

WELCOME!

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

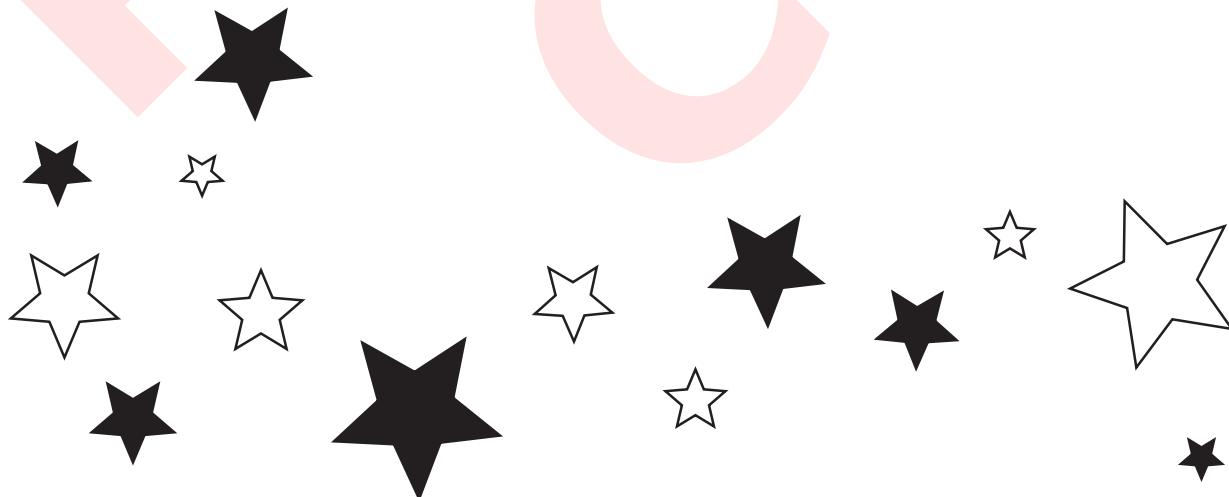
THE VOCABULARY

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 Rhode Island 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, *Rhode Island* fosters literacy in Social Studies.

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

- follow directions to create Vocabulary Organizers to glue into their *Rhode Island* history notebooks for ***abolish, abolitionist, adopted, annual, artifacts, Constitution, donations, federal, gorge, habitats, inhabited, kayaking, mansions, manufacturing, nationalities, official, planetarium, plantation, Puritan, Quaker, raid, ratify, refuge, revolt, solo, synagogue, textile, varieties, wilderness, yacht.***

After reading Rhode Island, students will:

- answer *Rhode Island* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete *Rhode Island* Language Skills Exercise.
- answer questions about *Rhode Island* and then follow directions to create a Four-Fold Organizer to glue into their *Rhode Island* history notebooks.
- use cardinal and intermediate directions to plot points of interest on a New England Map.
- follow directions to create an Interactive Venn Diagram to glue into their *Rhode Island* history notebooks comparing Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson.
- use Interactive Venn Diagram to write a Compare and Contrast paragraph.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Rhode Island*.

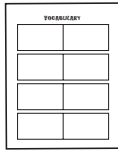
THE RHODE ISLAND LESSON IS ALIGNED WITH THESE 5TH GRADE CORE STANDARDS:

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.2D, CC.5.W.2E, CC.5.W.4, CC.5.W.5, CC.5.W.7, CC.5.W.10, CC.5.L.4A, CC.5.L.4c, CC.5.L.6

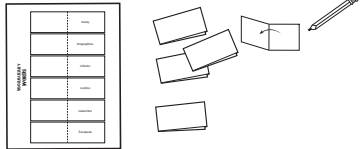
VOCABULARY ORGANIZERS

There are many new vocabulary words to learn before beginning your study of Rhode Island. Your Rhode Island 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.

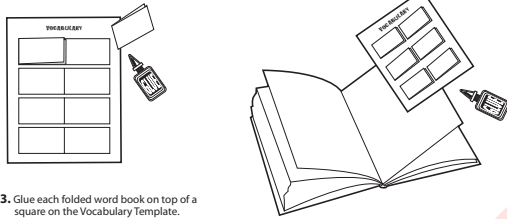
Directions: Choose the next five blank pages in your Rhode Island history notebook. Using the Glossary provided by your teacher and the Vocabulary templates, follow the directions below to create and glue five Vocabulary Organizers securely into your history notebook.



1. Cut each Vocabulary Template along all bold lines.



2. Cut out all the vocabulary words along the bold lines and fold along the dotted lines. Open each vocabulary word book and write the definition inside.



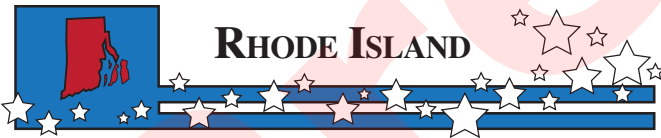
3. Glue each folded word book on top of a square on the Vocabulary Template.

4. Glue each completed Vocabulary Template into your notebook.



	textile
	inhabited
	artifacts
	abolitionist
	varieties
	yacht

VOCABULARY WORDS



RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island, known as Little Rhody or the Ocean State, is the smallest of six New England states located in the Northeast region of the United States. In fact, with a land area of only 1,212 square miles, Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union. Rhode Island was one of the 13 original colonies in America. It was also the last of the original 13 colonies to **ratify** the United States Constitution. This makes Rhode Island the 13th state.

The nickname Little Rhody was chosen because of its small size. However, the Ocean State is Rhode Island's **official** nickname. Rhode Island's location on the Atlantic Ocean makes it easy to understand the reason for this nickname.

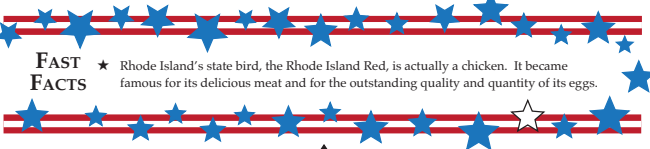
The capital of Rhode Island is Providence. Providence is the third largest city in all of New England. Providence is a **manufacturing** city that produces silver, jewelry, and electronic equipment. It calls itself the Costume Jewelry Capital of the Nation.

The state bird of Rhode Island is the Rhode Island Red. The state flower is the Violet, and the state tree is the Red Maple. Rhode Island's motto is "Hope."

RHODE ISLAND'S POINTS OF INTEREST

Rhode Island's cool summers have attracted visitors to its seashores for many years. With more than 400 miles of coastline, it is easy to understand why water sports are so popular in this small state. Rhode Island has been the favorite vacation spot for wealthy families since the end of the Civil War. These yearly travelers built **mansions** on the ocean that have since been turned into museums. The museums are open for public tours.

Newport, one of Rhode Island's most famous resort areas, features **annual yacht** races and one of the world's most famous jazz festivals. The Tennis Hall of Fame and Tennis Museum are also located in Newport. Rhode Island's visitors also enjoy many state parks, national monuments, and historic sites.



FAST FACTS

★ Rhode Island's state bird, the Rhode Island Red, is actually a chicken. It became famous for its delicious meat and for the outstanding quality and quantity of its eggs.



RHODE ISLAND'S FIRST PEOPLE

Five Native American tribes that spoke the Algonquian (al•GONG•kee•in) language **inhabited** Rhode Island before Europeans visited the area. The largest and most powerful group was the Narragansett (nar•ra•GAN•set) tribe. About 5,000 members of this tribe lived in eight different villages throughout Rhode Island.

Other Native Americans in Rhode Island included the Niantic (nye•AN•tick), Wampanoag (wam•puh•NO•ag), Pequot (PEE•kwat), and the Nipmuc (NIP•muck). These Native Americans farmed, hunted deer, fished, and gathered shellfish from the Atlantic Ocean.

ROGER WILLIAMS

Roger Williams was an important part of Rhode Island's history. He was not the first European to visit Rhode Island, but he did establish the first permanent settlement in the area.



ROGER WILLIAMS

Roger Williams was a **Puritan** preacher who lived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Like others, he traveled to America in search of religious freedom. He did not agree with the leadership of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and he refused to be quiet about it. Williams did not think the government should tell people how to practice their religion. He firmly believed that Puritans should not be able to start a colony in North America until they purchased the land from the Native Americans.

In 1635, Roger Williams was ordered to leave Massachusetts. At first he refused, but he found out that a group of men were coming to send his family and him back to England. He left his wife and two daughters in Massachusetts and went to Rhode Island.

Roger Williams was welcomed by the leader of the Wampanoag tribe. The Native Americans gave him food and shelter. After learning their ways and their language, he bought land from them.

In 1636, Williams and a few followers began building a town on the land purchased from the Wampanoag tribe. He quickly learned that the land was already claimed by the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts. He did not want to cause trouble between the Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Instead, he purchased nearby land from the Narragansett tribe. It was here that he started Rhode Island's first permanent settlement.

Roger Williams named the settlement Providence. Providence means God's guidance. He chose this name because he felt God had provided a place for him and others to worship freely. Providence was the first colony to welcome people of all religions and **nationalities**. As a result, Rhode Island was the site of the first Jewish **synagogue** (SIN•uh•gog), the first Baptist church, and one of the first **Quaker** meeting houses.



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

Here is a rough draft letter written by King Philip to his Wampanoag tribe. Read the rough draft carefully. Then answer questions 1-4.

April 12, 1675

My Dear People,

(1) I am writing to you because I need your help. (2) The white strangers are taking the land that belongs to our friends. (3) The Narragansett. (4) My wife and son have been kidnapped. (5) I'm not sure where the white strangers have taken them. (6) I must find them and bring them home after I find them. (7) I hope we can depend upon our white friends from the nearby towns to help us. (8) Please join with me in battle against our enemies.

Your beloved chief,
Philip

1 Which sentence best combines sentences 2 and 3 without changing their meaning?

- A Our friends, the Narragansett, are taking over the land that belongs to the white strangers.
- B Taking over the land that belongs to our friends, the white strangers are.
- C The white strangers are taking over the land that belongs to our friends, the Narragansett.
- D Strangers are the whites and friends are the Narragansett.

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

- F 1
- G 4
- H 6
- J 8

3 Which group of words is not a complete sentence?

- A 2
- B 3
- C 7
- D 8

4 What is the best way to write sentence 8?

- F Please join with me battling against our enemies.
- G Our enemies need to be battled against, please join me.
- H Join me, battle against our enemies, they need it.
- J As it is written.

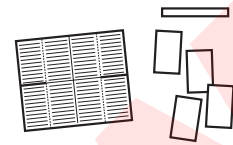
Answers

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

LANGUAGE

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

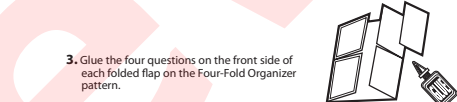
Using the patterns on the next two pages, follow the directions below to create and assemble your Four-Fold Organizer.



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



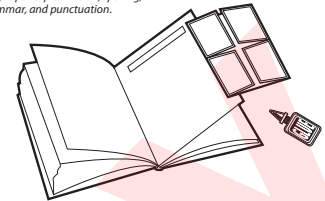
2. Fold the Four-Fold Organizer pattern along the dotted lines so that the lines are on the inside.



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.

MAPPING: NEW ENGLAND STATES

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 north if you don't have a starting point.

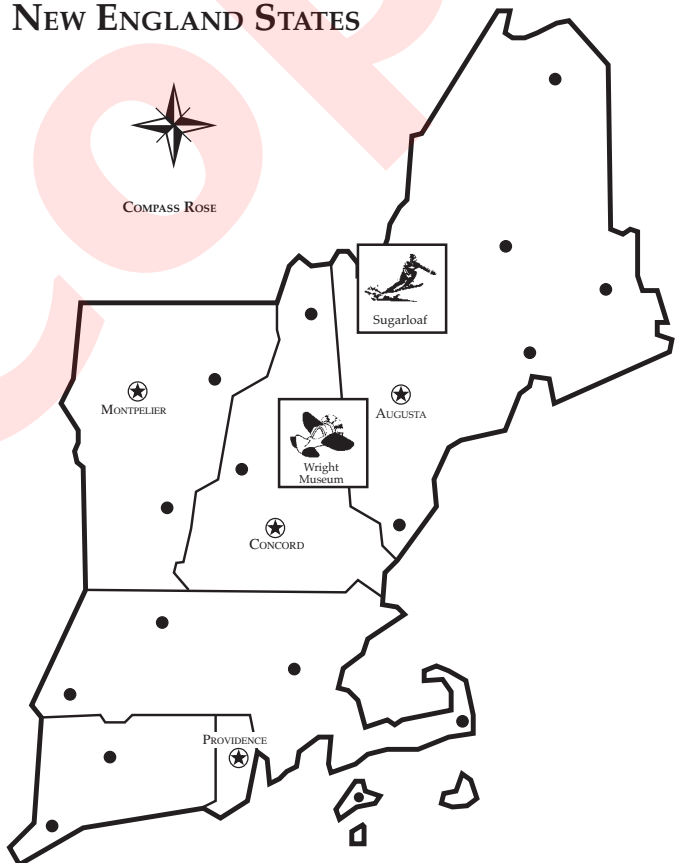
Example: Sugarloaf is a ski resort in the winter and a golfer's paradise in the summer. From the first winter snowfall until early May, visitors enjoy skiing and snowboarding down the second highest mountain in the state. During the summer months, the snow melts and Sugarloaf turns into one of this state's most popular golf courses. Sugarloaf is *north* of Augusta.

This example gives you some very important information. It tells you that your *reference point*, or starting point, will be the city of Augusta. Locate Augusta on your New England States map. Put your finger on Augusta and slide it *north*. You should see a picture of Sugarloaf already placed there for you.

NEW ENGLAND STATES



COMPASS ROSE



★ ★ ★ VENN DIAGRAM ★ ★ ★

A Venn Diagram is a great tool to use when you want to create a graphic that shows how topics are different, yet alike at the same time.

In this activity, you will create a Venn Diagram comparing and contrasting Rhode Island's most famous colonists, Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson.

Part I

Directions: Using the Rhode Island History lesson, the Internet, encyclopedias, and books from the library, list four facts specific to Roger Williams on the Venn Diagram outline.

Then, list four facts specific to Anne Hutchinson.

Finally, list four facts that Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson had in common.

Be careful to use correct capitalization, spelling, and punctuation.



VENN DIAGRAM OUTLINE

ROGER WILLIAMS	WILLIAMS AND HUTCHINSON	ANNE HUTCHINSON
1. <u>Facts specific to Roger Williams are listed here.</u> _____	1. <u>Facts common to the Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson are listed here.</u> _____	1. <u>Facts specific to Anne Hutchinson are listed here.</u> _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____

★ ★ ★ VENN DIAGRAM PARAGRAPH ★ ★ ★

In this activity, you will use your finished Venn Diagram to write a paragraph comparing and contrasting Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. A good paragraph includes a *topic sentence*, at least four *supporting sentences*, and a *closing sentence*.

Write a **topic sentence** clearly stating that you will be comparing and contrasting Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. A *topic sentence starts a paragraph*. Below is an example of a topic sentence for a paragraph comparing and contrasting Civil War leaders Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

Example: *Comparing and contrasting Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis will show that they were Civil War leaders with unique leadership styles and different goals for the outcome of the Civil War.*

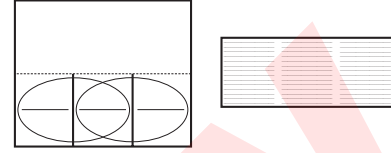


TOPIC SENTENCE

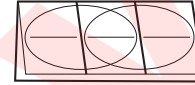
★ ★ ★ VENN DIAGRAM ★ ★ ★

Part II

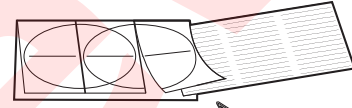
Using your completed Venn Diagram outline and the Venn Diagram pattern, follow the directions below to assemble and glue your Venn Diagram onto the next blank page of your Rhode Island history notebook.



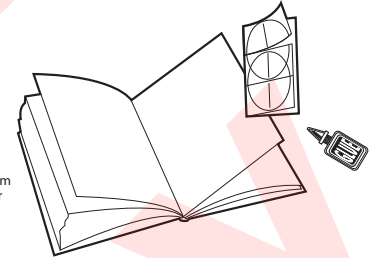
1. Cut out along all bold lines of the Venn Diagram outline and the Venn Diagram pattern.



2. Fold along the dotted line.



3. Glue the Venn Diagram outline under the folded flaps of the Venn Diagram pattern.



4. Glue the completed Venn Diagram onto the next blank page of your notebook.

★ ★ ★ VENN DIAGRAM PARAGRAPH ★ ★ ★

Directions: Before writing or typing the final draft of your Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson compare and contrast paragraph, use the checklist below to make sure that your paragraph is finished. If you are hand-writing your final draft, use lined paper.

Venn Diagram Paragraph Checklist

- Is your Venn Diagram completely finished?
- Did you indent the first line of your paragraph?
- Does your paragraph include a topic sentence?
- Does your paragraph include two supporting sentences describing how the two topics are alike?
- Does your paragraph include two supporting sentences describing how the two topics are different?
- Does your paragraph include a closing sentence?
- Do all of the sentences in your paragraph start with a capital letter and end with correct punctuation?
- Did you check your paragraph for incomplete and run-on sentences?
- Did you check your paragraph for spelling and grammar mistakes?
- Did you neatly write or type your final draft?

VOCABULARY QUIZ

RHODE ISLAND

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. _____ abolish
2. _____ yacht
3. _____ textile
4. _____ adopted
5. _____ annual
6. _____ synagogue
7. _____ Constitution
8. _____ federal
9. _____ revolt
10. _____ inhabited
11. _____ mansions
12. _____ ratify
13. _____ Quaker



- A. building where images of stars and planets are projected onto a dome-shaped ceiling.
- B. alone.
- C. an unsettled area where wild animals live.
- D. proper or correct.
- E. objects and tools used by early humans for eating, cooking, and hunting.
- F. a system of government (like the United States) in which the power is shared between the national and state governments.
- G. groups of people from different countries.
- H. shelter or protection from danger.
- I. a sudden attack.
- J. a woven or knit cloth.
- K. a person from England who traveled to America in the 1600s and 1700s in search of religious freedom.
- L. a sailboat used for racing.
- M. accepted and put into action.

ANSWERS

1. Rhode Island's state bird is the Rhode Island Red, the state flower is the Violet, and the state tree of Rhode Island is the Red Maple.
2. Rhode Island's nickname is Little Rhody or the Ocean State. Little Rhody was chosen for Rhode Island because of the state's small size. The Ocean State was chosen because of Rhode Island's location on the Atlantic Ocean.
3. The capital of Rhode Island is Providence and the state's motto is "Hope."
4. Two interesting facts about Rhode Island will vary.

FOUR-FOLD ORGANIZER GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	3	2	1	0	SCORE
FOUR-FOLD ORGANIZER QUESTIONS	Correctly answered all four of the Four-Fold Organizer questions.	Correctly answered 2-3 of the Four-Fold Organizer questions.	Correctly answered 1 of the Four-Fold Organizer questions.	Didn't attempt to answer any of the Four-Fold Organizer questions.	
FOUR-FOLD ORGANIZER ASSEMBLY	Followed directions correctly to cut and assemble Four-Fold Organizer in notebook.	Followed directions correctly to cut OR assemble Four-Fold Organizer in notebook.	Cut and assembled Four-Fold Organizer in notebook, but clearly did not follow the directions.	Didn't attempt to cut or assemble Four-Fold Organizer in notebook.	
CONVENTIONS <small>capitalization, spelling, punctuation, grammar</small>	Had less than 5 convention errors in finished Organizer.	Had 5 - 7 convention errors in finished Organizer.	Had 8 - 11 convention errors in finished Organizer.	Had more than 11 errors in finished Organizer.	
TOTAL					

GLOSSARY

- a•bol•ish** stop or put an end to.
- a•bo•li•tion•ist** a person who wanted to end slavery.
- a•dop•ted** accepted and put into action.
- an•nu•al** an event that takes place once each year.
- ar•ti•facts** objects and tools used by early humans for eating, cooking, and hunting.
- Con•sti•tu•tion** the plan that outlines the duties of the government and guarantees the rights of the people.
- do•na•tions** free gifts given to someone in need.
- fed•er•al** a system of government (like the United States) in which the power is shared between the national and state governments.
- gorge** a small canyon with a stream running through it.
- hab•i•tats** places where plants and animals grow or live in nature.
- in•hab•it•ed** lived or settled in a place.
- kay•ak•ing** traveling through water in a boat that looks like a canoe.
- man•sions** huge homes.
- man•u•fac•tur•ing** making something from raw materials by hand or machinery.
- na•tion•al•i•ties** groups of people from different countries.
- of•fi•cial** proper or correct.
- plan•e•tar•i•um** building where images of stars and planets are projected onto a dome-shaped ceiling.
- plan•ta•tion** a very large farm in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was generally used.
- Pu•ri•tan** a person from England who traveled to America in the 1600s and 1700s in search of religious freedom.
- Qua•ker** someone who belonged to a religious group that believed all men were created equal. They refused to serve in the army or navy and would not pay taxes used to support war.
- raid** a sudden attack.
- rat•i•fy** to give legal approval by voting.
- ref•uge** shelter or protection from danger.

ANSWERS

VENN DIAGRAM RUBRIC

CRITERIA	3	2	1	0	SCORE
VENN DIAGRAM OUTLINE	Completed Venn Diagram outline correctly by listing 4 facts from appropriate sources under each heading.	Completed Venn Diagram outline correctly by listing 2 - 3 facts from appropriate sources under each heading.	Completed Venn Diagram outline correctly by listing at least 1 fact from appropriate sources under each heading.	Didn't attempt to complete Venn Diagram outline.	
DIAGRAM ASSEMBLY	Followed directions correctly to cut, assemble, and glue Venn Diagram into notebook.	Followed directions correctly to cut, assemble, OR glue Venn Diagram into notebook.	Cut, assembled, and glued Venn Diagram into notebook but clearly did not follow directions.	Didn't attempt to cut, assemble, or glue Venn Diagram into notebook.	
CONVENTIONS <small>capitalization, spelling, punctuation</small>	Had less than 6 convention errors in finished Venn Diagram.	Had 6 - 10 convention errors in finished Venn Diagram.	Had 11-15 convention errors in finished Venn Diagram.	Had more than 15 errors in finished Venn Diagram.	
TOTAL					

PARAGRAPH RUBRIC

CRITERIA	3	2	1	0	SCORE
TOPIC SENTENCE	Wrote a topic sentence that clearly introduced the paragraph.	Wrote a topic sentence, but did a poor job of introducing the paragraph.	Started, but didn't finish writing a topic sentence.	Didn't attempt to write a topic sentence.	
SUPPORTING SENTENCES <small>comparing</small>	Wrote two supporting sentences comparing how the two topics were alike.	Wrote one supporting sentence comparing how the two topics were alike.	Wrote one or two supporting sentences, but didn't compare how the two topics were alike.	Didn't attempt to write any supporting sentences to compare how the two topics were alike.	
SUPPORTING SENTENCES <small>contrasting</small>	Wrote two supporting sentences contrasting how the two topics were different.	Wrote one supporting sentence contrasting how the two topics were different.	Wrote one or two supporting sentences, but didn't contrast how the two topics were different.	Didn't attempt to write any supporting sentences to contrast how the two topics were different.	
CLOSING SENTENCE	Wrote a closing sentence that clearly reminded the reader what the paragraph was about.	Wrote a closing sentence but did a poor job of reminding the reader what the paragraph was about.	Started, but didn't finish writing a closing sentence.	Didn't attempt to write a closing sentence.	
CONVENTIONS <small>spelling, grammar, capitalization, punctuation, sentence structure</small>	Made less than 6 convention errors in finished paragraph.	Made 6 - 9 convention errors in finished paragraph.	Made 10 - 15 convention errors in finished paragraph.	Made more than 15 convention errors in finished paragraph.	
FINAL DRAFT	Neatly wrote or typed final draft, indenting the topic sentence.	Wrote a final draft but was messy or topic sentence was not indented OR typed a final draft but did not indent topic sentence.	Attempted but didn't finish writing or typing a final draft.	Didn't attempt to write or type a final draft.	
TOTAL					