

KANSAS ACTIVITY PACKET



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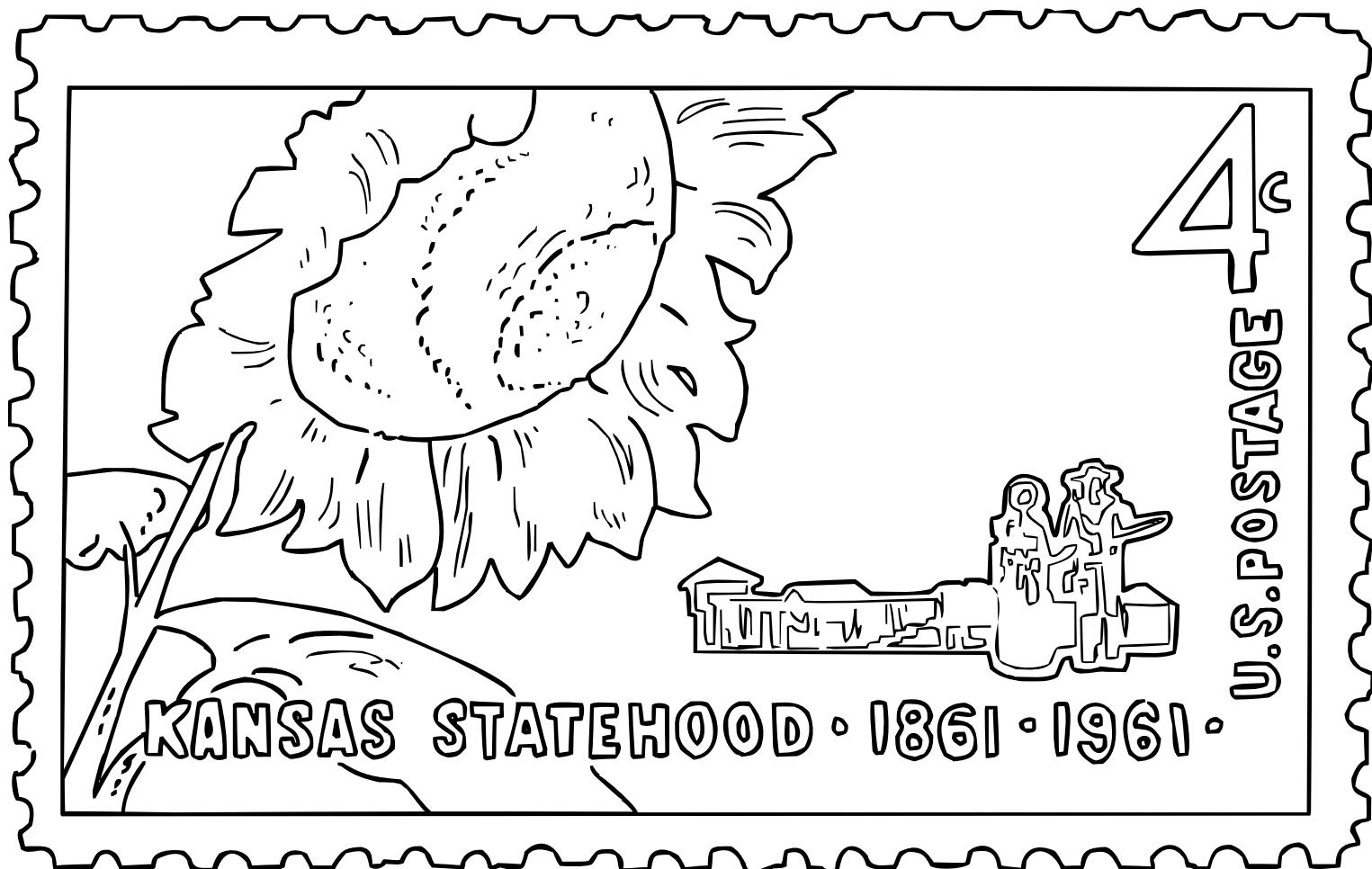
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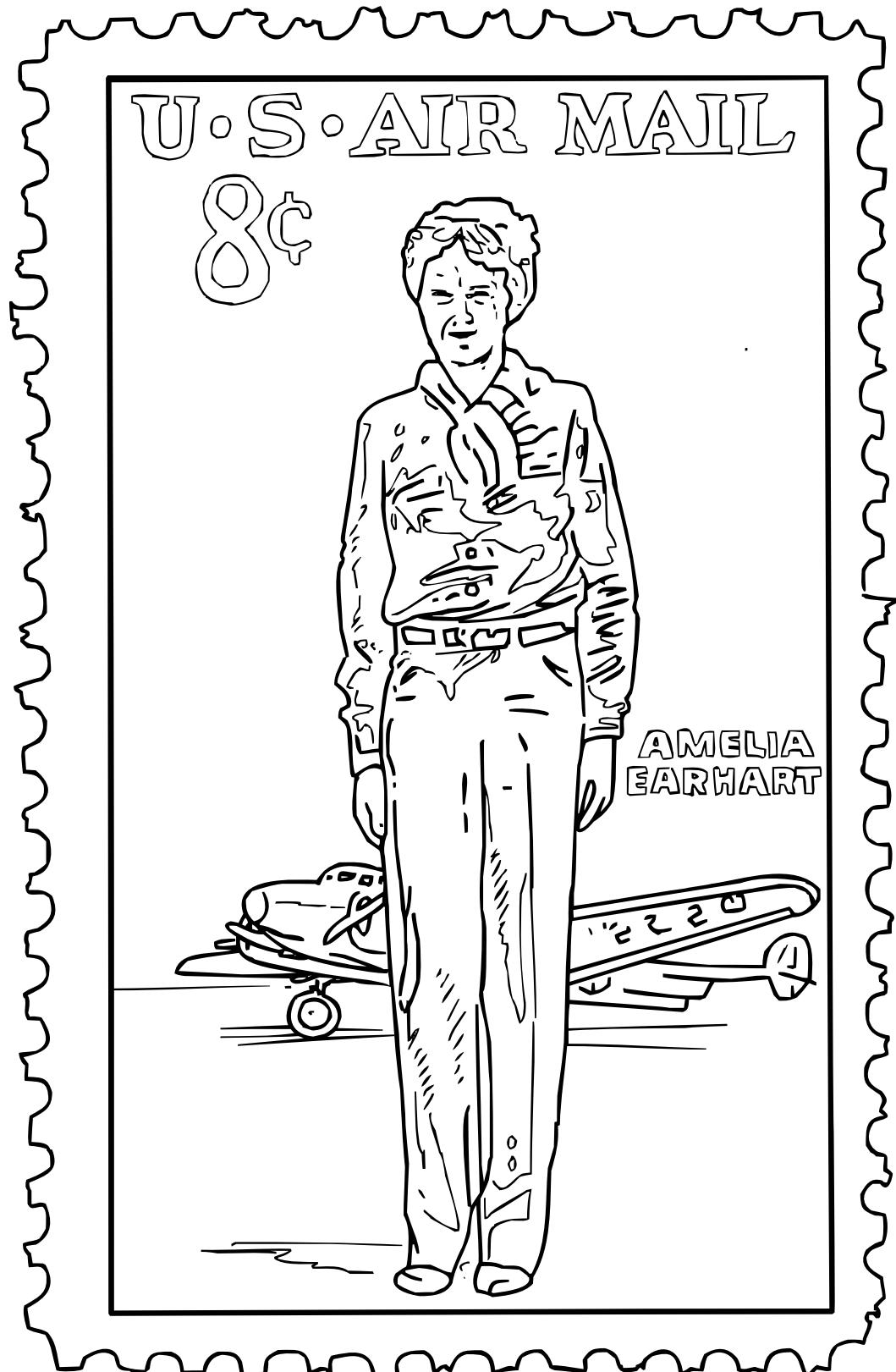


Kansas Statehood - **4** cents

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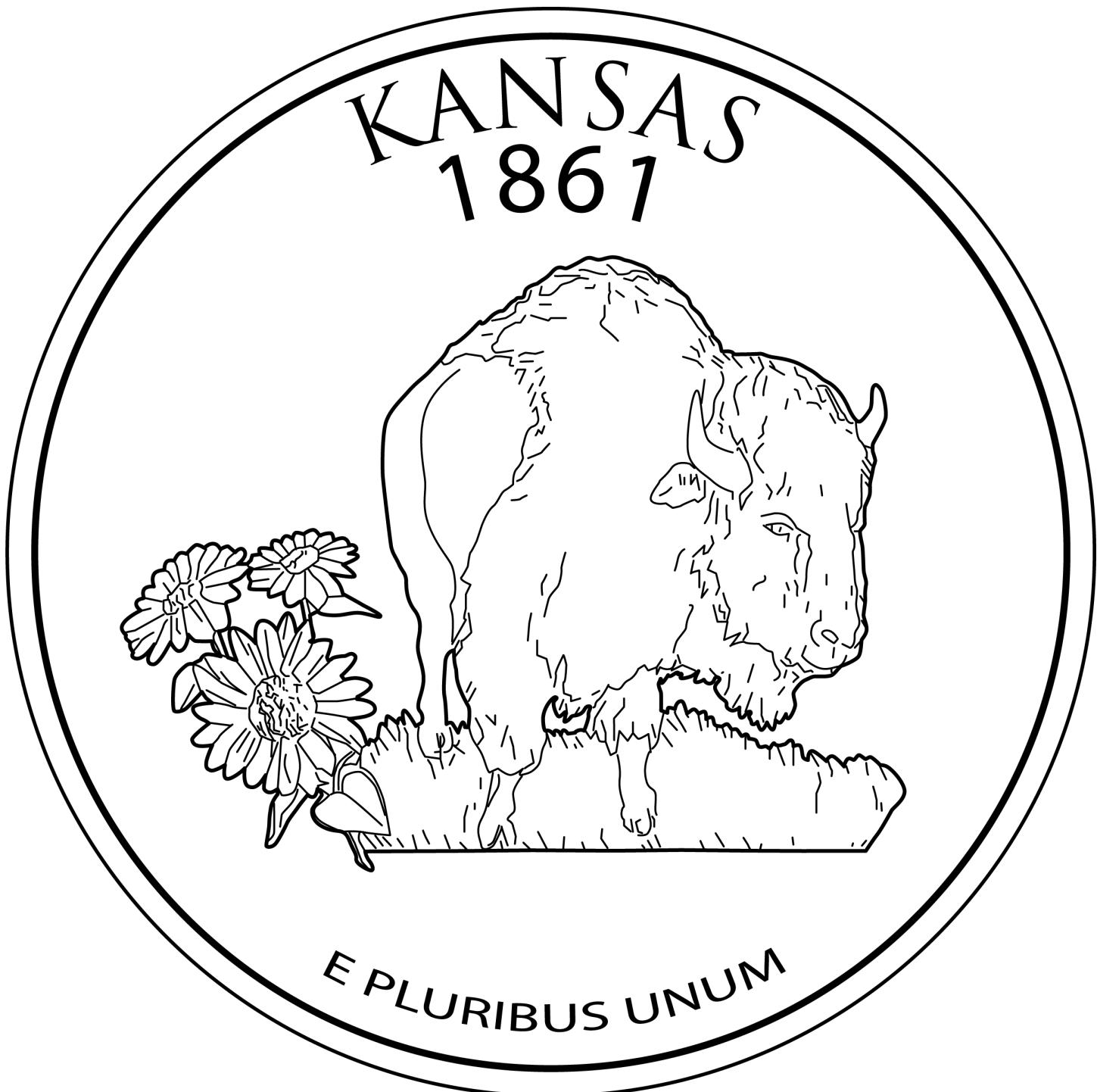
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Amelia Earhart - 8 cents

MRNUSBAUM
ATHOUSANDSITESINONE

Kansas State Quarter



Kansas



Capital: [Topeka](#)

Area: [82,282 sq. miles \(15th\)](#)

Population: [2,924,000 \(35th\)](#)

Date of Union Entry: [1/29/1861 \(35th state\)](#)

State Bird: [Western Meadowlark](#)

State Flower: [Sunflower](#)

State Tree: [Cottonwood](#)

Highest Point: [Mt. Sunflower – 4,039 feet](#)

Motto: [To the Stars through Difficulties](#)



Western Meadowlark



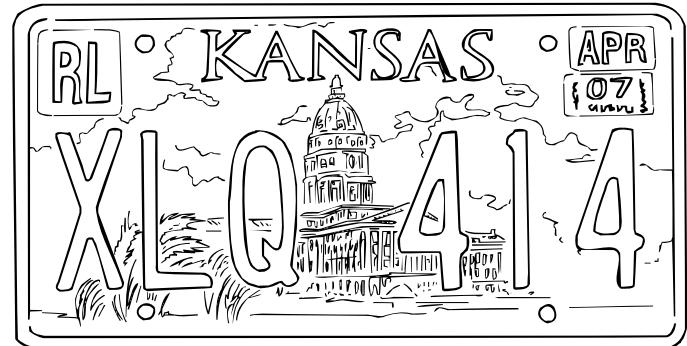
Wild Sunflower



Kansas



Plains Cottonwood

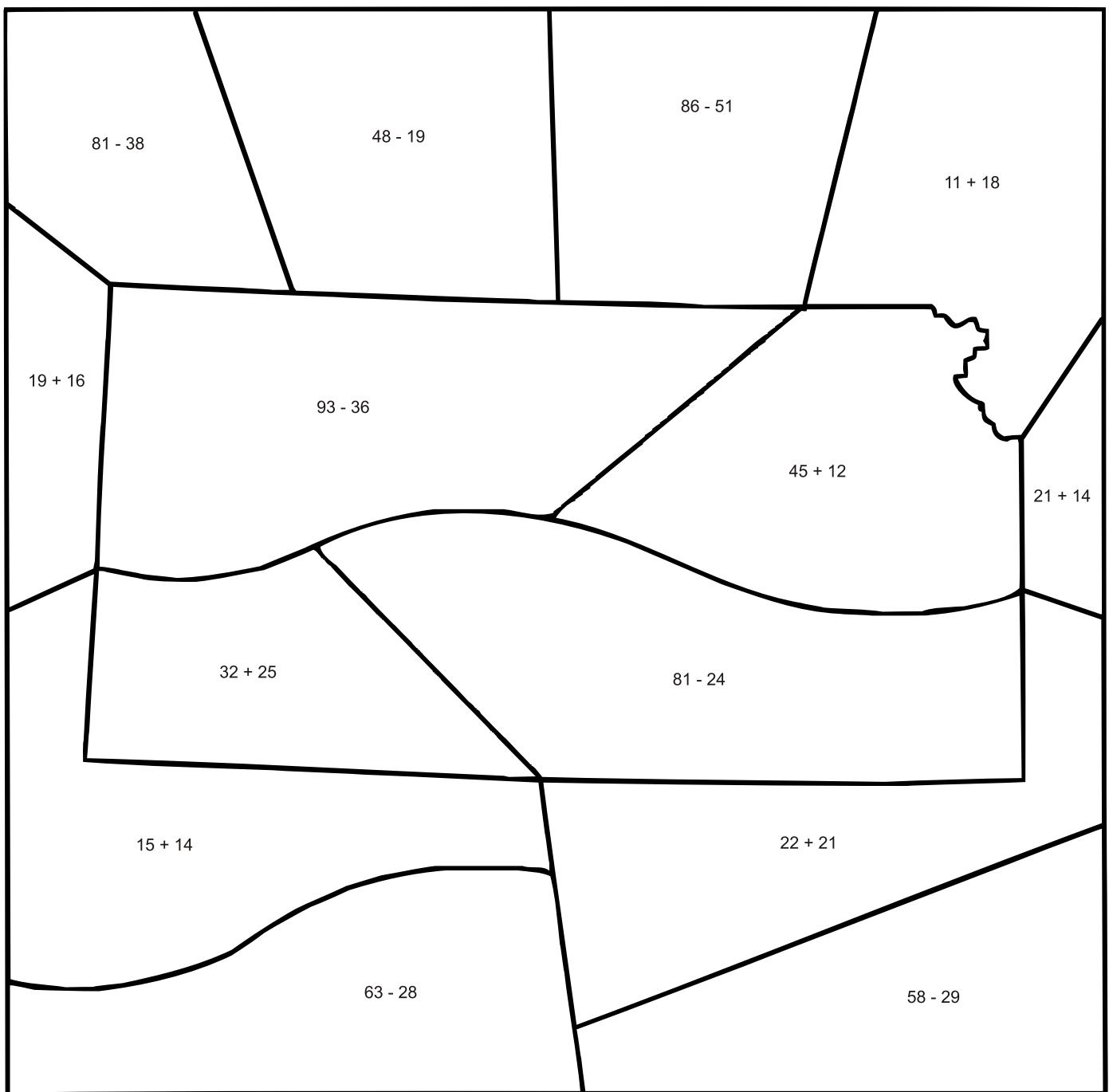


State license plate



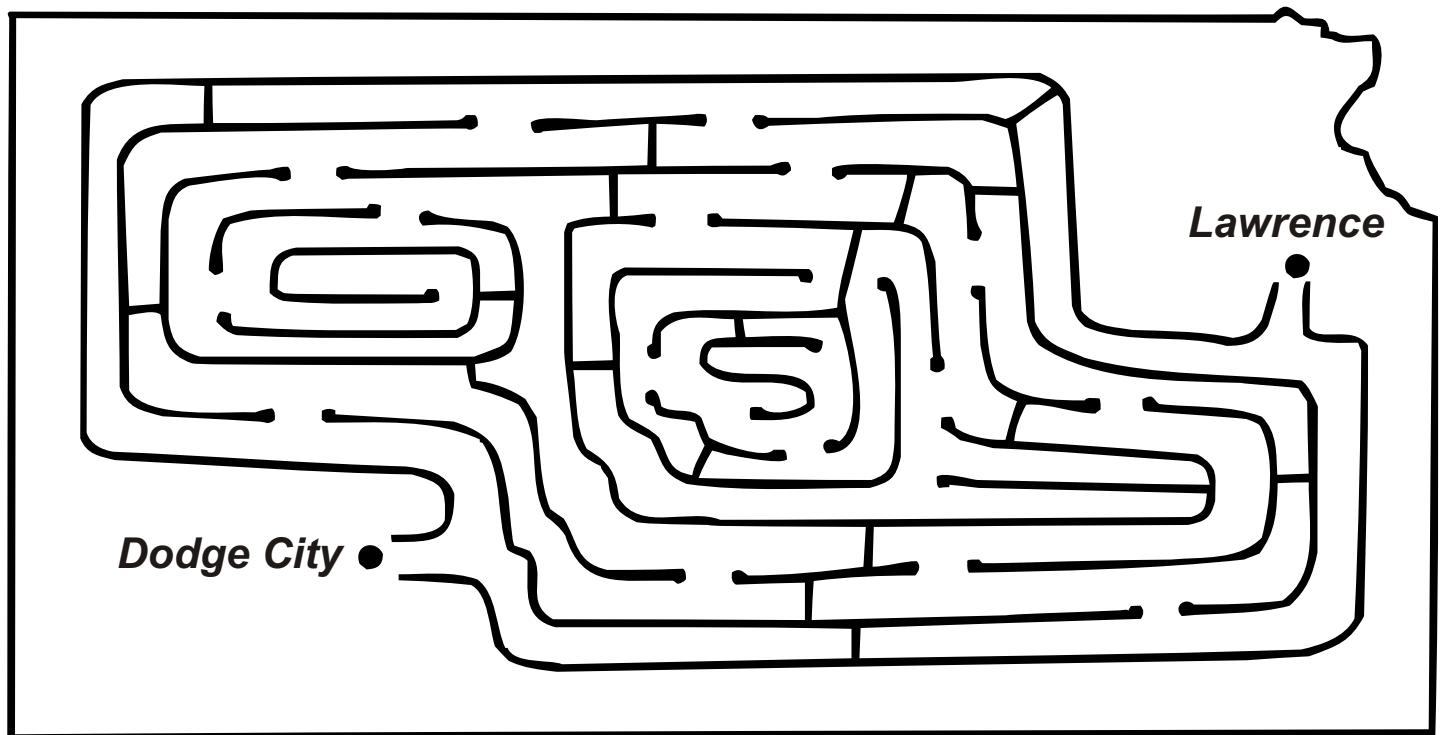
KANSAS

KANSAS



Do you know what state is pictured?

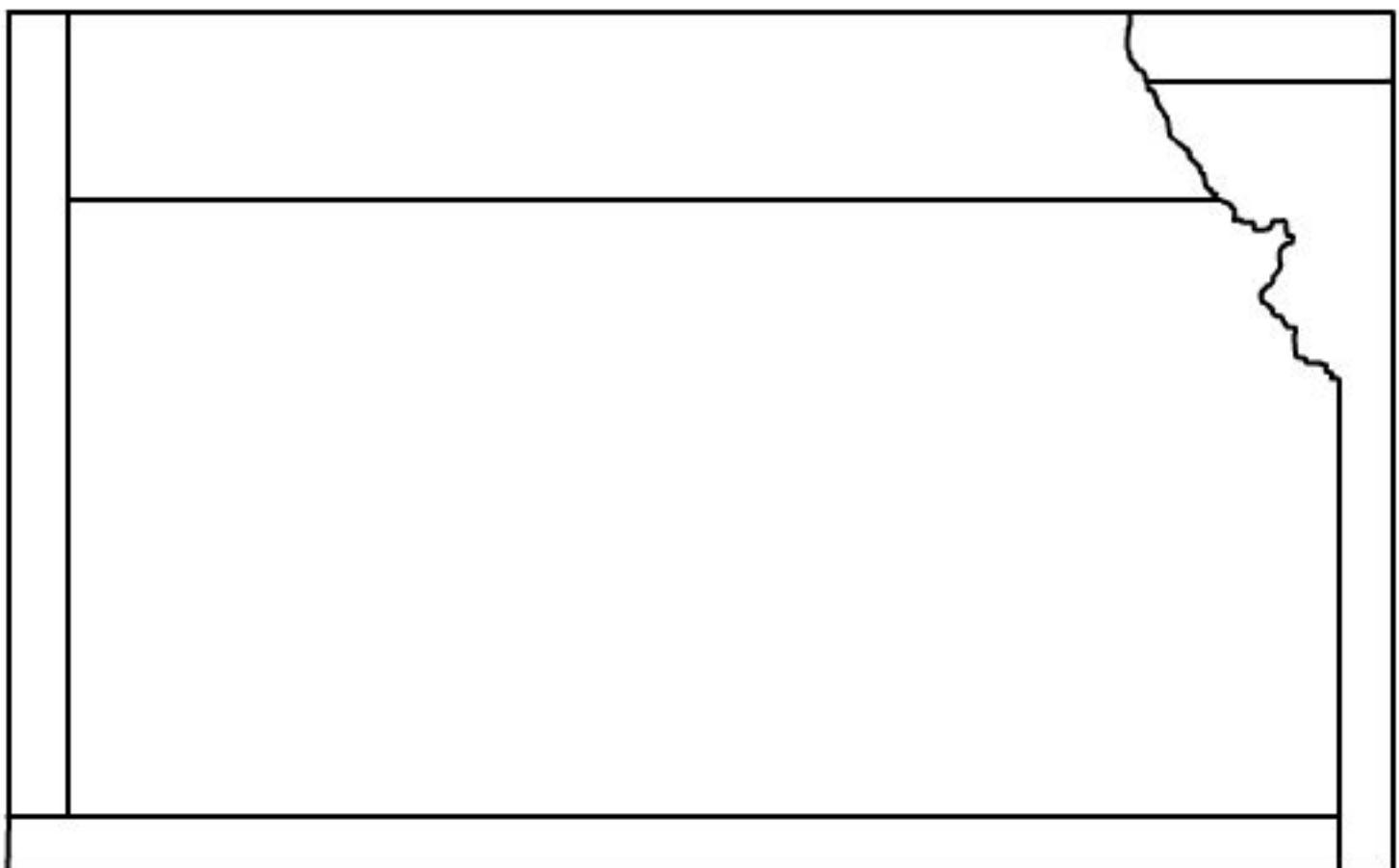
29 = Red
35 = Blue
43 = White
57 = Light Orange



Kansas - The Sunflower State



Kansas Printable Outline Map



Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____

Below is a biography on Amelia Earhart. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

Early Life

Amelia Earhart was born on July 24, 1897, in Atchison, Kansas, at her grandparents' house. Soon after her birth, Amelia's parents separated. Nevertheless, Amelia's sister, Muriel, was born two years later. Amelia's early years were spent with her wealthy grandparents. The two girls lived with their grandparents until Amelia was ten.

Edwin Earhart's Troubles

Amelia's father, Edwin, eventually took an executive job with Rock Island Railroad in Des Moines, Iowa, and reunited with Amelia's mother, Amy. The Earhart family quickly climbed the social ladder, but it was short-lived. Edwin began to drink heavily. In 1914, his drinking drove Amy to take the two girls to live with friends in Chicago, Illinois.

Amelia Learns the Horrors of War

In 1917, Amelia entered a nursing school and witnessed the horrors of war. She served as a Voluntary Aid Detachment nurse at a military hospital during World War I until the Armistice in November 1918. She would later say,

“There for the first time I realized what the World War meant. Instead of new uniforms and brass bands, I saw only the result of four years’ desperate struggle; men without arms and legs, men who were paralyzed and men who were blind.”

Amelia in the Sky

In the fall of 1919, Amelia enrolled as a pre-med student at Columbia University. In 1920, her parents had reunited in California. Amelia decided to leave Columbia and join them. Amelia's love for aviation was born when her father took her to an aerial show where she got to ride in an open-cockpit flight over Los Angeles.

Amelia started taking flight lessons with Anita Snook at Kinner Field near Long Beach, California. Amelia caught on quickly and soon became an excellent pilot. In July of 1920, she purchased her first plane. It was a bright yellow Kinner airplane. She named it “The Canary.” In October of 1922, just a few years after taking up flying, Amelia began attempting to break records. She first broke

the altitude record of 14,000 feet. As aviation became more and more popular, records were constantly broken as pilots pushed the limits of aviation.

Amelia Makes History (for the first time)

In 1925, Amelia took a position at Denison House in Boston as a social worker. While there, Amelia got a call that would change her life forever. On April 27, 1926, Captain Hilton Railey called Amelia to take part in a flight across the Atlantic Ocean. She would only be a passenger. Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon flew the plane, but Amelia became the first women to make the trip across the Atlantic. Amelia did not think she deserved the attention she received but was more determined than ever to make the trip herself. While in London and back in the United States, Amelia toured the country, giving lectures and speeches.

Breaking Flight Records

On May 20, 1932, five years after Charles Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic, Amelia began her journey to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Despite eventually veering off course, she broke several records on the historic flight. Not only did she become the first woman to fly the Atlantic solo and the only person to do it twice, she also broke the record for the longest flight by a woman and broke the record for crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the shortest time. During this time, Amelia had made many important friends. She had agreed to marry millionaire publisher George Putnam and had even taken First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt on a flight.

The Ultimate (but last) Flight

In 1935, Amelia started planning for an around-the-world flight. On her first attempt she crashed during takeoff. Amelia would have to wait until her plane was repaired to try again. On June 1, 1937, Amelia Earhart and copilot Fred Noonan again set off to fly around the world. They first flew to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and then eastward toward Africa. Amelia and Fred flew to the Red Sea, to Karachi, Pakistan, and to Calcutta, India. Amelia and Fred continued to Rangoon, Bangkok, and Singapore. At Port Darwin, Australia, Amelia and Fred were able to make crucial repairs to their airplane. Amelia reached Lae, New Guinea, on June 29. They had flown 22,000 miles and had 7,000 left to go. Amelia had become an international hero, and the world was captivated by her determination. At this point, however, Amelia was said to be exhausted and may have alluded to the possibility that her copilot, Fred Noonan, was drinking. However, trouble lurked for Amelia and Fred. Shortly after Amelia left New Guinea on July 2, she sent several distress calls. While her distress calls were received, Amelia could not hear the return messages because she could not find the correct frequency on her radio. Amelia and Fred were off course and lost over the vast Pacific Ocean. They did not have enough gas to reach their target—Howland Island. Amelia and Fred would never be seen or heard from again. President Roosevelt sent nine naval ships and 66 aircraft to search the area. On July 18, the search was called off.

What Happened to Amelia?

To this day there are many theories concerning the disappearance of Amelia Earhart. Some say her plane crashed in the ocean and she drowned. Others say her plane crashed but she was taken prisoner by the Japanese, who occupied many of the Pacific Islands. Still others believe Amelia made an anonymous return to the States and lived as a housewife in New Jersey.

The world will probably never know what happened to Amelia Earhart. Nevertheless, she remains a hero and inspiration to millions across the world today.

	FACT	FICTION
Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly around the world		
Amelia Earhart served as a nurse in World War I		
The mystery of what happened to Amelia Earhart was recently solved		
Amelia Earhart would become the first woman to make the trip across the Atlantic Ocean		
Amelia Earhart had taken First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt on flights		
On her final flight, Amelia made it 22,000 miles and only had 7,000 miles to go		
Amelia Earhart attempted to fly around the world in 1935		
Amelia and her co-pilot were trying to reach tiny Howland Island on their final flight		
Amelia Earhart's mother had a drinking problem.		
Amelia Earhart was never married		
Amelia named her first airplane - the Canary		

Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly around the world		X
Amelia Earhart served as a nurse in World War I	X	
The mystery of what happened to Amelia Earhart was recently solved		X
Amelia Earhart would become the first woman to make the trip across the Atlantic Ocean	X	
Amelia Earhart had taken First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt on flights	X	
On her final flight, Amelia made it 22,000 miles and only had 7,000 miles to go	X	
Amelia Earhart attempted to fly around the world in 1935		X
Amelia and her co-pilot were trying to reach tiny Howland Island on their final flight	X	
Amelia Earhart's mother had a drinking problem.		X
Amelia Earhart was never married		X
Amelia named her first airplane - the Canary	X	

Cawker City Ball of Twine

Tiny Cawker City, Kansas, is home to the world's largest ball of twine. It was dedicated to the city in 1961 by the creator of the ball, Frank Stoeber. Stoeber began his mission in 1953. After four years, his prodigious ball of twine grew to eight feet tall and weighed over 5,000 pounds.

Over time, Stoeber's ball became part of the Cawker City community. Throughout Cawker City, businesses honor the ball of twine with paintings and murals. Sidewalks in the town are painted with a twine stripe path that leads to the site of the world's largest twine ball. Even windows depict recreations of the story of Frank Stoeber and his ball of twine! Every year, Cawker City holds a "twine-a-thon" in August, where people can visit the giant ball and add their own twine to the creation. The ball continues to grow as each twine-a-thon is held, although there is twine ball competition in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Missouri. In September of 2013, the Cawker City ball of twine was reported to weigh almost twenty thousand pounds. It is one of the most popular attractions in all of Kansas.

1.) The ball of twine plays a _____ role in the Cawker City community.

- a.) minor
- b.) favorite
- c.) general
- d.) significant

2.) What does the word “prodigious” mean as used in the following sentence?

After four years, his prodigious ball of twine grew to eight feet tall and weighed over 5,000 pounds.

- a.) huge
- b.) important
- c.) visible
- d.) round

3.) What is the EFFECT of each twine-a-thon as stated in the passage?

- a.) More people learn about Cawker City
- b.) The legend of Frank Stoeber grows
- c.) the ball of twine increases in size
- d.) other cities and towns start their own balls of twine

4.) What question is NOT answered in the passage?

- a.) What is a twine-a-thon?
- b.) What did Frank Stoeber do for a living?
- c.) How does the community of Cawker City honor the great ball of twine?
- d.) How much did the ball of twine weigh in 2013?

5.) Which of the following is true?

- a.) There is competition for the world’s largest ball of twine in every state
- b.) Sidewalks in Cawker City are painted with a twine-striped path.
- c.) Each year, Cawker City holds its twine-a-thon in June
- d.) The ball of twine in Missouri grew larger than the Cawker City ball

AMELIA EARHART Reading Comprehension

Amelia Earhart was born on July 24, 1897, in Atchison, Kansas, at her grandparents' house. Soon after her birth, her parents separated. Nevertheless, Amelia's sister, Muriel, was born two years later. Amelia's early years were spent with her wealthy grandparents. The two girls lived with their grandparents until Amelia was 10. Amelia's father, Edwin, eventually took an executive job with Rock Island Railroad in Des Moines, Iowa, and reunited with the girls' mother, Amy. The Earhart family quickly climbed the social ladder, but it was short lived. Edwin began to drink heavily. In 1914, his drinking drove Amy to take the two girls to live with friends in Chicago, Illinois.

In 1917, Amelia entered a nursing school and witnessed the horrors of war. She served as a voluntary aid detachment nurse at a military hospital until the Armistice in November 1918. She would later say:

"There, for the first time, I realized what the World War meant. Instead of new uniforms and brass bands, I saw only the result of four years' desperate struggle: men without arms and legs, men who were paralyzed, and men who were blind."

In the fall of 1919, Amelia enrolled as a pre-med student at Columbia University. In 1920, her parents had reunited in California. She decided to leave Columbia and join them. Her love for aviation was born when her father took her to an aerial show, in which she got to ride in an open-cockpit flight over Los Angeles.

Amelia started taking flight lessons with Anita Snook at Kinner Field near Long Beach, California. She caught on quickly and soon became an excellent pilot. In July of 1920, Amelia purchased her first plane. It was a bright yellow Kinner airplane. She named it "The Canary." In October of 1922, just a few years after taking up flying, she began attempting to break records. She first broke the altitude record of 14,000 feet. As aviation became more and more popular, records were constantly broken as pilots pushed the limits of aviation.

In 1925, Amelia took a position at Denison House in Boston as a social worker. While there, Amelia got a call that would change her life forever. On April 27th, 1926, Captain Hilton Railey called her to take part in a flight across the Atlantic Ocean. She would only be a passenger. Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon flew the plane, but Amelia became the first woman to make the trip across the Atlantic. Although she believed the attention she

received was unwarranted, she was more determined than ever to make the trip herself. While in London and back in the United States, Amelia toured the countries, giving lectures and speeches.

On May 20, 1932, five years after Charles Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic, Amelia began her journey to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Despite eventually veering off course, she broke several records on the historic flight. Not only did she become the first woman to fly the Atlantic solo and the only person to do it twice, she also broke the records for the longest flight by a woman and for crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the shortest time. During this time, Amelia had made many important friends. She had agreed to marry millionaire publisher George Putnam, and had even taken First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt on a flight.

In 1935, Amelia started planning for an around-the-world flight. On her first attempt, she crashed during takeoff. Amelia would have to wait until her plane was repaired to try again. On June 1, 1937, Amelia Earhart and copilot Fred Noonan again set off to fly around the world. They first flew to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and then eastward toward Africa. Amelia and Fred flew to the Red Sea; to Karachi, Pakistan; and to Calcutta, India. They continued to Rangoon, Bangkok, and Singapore. At Port Darwin, Australia, Amelia and Fred were able to make crucial repairs to their airplane. Amelia reached Lae, New Guinea, on June 29. They had flown 22,000 miles and had 7,000 left to go. Amelia had become an international hero, and the world was captivated by her determination. However, trouble lurked for Amelia and Fred. Shortly after she left New Guinea on July 2, she sent several distress calls. Amelia and Fred were off course and lost over the vast Pacific Ocean. They did not have enough gas to reach their target—The Howland Islands. Amelia and Fred would never be seen or heard from again. President Roosevelt sent 9 naval ships and 66 aircraft to search the area. On July 18, the search was called off.

To this day, there are many theories concerning the disappearance of Amelia Earhart. Some say her plane crashed in the ocean and she drowned. Others say her plane crashed but she was taken prisoner by the Japanese, who occupied many of the Pacific Islands. Still others believe Amelia made an anonymous return to the States and lived as a housewife in New Jersey.

The world will probably never know what happened to Amelia Earhart. Nevertheless, she remains a hero and inspiration to millions across the world today.

1.) When was Amelia Earhart born?

- a.) before 1800
- b.) before 1900
- c.) after 1900
- d.) when her sister was two

2.) Which of the following places did Amelia Earhart NOT live?

- a.) Kansas
- b.) Illinois
- c.) California
- d.) North Carolina

3.) When was Amelia's love for aviation born?

- a.) Before she left Columbia University
- b.) Before her parents reunited in California
- c.) When she lived in Illinois with her grandparents
- d.) After she left Columbia University

4.) Amelia named her first airplane The _____.

5.) Which of the following did Amelia Earhart NOT do?

- a.) Break an altitude record
- b.) Fly around the world
- c.) Fly across the Atlantic Ocean
- d.) Break the distance record for female pilots

6.) Which of the following people did Amelia Earhart NOT fly with?

- a.) President Roosevelt
- b.) Eleanor Roosevelt
- c.) Fred Noonan
- d.) Anita Snook

7.) What happened second?

- a.) Amelia took flying lessons with Anita Snook.
- b.) Amelia became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean.
- c.) Charles Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic Ocean.
- d.) Amelia Earhart became a social worker in Boston.

8.) Where were Amelia and Fred Noonan able to make crucial repairs to their airplane during their historic attempt to fly around the world?

- a.) New Guinea
- b.) Singapore
- c.) Australia
- d.) Howland Islands

9.) What happened to Amelia Earhart?

- a.) She was taken prisoner by the Japanese.
- b.) Her plane crashed into the ocean.
- c.) She secretly moved to New Jersey.
- d.) No one knows.

10.) What word best describes Amelia Earhart?

- a.) disappointment
- b.) delicate
- c.) inspirational
- d.) insignificant

Amelia Earhart Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Amelia Earhart was one of the most famous celebrities of her time. She was one of the world's first female pilots and certainly its most famous. She made daring flights and broke many flight records. She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean by herself. She broke the record for flying across the Atlantic Ocean in the shortest amount of time. She also flew higher in the sky than any other woman pilot of her time. She did all of this in the 1920s and 1930s - when women were expected to be in the house and take care of children. Women were rarely in the public spotlight.

Flying Around the World

In 1937, Amelia decided to fly around the world. It was a very risky flight that had never been completed by a female pilot. Amelia, however, was fearless. Her flight left California on June 1, 1937. Amelia and her airplane made stops throughout South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. She was tired and sick during much of the flight, but carried on. At each stop she was greeted by admirers. On July 2, 1937, Amelia left New Guinea. She had to cross the Pacific Ocean to complete the flight. Amelia was supposed to land on tiny Howland Island for fuel. She couldn't find it and never made it.

What Happened?

U.S. ships searched for her for over a week but could not find her. People were devastated. They assumed she had crashed somewhere in the huge ocean. Amelia would never be found. To this day, no one knows for sure what happened to Amelia Earhart.

1. What is NOT true about Amelia Earhart?

- A. Unlike most women of the time, she was in the public spotlight
- B. She flew higher in the sky than other female pilots of the time
- C. She was the first female pilot to fly across the Atlantic Ocean
- D. She completed an around the world flight

2. What was an obstacle that Amelia faced in her around the world flight?

- A. She had so many admirers
- B. She was fearless
- C. She was sick and tired for much of it
- D. She was a female pilot

3. What happened to Amelia Earhart?

- A. She crashed in the Pacific Ocean
- B. She was found by U.S. ships
- C. She flew around the world
- D. No one knows

4. What can be inferred from the following sentence?

In 1937, Amelia decided to fly around the world. It was a very risky flight that had never been completed by a female pilot.

- A. Flying around the world was very risky
- B. The flight around the world had been completed by a male pilot or male pilots.
- C. Amelia made a bad decision in trying to fly around the world
- D. A flight around the world would never be made by a female pilot

The Great Plains

Name _____

A drumbeat of hooves is heard from far off in the swaying grasses of the Great Plains. The silhouette of the approaching animal can almost be seen. Is it the hulking shape of a bison? These massive horned herbivores now only rarely occur in the wild due to being hunted nearly to extinction in the 1800s. Perhaps, then, this galloping creature is a pronghorn. These antelope-like grazers can reach speeds of more than fifty miles per hour and are only second to cheetahs as one of the fastest land mammals in the world.

Pronghorn and bison share their home in the Great Plains with coyotes, prairie dogs, prairie chickens, and black-footed ferrets. This region covers the area between the Interior Lowlands to the east and the Rocky Mountains to the west. Both the plants and the animals here face intense environmental challenges. The Rocky Mountains cast a rain shadow into the region. This phenomenon happens because eastward-blowing winds push clouds full of rain to break on the westward side of the mountains before reaching the Plains. Consequently, the western Plains that are closer to the Rocky Mountains are much drier than the eastern Plains. This region also experiences cold winters, hot summers, and strong winds. The prairie grasses that dominate the Great Plains are resilient to these climatic extremes. These grasses have deep roots that enrich the soil in many ways. First, these roots hold in the soil to prevent erosion. Secondly, as grasses die and replenish, decaying roots fertilize the soil.

These fertile soils are attractive agricultural resources for farmers. The most common crops grown in the Great Plains are wheat and other grains. These crops tend to be drought-resistant just like the native grasses of the Plains. Unlike native grasses, however, domestic crop farming can be damaging to the region. In the 1930s, Plains farmers unknowingly caused massive droughts and dust storms by tilling, or breaking up soil, roots, and plant stalks, after the wheat harvest. Without roots to hold the soil in place, the strong prairie winds stripped the fertile soil from the land. This fifteen-year period of agricultural disaster is known as the Dust Bowl. Today, farmers carefully control soil erosion to prevent another disaster from occurring.

1. What is the author's primary purpose in the opening paragraph?

The first paragraph...

- a. tries to persuade the reader to visit the Great Plains.
- b. explains what the rest of the reading will be about.
- c. captures the reader's interest.**
- d. describes the importance of grasses in the Great Plains.

2. What is a rain shadow?

- a. An area next to a mountain that gets unusually high levels of rain.
- b. An area next to a mountain that gets unusually low levels of rain.**
- c. An area that is dark and rainy
- d. An area next to a mountain that is difficult to grow crops in

3. Which was not mentioned in the reading as an extreme condition in the Great Plains?

- a. Hot summers
- b. Cold winters
- c. Strong winds
- d. Tornadoes**

4. What are two ways mentioned in the reading that native grasses are important for the Great Plains?

- a. The grasses provide habitat for animals and also prevent erosion
- b. The grasses provide food for grazing animals and also fertilize the soil
- c. The grasses prevent flooding and also fertilize the soil
- d. The grasses prevent erosion and also fertilize the soil

5. What natural resource does this region provide?

- a. Trees for lumber
- b. Wheat and other grains
- c. Fertile soil for growing crops
- d. Native grasses for harvesting

6. What does wheat have in common with native Plains grasses?

- a. They both are drought-resistant
- b. They both are a source of food for grazing animals
- c. They both survive the cold winters of the Plains
- d. They both are farmed in the Great Plains

7. Why did the Dust Bowl occur?

- a. Farmers ran out of room on fertile prairie lands
- b. Farmers removed the roots that held the soil in place
- c. Wheat could not withstand the dry conditions of the Great Plains
- d. Native grasses were no longer able to fertilize the soil

Answers:

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. D

5. C

6. A

7. B

The Great Plains

The Great Plains is a huge, mostly treeless area of prairie and grasslands in the middle of the United States. It includes parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, and all of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Its industries include farming, ranching and manufacturing. Huge rivers such as the Missouri, Arkansas, and Platte, flow through the heart of the Great Plains. These rivers and their wetlands are important habitats for many kinds of migrating birds such as ducks, geese, cranes, and gulls.

The Great Plains area is the native home of the American bison. Millions once roamed the plains before they were settled in the 1800s. The number of bison, however, fell drastically by 1900 until there were only a few hundred left. Prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, and burrowing owls are among the wildlife that live in the Great Plains. The area is sometimes called "Tornado Alley" because most of the nation's tornadoes occur here.

1. What would I NOT expect to see much of in the Great Plains?

- A. Grasslands
- B. Forests
- C. Farms
- D. Wildlife

2. What is NOT true about the American bison?

- A. They roamed Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas before the Great Plains were settled
- B. There were more bison before settlement of the Great Plains than in 1900
- C. Prairie dogs and coyotes could be found in the same places as bison
- D. By 1900, the number of bison went up

3. What does “drastically” mean as used below?

The number of bison, however, fell drastically by 1900 until there were only a few hundred left.

- A. The number of bison fell a lot
- B. The number of bison fell a little bit
- C. The number of bison stayed about the same
- D. The number of bison fell to none

4. The Great Plains...

- A. has small rivers.
- B. includes parts of Kansas and Nebraska.
- C. includes all of Wyoming and Colorado.
- D. often gets tornadoes.

Kansas Cloze Reading for Grades 4-6

Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Dodge City, Kansas, was one of America's most famous "wild west" towns. The famous television show Gunsmoke was even filmed here. Born in 1859 as Fort Dodge, the site was

_____ along the Santa Fe Trail to provide westward bound travelers _____ from attacking Indians. Dodge City was established in 1872, five miles west of Fort Dodge. After the railroad was _____ through the city, the settlement _____ cowboys, buffalo hunters, soldiers, and railroad workers. Saloons, general stores and blacksmith shops _____ the dirt roads. Because there was no local law _____, disagreements were _____ by fight or duel. Eventually, the famous sheriff Wyatt Earp brought law, before the town was _____ abandoned in 1886.

Words:

attracted

enforcement

shelter

virtually

extended

settled

lined

established

Kansas-Nebraska Act

In 1854, Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which organized the remaining territory acquired in the Louisiana Purchase so that such territories could be admitted to the Union as states.

Probably the most important result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was its language concerning the contentious issue of slavery. Proposed by Stephen A. Douglas, and signed by president Franklin Pierce, the bill divided the region into two territories. Territory north of the 40th parallel was called Nebraska Territory, and territory south of the 40th parallel was called Kansas Territory. The most controversial aspect of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was that each territory would decide for itself whether or not to permit slavery. This stipulation repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 which stated that slavery was prohibited north of 36° 30'.

As there was more support for slavery in Kansas, both pro-slavery and anti-slavery advocates organized teams of people to settle in the state. Not surprisingly, the area became a battleground for both sides, and the resulting violence caused the territory to be referred to as "Bleeding Kansas," and was one of the first major causes of the Civil War. Eventually, on January 29, 1861, after much controversy, Kansas was admitted to the Union as a free state – just months before the first shots of the Civil War were fired.

1. What was the purpose of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

- A. To repeal the Missouri Compromise
- B. To make sure all territories could vote on the issue of slavery
- C. To admit Kansas and Nebraska to the Union as free states
- D. To organize territories so they could become states

2. What was controversial about the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

- A. Slavery would be allowed in both Kansas and Nebraska Territories
- B. Territories would decide whether or not to allow slavery within their borders
- C. Neither Kansas or Nebraska could become states if they allowed slavery
- D. Slavery would be prohibited in certain parts of the territories

3. What is a stipulation as used in the following sentence?

This stipulation repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 which stated that slavery was prohibited north of 36° 30'.

- A. A condition or requirement
- B. A change
- C. An illegal act
- D. A promise

4. Which of the following is true?

- A. There was more support for slavery in Kansas
- B. There was equal support for slavery in both Kansas and Nebraska
- C. There was more support for slavery in Nebraska
- D. There was little support for slavery in Kansas or Nebraska

5. Why did Kansas become known as “Bleeding Kansas?”

- A. Because of the increased slave trade that occurred before it became a state
- B. Because slavery supporters were always violent
- C. Because slavery supporters and slavery opponents both moved to the state
- D. Because it was a major cause of the Civil War

6. Eventually...

- A. Kansas became a slave state after the start of the Civil War.
- B. Kansas became a slave state before the start of the Civil War.
- C. Kansas became a free state after the start of the Civil War.
- D. Kansas became a free state before the start of the Civil War.

7. What was the effect of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

- A. It brought the nation together
- B. It brought the nation closer to war
- C. Slavery became legal in Kansas
- D. Slavery would eventually become illegal in America

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____



Capital: Topeka
Population: 2,744,687 (33rd)
Area: 82,282 sq. miles (15th)
Date of Union Entry:
1/29/1861 (34)
Bird: Western Meadowlark
Tree: Cottonwood

Motto: "Ad astra per aspera" - To the stars through difficulties
Flower: Sunflower
Highest Point: Mt. Sunflower - 4,039 feet
Largest City: Wichita
Attractions: Dodge City, Pony Express National Historic Trail

	FACT	FICTION
Topeka is WEST of Kansas City		
Kansas is SOUTH of Oklahoma		
Kansas is EAST of Colorado		
Dodge City is in WESTERN Kansas		
Emporia is NORTHEAST of Wichita		
Manhattan is NORTHEAST of Topeka		
The Kansas River is in NORTHERN Kansas		
Wichita is SOUTHEAST of Manhattan		

Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
Topeka is WEST of Kansas City	X	
Kansas is SOUTH of Oklahoma		X
Kansas is EAST of Colorado	X	
Dodge City is in WESTERN Kansas	X	
Emporia is NORTHEAST of Wichita	X	
Manhattan is NORTHEAST of Topeka		X
The Kansas River is in NORTHERN Kansas	X	
Wichita is SOUTHEAST of Manhattan		X

Welcome to:

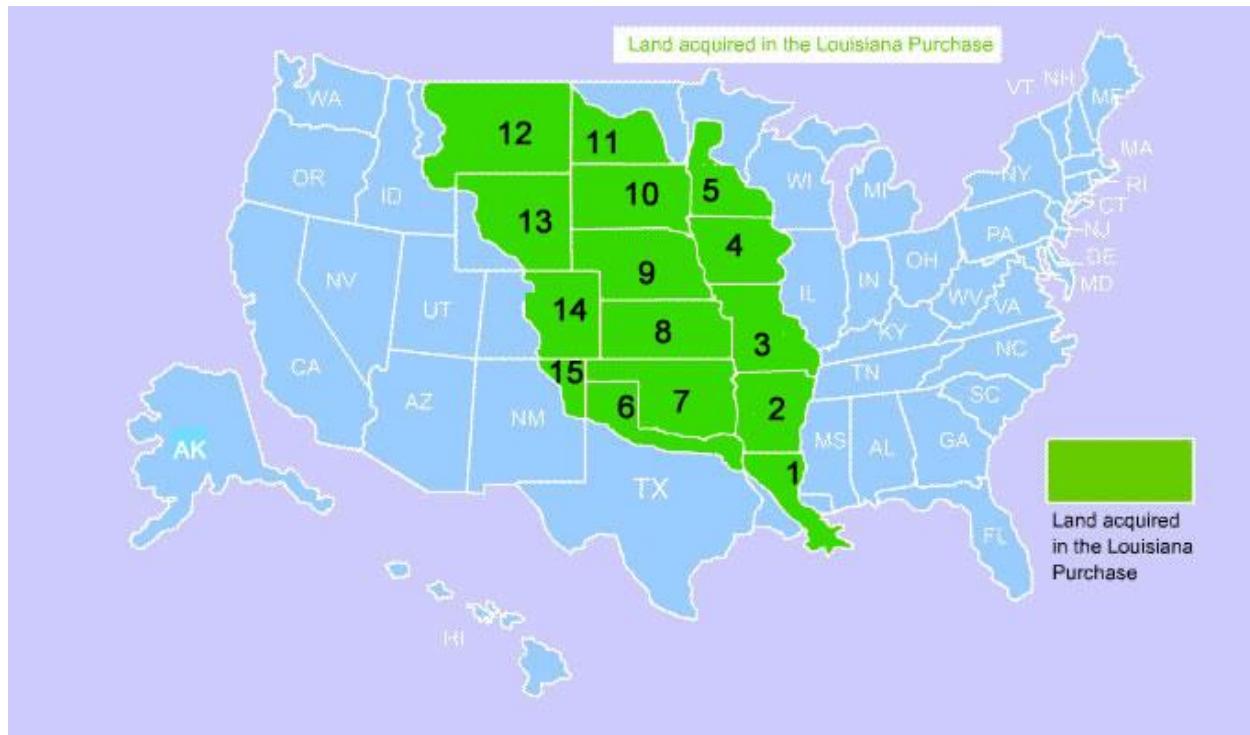
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Louisiana Purchase Printable

Label the states carved from the Louisiana Purchase



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

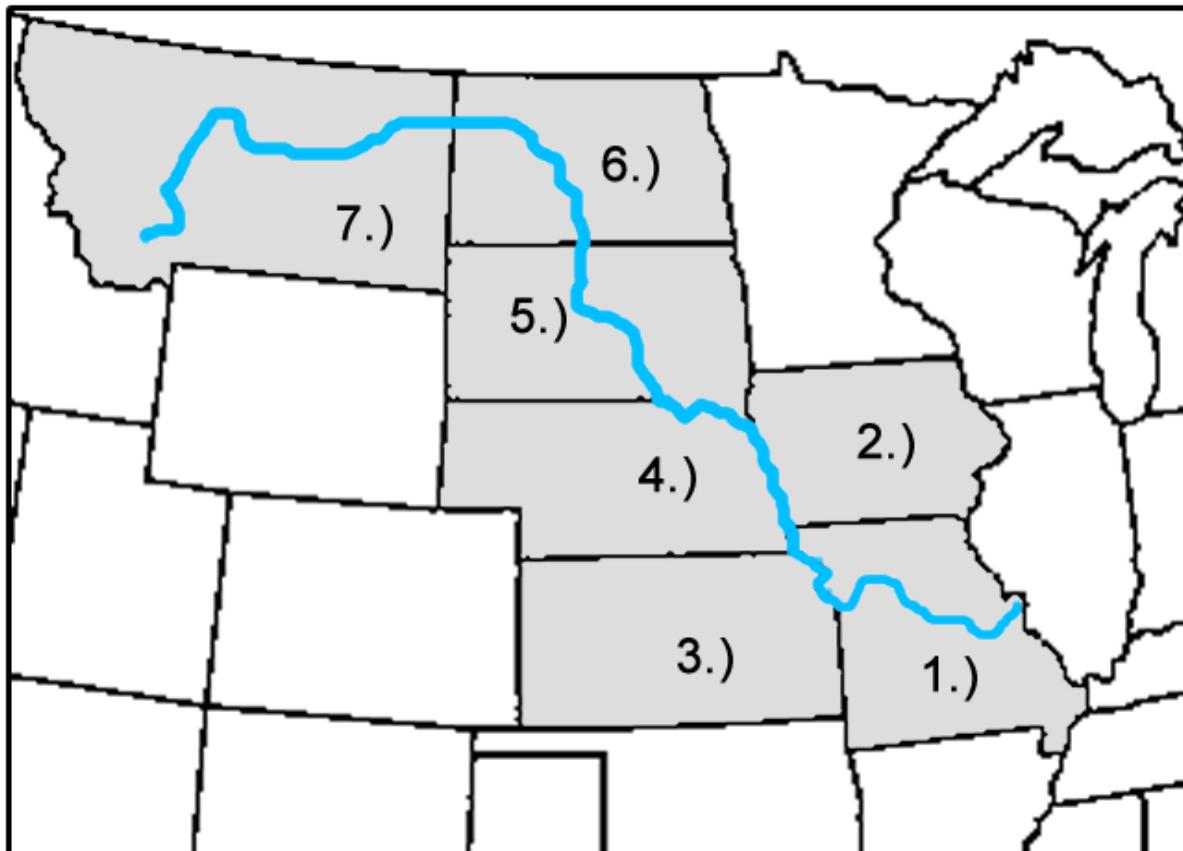
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Answers

1. Louisiana
2. Arkansas
3. Missouri
4. Iowa
5. Minnesota
6. Texas
7. Oklahoma
8. Kansas
9. Nebraska
10. South Dakota
11. North Dakota
12. Montana
13. Wyoming
14. Colorado
15. New Mexico

Missouri River States

Label the Missouri River States



Label the Missouri River States

1.) _____
2.) _____
3.) _____
4.) _____
5.) _____

6.) _____
7.) _____

Kansas Cloze Reading for Grades 1-3

Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Tornado Alley is a _____ of the central United States that _____ Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The area gets its name because it is the place tornadoes are most

_____ to occur in America. It's also where the most _____ tornadoes hit. Texas gets the most tornadoes, _____ by Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. As a whole, Tornado Alley _____ 421 tornadoes _____ year.

Words:

averages

likely

includes

followed

per

portion

powerful