

★ WELCOME! ★

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

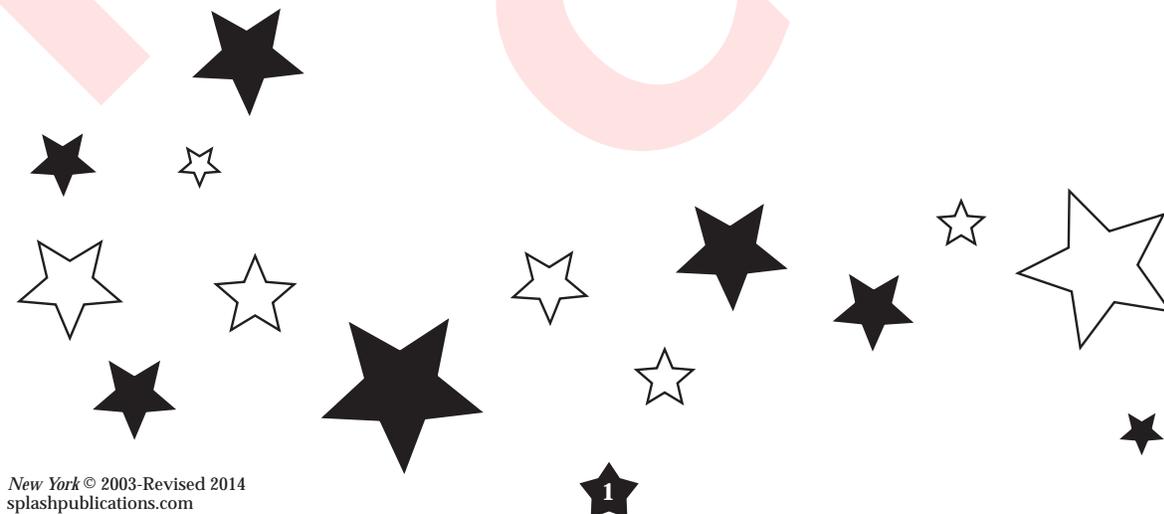
THE VOCABULARY

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 New York 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 York* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

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

- complete Vocabulary Cards for *allegiance, antislavery, assembly, carriage, chasm, cloves, continent, convinced, cultural, discrimination, empire, enterprise, expedition, formations, gorge, Greenland, herd, indivisible, Industrial Revolution, inspection, juries, justice, kayak, merchants, New World, North Pole, orchards, plains, reenactment, Republic, reservations, sentiments, strait, suspension bridge, textile, voyages.*

After reading New York, students will:

- answer New York Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete New York Language Skills Exercise.
- read a letter from a New York immigrant and answer discussion questions.
- use lines of latitude and longitude to plot Middle Atlantic points of interest on a Middle Atlantic States map.
- follow directions to create a New York Journal Page and State History Booklet to glue into their New York history notebooks.
- follow directions to create a My State at a Glance graphic organizer and Accordion Foldable to glue into their New York history notebooks.
- follow directions to create a Henry Hudson Journal Page and Famous Person Wheel to glue into their New York history notebooks.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for New York

THE NEW YORK LESSON COVERS 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.SL.1A, CC.5.SL.1c, CC.5.L.4A, CC.5.L.4c, CC.5.L.6



New York, the **Empire State**, is the largest and northernmost of the Middle Atlantic states in the Northeast region of the United States. One of the 13 original colonies, New York's nickname comes from the fact that President George Washington had great dreams for New York. In 1784, he saw New York as the "seat of empire." Today, New York is the home of the Empire State building.

The capital of New York is Albany, located in the eastern part of the state. Albany serves as a shipping connection between the Great Lakes and Canada.

New York's state bird is the Bluebird. The state flower is the Rose, and the state tree is the Sugar Maple. New York's motto is "Ever Upward."



NEW YORK'S POINTS OF INTEREST

New York is one of the most popular vacation places in North America. The state is divided into 11 recreational regions. Most of these regions contain state parks and Native American **reservations**. There are over 70,000 miles of rivers and streams in the state.

New York City is the largest city in the country. It is in constant motion with theater, music, dance, and other **cultural** activities. The Statue of Liberty is also located in New York City. In 1876, the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States by France in honor of our country's 100th birthday.

FAST FACTS

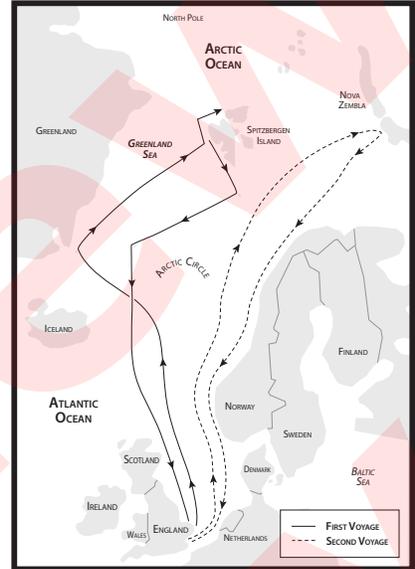
- ★ The first railroad in America ran a distance of 11 miles between the New York cities of Albany and Schenectady (skuh•NEC•tuh•dee).
- ★ Adirondack (ad•uh•RON•dack) Park is more than twice the size of Yellowstone Park.
- ★ Famous communities within New York City include Queens, Staten Island, and the Bronx. Queens is the home of Rockaway Beach where huge waves can be found. A Staten Island resident invented the world's first gumball machine. The Bronx features Yankee Baseball Stadium.
- ★ New York's state insect is the ladybug.

HENRY HUDSON

Henry Hudson was an English explorer and a sea captain. He made four different **voyages** looking for a Northwest Passage or waterway that would take him around or through the North American **continent** to Asia.

Finding such a waterway would make it easier for European explorers to travel from Europe to Asia without sailing around the coast of Africa. Europeans wanted to sail to Asia for jewels and silk. They also wanted spices that included cinnamon, pepper, and **cloves**. These items were not available in Europe.

Like other explorers before him, Henry Hudson was more interested in finding this waterway than he was in exploring and settling the **New World**. During Hudson's first two voyages, he sailed northeast along the coast of **Greenland**. He was only 700 miles from the **North Pole**. No other explorer had ever sailed so far north. Unfortunately, huge pieces of ice blocked his way. Both times Hudson and his small crew were forced to return to England.



DUTCH CONTROL OF NEW YORK

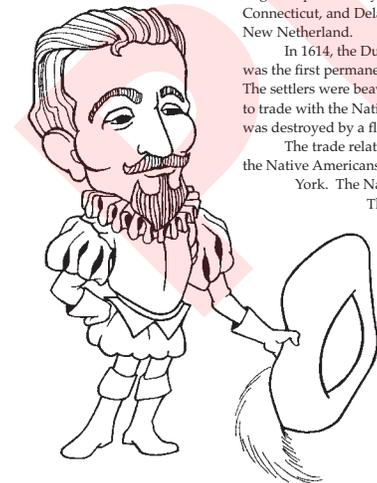
Henry Hudson's second voyage to North America allowed the Dutch to claim the entire Hudson River Valley for themselves. This land stretched through the present-day states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Delaware. The Dutch named this area New Netherland.

In 1614, the Dutch built Fort Nassau. Fort Nassau was the first permanent settlement in New Netherland. The settlers were beaver trappers who used Fort Nassau to trade with the Native Americans. In 1617, Fort Nassau was destroyed by a flood.

The trade relationship between the settlers and the Native Americans caused great conflicts in New York. The Native Americans hunted the beaver.

They traded the beaver furs with the settlers. The settlers gave the Native Americans European goods, metal tools, and weapons. Of course, all of the Native Americans in New York wanted to trade with the settlers. There simply wasn't enough beaver in the area for everyone to hunt and trade. Wars often resulted.

The Iroquois tribes usually won because they were the strongest and most organized group of Native Americans in New York.



HENRY HUDSON

In 1624, another group of Dutch settlers built a settlement in New York. The Dutch named this settlement New Amsterdam. In 1626, the governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Minuit, purchased present-day Manhattan from the Native Americans for about \$24. Other Dutch settlements were soon started in the area. Problems with leadership and conflicts with the Native Americans did not stop new settlers from coming to the area to farm. Soon, churches and schools were built in the Dutch colonies.

Name _____

NEW YORK

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

Directions: Darken the circle for the sentence that uses the underlined word in the same way as the sentence in the box.

- 1 All of the following are points of interest in New York except –
 - A the Statue of Liberty
 - B the Empire State Building
 - C the Grand Canyon
 - D Adirondack Park
- 2 What can you learn by studying the map of Henry Hudson's first two voyages in search of the Northwest Passage?
 - F Both voyages started in Greenland.
 - G During his second voyage, he sailed through the Baltic Sea.
 - H During his first voyage, he sailed along the coast of Scotland.
 - J Neither voyage made it back to England.
- 3 After studying the map of Henry Hudson's first voyage to North America, you learn that –
 - A the English Colonies were east of the Atlantic Ocean
 - B New France was south of the English Colonies
 - C the Hudson River is in New France
 - D Manhattan is southwest of Cape Cod
- 4 If you want to become a United States citizen, you must –
 - F live in the United States for at least 10 years
 - G learn to read, write, and speak English
 - H pay the government a lot of money
 - J volunteer to fight in a war

5 George Washington served eight years as president of the United States.

In which sentence does served have the same meaning as the sentence above?

- A Mom served liver for dinner last night.
- B He served the volleyball over the net.
- C Thanksgiving dinner was served at the school.
- D I served for two years as captain of our team.

6 After the Battles of Saratoga, the Americans took a large supply of British weapons.

In which sentence does took have the same meaning as the sentence above?

- F His answer took me by surprise.
- G My brother took the last cookie.
- H I took another look at that question.
- J He took over as our coach.

7 Congress passed laws that permitted immigrants to become American citizens.

In which sentence does passed have the same meaning as the sentence above?

- A He passed his paper to the teacher.
- B My dog passed away yesterday.
- C Our state passed a ban on smoking.
- D I passed both of my tests today.

READING

- Answers**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> | 5 A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> | 6 F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> | 7 A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 F <input type="radio"/> G <input type="radio"/> H <input type="radio"/> J <input type="radio"/> | |

July 17, 1898

Dear Phillip,

It has been three years since we first arrived in America. I'm amazed at the changes we have gone through as a family since we left Ireland in 1895. When we arrived in New York, we were greeted by the Statue of Liberty. Our three month journey by ship had finally ended. Seeing that statue welcome us with outstretched arms made Catherine and me cry. The children were simply too young to understand the importance of coming to America.

From the ship we were marched like cattle to a place called Ellis Island. All of our documents were checked and doctors examined us for diseases. I personally saw three Irish families turned away because of illness. They were immediately returned to the ship and sent back to Ireland.

America is truly the land of opportunity if you are willing to work hard. I never worked so hard as a potato farmer in Ireland. We stayed in New York, and I got a job in a steel factory making steel rails for the railroad. I hoped to save enough money to buy some land in the West, but I was only making about two dollars a day. I'm embarrassed to say that Catherine had to find work in a shoe factory. It's pretty amazing that they have machines in the factory that can make up to 300 pairs of shoes in one day!

The children are doing well. Our oldest child, Elizabeth, was finally able to go back to school this year. Education in America is free. Unfortunately, we needed Elizabeth to stay home and take care of the twins so her mother and I could work. This year, the twins entered kindergarten. Elizabeth was able to attend school in the morning and then work an eight hour shift at the textile factory. She works on a huge sewing machine that sews pieces of cloth together. It is hard work for a 12 year old, but she keeps her chin up. The fifty cents she earns each day helps put food on the table.

We have made a lot of new friends in our three year stay in New York. Many people move to other parts of the United States as soon as they have enough money. America has a system called Free Enterprise. This means that anyone in America can start a business if he has the money and the desire to work hard. We now have German friends who sell steel to the railroad in Montana, Chinese friends who own their own laundry business in California, and Russian friends who own their own cattle ranch in North Dakota.

Many of the other Irish families are staying in New York. I think we will too. It's important that we stick together because the Americans do not always treat us well. They complain that we are taking their jobs. They say that because the factories pay us so little, they can't find jobs that will pay them what they used to make. They tease our children for being poor and dirty. Many, including my own family, live in a single room no larger than the old tool shed on our farm in Ireland.

Please do not think I am complaining. The freedom that we have in America is worth all of the hard work and pain. Next year, Catherine and I will attend classes so that we can learn English and study the history of this great nation. We must also learn what Americans call the Pledge of **Allegiance**. With their hand over their hearts and their eyes on the American flag, they say, "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the **Republic** for which it stands, one Nation, **indivisible**, with liberty and justice for all." Only then will the government allow us to become citizens.

I must bid farewell for now. Please give Mother and Father an extra hug for me. Tell everyone that I miss them.

Your brother,
Patrick

FAST FACTS

- ★ The Pledge of Allegiance was originally printed in 1892.
- ★ In 1923, the words "my flag" were changed to "the flag of the United States of America."
- ★ In 1954, Congress added the words "under God."

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Using a map is a skill that must be learned and practiced. You live in a house or an apartment that has an exact address. The number on your house, your apartment number, your street name, and your zip code are all part of your address. No other house or apartment in the world has the same address as your house or apartment. If the post office, fire department, or your friends need to find you, they use your address.

Just like your house or apartment, every place on Earth has an exact location or address that can be written in numbers. Instead of street names and apartment numbers, these places on Earth use lines of **latitude** and **longitude**.

LINES OF LATITUDE

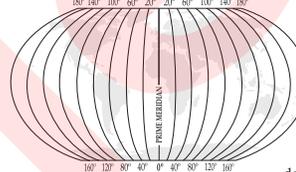
Lines of **latitude**, or parallels, are lines drawn on a map to show how far north or south a place is from the **equator**. The equator is the invisible line that runs from east to west through the center of the Earth. Latitude lines also run from east to west. Those latitude lines that appear above the equator are known as **north latitude** lines. Those latitude lines that appear below the equator are known as **south latitude** lines.



Each line of north and south latitude is measured in degrees. The equator is 0°. The lines above the equator are 1°N (north) to 80°N (north). The lines below the equator are 1°S (south) to 80°S (south).

LINES OF LONGITUDE

Lines of **longitude**, or meridians, are lines drawn on a map to show how far east or west a place is from the **prime meridian**. The prime meridian is an invisible line that runs from north to south through the center of the Earth.



Longitude lines also run from north to south. Those longitude lines that appear on the right side of the prime meridian are known as **east longitude** lines. Those longitude lines that appear on the left side of the prime meridian are known as **west longitude** lines.

Like the lines of latitude, each line of east and west longitude is also measured in degrees. The prime meridian is 0°. The lines to the right of the prime meridian are 1°E (east) to 180°E (east). The lines to the left of the prime meridian are 1°W (west) to 180°W (west).

• Lines of **latitude** and **longitude** come together on a map to form a grid. This makes it easy to find any place in the world if you know the latitude and longitude address.

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10. **Ausable Chasm** (Ka•zum) is known as the "Grand Canyon of the East." Twisty trails take visitors into the **gorge** past rock **formations** that are named the Devil's Oven, Elephant's Head, and the Flume. Two floods in 1996 nearly destroyed Ausable Chasm, but it is once again safe to **kayak** through the gorge. Ausable Chasm is located at 45°N, 75°W.
11. **Pymatuning State Park** is one of the largest state parks and camping areas in this state. During the summer months, visitors enjoy swimming and camping. In the spring, Pymatuning State Park offers sledding, cross-country skiing, and iceboating. Pymatuning State Park is located at 41°N, 80°W.
12. The **Verrazano-Narrows** (vair•rot•SAH•no) Bridge was once the world's longest **suspension bridge**. The bridge was named after Giovanni de Verrazano, the first European explorer to sail into the New York Harbor. The bridge connects the cities of Brooklyn and Staten Island, providing the shortest route between the Middle Atlantic states and Long Island. The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge is located at 41°N, 75°W.
13. **Lake George**, nicknamed the "Queen of American Lakes," is a long, narrow lake at the southeast base of the Adirondack Mountains. Lake George is home to more than 165 islands, miles of hiking trails, and is a great place to watch for nests of peregrine falcons. Lake George is located at 43°N, 75°W.
14. **St. Clements Island State Park** marks the spot where the first British colonists landed in this state. The 40-acre park, which can only be reached by water taxi, preserves the memory of the area's first colonists. St. Clements Island Park is located at 38°N, 77°W.
15. **Elk County** features the largest **herd** of elk east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1913, the first herd of 50 elk arrived by train from Yellowstone Park in Wyoming. Today, there are more than 800 elk roaming freely throughout Elk and other nearby counties. Elk County is located at 41°N, 78°W.

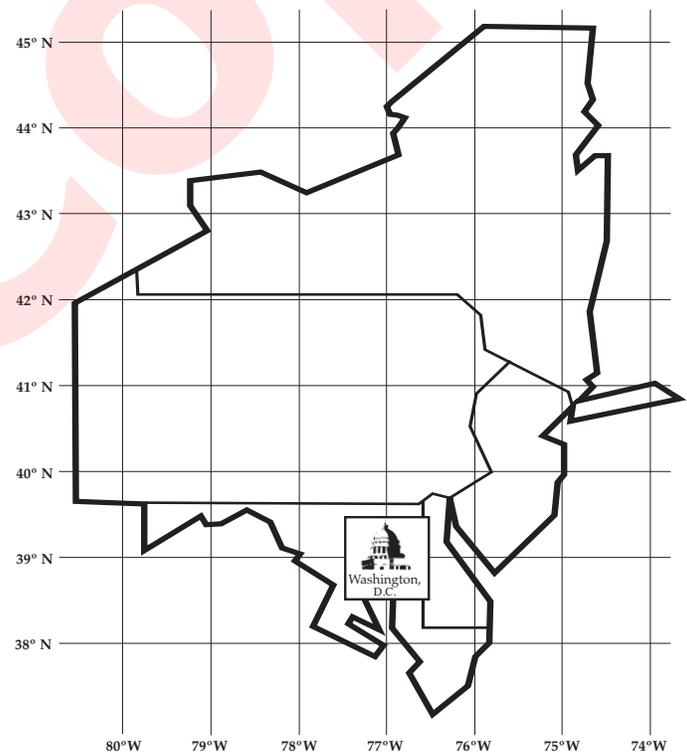


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Name _____

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES



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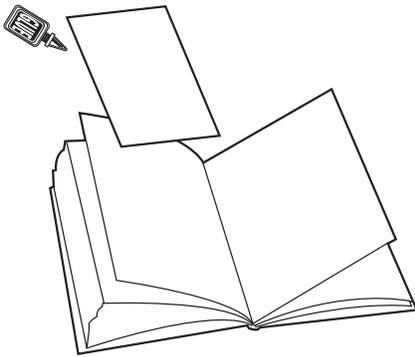
STATE HISTORY BOOKLET

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

Part I

Directions:

1. Choose two blank face-to-face pages in your New York history notebook.
2. Use the information from the New York lesson to complete the New York 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 New York history notebook.



Part II

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

New York

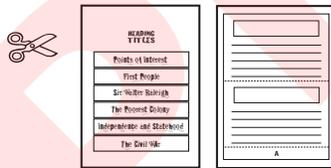
1. In what year did New York become a state?
2. What is New York's nickname?
3. In which region of the United States will you find New York?
4. What is New York's motto?
5. What is New York's state bird?
6. What is New York's state flower?
7. What is New York's state tree?
8. What is the capital of New York?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

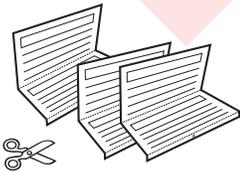
ACCORDION FOLDABLE

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.



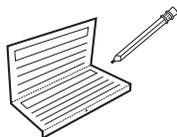
1. Cut out all six of the Heading Titles strips and the three Accordion Organizer pages along the bold lines.



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.

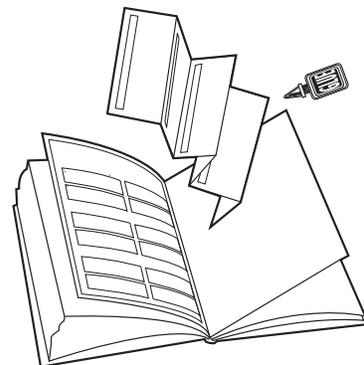
ACCORDION FOLDABLE

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.

Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson was an English explorer and a sea captain.



Henry Hudson made four different voyages looking for a Northwest Passage that would take him around or through the _____ to _____ . Finding such a waterway would make it easier for European explorers to travel from Europe to Asia without _____ .

In 1609, Henry Hudson made his first of two voyages to _____ . He sailed as far south as the present-day state of _____ . He also turned his ship north and explored the _____ Bay and the _____ Bay. Hudson traveled up what became known as the _____ River to the present-day city of _____ in New York. In 1610, a group of English merchants supplied Henry Hudson with a ship for another voyage to _____ . It was during this expedition that Hudson discovered bodies of water that were later named _____ and _____ . Hudson mistakenly thought he had finally reached _____ . Ice formed on the water and Hudson's crew was forced to _____ . They were so angry with Hudson that they _____ . Hudson and his group were never seen again.

FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL

Part II

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

Henry Hudson Wheel Outline

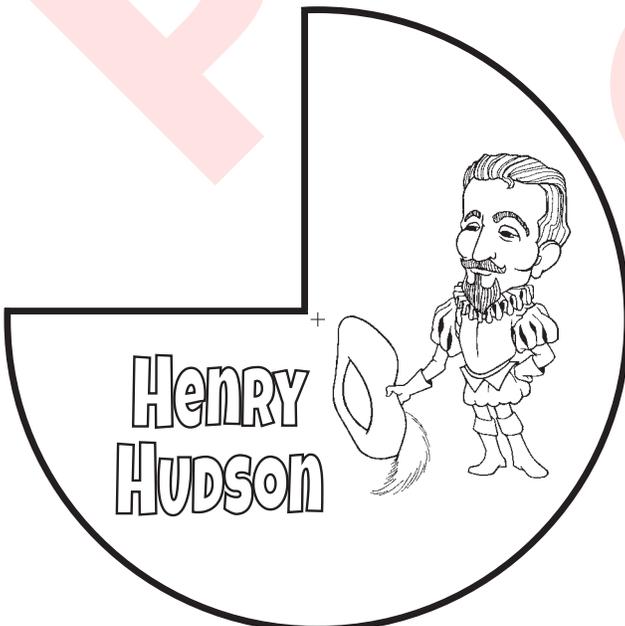
Where did Hudson sail in 1609?	How did Henry Hudson die?
Why was Henry Hudson looking for a Northwest Passage?	Which three bodies of water were named after Henry Hudson?

FAMOUS PERSON WHEEL

Part III

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

Henry Hudson 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.



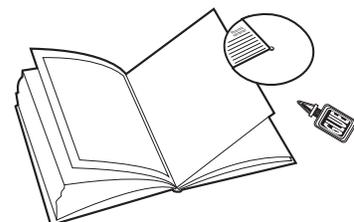
1. Cut out the Wheel Outline along the bold outside line.



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

NEW YORK

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. _____ allegiance
2. _____ reenactment
3. _____ antislavery
4. _____ plains
5. _____ sentiments
6. _____ orchards
7. _____ North Pole
8. _____ assembly
9. _____ New World
10. _____ carriage
11. _____ chasm
12. _____ cloves
13. _____ merchants
14. _____ continent
15. _____ kayak
16. _____ justice
17. _____ suspension bridge



- A. buyers and sellers who do so for profit.
- B. journeys, usually made by water, from one place to another.
- C. a large group of animals traveling together.
- D. travel through water in a boat that looks like a canoe.
- E. groups of fruit or nut trees.
- F. a gathering of people.
- G. a group of territories or peoples under one ruler.
- H. loyalty to one's government.
- I. treating some people better or worse than others without a good reason.
- J. a careful check.
- K. a term once used to describe the continents of North America and South America.
- L. a woven or knit cloth.
- M. large, treeless areas of land.
- N. groups of people who are chosen to listen to all of the facts during a court case before making a judgment for guilt or innocence.
- O. lands set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.
- P. carefully planned activities which improve the mind, tastes, and manners.

GLOSSARY

- a•bide** agree to follow the rules.
- a•bol•ished** stopped or put an end to.
- ad•mired** well liked.
- a•dop•ted** accepted and put into action.
- al•le•giance** loyalty to one's government.
- al•lies** groups of people who come together to help one another in times of trouble.
- am•bushed** attacked without warning.
- A•mer•i•can Rev•o•lu•tion** conflict between 13 English colonies in North America and their mother country, Great Britain. Also known as the Revolutionary War.
- an•nu•al** an event that takes place once each year.
- an•them** a song of praise or loyalty.
- an•ti•slav•ery** against slavery.
- ap•point•ed** chosen or selected.
- A•sia** the world's largest continent with more than half of the Earth's population.
- as•sem•bly** a gathering of people.
- 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.
- board•walk** a walkway made of planks that is usually built along a beach.
- ca•nals** man-made waterways for boats or for watering crops.
- cap•i•tal** the city that serves as the center of government for the state.
- cap•i•tol** the building where the government meets to make important decisions for the state or the nation.
- car•riage** a vehicle with wheels pulled by one or more horses.
- ca•si•nos** buildings used for gambling.
- 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.
- cha•sm** a deep hole.

ANSWERS

NEW YORK JOURNAL PAGE ANSWERS

New York is one of five states in the Middle Atlantic region of the United States. New York's state bird is the Bluebird, the state flower is the Rose, and the state tree of New York is the Sugar Maple. New York is bordered by the two Middle Atlantic states New Jersey and Pennsylvania. New York's nickname is the Empire State. It received this nickname from President George Washington who saw New York as the "seat of the empire." New York became a state on July 26, 1788. The capital of New York is Albany, and New York's motto is Ever Upward. One other interesting fact I learned about New York is answers will vary.

NEW YORK BOOKLET OUTLINE ANSWERS

1. 1788
2. The Empire State
3. Middle Atlantic region
4. Ever Upward
5. Bluebird
6. Rose
7. Sugar Maple
8. Albany

NEW YORK 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 <small>capitalization, spelling, punctuation</small>	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	

ANSWERS

MY STATE AT A GLANCE

Points of interest

New York City is the largest city in the country. It is in constant motion with theater, music, dance, and other cultural activities. The Statue of Liberty is also located in New York City.

A visit to New York would not be complete without visiting Niagara Falls, Saratoga Springs, Lake Placid, Times Square, and of course, the Empire State Building.

First People

Native Americans lived in New York long before Europeans arrived. Tribes that spoke the Iroquois and Algonquian languages made their homes in New York.

The Iroquois called themselves "people of the longhouse." This was because they built longhouses made of bark and logs. Each was home to several Iroquois families at once.

Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson was an English explorer and a sea captain. He made four different voyages looking for the Northwest Passage to take him through the North American continent to Asia.

In 1609, Henry Hudson made his first of two voyages to North America. Hudson traveled up what became known as the Hudson River to the present-day city of Albany in New York.

Control of New York

In 1624, Dutch settlers built a settlement in New York, naming it New Amsterdam. In 1626, Governor Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan from the Native Americans for about \$24.

In 1664, England captured New Netherland. The king of England gave the colony to his brother, the Duke of York. In honor of the Duke, New Netherland was renamed New York.

Battles for Freedom

During the Revolutionary War, about one third of the major battles were fought in New York. In 1777, the important Battles of Saratoga were fought in New York.

Losing the Battles of Saratoga forced the British to give up hope of controlling the colonies along the Hudson River and convinced France to enter the war on the side of the American colonists.

The Industrial Revolution

Machines started doing jobs once done by hand. Our country's first factories were built, making products in large quantities. By 1850, New York was the leading manufacturing state.

Inventions like the telephone and the electric light bulb created an Industrial Revolution in the United States. The U.S. passed Great Britain in coal production and the use of raw cotton.