14. ___ interior | ★ | |
| 15. ___ illegal | ★ | |



INTERACTIVE TIME LINE PATTERNS

In 1614, John Smith explored the coast of New Hampshire. When he returned to England, he wrote books about his adventures in America.

If you wrote a book about your life during the past year, what would the title of the book be? What two details would you include about the past year's adventures?

1614

In 1623, New Hampshire's first permanent settlements were founded when settlers arrived from Scotland to establish farms, fishing operations, and a trading post in the town of Rye.

Use an encyclopedia, the Internet, or books from the library to find out the year that your town or city was founded. What did the first settlers in your town do to make money?

1623