



Maryland State Fact Sheet



Maryland - The Old Line State

Population: 5,296,486 (19th)

Area: 12,407 (42nd)

Date of Union Entry: 4/28/1788 (7th)

Capital: Annapolis

Largest City: Baltimore

Bird: Baltimore Oriole

Flower: Black-eyed susan

Tree: White Oak

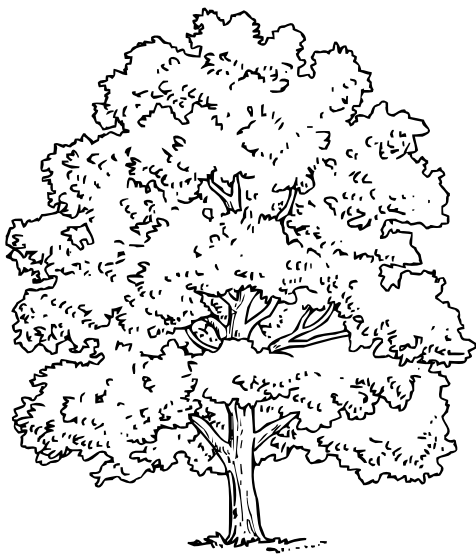
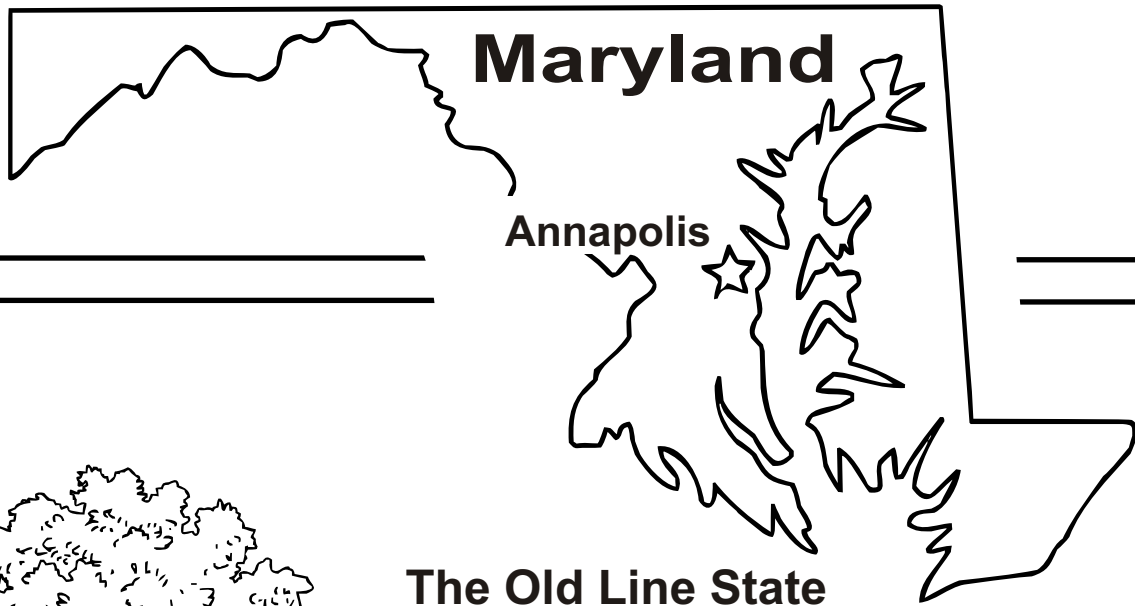
Motto: Manly Deeds, Womanly Words



Baltimore Oriole



Black-eyed Susan



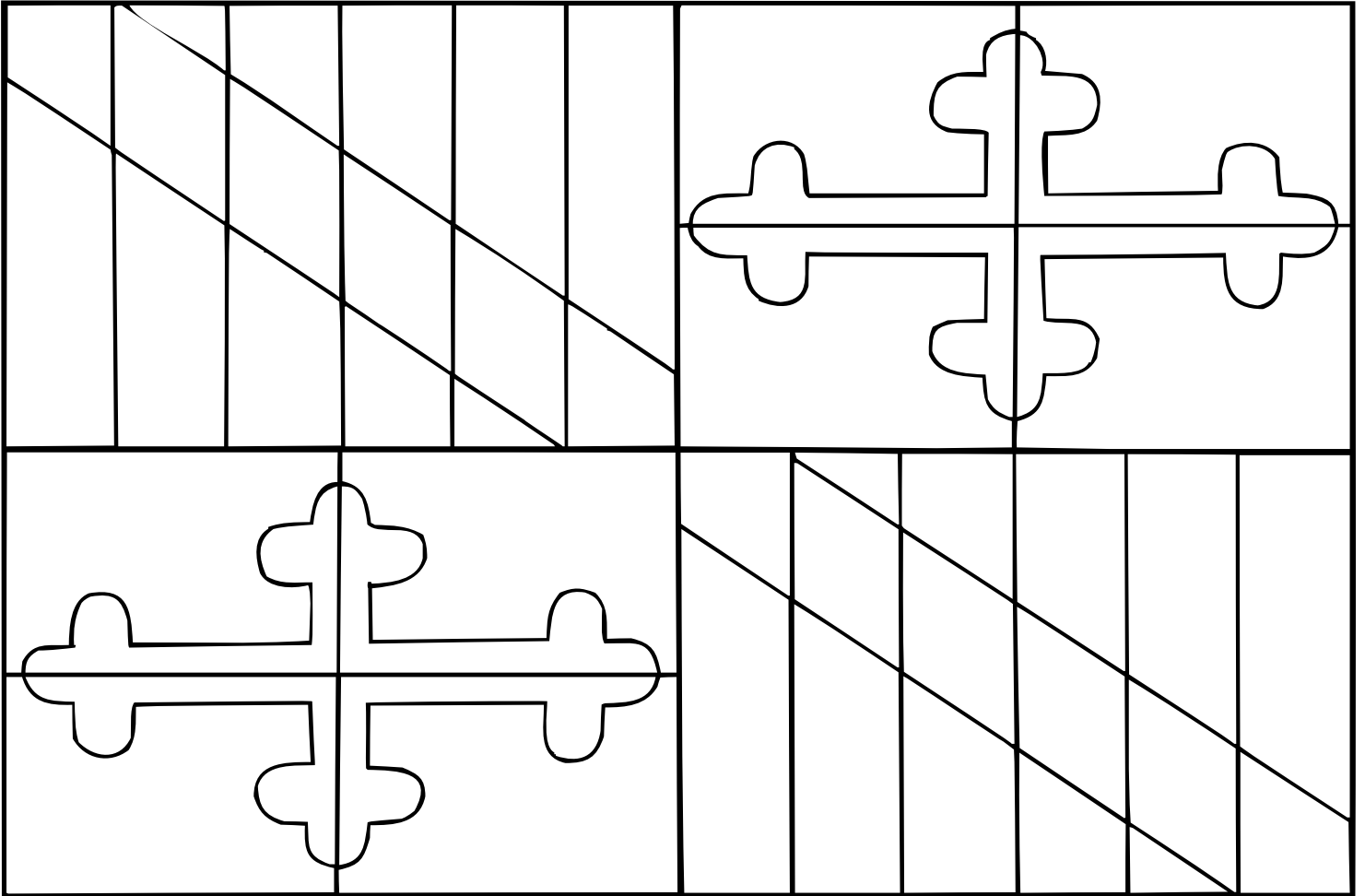
White oak

State license plate



Maryland State Quarter

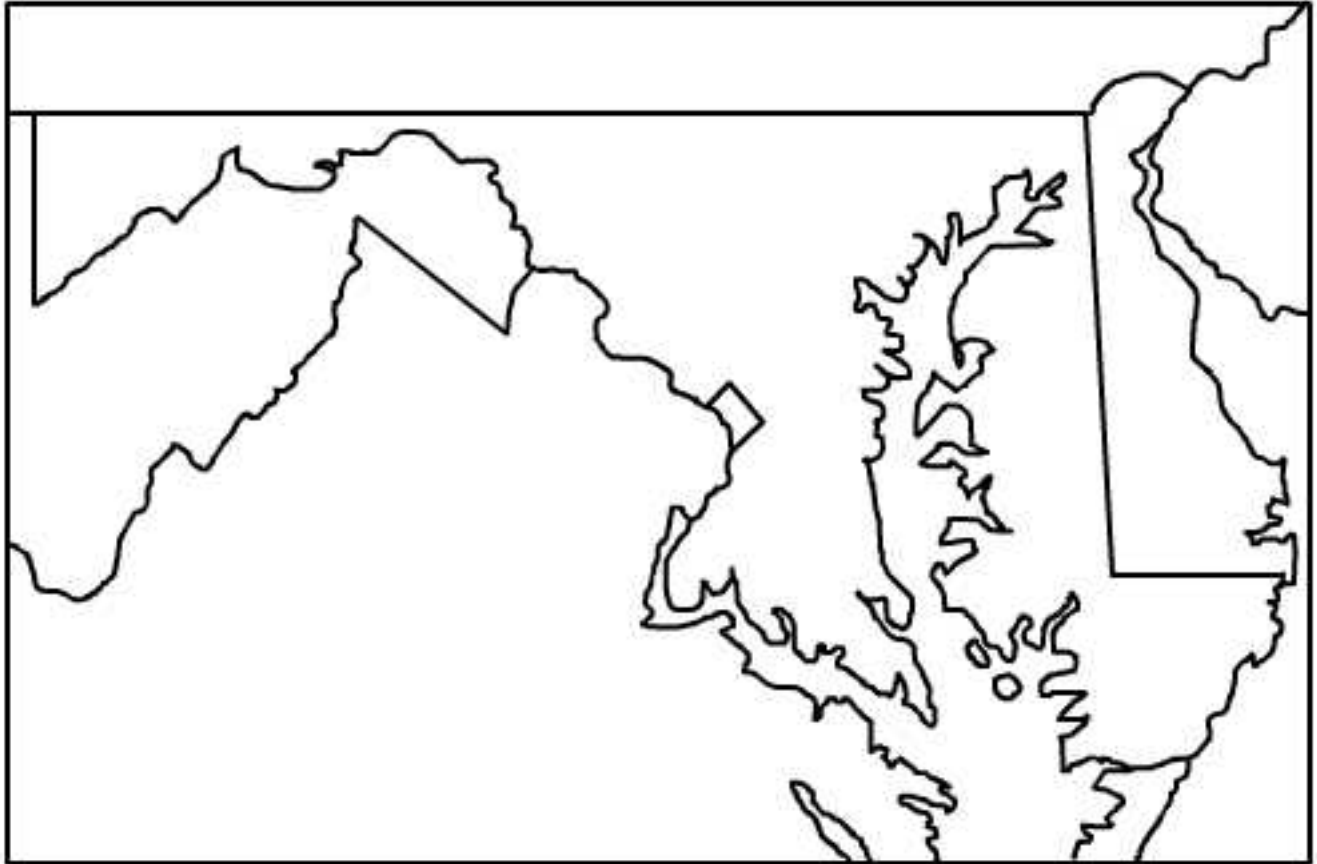




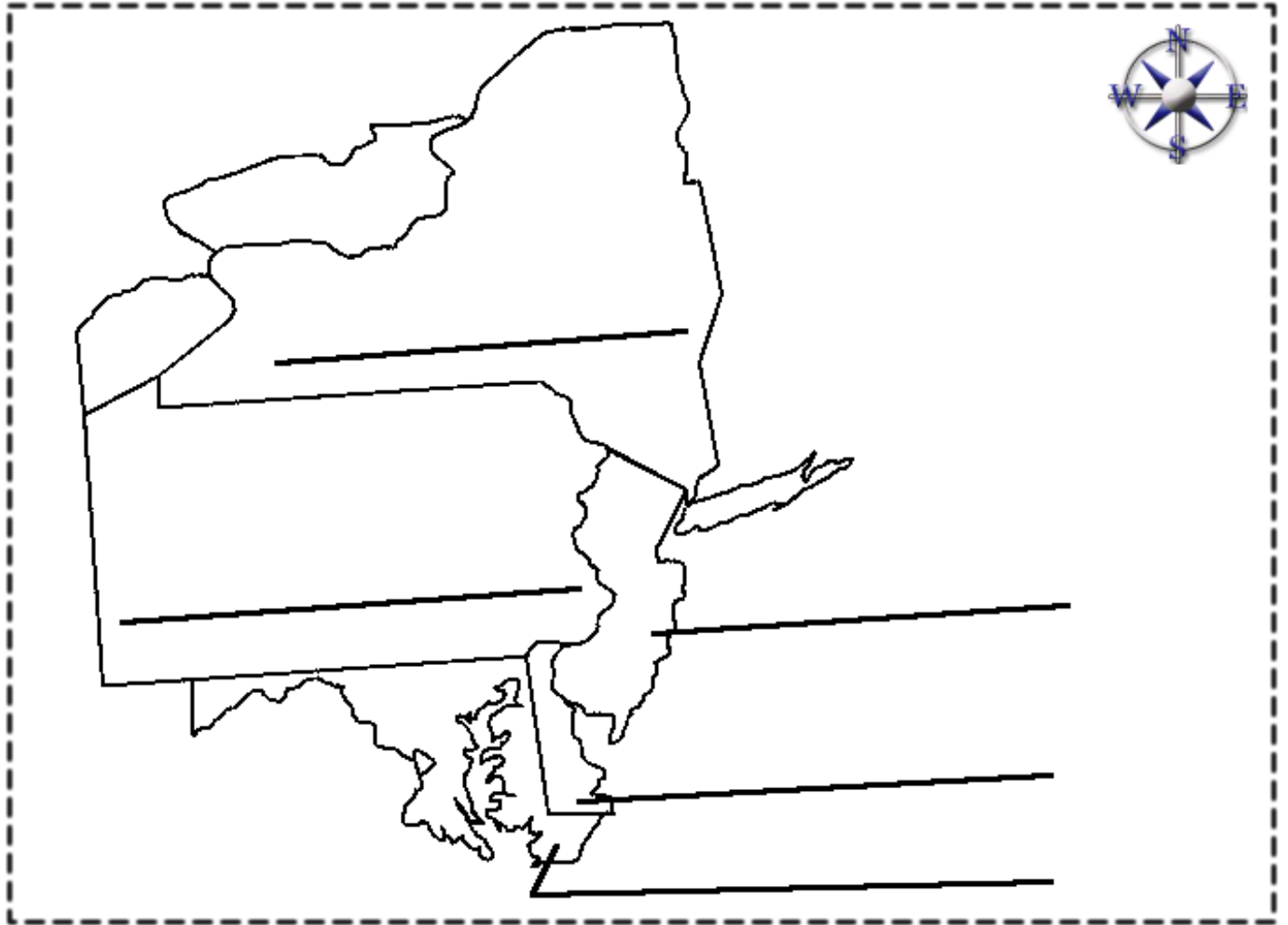
MARYLAND

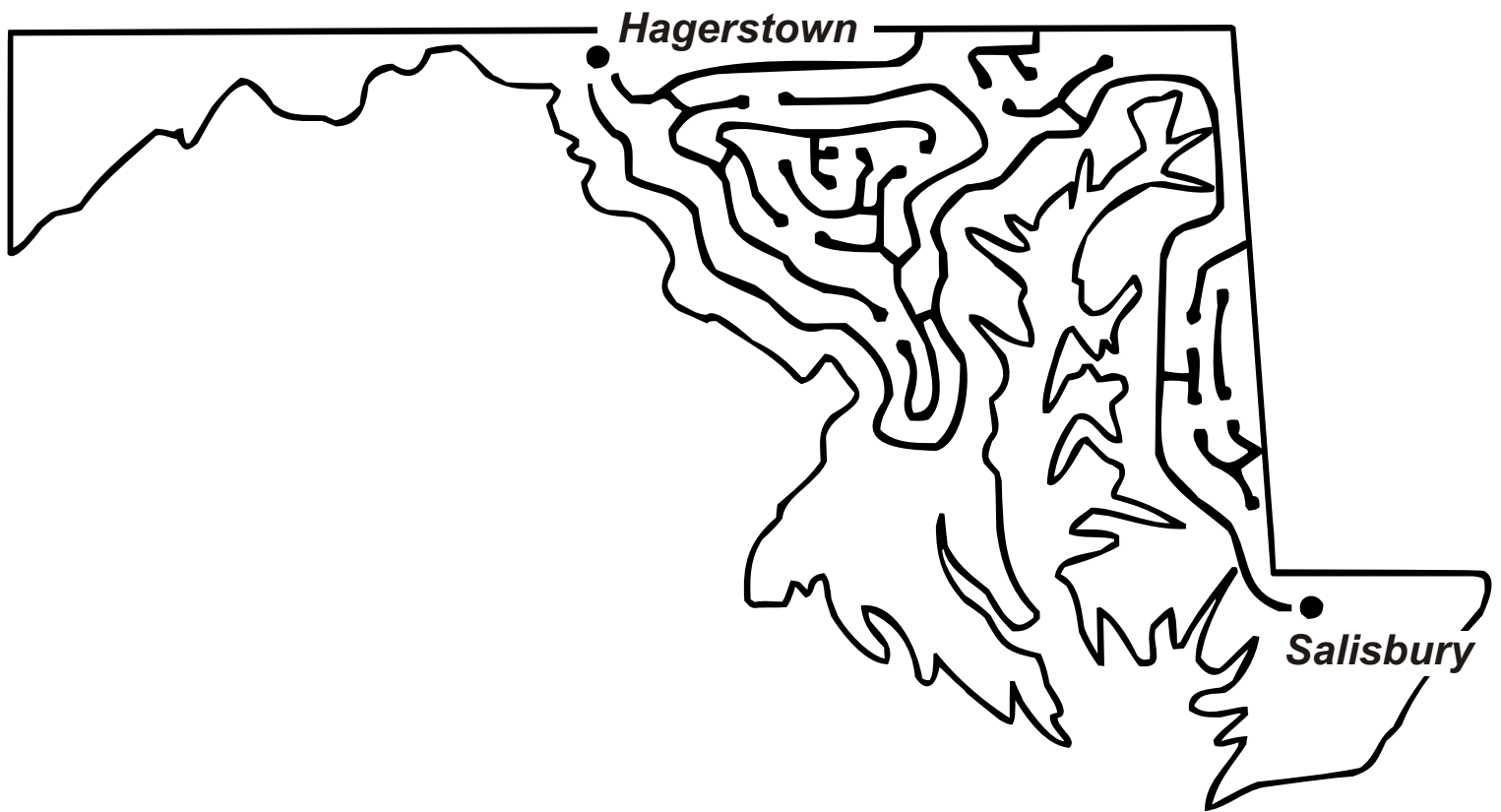


Maryland Printable Outline Map

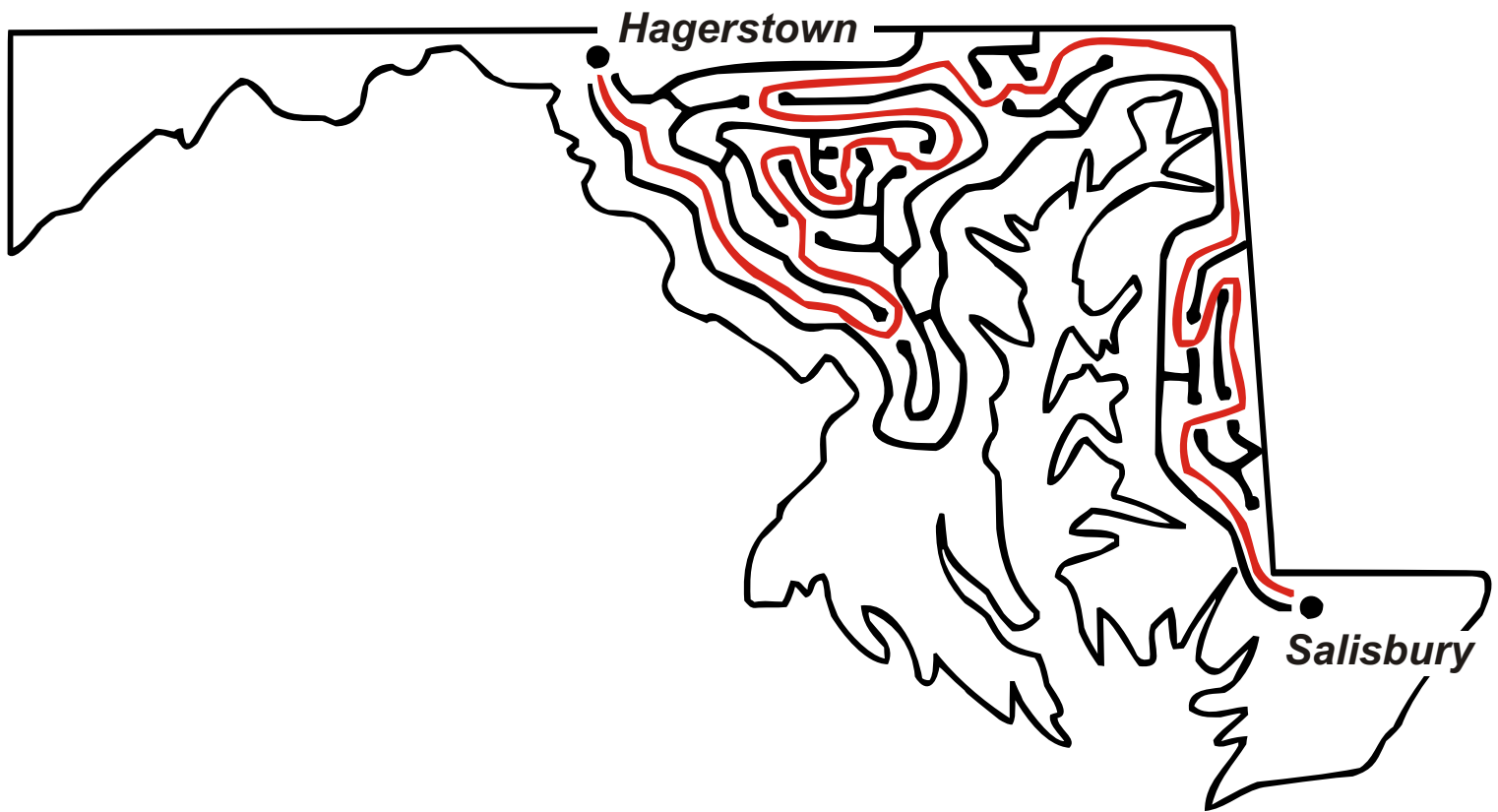


Mid-Atlantic Label Map





Maryland - The Old Line State



Maryland - The Old Line State



BABE RUTH Reading Comprehension

George Herman, "Babe Ruth", was born February 6, 1895, in Baltimore, Maryland. His parents owned a saloon near the current site of Camden Yards in Baltimore. They were of German descent and taught him to speak German fluently. George was actually somewhat of a petty criminal as a young boy. By age seven he was already involved in drinking alcohol and chewing tobacco. Because he was too difficult for his parents to control, George was sent away to a Catholic school. It was here where Brother Matthias taught him baseball.

As a teenager, George became the team's catcher and then pitcher. At the age of 19, Jack Dunn, a scout for the Orioles, discovered George's baseball talents and promptly signed him to a contract. After performing well as a pitcher and a batter for the Orioles during spring training, George made the team. Because he was such a young talent, he earned the nickname "Babe."

On April 22, 1914, Babe pitched a shutout against the Buffalo Bisons in his Major League debut. Because the Orioles were in poor financial shape, Jack Dunn was forced to sell off his best players. Babe was sold to the Boston Red Sox in 1914 for an amount between \$20,000 and \$35,000.

After pitching for the Red Sox minor league club in Providence, Rhode Island, Babe was called up to the Majors permanently toward the end of the 1914 baseball season. After the season, he married Helen Woodford. In 1915, Babe secured a spot in the Red Sox starting pitching rotation. That year, the Red Sox won the World Series. Babe pitched to a record of 18 wins and 8 losses. He also batted .315 and hit four home runs. He pitched even better in 1916, going 23–12 with nine shutouts. The Red Sox again won the World Series and Babe pitched a shutout in Game Two. In 1917, Babe went 24–13, though the Red Sox failed in their bid to win a third consecutive World Series.

In 1917, because of his success at the plate, Babe began playing the outfield more and pitching less. In 1918, he led the Major Leagues with 11 home runs. Once again, Babe led the Red Sox to the World Series title, even though the season was shortened by World War I. In 1919, Ruth set the Major League record by hitting 29 home runs in a season. He had become the best player in baseball. Babe became an attraction wherever he went, and large crowds gathered to watch him play. Many believe he was the driving force behind the increased popularity of baseball. Despite his on-the-field success, Ruth began to wear out his welcome with the Red Sox. He frequently argued with management and had a reputation for partying late in the night and consuming large amounts of alcohol. His marriage to Helen Woodward also deteriorated. Because he was the biggest star in baseball, he demanded higher salaries from management even though the team was in a terrible financial position. On January 3, 1919, the Boston Red Sox sold Babe Ruth to the New York Yankees. The sale would become one of the most infamous transactions in sports history and became forever known as "The Curse of the

Bambino." After selling Babe Ruth, the Red Sox would endure 15 consecutive losing seasons and would not win another World Series until 2004.

Babe Ruth would become the biggest star in sports history as a New York Yankee. In 1920, he had the best season in baseball history. He hit (a then unheard of) 54 home runs and batted .376! Amazingly, only one TEAM hit more home runs than Babe Ruth in 1920. Ruth immediately became a national icon and the pride of New York City. He was not only the most popular athlete in the United States, but the most popular person! In 1921, Babe enjoyed the greatest statistical season in baseball history—still no one has matched it. He hit 59 home runs and batted .378. He also knocked in 177 runs and amassed 857 total bases. His 857 total bases in a season remains a record today. Although he led the Yankees to the World Series, he injured his arm in Game Five, and the Yankees were defeated in seven games. Ruth had a subpar year (for him) in 1922, and again, the Yankees were defeated in the World Series.

1923 was the inaugural season for the new Yankee Stadium, which would later be nicknamed "The House that Ruth Built." Babe batted .393 and hit 41 home runs. In 1923, the Yankees won the World Series, and Babe Ruth hit three home runs. Ruth would go on to lead the Yankees to World Series titles in 1927, 1928, and 1932. The 1927 Yankees, with Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, went 110–44. Many historians say it was the greatest team in baseball history. That year, Ruth hit a record 60 home runs (it was broken by Roger Maris in 1961). In the 1928 World Series, Ruth batted .625 and hit three home runs! In 1932, the Yankees beat the Chicago Cubs four games to none. The 1932 series, however, will forever be remembered for one of the most legendary events in sports history. In Game Three of the series at Chicago's Wrigley Field, Babe Ruth allegedly pointed to the center field bleachers as a declaration of where he would hit the next pitch. Amidst the screaming fans and taunting gestures of the Cubs players, Ruth deposited the pitch in the center field bleachers some 440 feet away. The home run, perhaps the most celebrated in baseball history, became known as Babe Ruth's Called Shot. Today, experts are in disagreement as to whether Ruth actually called his home run or was simply pointing at the pitcher. Several grainy videos and pictures exist but still don't show conclusively what Ruth was pointing to. After this home run, the Curtiss Candy Company posted a huge billboard overlooking Wrigley Field advertising their Baby Ruth candy bars. Three years before, in 1929, Babe Ruth married Claire Merritt. He would remain with Merritt, who is credited with helping Babe clean up his personal life, bad habits, and diet, until his death.

After the 1932 series, however, Ruth's career began coming to end. The 1934 season was his last as a Yankee. He signed with the Boston Braves in 1935 and played less than half the season. He hit his last home run at Forbes Field in Pittsburgh on May 25, 1935. It was his 714th home run. Today, Babe Ruth is third on baseball's all-time home run list. Ruth's career was perhaps the greatest in baseball history. In 1936, he was one of the first five players inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. In June of 1948, the Yankees retired his number "3." Unfortunately, his reckless lifestyle caught up with him quickly after this retirement. On August 16, 1948, Babe Ruth died of throat cancer. He was only 53. Nearly 10,000 people attended his funeral, and tens of thousands more lined up along the streets of New York to pay their respects. Babe Ruth remains an icon today and one of the most recognizable sports personalities in history. His birthplace in Baltimore has been converted into the Babe Ruth Museum.

1.) Where was Babe Ruth born?

- a.) Baltimore
- b.) Boston
- c.) New York
- d.) Pittsburgh

2.) Which of the following is NOT true about Babe's childhood?

- a.) Babe drank alcohol.
- b.) Babe was difficult to control.
- c.) He could speak German.
- d.) He was homeschooled.

3.) What was Babe's record as a pitcher in 1916?

- a.) 18 wins, 8 losses
- b.) 23 wins, 8 losses
- c.) 23 wins, 12 losses
- d.) 12 wins, 8 losses

4.) What happened second?

- a.) Babe pitched a shutout against the Buffalo Bisons.
- b.) Babe was sold to the Boston Red Sox.
- c.) Babe was sold to the New York Yankees.
- d.) Babe pitched a shutout in Game 2 of the 1916 World Series.

5.) Which of the following describes "The Curse of the Bambino"?

- a.) The Curse of the Bambino refers to the Orioles after they sold Babe Ruth to the Red Sox.
- b.) The Curse of the Bambino refers to the Yankees after they bought him from the Red Sox.
- c.) The Curse of the Bambino refers to his reckless behavior, which included drinking alcohol and chewing tobacco.
- d.) The Curse of the Bambino refers to the Red Sox after they sold him to the Yankees.

6.) Which of the following is a record (stated in the passage) that still stands today?

- a.) Babe Ruth's 714 home runs
- b.) Babe Ruth's 60 home runs in a season
- c.) Babe Ruth's three World Series championships with the New York Yankees
- d.) Babe Ruth's 857 total bases in one season

7.) What was "The House that Ruth Built"?

- a.) Fenway Park
- b.) Yankee Stadium
- c.) Forbes Field
- d.) New York City

8.) Which of the following occurred last in Babe Ruth's baseball career?

- a.) The 1928 World Series Championship with the Yankees
- b.) 60 home runs in a season
- c.) The 1927 season in which the Yankees went 110–44
- d.) Babe's "Called Shot"

9.) Which of the following happened before 1930?

- a.) Babe Ruth hit his last home run at Forbes Field.
- b.) Babe Ruth turned 53.
- c.) His last season with the New York Yankees
- d.) His marriage to Claire Merritt

10.) What is an "icon" as used in this passage?

- a.) A symbol on a computer
- b.) A person who is very famous and recognizable
- c.) A person who doesn't want attention
- d.) A person who has a troubled life

BALTIMORE ORIOLE Reading Comprehension

The stunning Baltimore oriole is a common summer visitor to Eastern and Midwestern deciduous woodlands, neighborhoods, and gardens. Baltimore orioles winter in the tropics.

About seven inches in length, the male Baltimore oriole has a black head, throat, back, and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout.

Baltimore orioles range throughout the Eastern and Midwestern United States and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore orioles may breed with the Bullock's Oriole (they were once considered the same species under the name northern oriole).

Baltimore orioles build unusual pouch-like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers. Active and acrobatic by nature, Baltimore orioles may even feed upside down at times.

Baltimore orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

_____ 1.) Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore oriole?

- a.) oranges b.) hummingbird feeders c.) sap d.) sunflower seeds

_____ 2.) The Baltimore oriole winters in the:

- a.) Dakotas b.) Carolinas c.) tropics d.) desert

_____ 3.) The Baltimore oriole can be found as far west as:

- a.) North and South Dakota b.) The Carolinas c.) California d.) Baltimore

_____ 4.) What color would you not find on a Baltimore oriole?

- a.) purple b.) orange c.) white d.) black

_____ 5.) Which of the following is closest in size to the Baltimore oriole?

- a.) a ruler b.) a little more than half of a ruler c.) a little less than half of a ruler d.) two rulers

_____ 6.) The nest of the Baltimore oriole...

- a.) is in a tree cavity. b.) stands upon the branch of a tree. c.) hangs from a branch of a tree. d.) is usually low in the branches.

_____ 7.) What word best describes the female Baltimore oriole?

- a.) bright orange b.) light orange c.) dull d.) white

_____ 8.) What did the Baltimore oriole used to be called?

- a.) Bullock's Oriole b.) Baltimore's oriole c.) northern oriole d.) southern oriole

_____ 9.) Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore oriole?

- a.) They feed upside down sometimes.
b.) They may breed with the Bullock's oriole.
c.) The Baltimore oriole is uncommon.
d.) The Baltimore oriole has a black throat.

_____ 10.) Where would I probably not find a Baltimore oriole?

- a.) high in the trees b.) in gardens and neighborhoods c.) deciduous woodlands d.) the Arctic tundra

Frederick Douglass Printable Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Frederick Douglass was born near Hillsboro, Maryland, in February of 1818. He was born into slavery and was separated from his mother when he was a baby. At the age of 12, Frederick began receiving reading lessons from the wife of his “master,” even though it was illegal to teach slaves to read.

Douglass was soon sent away to another slave owner named Mr. Freeman. Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read. Frederick taught over 40 slaves how to read passages from the New Testament. Other slave owners, however, became angry and destroyed the “congregation” in which Frederick taught. Four years later, in 1837, Frederick married a free black woman named Anne Murray. They would have five children. He gained his own freedom by escaping from captivity by dressing as a sailor and boarding a train at Havre de Grace, Maryland, near Baltimore. By the time he reached New York City he was a free man (though not officially a free man). Douglass continued to Massachusetts and soon joined the abolitionist cause. Inspired by the famous abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, Douglass became a prominent anti-slavery speaker and writer.

In 1845, Douglass authored *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, an autobiography. The book was a critical success and became an instant best seller. The book was translated into three languages, and Douglass was invited to tour Ireland and Great Britain. Douglass spent two years in Europe lecturing on the horrors of slavery. Douglass became a popular figure in Great Britain, where his lectures were “standing room only.” The people of Great Britain, roused by Douglass’s speeches, raised money on his behalf to pay his “owner,” Hugh Auld, for his official freedom. Auld was paid 700 pounds by the people of Great Britain and Douglass was officially a free man in America.

When he returned to America, Douglass published *The North Star* and four other abolitionist newspapers under the motto “Right is of no Sex — Truth is of no Color — God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren.” He advocated equal education for black children, who received virtually no funding for education. As his reputation grew, Douglass became an advisor to Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. Douglass led a growing movement that caused a split in the Abolitionist movement. Douglass and others believed the US Constitution was an anti-slavery document, while William Lloyd Garrison believed it was a pro-slavery document. In addition, Garrison believed that *The North Star* was competing for readers with his own newspaper, the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*.

By the time of the start of the Civil War, Douglass was one of the nation’s most prominent black men. Later, *The North Star* was merged with other newspapers and was called the *Frederick Douglass Paper*. Douglass believed the primary cause of the Civil War was to liberate the slaves. After Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Douglass continued in the fight for the rights of the freed slaves.

Following the war, Douglass was made president of the Freedmen's Bureau Savings Bank. Frederick's wife, Anne Murray, died in 1881, but he remarried Helen Pitts, a white abolitionist, in 1884. In 1895, Douglass died of a heart attack at his home in Washington.

- 1. Why was Mr. Freeman significant in Frederick's life?**
 - A. Mr. Freeman gave Frederick his freedom
 - B. Mr. Freeman introduced Frederick to Anne Murray
 - C. Mr. Freeman sent him to England
 - D. Mr. Freeman allowed Frederick to teach other slaves to read
- 2. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Frederick and William Lloyd Garrison?**
 - A. They were great supporters of each other throughout their lives
 - B. Although they fought for the same cause, they had major differences
 - C. Although they fought for different causes, they had much that brought them together
 - D. Throughout his life, Frederick was unimpressed with Garrison
- 3. How did Frederick officially become a free man?**
 - A. He escaped to New York
 - B. He wrote an important, best-selling book
 - C. He joined the abolitionist cause with William Lloyd Garrison
 - D. Some of his supporters in England paid for his freedom
- 4. Which was NOT true about Frederick Douglass?**
 - A. He believed the U.S. Constitution was pro-slavery
 - B. He was advisor to two presidents
 - C. He published the anti-slavery newspaper *The North Star*
 - D. His ideas were partly responsible for a split in the Abolitionist movement
- 5. Which of the following could be answered with "ending slavery?"**
 - A. What did Frederick Douglass lecture about in England?
 - B. What did Frederick Douglass try to accomplish after the Civil War?
 - C. What did Frederick Douglass believe was the purpose of the Civil War?
 - D. What was Frederick's most personal accomplishment?
- 6. Which of the following is the best translation of Frederick's motto?**

Right is of no Sex — Truth is of no Color — God is the Father of us all, and we are all brethren

- A. All people, regardless of color are related under God
- B. All people, regardless of whether or not they were slaves, are related under God
- C. All people, regardless of their color, or, whether they are men or women, are

related under God

D. All people, regardless of color, or, whether they are men or women must believe in God

MARYLAND COLONY Reading Comprehension

Cecil Calvert, 2nd Lord of Baltimore, founded Maryland in 1632. Cecil's father, George Calvert, had received a royal charter for the land from King Charles I. The new colony was named after Henrietta Maria, the wife of the king. In November of 1633, about 200 Catholic settlers led by Cecil's younger brother boarded the ships Ark and Dove and set sail for Marie's Land (later Maryland).

By 1634, Maryland became one of the few territories of England to be predominately Catholic. The Catholic settlement became known as St. Mary's and is currently the fourth-oldest permanent British settlement in America.

In 1649, the Maryland Toleration Act was passed, which guaranteed religious tolerance to settlers as long as the religion was a sect of Christianity. After England's "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which established the Protestant faith in England, Catholicism was outlawed in Maryland until after the Revolutionary War. The Puritan government of Maryland at the time burned down all of southern Maryland's original Catholic churches.

By the 1700s, Maryland and Virginia became plantation economies and grew tobacco as the cash crop. Up to 40 percent of Maryland's population were slaves or convicts who worked in the tobacco fields. Soon, Baltimore, a large port on the Chesapeake Bay, became an important center for tobacco export.

1.) Who was the colony of Maryland named after?

- a.) The wife of the king
- b.) Cecil Calvert
- c.) Mary Calvert
- d.) George Calvert

2.) Who were the first settlers of Maryland?

- a.) Catholics
- b.) People from different religions
- c.) Quakers
- d.) Puritans

3.) Who received the royal charter for Maryland?

- a.) Puritans
- b.) Mary Calvert
- c.) Cecil Calvert
- d.) George Calvert

4.) What made Maryland unique among colonies?

- a.) It was given a royal charter before it was settled.
- b.) Most of its settlers were Catholic.
- c.) 200 settlers were sent to make a colony there.
- d.) It was founded in 1632.

5.) What question is not answered in the first paragraph?

- a.) What were the names of the ships that brought settlers to Maryland?
- b.) What was the name of the first settlement in Maryland?
- c.) How many settlers arrived in Maryland?
- d.) All of the above questions are answered.

6.) What did the Maryland Toleration Act guarantee?

- a.) freedom of religion
- b.) freedom of expression
- c.) freedom of religion for Christians
- d.) land for Catholics

7.) St. Mary's is the _____ settlement in America.

- a.) oldest settlement
- b.) fourth-oldest permanent British settlement
- c.) fourth-oldest permanent settlement
- d.) fourth-oldest settlement

8.) Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- a.) Maryland eventually became part of Virginia.
- b.) The Catholics would always control Maryland.
- c.) Eventually, the Puritans came to control Maryland.
- d.) Slavery would be outlawed in Maryland.

9.) Which of the following is NOT true?

- a.) If you were to visit parts of Maryland today, you could visit some of the nation's original Catholic churches.
- b.) Baltimore would become an important port for tobacco shipping.
- c.) Tobacco was grown as a cash crop in Maryland.
- d.) All of the above are true.

10.) What does the word "convicts" mean in the following sentence:

Up to 40 percent of Maryland's population were slaves or **convicts** who worked in the tobacco fields.

- a.) farmers
- b.) servants
- c.) miners
- d.) criminals

Choose Your Own Path Through History – The Story of Dr. Samuel Mudd

Name _____

Dr. Mudd was an American physician and farmer who lived near Bryantown, Maryland, during the American Civil War. Like many people who lived near Bryantown, Mudd was a slave owner who supported the Confederate States of America. In 1864, the state of Maryland abolished slavery, making the future of Mudd's tobacco plantation uncertain. That same year, Mudd was introduced to the actor John Wilkes Booth. Booth claimed he was interested in buying land in the region, but was really touring the area to map an escape route for his planned kidnapping of Abraham Lincoln. To what extent Mudd and Booth discussed the kidnapping plot is unclear. Historians do know that Booth stayed overnight at Mudd's farm and purchased a horse from him. Ultimately, the kidnapping plan failed to come into fruition. Booth and Mudd met again in Washington in late December of 1864 but the details of the meeting remain unknown as well.

On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. While managing a desperate escape from the theater, Booth broke his leg. Despite his injury, he was able to escape Washington that night and rode toward southern Maryland. One of his accomplices, David Herold, met Booth in the wilderness in an attempt to guide him to safety. When it became clear that Booth would be unable to continue without medical attention, Herold guided him to the house of Dr. Mudd. At 4:00 in the morning, they knocked on Mudd's door. Mudd recognized Booth but was likely unaware that he had just assassinated the president. Mudd diagnosed the broken fibula, fashioned a splint, and arranged for a pair of crutches to be delivered. Booth and Herold were extended hospitality and spent the remainder of the morning and much of the next day at Mudd's farm.

The next morning, Mudd rode into Bryantown, where he quickly learned news of Lincoln's assassination and the identity of the assassin. Unbelievably, Mudd found himself at the crossroads of American history. He had two choices. He could tell the authorities in Bryantown that Lincoln's assassin was incapacitated at his farm less than five miles away, and thus, become one of America's great heroes. Or, he could say nothing and protect the assassin. Mudd's decision would have a major impact on his life and on the course of American history!

Mudd chose to protect Booth. Although there are conflicting accounts of what followed, Mudd probably calmly returned to his farm and demanded that both Booth and Herold leave immediately. It is thought that Mudd waited at least 24 hours to tell the authorities anything about his visitors. When he was finally questioned by the authorities, he may have also led them in the wrong direction in their quest to capture Booth. Mudd's explanations drew the suspicion of detectives, who continued to question him over the course of the next few days. Mudd initially claimed to never have met Booth before, but eventually it was revealed he had in fact met him several times.

On April 26, 1865, Dr. Samuel Mudd was arrested and charged with conspiracy to murder Abraham Lincoln. In this context, conspiracy means he was involved with the planning and execution of the murder and escape. On June 29, 1865, Mudd was sentenced to life in prison. He escaped the death penalty by a single vote.

In 1869, Mudd was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson for helping to stop an epidemic of yellow fever in prison. He was released from jail and returned to his farm near Bryantown. He died at the age of 49 from pneumonia. Mudd's conviction remains a source of controversy today.

1. **What was discussed during the second meeting between John Wilkes Booth and Dr. Samuel Mudd?**
 - A. The assassination of Lincoln
 - B. The escape route that Booth would follow
 - C. The ending of slavery
 - D. The topics of their discussions are unknown
2. **Which of the following IS NOT true?**
 - A. Booth broke his leg following the assassination of Lincoln.
 - B. Dr. Mudd helped Booth by making a splint and arranging for crutches
 - C. Dr. Mudd discussed the assassination of Lincoln with Booth
 - D. Booth and David Herold spent the remainder of the morning at Dr. Mudd's home.
3. **How was Mudd at the "crossroads" of history?**
 - A. Because John Wilkes Booth had escaped Washington
 - B. Because Dr. Mudd had helped John Wilkes Booth escape
 - C. Because Mudd's decision on whether or not to protect John Wilkes Booth would have a major impact on American history
 - D. Because Mudd's decision on whether or not to alert the authorities to the whereabouts of John Wilkes Booth would delay his capture.
4. **Why did Mudd wait 24 hours to tell authorities about his visitors?**
 - A. Because he was so surprised about Lincoln's assassination
 - B. Probably to give Booth and Herold as much time as possible to elude captors
 - C. Because Mudd claimed to have never met Booth
 - D. To ensure he did not get in trouble

5. **What is suggested in the following sentence?**

Although there are conflicting accounts of what followed, Mudd probably calmly returned to his farm and demanded that both Booth and Herold leave immediately.

- A. Historians aren't totally sure what Dr. Mudd did when he returned to his house
 - B. Historians are sure that Booth and Herold were at Mudd's farmhouse.
 - C. Historians are sure that Dr. Mudd demanded that Booth and Herold leave his farmhouse
 - D. Historians aren't sure if Dr. Mudd was involved in the plot.
6. **What does the word "incapacitated" mean in the following sentence?**

He could tell the authorities in Bryantown that Lincoln's assassin was incapacitated at his farm less than five miles away, and thus, become one of America's great heroes.

 - A. Quiet
 - B. Unable to move well
 - C. Hidden
 - D. Uncertain
7. **Which of the following IS NOT answered in the fourth paragraph?**
 - A. How long did Dr. Mudd wait before telling the authorities about his visitors?
 - B. Why did authorities question Dr. Mudd over the course of several days?
 - C. Why did Dr. Mudd decide to protect Booth and Herold?
 - D. How many times did Dr. Mudd meet with John Wilkes Booth?

The Great Squander



National Anthem

The Star Spangled Banner was a poem written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812. This war was fought between the United States and England over 200 years ago! Francis Scott Key was in Baltimore, Maryland, when the city was attacked by England. He watched as English navy ships attacked the city and a large fort in Baltimore Harbor called Fort McHenry. As the fort was attacked, Key wrote a poem on the back of an envelope. The attack continued through the night. In the morning, the smoke cleared and the sun shone on the fort. The American soldiers noticed that their flag remained! It was a symbol that the United States could not be defeated and would remain a free country.

The poem that Francis Scott Key began with the famous words, "Oh say can you see...." Do you know the rest of the poem? It became known as the Star-Spangled Banner, America's National Anthem.

1. The War between America and England happened....

- A. recently
- B. in the future
- C. a long time ago
- D. about a hundred years ago

2. Who was Francis Scott Key?

- A. A soldier
- B. The author of the Star-Spangled Banner
- C. A president
- D. The passage doesn't say

3. Which is NOT true?

- A. The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and England
- B. Francis Scott Key wrote the Star-Spangled Banner
- C. Francis Scott Key watched the attack of Fort McHenry
- D. The attack on Fort McHenry stopped at night

4. What happened in the morning?

- A. The American flag was still flying
- B. The American flag had come down
- C. The Americans were defeated
- D. The English had won

5. Which of the following words is NOT important in how the Star Spangled Banner was written?

- A. Envelope
- B. War
- C. Parade
- D. Baltimore

HARRIET TUBMAN Reading Comprehension

Harriet Tubman was one of the most famous American women in history. She was born on March 10, 1821, in Dorchester County, Maryland, the daughter of slaves on a Maryland plantation. Her original name was Araminta Ross, and she was nicknamed "Minty." From an early age, she worked as a servant at the plantation house. As a teenager, she suffered a vicious head wound as she tried to protect a fellow slave from a beating. According to legend, the woman who was beating the other slave hurled a two-pound weight, hitting Harriet in the head. Her injury would haunt her for the remainder of her life, resulting in periodic fainting spells.

Tubman spent her early life as a slave. In 1844, she married a free black man named John Tubman, who would prove disloyal. Life as a slave was extremely difficult. They were forced to work in the merciless heat without rest. They were often beaten and forced to live in poor conditions. In the early and mid 1800s, slaves were often sold to Southern plantations where they would never have contact with their families again. Harriet was a particularly strong and powerful woman who could be sold for a hefty sum. Fearing that she was about to be sold, Harriet resolved to run away. Despite the brutal punishment that would be inflicted upon her if she was caught, Harriet took off in the middle of the night sometime in 1849 and headed north to freedom. She gained assistance along the way by abolitionist Quaker families who hung specially designed carpets or lights on the outside of their houses as a sign that runaway slaves were welcome and would receive help. She traveled by night through the dense woodlands of Maryland, guided north by the North Star and the moss that grew on the north side of the trees. She eventually made it to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a free city where she landed a job and saved money. After living in Philadelphia for two years, Harriet decided to return to Maryland, in the hopes of freeing her family members. She succeeded in guiding her sister and mother to freedom along the same path that she had taken. This path became known as the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was a network of woodland paths scattered throughout parts of the South that led to freedom in the North. Harriet returned again and guided her father and brother to freedom.

Soon, Harriet became known as the "conductor" on the Underground Railroad and made more daring trips to the South to guide more slaves to their freedom. Harriet devised strategies to trick various parties that tried to capture her. If she was traveling with a baby, she would use herbal drugs to ensure it didn't cry. She made sure that she traveled on Saturdays as "runaway notices" in Southern newspapers could not be printed until Monday. Harriet's daring "forays" continued to elude slave hunters who were offered huge bounties for returning slaves to their owners. By 1856, a \$40,000 bounty was placed on her capture—dead or alive. She became a serious threat to Southern plantation owners who made large investments in their slaves. In one famous story, Harriet was close to being captured at a bus station. To avoid capture, she pulled out a book and pretended to read. Since nearly all slaves were illiterate, the hunters simply ignored her and continued their search.

By 1860, Tubman was said to have completed 19 successful journeys on the Underground Railroad, freeing as many as 300 slaves. She was never captured, nor were any of her "passengers." During the Civil War, she served as a cook, nurse, and spy for the Union Army. After the war, she settled in Troy, New York, where she would die in 1913.

1.) Which of the following was an EFFECT of Harriet's head injury?

- a.) She suffered from fainting spells.
- b.) She became a conductor on the Underground Railroad.
- c.) She married a free black man.
- d.) She was sold to another family.

2.) Which of the following best describes the Underground Railroad?

- a.) A network of trains and railroad tracks that led slaves to freedom in the North
- b.) A network of paths and forest trails that led slaves to freedom in the West
- c.) A network of paths and forest trails that led slaves to freedom in the South
- d.) A network of paths and forest trails that led slaves to freedom in the North.

3.) Which of the following did Harriet NOT take into consideration in her quest for freedom?

- a.) The position of the North Star
- b.) The disappointment of her owners when they learned she had runaway
- c.) Specially designed carpets on the outsides of houses friendly to runaway slaves
- d.) The tendency of moss to grow on the north side of trees

4.) Which of the following questions is answered in the last paragraph?

- a.) Was Harriet Tubman able to read or write?
- b.) How did Harriet Tubman contribute to the Union Army in the Civil War?
- c.) How did Harriet Tubman avoid capture on the Underground Railroad?
- d.) What happened to Harriet's husband?

5.) Who helped Harriet in her escape to freedom?

- a.) the people of Maryland
- b.) her husband
- c.) Quaker families
- d.) the police

6.) Harriet Tubman suffered a head injury while...

- a.) Falling.
- b.) lifting heavy weights.
- c.) working in the fields.
- d.) protecting a fellow slave.

7.) Harriet Tubman helped as many as _____ slaves to their freedom.

- a.) 300
- b.) 40,000
- c.) 40
- d.) 100

8.) Why did Harriet Tubman travel on Saturdays?

- a.) Because runaway notices would be printed on Sundays
- b.) Because she was too tired during the work week
- c.) To get a head start on the runaway notices that would appear in Monday newspapers
- d.) Because slave hunters never worked on Saturdays

9.) Why did Harriet Tubman ultimately run away from her owners?

- a.) She was very strong
- b.) To reunite with her husband
- c.) She was afraid she would be sold
- d.) To find better pay in the North

10.) What does the word "illiterate" mean in the following sentence?

Since nearly all slaves were illiterate, the hunters simply ignored her and continued their search.

- a.) captured
- b.) unable to read or write
- c.) slow
- d.) quiet



HARRIET TUBMAN Reading Comprehension

Harriet Tubman was born a slave. In the 1800s, slaves were African-American people who were forced to work. They were “owned” by their masters and had no rights. They could be bought and sold, and ripped away from their families forever. Harriet Tubman wanted a better life. She ran away from her “owners” on what came to be known as the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was not really underground and it was not really a railroad. It was a series of long paths through the woods that led to freedom for slaves in the northern United States. It was very dangerous and very long, but Harriet Tubman made it to freedom!

After Harriet became free, she helped her family members and other slaves to freedom along the Underground Railroad. Southern slave owners were very angry with Harriet and offered large rewards for anyone who could capture her. Harriet, however, was never captured. In all, she helped over 300 slaves to freedom in the North. Former slaves called her “Moses.” That is one reason why Harriet will be known forever as the Conductor of the Underground Railroad.

1.) Slaves...

- a.) were not forced to work.
- b.) had a lot of rights.
- c.) had no rights.
- d.) were never sold.

2.) Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the passage?

- a.) How old was Harriet when she ran away?
- b.) Did Harriet help other slaves to freedom?
- c.) What was the Underground Railroad?
- d.) Was Harriet Tubman a slave?

3.) Which of the following would probably NOT be a title for this passage?

- a.) Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad
- b.) The Life and Times of Harriet Tubman
- c.) The Life of a Southern Slave Owner
- d.) Harriet Tubman: The Conductor

4.) Which of the following is NOT true?

- a.) Harriet Tubman would never be captured.
- b.) Harriet Tubman ran away to get a better life.
- c.) Southern slave owners were angry with Harriet.
- d.) Harriet Tubman owned slaves.

5.) Which of the following best describes Harriet Tubman?

- a.) A woman who was captured trying to bring others to freedom.
- b.) A woman who helped as many as 300 slaves to freedom on the Underground Railroad.
- c.) A woman who was scared of trying to become free.
- d.) A woman who was against slavery.

6.) The Underground Railroad was...

- a.) in the woods.
- b.) a train.
- c.) underground.
- d.) in the air.

7.) How did Southern slave owners feel about Harriet Tubman?

- a.) They liked her.
- b.) They wanted her captured.
- c.) They didn't really care.
- d.) They thought she should be free.

8.) What did Harriet Tubman do after she became free?

- a.) She built the Underground Railroad.
- b.) She started helping other slaves to freedom.
- c.) She got a job.
- d.) She made people call her "Moses".

Harriet Tubman Reading Comprehension – How Did She do it?

Name _____

Harriet Tubman was well known as the “conductor” of the Underground Railroad. The Underground Railroad was neither underground nor a railroad; it was a system of trails that led from the slave states of Delaware and Maryland to the free state of Pennsylvania. Harriet Tubman knew the trails well and was said to have guided at least 60-70 slaves to freedom upon the trail. How did she do it?

The borders of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, were dangerous places for slaves seeking their freedom. Slave catchers frequented the area, hoping to reap the rewards offered by slave owners for their runaways before or after they crossed the Mason-Dixon Line. Thus, Harriet Tubman, and others who helped slaves escaped to freedom were resourceful and elusive and were quick to learn who to trust and who not to trust.

Tubman, in contrast to popular thought, never relied on the “quilt system” to choose safe houses along the Underground Railroad. Rather, she relied on people she trusted to hide her and guide her in the right directions. She often relied on Quaker families living in Maryland who were willing to break Maryland law to hide her or transport her. To travel, she walked, rode horses or in wagons, sailed on boats, and rode actual trains. She often traveled in disguise or dressed up as a man or elderly person. She traveled on Saturdays as runaway notices in southern newspapers weren’t published until Monday. Tubman even employed acting techniques when necessary. In one particularly harrowing tale, she recognized one of her old masters on a train. The quick-thinking Tubman quickly grabbed a newspaper pretending to read it. Because she was thought to be illiterate, her master thought nothing of it. The newspaper turned out to be an extremely effective prop – even though she held it upside down! In addition, Tubman used songs to communicate danger or safety and had others write letters on her behalf. She even bribed people when necessary.

In the woods, Tubman used various methods to ensure she traveled in the correct direction. She learned to identify the directional flow of rivers and to follow those that flowed north. She often traveled by night and used the north star as a guide. On cloudy nights, she watched for moss that only grew on the north side of the trees. If danger arose, Tubman looked for a quick source of water to hide her scent from the hound dogs that accompanied the slave catchers.

- 1. Why is the word “conductor” in quotes in the first paragraph?**
 - A. To make sure the reader notices that Harriet was conductor of the Underground Railroad
 - B. To make sure that reader notices the word “conductor”
 - C. To make sure the reader knows that Harriet was not a real conductor
 - D. To make sure the reader knows how important her role was
- 2. According to the reader, which of the following could be a misnomer? A misnomer is something that is named inaccurately.**
 - A. The free state of Pennsylvania
 - B. Quilt System
 - C. Mason-Dixon Line
 - D. The Underground Railroad
- 3. Which of the words in the third paragraph means “hard to find?”**
 - A. resourceful
 - B. elusive
 - C. frequented
 - D. seeking
- 4. Why did Harriet Tubman travel on Saturday?**
 - A. Because the north star was clearest on Saturdays
 - B. Because she knew people would not expect slaves to escape on Saturday or Sunday
 - C. Because she knew she would have at least a full day before word of the slaves she was helping escape was published in the newspapers
 - D. Because she knew that slave catchers preferred to operate during the week rather than on weekends
- 5. Which of the following can be inferred about Maryland Quakers?**
 - A. Many were against the practice of slavery
 - B. Many were suspicious of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad
 - C. Many were considered violent criminals in Maryland
 - D. The passage doesn’t give enough information about Quakers to enable the reader to make an inference
- 6. Which of the following IS NOT answered in the passage?**
 - A. Was Harriet Tubman ever captured?
 - B. How did Harriet Tubman elude the hound dogs that accompanied slave catchers?
 - C. To what state did Harriet Tubman hope to bring runaway slaves?
 - D. How did Harriet Tubman use songs?

- 7. Which of the following would be the best main idea for this passage?**
- A. Harriet Tubman will always be remembered as the Conductor of the Underground Railroad
 - B. Harriet Tubman's life was difficult and full of sadness
 - C. Harriet Tubman's adventures led to the escape of 70 slaves
 - D. Harriet Tubman's resourcefulness and instincts served her well as conductor of the Underground Railroad

Harriet Tubman Quotes

Name _____

Read the Harriet Tubman quotes below. Choose one and create an inspirational portrait on the next page. Draw a colorful scene you think could accompany Tubman's quote and copy the quote neatly into the box.

I looked at my hands to see if I was the same person. There was such a glory over everything. The sun came up like gold through the trees, and I felt like I was in heaven.

In my dreams and visions, I seemed to see a line, and on the other side of that line were green fields, and lovely flowers, and beautiful white ladies, who stretched out their arms to me over the line, but I couldn't reach them no-how. I always fell before I got to the line.

Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world.

I grew up like a neglected weed - ignorant of liberty, having no experience of it.



Virtual History Teacher
Harriet Tubman Test

Name: _____

Instructions: You are playing the role of a history teacher who is grading the test below. See the questions and your “student’s” answers. Grade the quality of the answers on a scale of 1-4, “1” being a poor answer and “4” being a great answer. For each answer you grade, use your knowledge of Harriet Tubman, or, reference the mrnussbaum.com online biography, to add the missing pieces.

Question 1: Why did Harriet Tubman travel on Saturdays?	Score:
Student Answer: Harriet Tubman traveled on Saturdays because she thought she wouldn’t get caught on the weekend.	
Your Response:	

Question 2: How did Harriet Tubman navigate through the woods on the Underground Railroad?	Score:
Student Answer: Harriet Tubman made sure to keep very quiet and she hid from hound dogs by jumping in the water.	
Your Response:	

Question 3: Why did Harriet Tubman have fainting spells?	Score:
Student Answer: The life of a slave was very difficult and she was often tired.	
Your Response:	

Answers:

Question 1: Why did Harriet Tubman travel on Saturdays?	Score:
Student Answer: Harriet Tubman traveled on Saturdays because she thought she wouldn't get caught on the weekend.	
<u>Your Response:</u> Harriet Tubman traveled on Saturdays because runaway notices in southern newspapers were printed on Monday. As a result, Tubman would have at least a full day to begin her escape before word of the escape would be in the newspaper.	
Question 2: How did Harriet Tubman navigate through the woods on the Underground Railroad?	Score:
Student Answer: Harriet Tubman made sure to keep very quiet and she hid from hound dogs by jumping in the water.	
<u>Your Response:</u> Not only did Tubman hide from hound dogs by finding a source of water to hide her scent, but she also used the north star to guide her. When it was cloudy, she noticed that moss grew on the north sides of trees, which helped her stay on course.	
Question 3: Why did Harriet Tubman have fainting spells?	Score:
Student Answer: The Life of a slave was very difficult and she was often tired.	
<u>Your Response:</u> Harriet Tubman suffered a severe injury when she was hit in the head with a metal weight as a young girl by her master.	

Maryland Reading Comprehension Answers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baltimore Oriole	D	C	A	A	B	C	C	C	C	D
Dr. Mudd	D	C	C	C	A	B	C			
Star Spangled Banner	C	B	D	A	C					
Maryland Colony	A	A	D	B	B	C	B	C	A	D
Babe Ruth	A	D	C	B	D	D	B	D	D	B
Frederick Douglass	D	B	D	A	C	C				
Harriet Tubman	A	D	B	B	C	D	A	C	C	B
Harriet Tubman (grades 3-4)	C	A	C	D	B	A	B	B		
Harriet Tubman on the Underground Railroad	C	D	B	C	A	A	D			