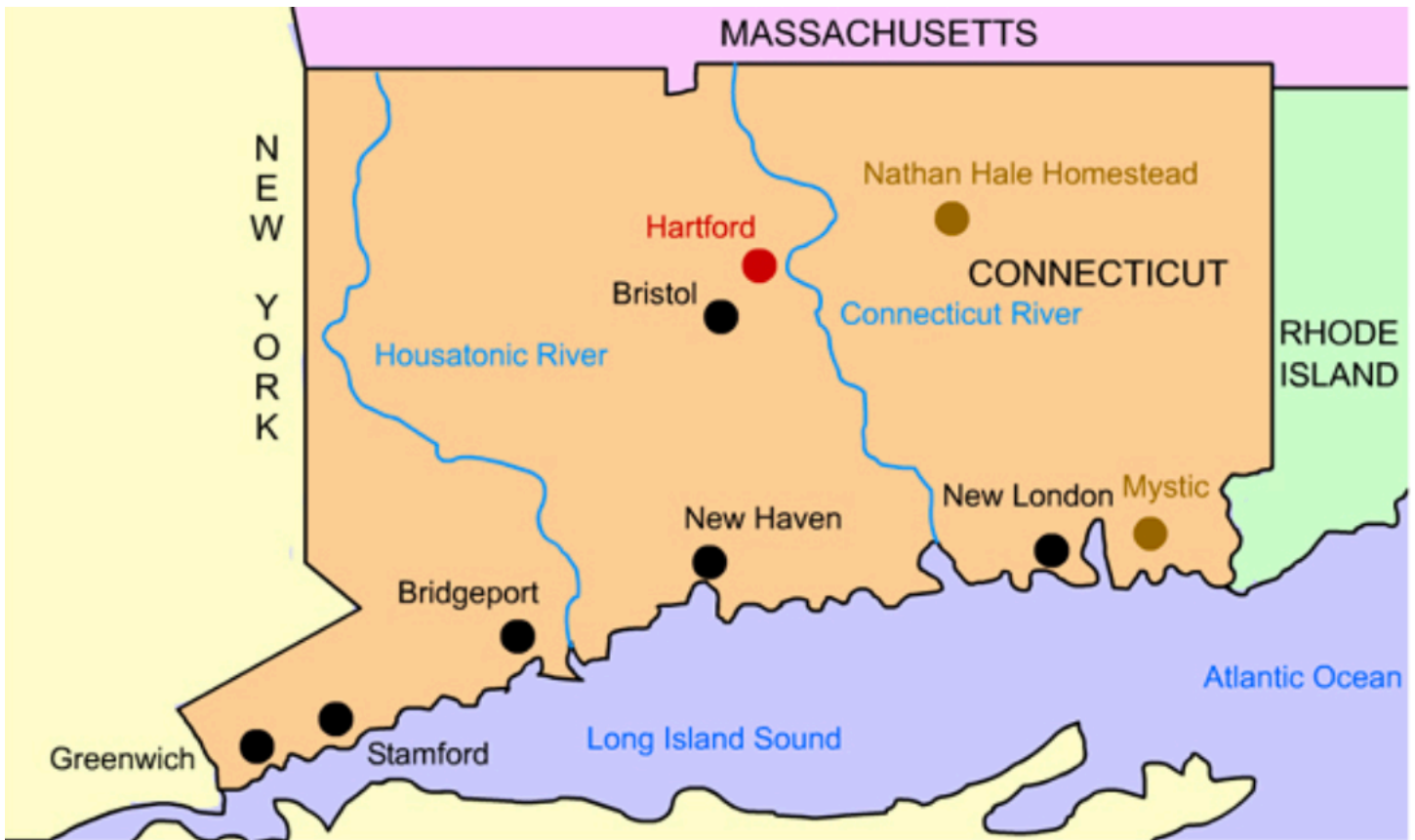


CONNECTICUT



Capital: [Hartford](#)

Area: [5,544 sq. miles \(44th\)](#)

Population: [3,590,000](#)

Date of Union Entry: [1/9/1788 \(5th state\)](#)

State Bird: [American Robin](#)

State Flower: [Mountain Laurel](#)

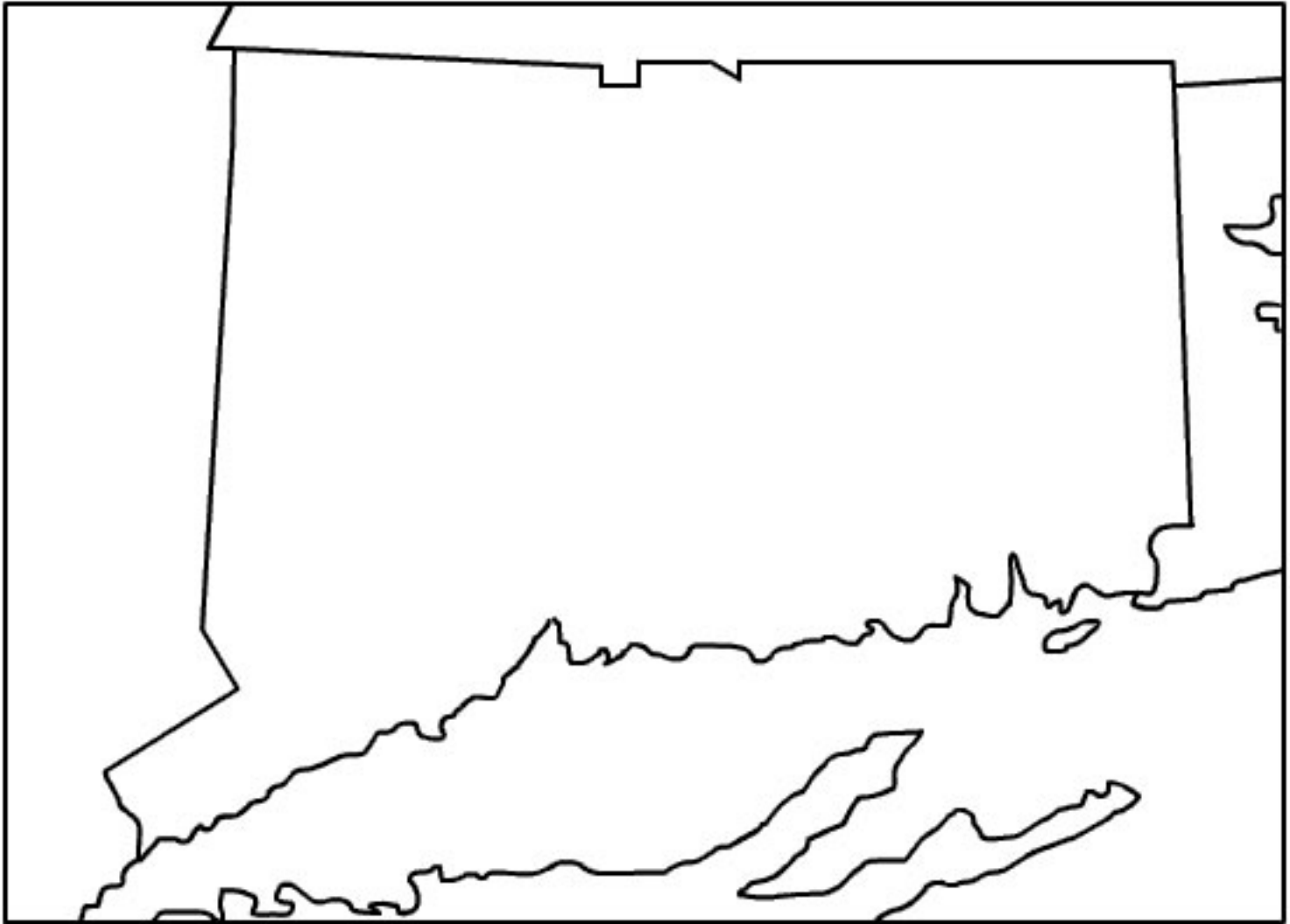
State Tree: [White oak](#)

Highest Point: [Mt. Frissell \(2,380 feet\)](#)

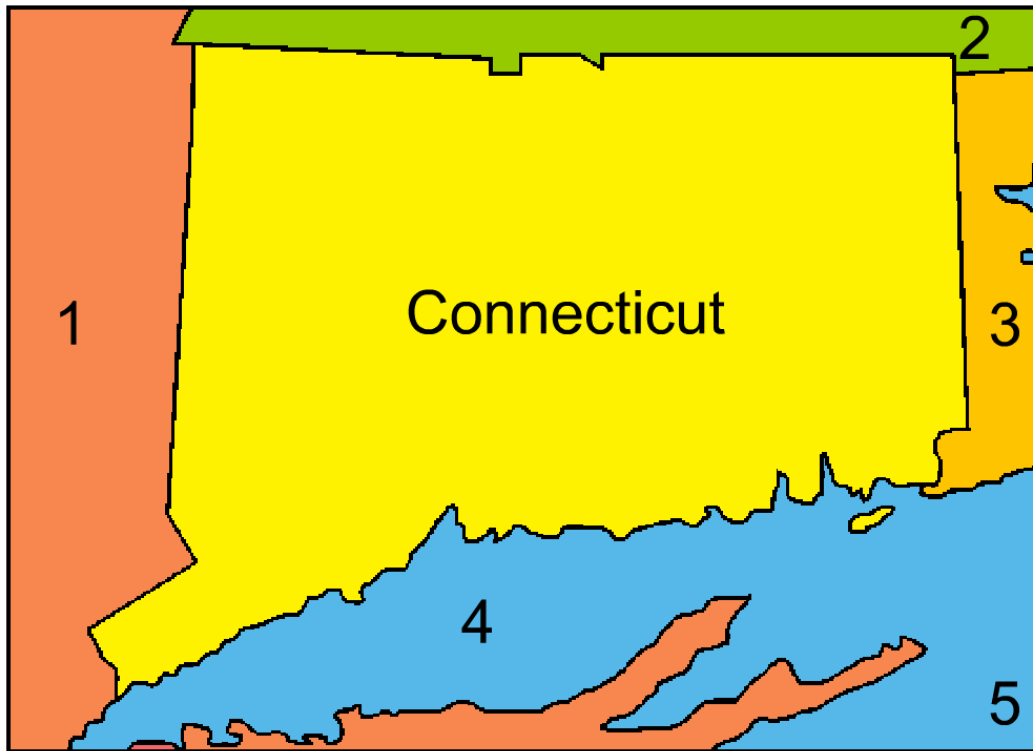
Motto: "[Qui Transtulit Sustinet,](#)" (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains)



Connecticut Printable Outline Map



Connecticut Label-me Map



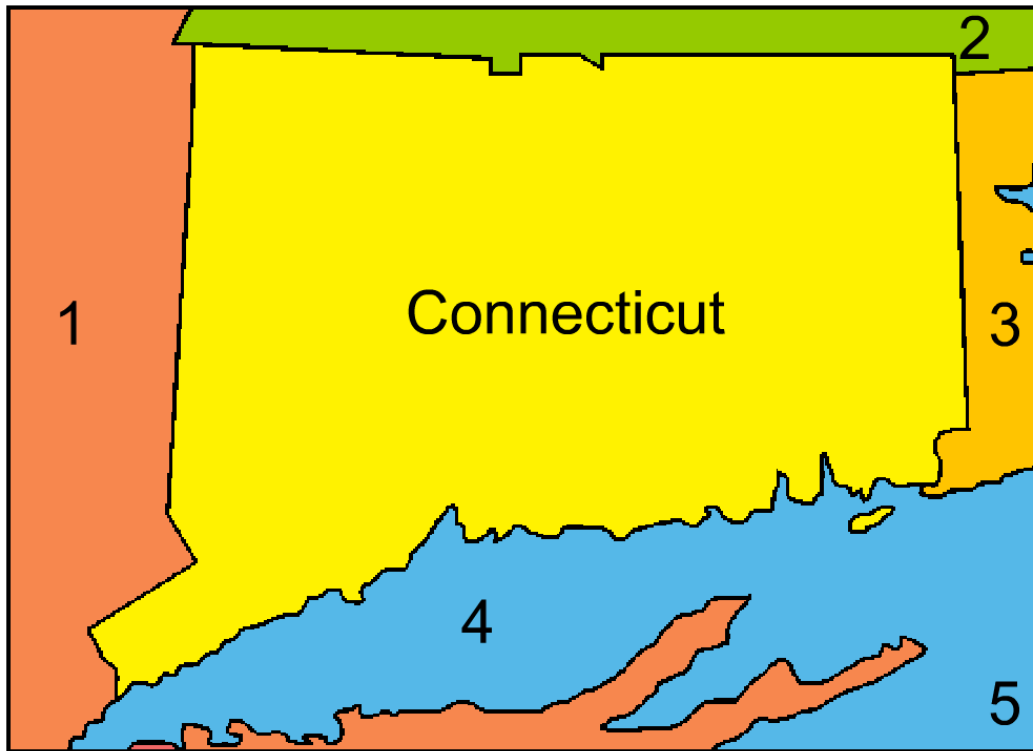
Connecticut Labels

Rhode Island
Atlantic Ocean
New York
Long Island Sound
Massachusetts

Labels:

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Connecticut Label-me Map –



Colorado Labels

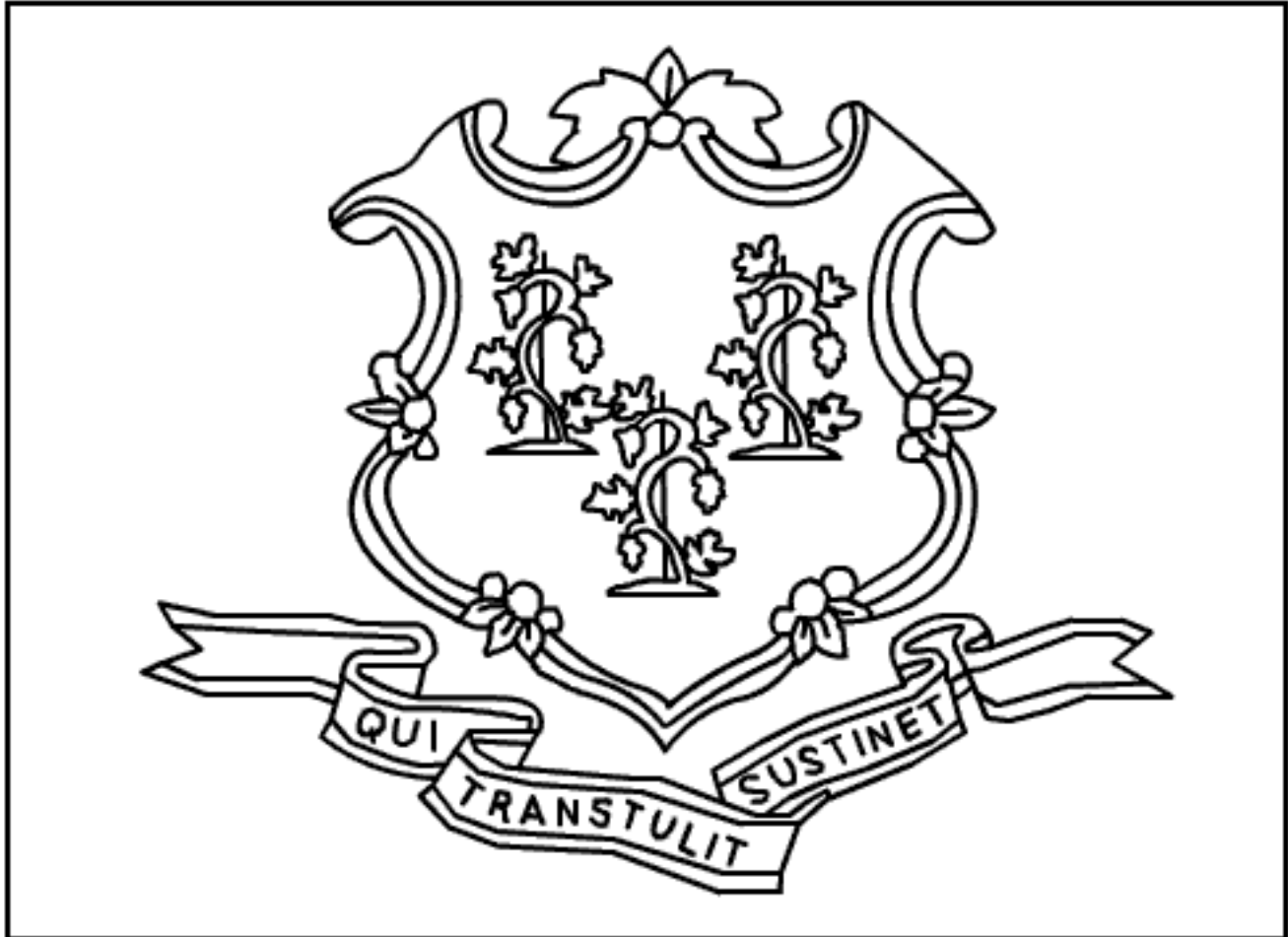
Rhode Island
Atlantic Ocean
New York
Long Island Sound
Massachusetts

Labels:

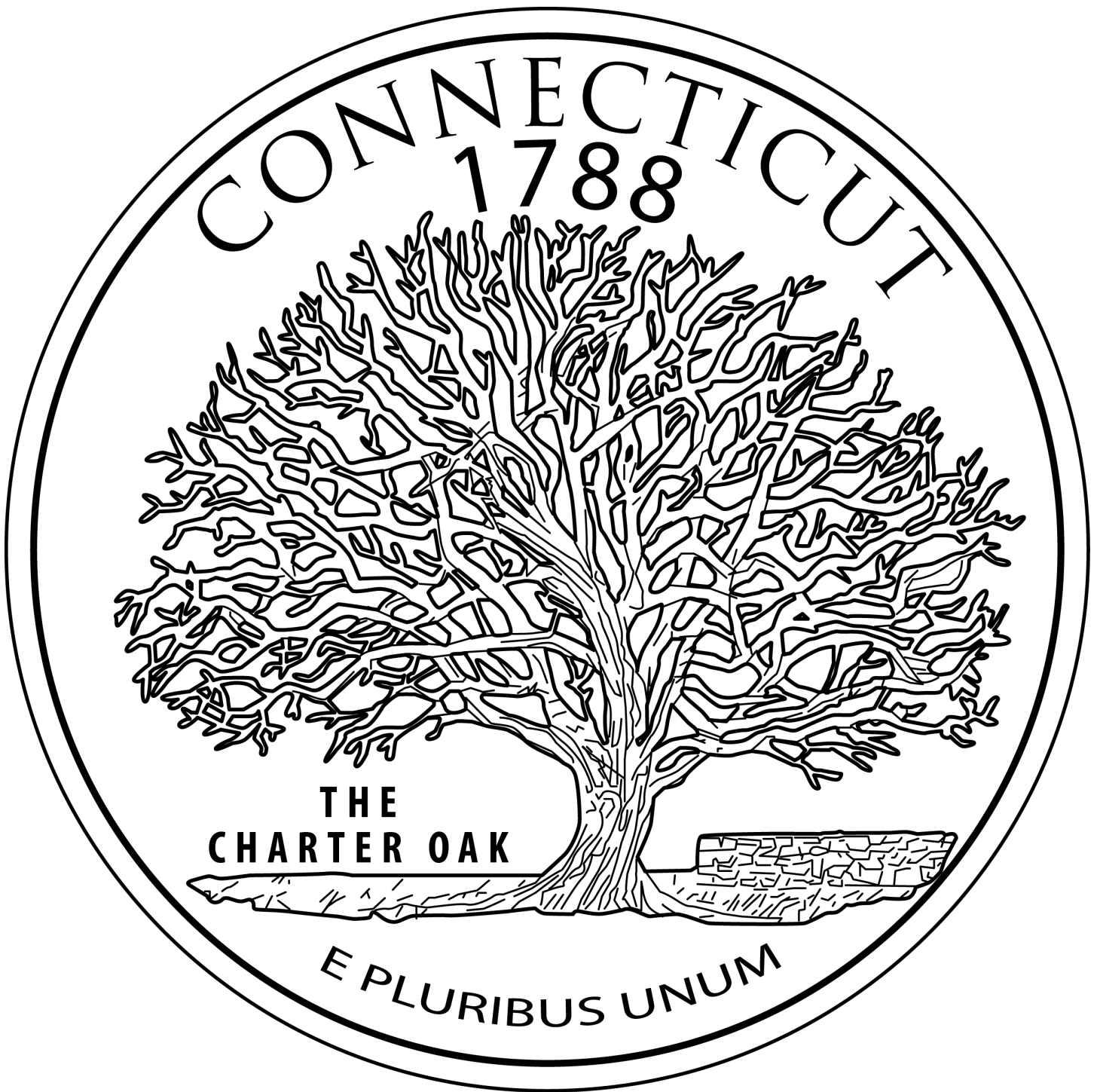
1. New York
2. Massachusetts
3. Rhode Island
4. Long Island Sound
5. Atlantic Ocean

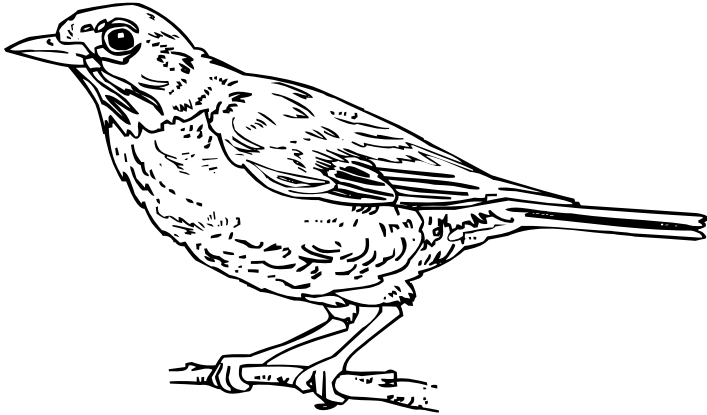


Connecticut Flag Outline



Connecticut State Quarter

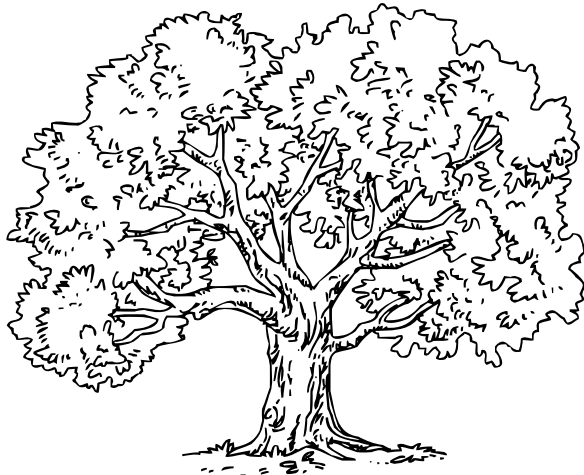
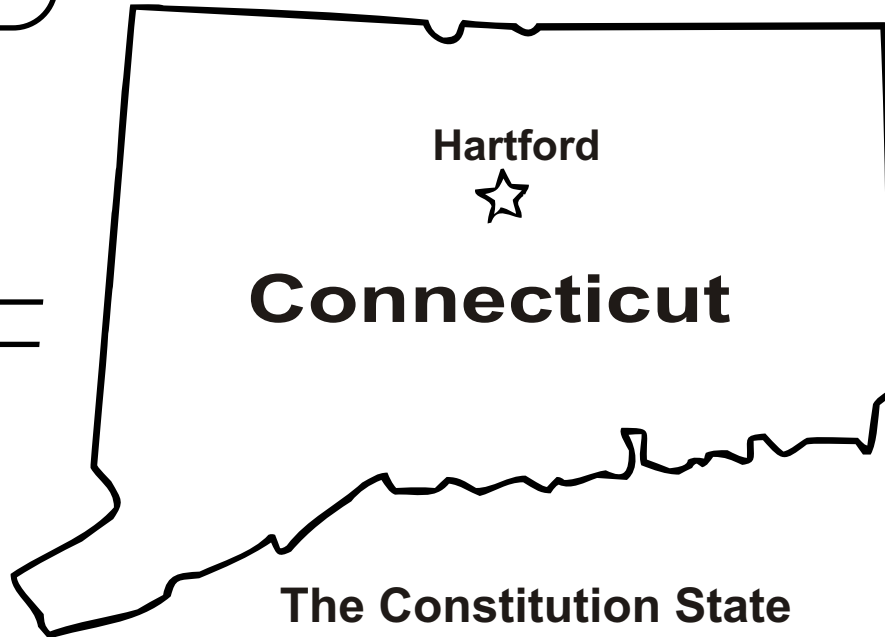




American Robin

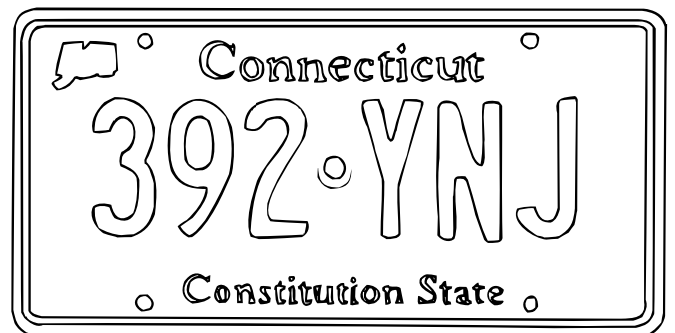


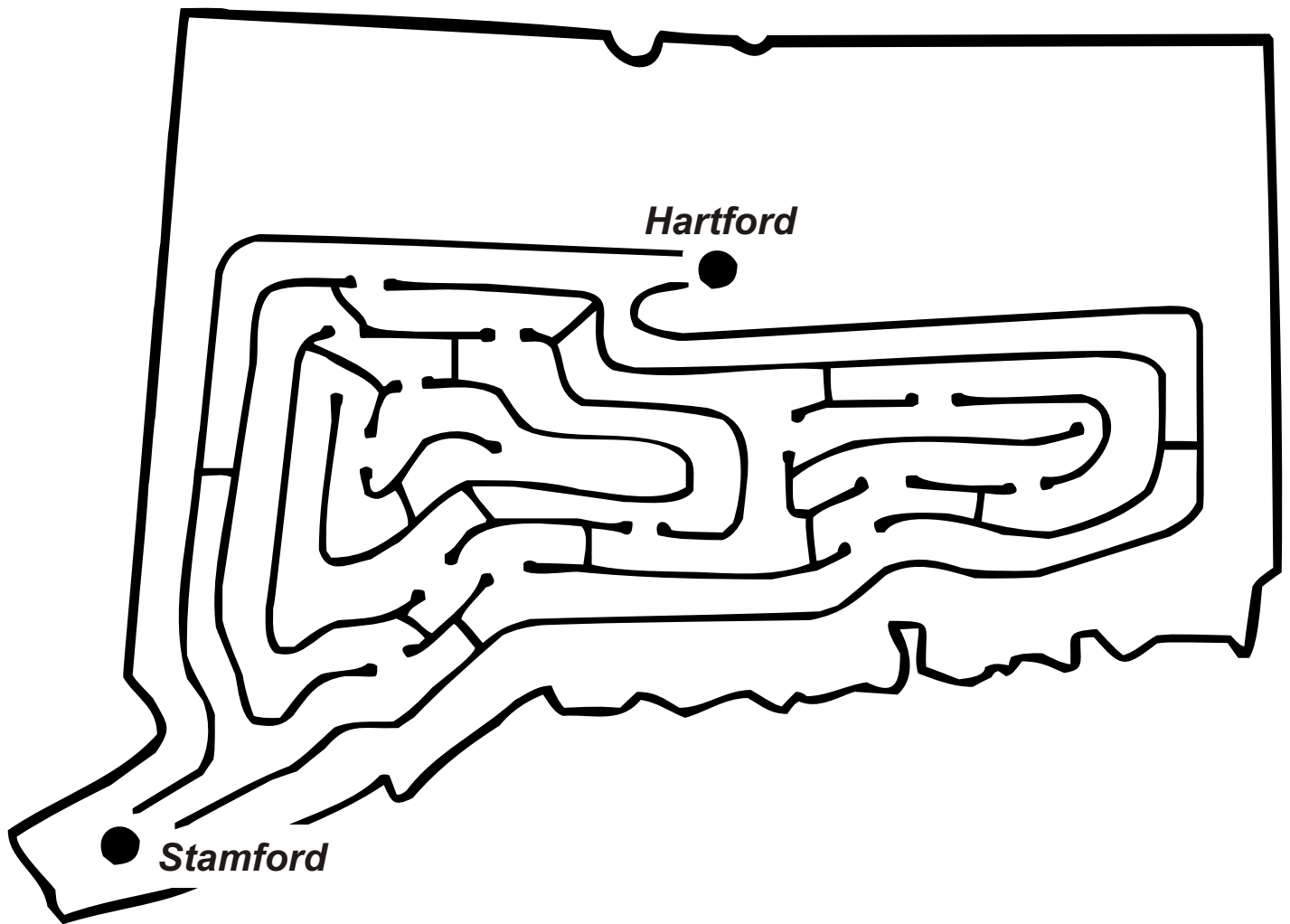
Mountain Laurel

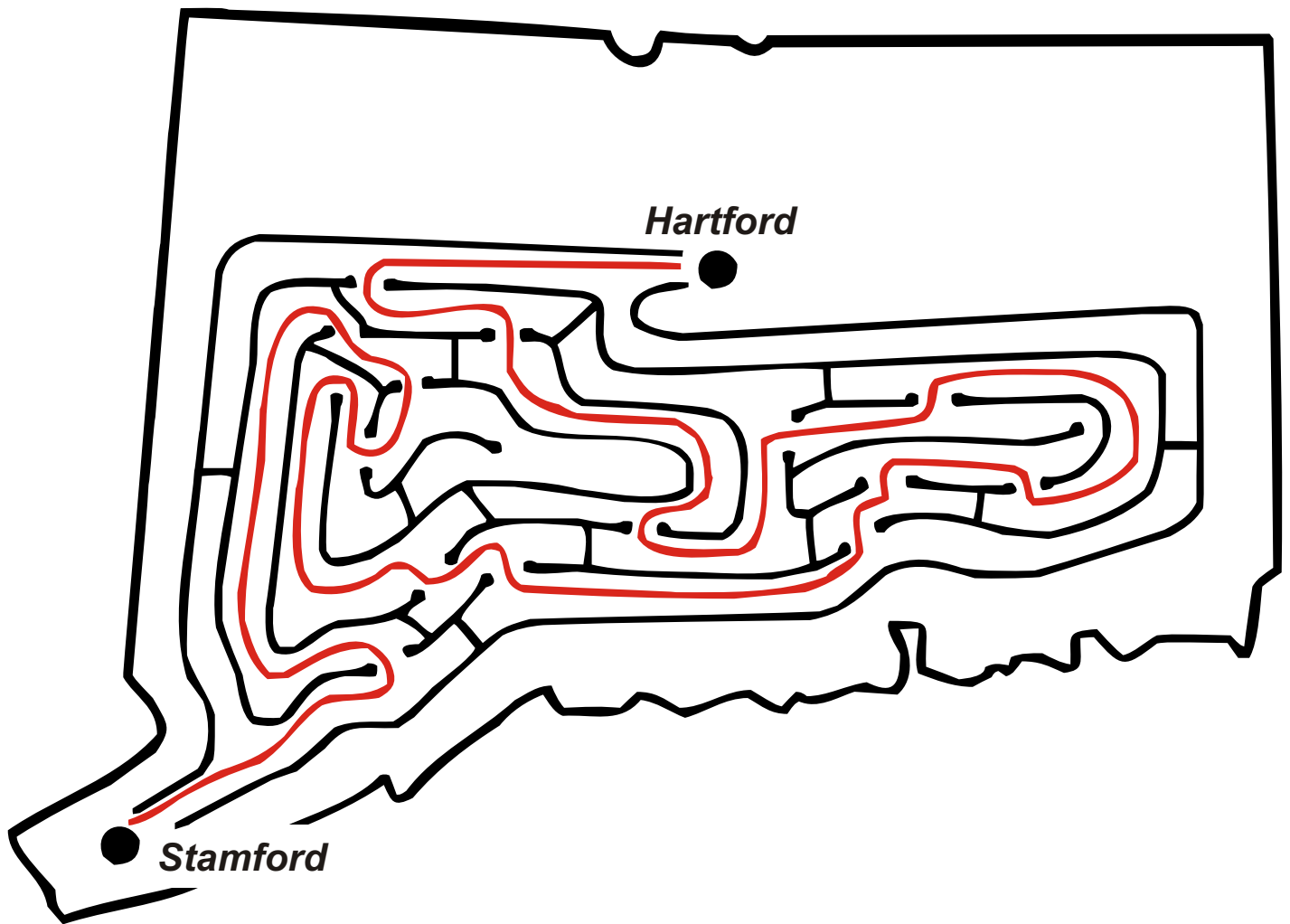


Charter Oak

State license plate









Name _____

Connecticut Scavenger Hunt

To be used with the Connecticut interactive map at

- 1.) Interestingly, Bridgeport was founded by _____
_____, the founder of the Barnum and Bailey Circus.
- 2.) _____, Connecticut is the home of the world headquarters of the
_____ network.
- 3.) Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her landmark novel _____
_____ while living in Hartford.
- 4.) In 1792, Eli Whitney invented the _____ in New Haven.
- 5.) The Mystic Aquarium and Institute for Exploration is famous for its
_____ whales.
- 6.) Nathan Hale was a famous spy from Connecticut during the Revolutionary War. After
he was captured by the British, his famous last words were, "I only regret that I have

_____."
- 7.) During the Revolutionary War, the city of New London was burned to the ground by
the infamous traitor _____.
- 8.) The _____ River, which flows through the center of
the state, also forms the border between Vermont and _____.

ANSWERS

- 1.) P.T. Barnum**
- 2.) Bristol; ESPN**
- 3.) Uncle Tom's Cabin**
- 4.) Cotton Gin**
- 5.) beluga**
- 6.) but one life to lose for my country**
- 7.) Benedict Arnold**
- 8.) Connecticut; New Hampshire**

New Haven, Connecticut

New Haven was founded in 1638 by a group of about 500 Puritans who left the Massachusetts Bay Colony in search of a more "perfect" place to worship. The town was originally named Quinnipiac, after the Indians who lived in the region, but was renamed New Haven in 1640. In 1664, New Haven became part of the Connecticut Colony, and was made co-capital in 1701 (it maintained this status until 1873). In 1716, Yale University moved from Old Saybrook to New Haven. Today, it is one of the nation's most prestigious universities.

On April 23, 1775, the Governor's foot guard, a division of the Connecticut militia under the command of future traitor Benedict Arnold, demanded the keys to the Powder House (a place where guns and ammunition were stored) to arm themselves before marching to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Word of the Battles of Lexington and Concord had just reached Connecticut, and the soldiers wanted to join the budding revolution. The event is still celebrated as Powder House Day in New Haven.

In 1792, Yale graduate Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in New Haven – which made cotton processing 50 times more productive but also increased the demand for slaves.

1. What happened last?

- A. The capital of Connecticut was moved from New Haven
- B. Yale University moved to New Haven
- C. The Cotton Gin was invented
- D. The Governor's Foot Guard demanded keys to the Powder House

2. What question is not answered in the first paragraph?

- A. Where was Yale University located before it was moved to New Haven?
- B. Why was Quinnipiac renamed?
- C. When was New Haven made co-capital?
- D. Why did settlers come to New Haven?

3. Why did the Puritans settle New Haven?

- A. Because the land was fertile
- B. To be close to Yale University
- C. To find a better place to worship
- D. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was dangerous for them

4. What would be a synonym for “prestigious” as used in the sentence below?

In 1716, Yale University moved from Old Saybrook to New Haven. Today, it one of the nation’s most prestigious universities.

- A. Honored
- B. Expensive
- C. Friendly
- D. Lovely

5. What was the effect of the invention of the Cotton Gin?

- A. People needed better ways to pick cotton
- B. Eli Whitney was a great inventor
- C. The demand for slaves increased
- D. It was invented in New Haven

6. What is missing from the passage?

- A. Information about New Haven’s early history
- B. Information about New Haven’s modern history
- C. Information about when the Cotton Gin was invented
- D. Information about the Governor’s Foot Guard

7. Which is NOT true about New Haven?

- A. New Haven was not the town’s original name
- B. Eli Whitney’s famous invention was made in New Haven
- C. Powder House Day used to be celebrated in New Haven
- D. New Haven became part of the Connecticut Colony in 1664

Connecticut

Connecticut is located in the part of the United States known as New England. Connecticut is one of the nation's smallest states. It touches the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York. Even though it is small, it has a population of over three and a half million people! This means it has more people than much larger states such as Alaska and Montana.

The name "Connecticut" is thought to have come from the Algonquian word for "long river." It became America's fifth state in 1788. It is known as the Constitution State because its state constitution, or set of laws, is thought to be the oldest in American history.

1. Connecticut...

- A. is one of America's largest states.
- B. is larger than Montana.
- C. has five million people.
- D. touches Rhode Island.

2. Why is Connecticut known as the Constitution State?

- A. Because it has a Constitution
- B. Because it is one of the oldest states
- C. Because it has the oldest state constitution
- D. Because it has a set of laws

3. "Long river" is the answer to what question?

- A. What does the word Connecticut mean?
- B. What is the longest river in Connecticut?
- C. Who are the Algonquians?
- D. What is the oldest river?

4. The second paragraph tells...

- A. about the Algonquians
- B. about some of Connecticut's history
- C. about 1788
- D. about the size of Connecticut

The Story of Nathan Hale

Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, Connecticut, on June 6, 1755. At age 14, he enrolled at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. While at Yale, he became close friends with Benjamin Tallmadge, a fellow Yale student who would later become George Washington's head of intelligence during the Revolutionary War. Hale graduated from Yale with honors and became a schoolteacher in nearby East Haddam and later in New London. When the war began, he joined the Connecticut militia and became a first sergeant. In 1776, he was promoted to captain in the Continental Army's 7th Connecticut Regiment.

In August and September of 1776, during the Battle of Brooklyn Heights, Hale volunteered to spy on British troop movements. Disguised as a schoolteacher, he was captured by British forces near present-day Queens following the torching of New York City. British officials, suspicious of Hale's schoolteacher facade, pretended to be Patriots and succeeded in convincing him to reveal his espionage (spy) activities. He was then questioned by British General William Howe. After interrogating Hale, Howe felt he had uncovered enough evidence and Hale was hanged the following day. According to eyewitness accounts, Hale's composure in the moments before his execution was astounding. His final words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country," have been immortalized forever. Today, statues of Nathan Hale can be seen at the Nathan Hale Homestead, Yale University, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and Andover Academy in Massachusetts.

1. Which of the following was NOT true about Nathan Hale?

- A. He went to Yale University
- B. He would become George Washington's head of intelligence
- C. He was a schoolteacher
- D. He was in the Continental Army's 7th Connecticut Regiment

2. Nathan Hale agreed to...

- A. spy on the Patriots during the Battle of Brooklyn Heights
- B. convince the British he was a spy for the Patriots
- C. convince the Patriots he as a spy for the British
- D. spy on the British during the Battle of Brooklyn Heights

3. What does interrogating mean in the following sentence?

After **interrogating** Hale, Howe felt he had uncovered enough evidence and Hale was hanged the following day.

- A. Destroying
- B. Questioning
- C. Lying about
- D. Tricking

4. Which of the following best mirrors Hale's famous quote?

"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country,"

- A. I wish I have never been a spy
- B. I wish more people lost their lives for their country
- C. I wish I had more than one life I could fight with
- D. I wish I did not decide to lose my life for my country

5. Why were people astounded before Hale was executed?

- A. They were so sad
- B. Nathan Hale was so calm
- C. They did not believe he was a spy
- D. There was no evidence against him

6. What is the main difference between the first and second paragraphs?

- A. The first paragraph tells about Hale's childhood and the second paragraph tells about his adult life
- B. The first paragraph describes his childhood and the second paragraph describes how he was captured as a spy
- C. The first paragraph tells about how he became involved in the Revolutionary War and the second paragraph tells how he was captured as a spy.
- D. The first paragraph tells about the history of Yale University and the second paragraph tells about how he was captured as a spy.

7. Which question is NOT answered in the story above?

- A. Where did Nathan Hale serve as a schoolteacher?
- B. Who decided there was enough evidence against Nathan Hale?
- C. Were there people who witnessed the execution?
- D. Who recorded Hale's famous last words?

Holy Land, Connecticut

Holy Land USA was a Christian theme park that was open in Waterbury, Connecticut from 1958 to 1984. Though it wasn't open for a long period of time in comparison to other theme parks, Holy Land USA attracted many visitors. At the height of its popularity, the park had over forty thousand visitors a year. It was famous for its "Holy Land USA" sign that resembled the Hollywood sign, and a fifty-six-foot steel cross that was lit up at night.

The idea for Holy Land USA came from John Baptist Greco, an attorney in Waterbury, in the 1950s. The park would resemble Bethlehem and include religious exhibits, such as the Garden of Eden and life events of Jesus Christ.

The theme park closed in 1984 to start an expansion, but John Baptist Greco passed away in 1986 while renovations were underway. The project was never completed. Holy Land USA was then passed to the Religious Sisters of Filippini, who used it to hold prayer meetings. As the years went by, the park fell into disrepair and could not be sold. In 2013, the mayor of Waterbury partnered with a car dealer to purchase Holy Land USA for three-hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

1. Why did Holy Land USA close in 1984?

- A. To expand
- B. It went out of business
- C. It was purchased for \$350,000
- D. It fell into disrepair

2. What question is answered in the second paragraph?

- A. How many people visited Holy Land?
- B. What kind of exhibits would the park include?
- C. What happened after the park was sold?
- D. What kinds of rides would the park include?

3. Which of the following points supports the idea that Holy Land was popular?

- A. It had a fifty-six-foot-tall steel cross
- B. It has a large Holy Land USA sign that resembled the Hollywood sign
- C. The park was founded in the 1950s by an attorney
- D. 40,000 people visited the park per year

4. **Which of the following words could replace “renovations” in the following sentence?**

The theme park closed in 1984 to start an expansion, but John Baptist Greco passed away in 1986 while renovations were underway.

- A. Improvements
- B. Payments
- C. Movements
- D. Situations

5. **What happened first?**

- A. The park fell into disrepair
- B. John Baptist Greco died
- C. 1985
- D. The mayor of Waterbury, Connecticut teamed up with a car dealer to turn the park into a dealership

Benedict Arnold Reading Comprehension

Benedict Arnold was born on January 14, 1741, in Norwich, Connecticut. He was one of five children, though only he and his sister survived to adulthood. While his family was fairly wealthy when he was a child, bad business decisions by his father plunged the family deep into debt. His father became an alcoholic, and Benedict was forced to drop out of school. At age 15, he ran away and joined the Connecticut Militia where he helped fight against the French in the Seven Years' War. After the war, Benedict's mother and father died within two years of each other.

After the deaths of his parents, Benedict moved to New Haven and helped restore the family's good name. He became a successful and enterprising pharmacist and soon made enough money to partner with a friend to buy three trading ships. Benedict and his partner established a profitable West Indies trade, and he often traveled throughout the Western Hemisphere conducting his business. In 1767, Benedict married Margaret Mansfield. The couple had three sons together, but Margaret died in 1775.

In 1775, Connecticut was stirring with the idea of revolution. Benedict Arnold was chosen Captain of the Governor's 2nd Company of Connecticut Guards. The guards joined the revolution after the Battles of Lexington and Concord and marched to Massachusetts. On the way, Benedict formulated a plan to seize Fort Ticonderoga (in New York) and its cannons for the fledgling Continental Army. He convinced the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to fund the expedition and was named colonel in the Massachusetts Militia. On May 10, 1775, Benedict, along with Ethan Allen, led a successful raid and occupation of Fort Ticonderoga. They also seized Fort George and Crown Point. The raids yielded much ammunition for the Continental Army. At least 100 cannons were transported all the way back to Boston for the purposes of defending the city. Nevertheless, while Arnold was in command of the forts, the Continental Congress sent Benjamin Hinman to take command from him. Benedict started to feel unappreciated.

After an unsuccessful raid on the city of Quebec, Benedict was promoted to Brigadier General, though he was passed over for other promotions (which fueled his resentment). Nevertheless, he played a pivotal role in preventing the escape of British General John Burgoyne and his soldiers in the 1777 Battle of Saratoga. The battle, which historians agree was the turning point of the war, helped convince French forces to team up with the Patriots to defeat the British. Benedict, however, was deprived of credit for his part in the battle because of personal disputes with Major General Horatio Gates.

By 1780, Benedict was very bitter toward the Continental Congress. Appointed as the commander of the fort at West Point, New York, he offered to hand it over to British forces for a large sum of money. Arnold's plan, however, was discovered, and he quickly swore allegiance to the British. He commanded British forces in several small-scale battles, but they would soon back out of the war, much to his contempt. By 1783, America was free and Benedict could never go back. Ironically, Benedict Arnold was also passed over for several promotions in the British Army because he was not trusted. In the years after the war, he made many unwise business decisions in England and in Canada. He died in 1801, virtually penniless. He is said to have prayed to God for forgiveness for betraying the Patriot cause in the moments before his death. He is even said to have requested to be buried in the uniform of a Continental soldier. He is buried in England.

Today, Benedict Arnold is the most famous traitor in American history. Despite his brilliance as an American general, he will be forever remembered as the man who gave the British the fort at West Point.

1.) Based on the first paragraph, how would you describe Benedict Arnold's childhood?

- a.) Easy
- b.) Creative
- c.) Fun
- d.) Difficult

2.) Before Benedict fought in the Revolutionary War, he was a(n)...

- a.) Pharmacist
- b.) Lawyer
- c.) Doctor
- d.) Student

3.) Benedict Arnold did not...

- a.) Formulate a plan to raid Fort Ticonderoga
- b.) Convince the Massachusetts Committee of Safety to fund the raid of Fort Ticonderoga
- c.) Become Captain of the Governor's 2nd Company of Massachusetts Guards
- d.) Marry Margaret Mansfield in 1767

4.) Why did Benedict Arnold feel disrespected after Fort Ticonderoga?

- a.) He was given poor soldiers.
- b.) His command was taken away.
- c.) He had to share credit with Ethan Allen.
- d.) He was not elected to the Continental Congress.

5.) What does the word "pivotal" mean in the following line:

Nevertheless, he played a pivotal role in preventing the escape of British General John Burgoyne and his soldiers in the 1777 Battle of Saratoga.

- a.) Minor
- b.) Challenging
- c.) Important
- d.) Difficult

6.) Which of the following did Benedict Arnold not participate in?

- a.) The seizure of Fort Ticonderoga
- b.) The Battle of Saratoga
- c.) A raid on Quebec
- d.) The Continental Congress

7.) How did Benedict Arnold get along with Horatio Gates?

- a.) They seemed to get along.
- b.) The passage doesn't say.
- c.) We can infer he got along poorly with Gates.
- d.) We can infer he got along well with Gates.

8.) How did Benedict Arnold betray his country?

- a.) He was angry at the Continental Congress.
- b.) He gave away important secrets to the enemy.
- c.) He fought for credit with other American generals.
- d.) None of the above.

9.) Which of the following best summarizes how Benedict Arnold will be remembered?

- a.) A great American general who lead the Patriots to victory at Saratoga.
- b.) A bitter American general who never thought he got enough credit.
- c.) A man who became a great success after a troubled childhood.
- d.) A traitor whose accomplishments don't matter after he gave away secrets to the British.

10.) Which is NOT true?

- a.) Benedict Arnold made better business decisions at the end of his life than at the beginning.
- b.) Benedict Arnold did help the Patriot cause in some regard.
- c.) Benedict Arnold could never return to America.
- d.) Benedict Arnold is not considered a hero in America or England.



The Connecticut Colony

Connecticut was originally settled by Dutch fur traders in 1614. They sailed up the Connecticut River and built a fort near present-day Hartford.

The first English settlers were Puritans from the Massachusetts Bay Colony who arrived in Connecticut in 1633 under the leadership of Reverend Thomas Hooker. After their arrival, several colonies were established including the Colony of Connecticut, Old Saybrooke, Windsor, Hartford, and New Haven. Hartford quickly became an important center of government and trade.

Much of the land settled by the colonists was purchased from the Mohegan Indians. The Pequot tribe, however, wanted the land. Soon, violence erupted between settlers and the Pequots in 1637. In what came to be known as the Pequot War, the Pequots were systematically massacred by not only the settlers, but by Mohegan and Naragansett Indians that had previously warred against them. Pequot lands were subsequently divided among the settlers and other tribes. After the Pequot War, Thomas Hooker led in the drafting of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut in 1639. The document was a plan for government and is sometimes called America's first Constitution. John Haynes was then chosen as Connecticut's first governor. Finally, in 1662, Connecticut was issued a royal charter, which gave the colony a legal basis and approval from the King.

1.) Connecticut was originally a(n) _____ colony.

- A. English
- B. French
- C. American
- D. Dutch

2.) Based on the first paragraph of the passage, what can we infer about Connecticut?

- A. There was a lot of gold there
- B. There was a lot of furry animals there
- C. There were a lot of settlers there
- D. It was extremely cold

3.) Where did the first English settlers in Connecticut come from?

- A. England
- B. Massachusetts
- C. Dutch Territory
- D. France

4.) How did the Connecticut Colony grow?

- A. Landowners received their land grants from the King of England
- B. Land was purchased from the Mohegan Indians
- C. Connecticut took land from neighboring colonies
- D. The passage doesn't say

5.) What happened to the Pequot lands?

- A. The land was taken by the settlers
- B. The land was taken by other tribes.
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A or B

6.) Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the last paragraph?

- A. What happened to the Pequot lands?
- B. What was the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut?
- C. Who was Connecticut's first governor?
- D. How did Hartford grow as a center of trade and government?

7.) The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut....

- A. was drafted by Thomas Hooker
- B. is sometimes called America's first Constitution
- C. was a plan of government for the Connecticut colony
- D. all of the above

8.) Which of the following is TRUE about the relationships in the Connecticut colony?

- A. The Connecticut colony and the Pequots were allies
- B. The Mohegans and Connecticut settlers were enemies
- C. The Mohegans and the Pequots were allies
- D. The Mohegans and Pequots were enemies

9.) Who was Connecticut's first governor?

- A. John Haynes
- B. Thomas Hooker
- C. The King of England
- D. The passage does not say

10.) Which of the following questions would likely be answered by the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut?

- A. The location of various Indian tribes
- B. When the first settlers came to Connecticut
- C. How the leaders of Connecticut would be chosen
- D. What crops would be harvested in Spring

Connecticut Cloze Reading for Grades 1-3 Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Connecticut is _____ in the part of the United States _____ as New England. Connecticut is one of the nation's smallest states. It touches the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York. Even _____ it is small, it has a _____ of over three and a half million people! This means it has _____ people _____ much larger states such as Alaska and Montana. Many of Connecticut's people _____ in New York City and live in Connecticut.

Words:

known
more
located
population
than
work
though

Have you ever discovered or made a secret hiding place? Was it for you, or, was it for something you wanted to hide? Describe this hiding place in detail, or, describe a hiding place you have read about in literature or saw in a movie or show. Why was it such a good hiding place?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

CONNECTICUT ANSWERS

<u>Subject</u>	Gr. Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
New Haven	6.25	A	B	C	A	C	B	C			
Connecticut Colony	4.75	D	B	B	D	C	D	D	D	A	C
Nathan Hale	5.5	B	D	B	C	B	C	D			
Benedict Arnold	5	D	A	C	B	C	D	C	B	D	A
Holy Land	5	A	B	D	A	C					
Connecticut Introduction	2.25	D	C	B	B						