

KENTUCKY ACTIVITY PACKET



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Steven L. Beshear, Governor

Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln

KENTUCKY

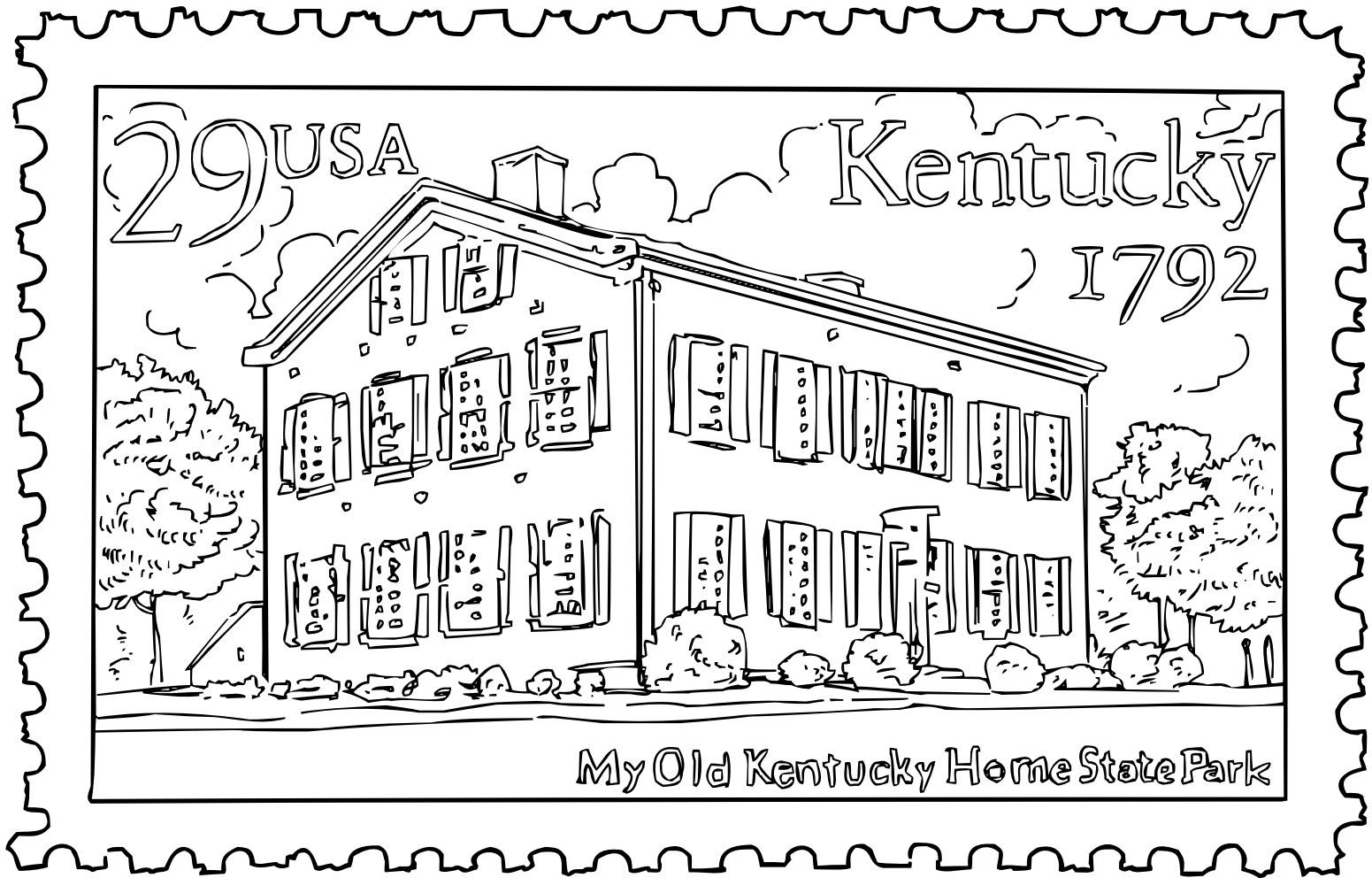


KENTUCKY

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Kentucky stamp

29 cents

Kentucky State Quarter



Muhammad Ali Cloze Reading for Grade 1-3

Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Muhammad Ali was one of the greatest boxers of all time. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, he _____ the nickname the "Louisville Lip," because of the _____ things he's say about himself such as "I'm young, I'm pretty, I'm fast, and no one can beat me." He wasn't always Muhammad Ali, however. He was _____ Cassius Clay, but changed his name in 1965 after _____ the Nation of Islam.

In his boxing career, Ali won a gold medal in the Olympics, was World Heavyweight Champion, and fought in some of the most _____ bouts in boxing _____. In 1974, he defeated George Foreman in what would become known as "The Rumble in the Jungle," as it was fought in Africa. In 1975, he defeated Joe Frazier in the 14-round "Thrilla' in Manila." Overall, he _____ with a record of 56 wins and five losses. Of his 56 wins, 37 came _____ knockout.

Words:

retired
gained
via
memorable
history
joining
outlandish
originally

Introduction

Muhammad Ali was one of America's greatest 20th-century boxers and athletes. Muhammad Ali was born Cassius Clay in Louisville, Kentucky. He started fighting at the age of 12 after his bicycle was stolen. Under the guidance of Joe Martin, Clay became an explosive boxer and won six Kentucky Gold Gloves during high school. In 1960, Clay won a gold medal in the Olympics at Rome, Italy.

The Louisville Lip

Clay then turned professional under the guidance of Angelo Dundee and became famous for his unorthodox style. Ali tirelessly promoted himself and earned the nickname the "Louisville Lip" for statements such as "I am the Greatest," and "I'm young, I'm pretty, I'm fast, and no one can beat me." From 1960–1963, Cassius Clay was 19–0 with 15 knockouts. On February 25, 1964, Clay defeated Sonny Liston and won the World Heavyweight Championship.

A Boxing Immortal Changes his Name

In 1965, Clay joined the Nation of Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. Ali defended his championship for the next several years, winning many matches with a breathtaking combination of speed and power. In 1967, however Ali was stripped of his championship for refusing to fight in the Vietnam War. Ali immediately became a controversial figure and was the subject of outrage for many Americans. Although Ali lost his title to Joe Frazier in 1971, he cemented his title as "The Greatest" by outdueling George Foreman in 1974 in "The Rumble in the Jungle." In 1975, Ali defeated Joe Frazier in "The Thrilla in Manila." In one of the best fights in boxing history, Ali won by TKO after the 14th round. In 1981, Ali retired with a career record of 56–5 with 37 knockouts.

After Boxing

In 1984, he was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, which would eventually confine him to a wheelchair and make it hard for him to communicate. Ali died on June 3, 2016.

1. Which is NOT true about Muhammad Ali?

- A. He changed his name to Cassius Clay
- B. He won a gold medal in the Olympics
- C. He started boxing after his bike was stolen
- D. He was born in Kentucky

2. To which of the following questions would Joe Martin be the answer?

- A. Who taught Muhammad Ali as a professional boxer?
- B. Who taught Cassius Clay to be an explosive boxer?
- C. Who guided Cassius Clay as a professional boxer?
- D. Who taught Muhammad Ali to be an explosive boxer?

3. What was Muhammad Ali called “the Louisville Lip?”

- A. Because he was from Louisville and had a prominent lip
- B. Because he was from Louisville and trained under Angelo Dundee
- C. Because he was from Louisville and went undefeated
- D. Because he was from Louisville and liked to talk about himself

4. What does “unorthodox” mean in the following sentence?

Clay then turned professional under the guidance of Angelo Dundee and became famous for his unorthodox style.

- A. powerful
- B. unusual
- C. illegal
- D. objectionable

5. Why did many people become outraged with Ali?

- A. He refused to fight in the Vietnam War
- B. He changed his name from Cassius Clay to Muhammad Ali
- C. He lost his title to Joe Frazier
- D. He was diagnosed with Parkinson’s Disease

6. Which of the following is true?

- A. Ali defeated Joe Frazier in “the Rumble in the Jungle.”
- B. Ali defeated George Foreman in “the Thrilla in Manila.”
- C. The “Thrilla in Manila” lasted 14 rounds before Ali won.
- D. Ali retired in 1984.

7. Which of the following best describes Muhammad Ali?

- A. An incredible boxer who only won a lot of fights, but who rarely knocked out his opponents.
- B. An incredible boxer who was not afraid to make unpopular political statements
- C. An incredible boxer who largely stayed out of politics and who was loved by all
- D. An incredible boxer and humble man who let his boxing do the “talking.”

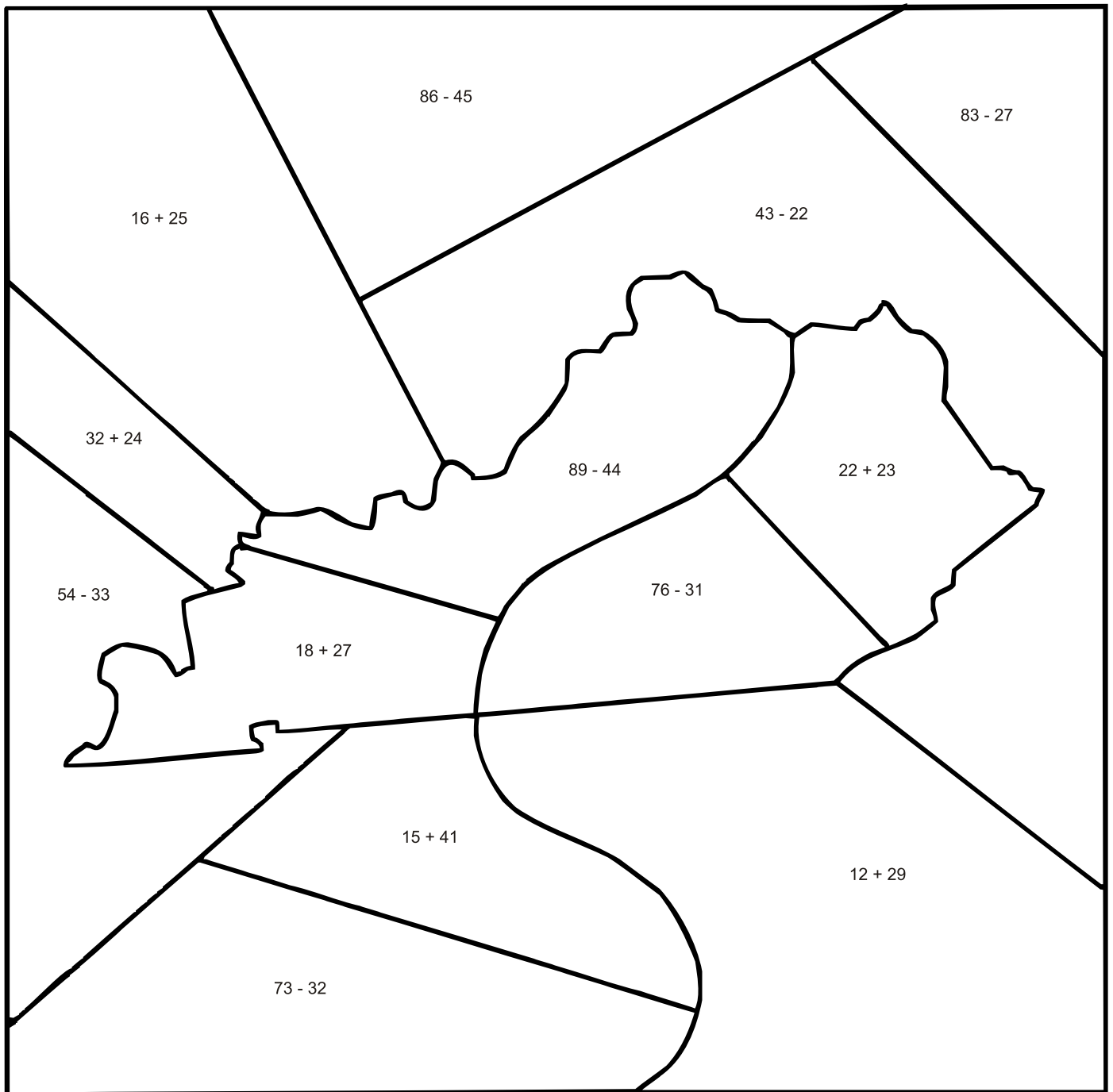
Quotes from Muhammad Ali**Name** _____

Muhammad Ali was one of the most quotable athletes in modern history. Below is a list of several of his most famous quotes. Underneath each quote, write your interpretation of its meaning.

“Don’t count the days, make the days count”

“I am the greatest. I said that even before I knew I was.”

“Silence is golden when you can’t think of a good answer.”



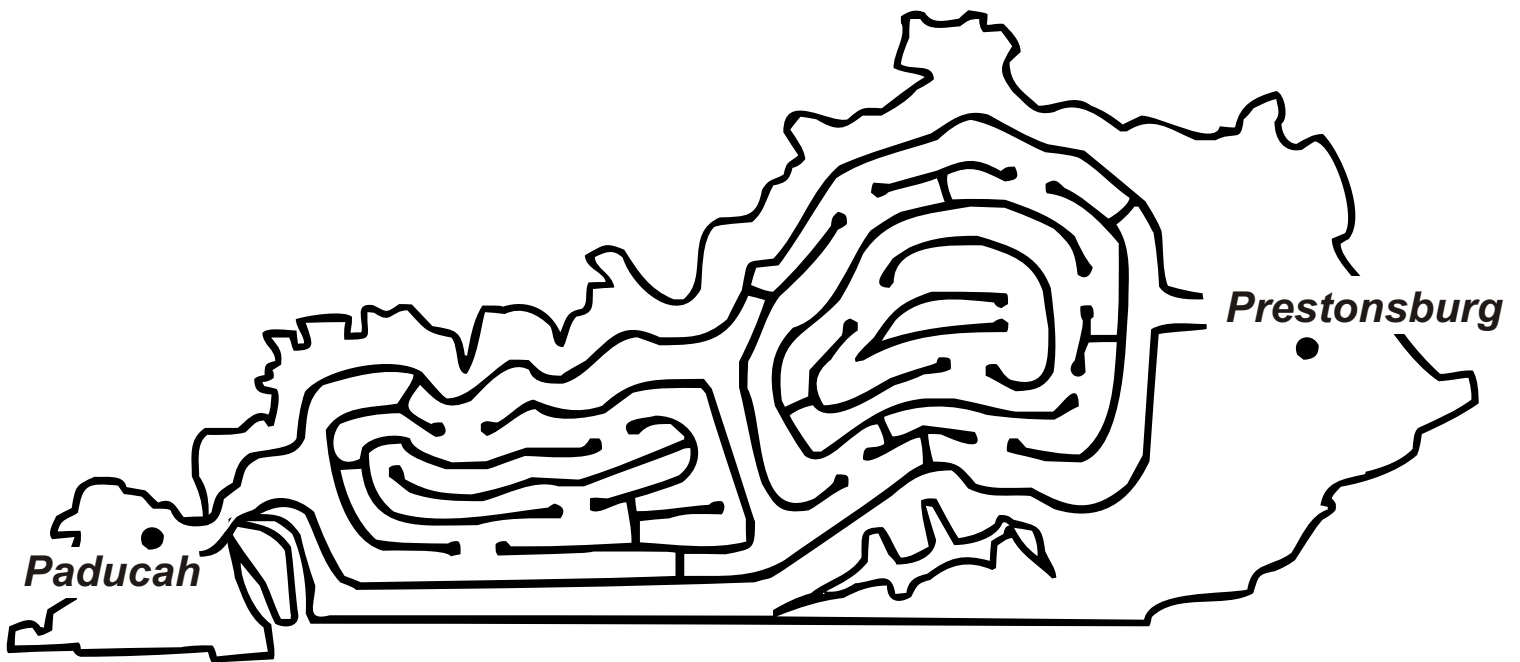
Do you know what state is pictured?

21 = Blue

41 = Red

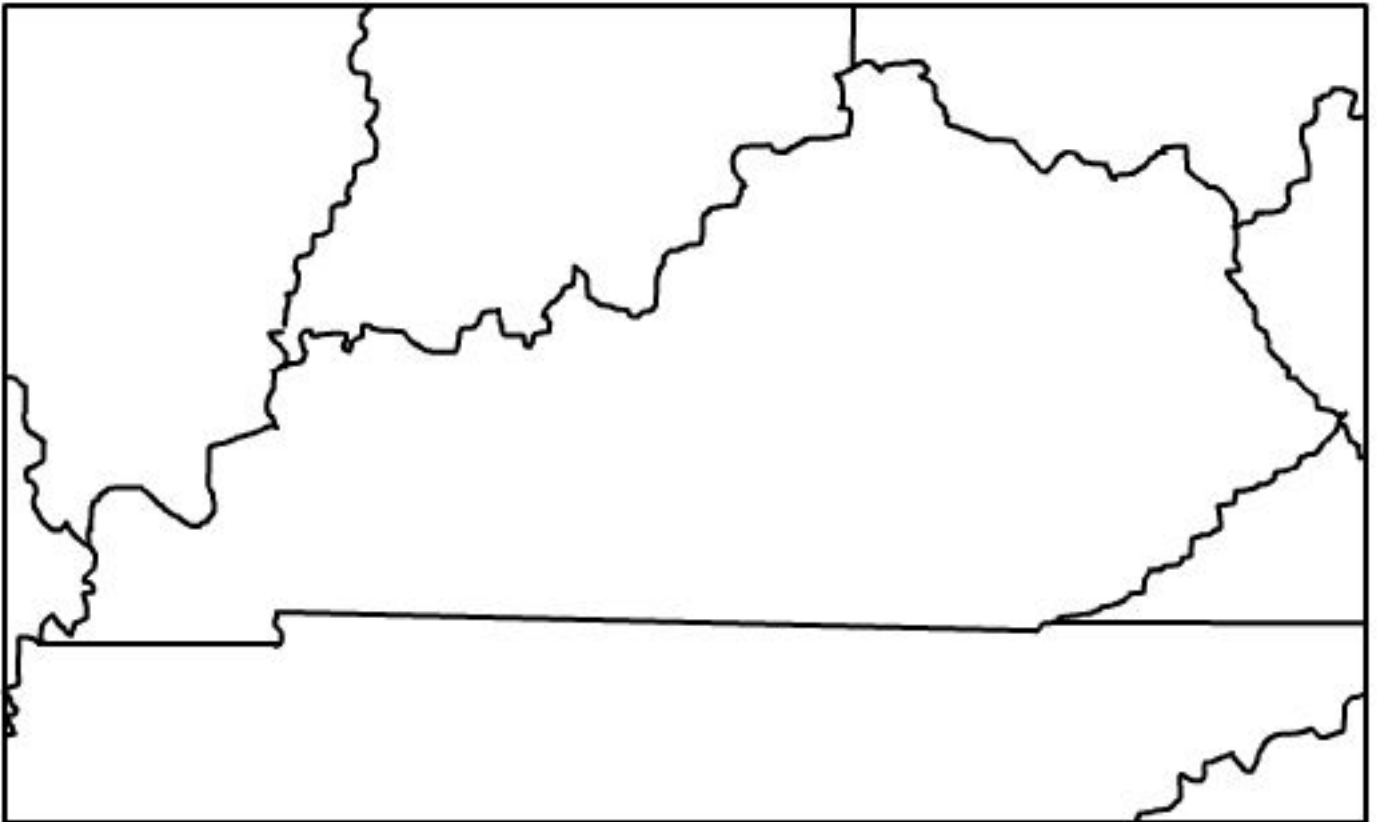
45 = Light Yellow

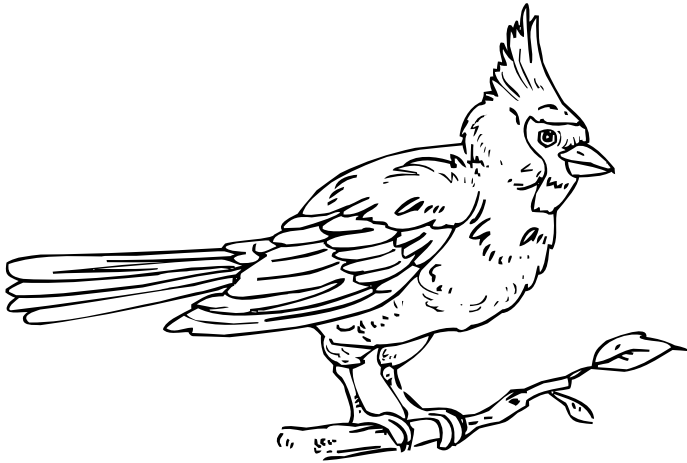
56 = White





Kentucky Printable Outline Map





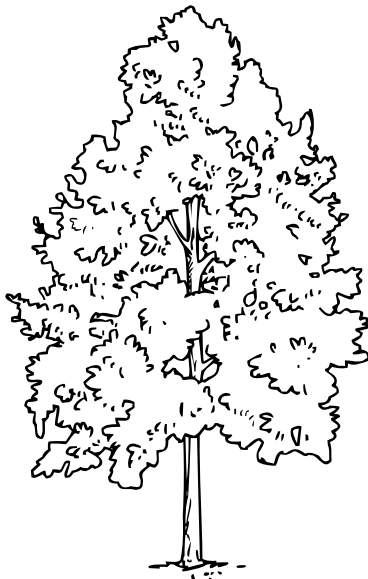
Cardinal



Goldenrod

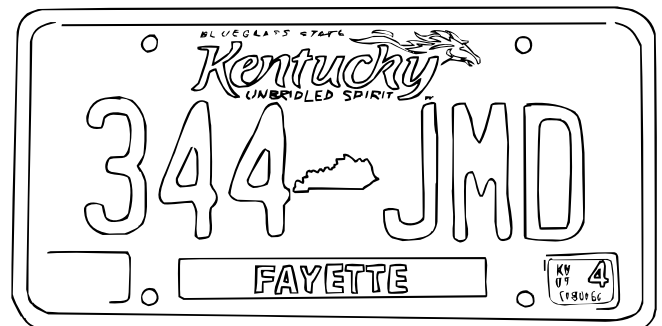


The Bluegrass State



Tulip Poplar

State license plate



Comparing and Contrasting Kentucky and Indiana

Name: _____

Kentucky

Kansas, nicknamed the Bluegrass State, is located in the Southeastern United States. It borders seven states: West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia. Its western border is formed by the Mississippi River and its northern border is formed by the Ohio River. Kentucky became America's 15th state on June 1, 1792. It was one of the first states to become part of America after the Revolutionary War. Its capital is Frankfort and its largest city is Louisville, home of the Louisville Slugger factory, the world's largest producer of wooden baseball bats. It is also the site of Churchill Downs - the setting for the Kentucky Derby - the world's most important horse race. Today, about four and half million people live in Kentucky. Its state bird is the cardinal.

Indiana

Indiana became America's 19th state on December 11, 1816. It is nicknamed the Hoosier State. The origin of the word "Hoosier" remains unknown, but today it refers to a citizen of Indiana and has been in use since as early as 1833. Indiana is located in the Midwestern United States and borders Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky. Its northwestern coast borders Lake Michigan, thus, making it one of the Great Lakes states as well. The Ohio River forms its southern border between it and Kentucky. Its land is mostly rolling hills, farms, and grasslands. The state capital and largest city is Indianapolis - home of the Indianapolis 500 - one of the most important car racing events in the world. Over 6.8 million people live in Indiana, making it the nation's 17th most populous state. Its state bird is the cardinal.

Which facts belong in each category?

Located in the Southeastern United States
The capital and largest city are different
State bird is the cardinal
Became a state first
Has more people
Borders another country
At least one of its borders is formed by the Ohio River
Borders more states
Is one of the Great Lake States
Is nicknamed the Bluegrass State.

Kentucky
Both
Indiana
Neither

Answers:

Kentucky

Located in the Southeastern United States
The capital and largest city are different
Became a state first
Borders more states
Is nicknamed the Bluegrass State

Both

State bird is the cardinal
At least one of its borders is formed by the Ohio River

Indiana

Has more people
Is one of the Great Lakes states

Neither

Borders another country

Comparing and Contrasting Kentucky and Tennessee

Name: _____

Kentucky

Kansas, nicknamed the Bluegrass State, is located in the Southeastern United States. It borders seven states: West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia. Its western border is formed by the Mississippi River and its northern border is formed by the Ohio River. Kentucky became America's 15th state on June 1, 1792. It was one of the first states to become part of America after the Revolutionary War. Its capital is Frankfort and its largest city is Louisville, site of the Kentucky Derby - the world's most important horse race. Today, about four and half million people live in Kentucky. Its state bird is the cardinal.

Tennessee

Tennessee is located in the Southeastern United States. It borders eight other states including Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. Tennessee is landlocked, which means it has no beaches. Tennessee became America's 16th state on June 1, 1796. It's capital and largest city is Nashville. Both the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers wind through the state, with the Mississippi forming its entire western border. Eastern Tennessee features some of the highest peaks in the Appalachian Mountains. The Mockingbird is the state bird of Tennessee, and four other southern states. Today, Tennessee is home to almost seven million people!

Which facts belong in each category?

The Mississippi River winds through
The capital is Nashville
State bird is the mockingbird
Became a state first
Has more people
Has beaches
Borders Indiana
Borders more states
Located in the Southeastern United States
Home to the world's most important horse race

Kentucky
Both
Tennessee
Neither

Answers:

Kentucky

Became a state first
Borders Indiana

Both

Located in the Southeastern United States
The Mississippi River winds through

Tennessee

Has more people
The capital is Nashville
State bird is the mockingbird
Has more people
Borders more states

Neither

Has beaches

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____



Kentucky
The Bluegrass State



Capital: Frankfort
Population: 4,173,405 (26th)
Area: 40,411 sq. miles (37th)
Date of Union Entry: 6/01/1792 (15)
Bird: Cardinal
Tree: Tulip Tree

Motto: "United we stand, divided we fall"
Flower: Goldenrod
Highest Point: Black Mountain - 4,145 feet
Largest City: Louisville
Attractions: Mammoth Cave National Park, Louisville

	FACT	FICTION
Kentucky is NORTH of Tennessee		
Kentucky is SOUTH of Indiana and Ohio		
Frankfort is NORTHEAST of Lexington		
Paducah is in WESTERN Kentucky		
Mammoth Cave N.P. is SOUTHWEST of Lexington		
Louisville is NORTHEAST of Cumberland Gap		
The Appalachian Mountains are in EASTERN Kentucky		
Mammoth Cave N.P. is SOUTHWEST of Lincoln Birthplace NHS		

Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
Kentucky is NORTH of Tennessee	X	
Kentucky is SOUTH of Indiana and Ohio	X	
Frankfort is NORTHEAST of Lexington		X
Paducah is in WESTERN Kentucky	X	
Mammoth Cave N.P. is SOUTHWEST of Lexington	X	
Louisville is NORTHEAST of Cumberland Gap		X
The Appalachian Mountains are in EASTERN Kentucky	X	
Mammoth Cave N.P. is SOUTHWEST of Lincoln Birthplace NHS		X

LINCOLN'S CHILDHOOD Reading Comprehension

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky, to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln in their one-room log cabin on their farm known as Sinking Spring (near modern-day Hodgenville, Kentucky). Although Thomas lacked formal education, he was an excellent farmer and carpenter and oftentimes served as a member of the jury. Thomas and Nancy joined a small Baptist church in the area that had broken away from the larger church over the issue of slavery.

When Abe was two, the family moved to nearby Knob Creek Farm, where Abe's first memories of his childhood were formed. Because of difficulties his father had with the title to the farm, Thomas Lincoln moved his family to Pigeon Creek, Indiana, in 1816, where the seven-year-old Abraham helped him build a log cabin in the woods. Two years later, Nancy died of "milk sickness." Milk sickness is a rare disease caused by drinking the milk or consuming the meat of a cow that had fed on poisonous roots. In 1819, however, Thomas married Sarah Bush Johnston, whom Abraham would call "Mother." Sarah was a kind and warm woman who brought her three children, Matilda, Elizabeth, and John, to the Lincoln homestead to live with Abraham and his sister.

From an early age, Sarah recognized Abraham's quick wit and intellect and encouraged him to read. Abraham became an avid reader, gobbling up any book he could get his hands on from neighbors, clergymen, and traveling teachers. Abraham attended school on an inconsistent basis. At times, traveling teachers may have taught at a nearby rudimentary schoolhouse, and at other times Abraham walked several miles to the nearest school. Lincoln himself admitted that the total amount of schooling he received in his childhood was no more than twelve months; nevertheless, he became an excellent reader, learned to write, measure, and make division and multiplication calculations. Abraham took his studies very seriously. Without paper in the house to practice his writing and math, he often did arithmetic on the back of a wooden spoon using charcoal as a makeshift pencil. Lincoln described where he grew up and the opportunities for education in the following quote:

"It was," he once wrote, "a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin'" to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard."

Abe's growing desire to attend school conflicted with his father's demands on him, which often made him appear lazy to his neighbors. His father often rented him out to perform manual labor tasks such as shucking corn, hoeing, gathering, and plowing. During the early 1800s, Abe's father was entitled to all of the money earned as a result of his son's labor. Abe's considerable strength was evident with his unusual skill and power with an axe. Abe was said to be able to chop more wood and split more rails than anyone around. Far larger and stronger than the other boys in the region, Abe could outrun and outwrestle all of them. Unlike most boys of his time, however, Abe avoided hunting because he took no pleasure in killing animals.

Although Abe gained a reputation as a prankster and for his storytelling abilities, he also gained a reputation for honesty. When he was nineteen years old, he was hired to co-steer a flatboat down the Mississippi River to unload produce to be sold at the plantations in the South and to return with the money earned. For these services, Abe was paid eight dollars a month. More importantly, these forays into the South opened Abe's eyes to the world beyond the Indiana frontier and likely began to shape his views toward the horrors of slavery as he witnessed the auctions and treatment of slaves firsthand.

1.) What did Abraham's father do for a living?

- a.) He was a farmer.
- b.) He was a teacher.
- c.) He was a doctor.
- d.) He was a judge.

2.) Why did the Lincoln family decide to join a new church?

- a.) The passage doesn't say.
- b.) Over the issue of slavery.
- c.) They became more religious.
- d.) They wanted to be in a smaller church.

3.) Where did Abraham live when he was 7?

- a.) Indiana
- b.) Sinking Spring Farm
- c.) Kentucky
- d.) Illinois

4.) What word or phrase would NOT describe Sarah Bush Johnston?

- a.) dishonest
- b.) kind
- c.) nurturing
- d.) caring

5.) How long did Abraham Lincoln go to school for?

- a.) Never
- b.) His whole life
- c.) About one year
- d.) Two years

6.) What did Abraham Lincoln use to write his arithmetic?

- a.) wooden spoon
- b.) his arm
- c.) pencil
- d.) Charcoal

7.) What do you think "cipherin" is closest to in the following quote:

"It was," he once wrote, "a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin', and cipherin" to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard."

- a.) writing
- b.) reading
- c.) math
- d.) planning

8.) Which of the following was Abe NOT rented out by his father to do?

- a.) gathering
- b.) hoeing
- c.) plowing
- d.) shoveling

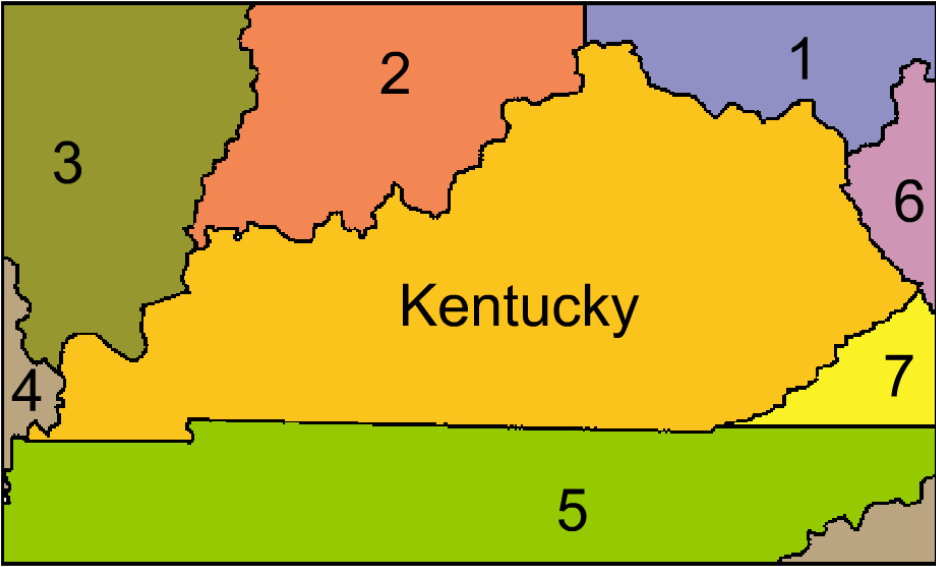
9.) Which of the following was NOT true about Abraham Lincoln?

- a.) He was the strongest and fastest boy around.
- b.) He gained a reputation for dishonesty.
- c.) He was a prankster.
- d.) He sometimes appeared lazy to others.

10.) Why did Abraham Lincoln refrain from hunting?

- a.) His family didn't need him to hunt.
- b.) His family didn't own a gun.
- c.) He was a terrible shot.
- d.) He didn't like killing animals.

Kentucky Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



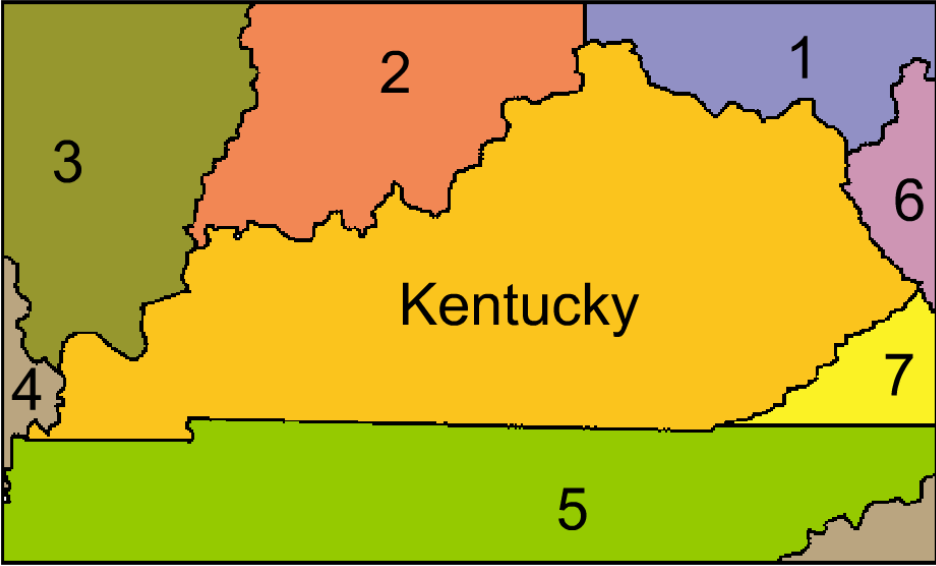
Kentucky Labels

Illinois
Virginia
Tennessee
Ohio
West Virginia
Missouri
Indiana

Labels:

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

Kentucky Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Kentucky Labels

Illinois
Virginia
Tennessee
Ohio
West Virginia
Missouri
Indiana

Labels:

1. Ohio
2. Indiana
3. Illinois
4. Missouri
5. Tennessee
6. West Virginia
7. Virginia

Muhammad Ali Geography

Muhammad Ali fought all over the world. Below is a list of countries. Write the names of the locations in their correct tables



North America	South America	Europe	Africa	Asia

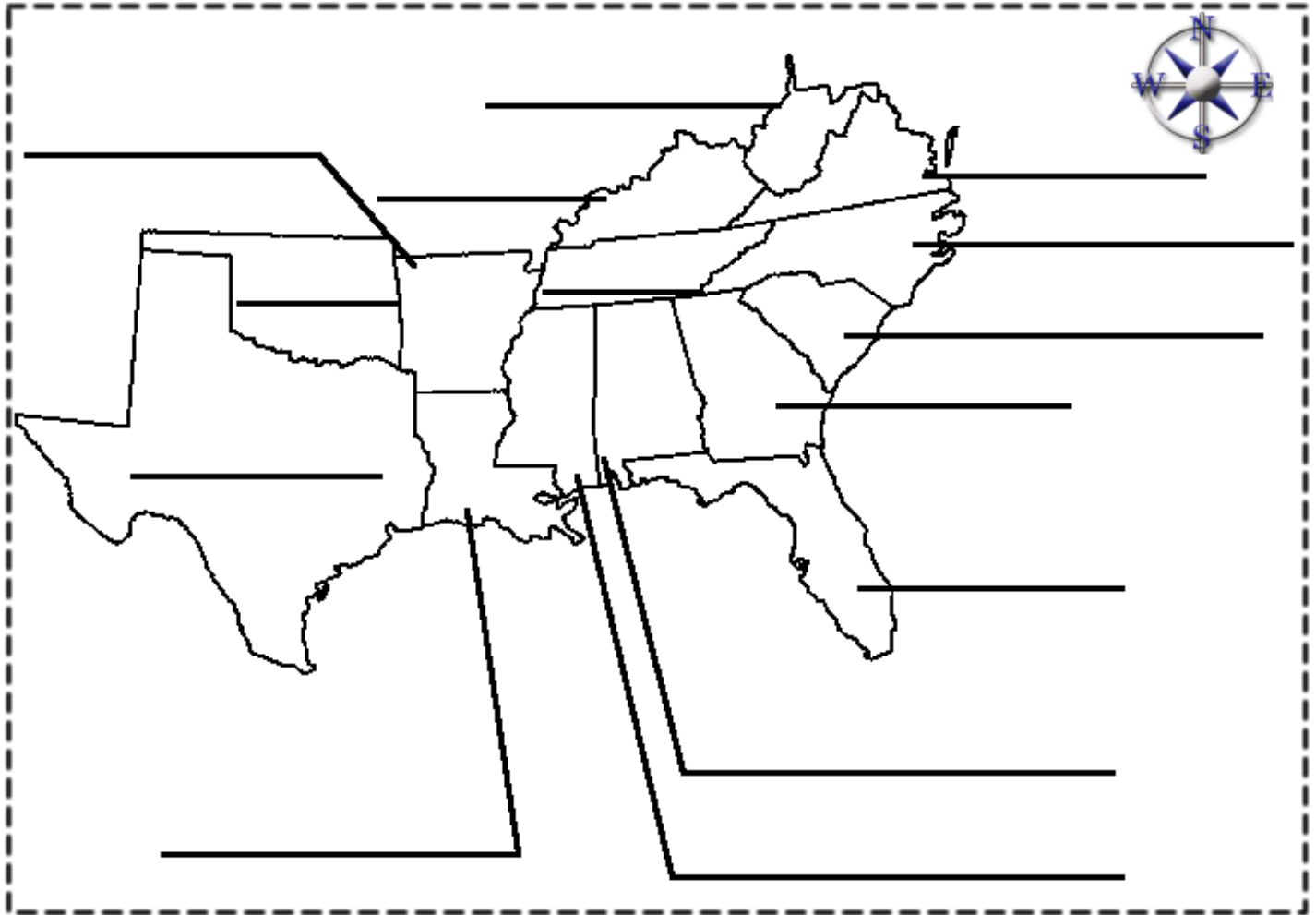
Select locations of Muhammad Ali's fights

Date	Location
Dec. 27, 1960	Miami, Florida, USA
June 18, 1963	London, UK
September 10, 1966	Frankfurt, Germany
April 1, 1972	Tokyo, Japan
May 1, 1972	Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
July 17, 1972	Dublin, Ireland
October 20, 1973	Jakarta, Indonesia
October 30, 1974	Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo
October 1, 1975	Manila, Philippines
December 11, 1981	Nassau, Bahamas
June 30, 1975	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
December 26, 1971	Zurich, Switzerland

Answers

North America	South America	Europe	Africa	Asia
USA		UK	Dem. Congo	Japan
Canada		Germany		Indonesia
Bahamas		Ireland		Philippines
		Switzerland		Malaysia

Southern States Label Map



Vent Haven Museum

The Vent Haven Museum, located in Fort Mitchell, Kentucky, is home to the world's largest collection of ventriloquist dummies. It is housed within a private home and several small outbuildings. The museum features hundreds of ventriloquist dummies, displayed in various themed rooms. Some rooms have shelves of dummies, while others feature dummies sitting in rows of chairs. There are clown dummies, animal dummies, zombie dummies, and even presidential dummies.

The creator of the museum, William Shakespeare Berger, was a Cincinnati businessman, and former president of the International Brotherhood of Ventriloquists. He collected ventriloquist dummies for sixty years, eventually amassing a collection of over 800. In addition, the museum frequently receives donated dummies. Some of the dummies of Vent Haven are worth thousands of dollars. One such dummy, a grinning red monkey dummy, is worth over \$30,000. The Vent Haven Museum even holds an annual convention known as the Vent Haven Convention, which attracts ventriloquists from throughout the United States.

1. What question is answered in the first paragraph?

- A. How many dummies are displayed in the Vent Haven museum?
- B. How did the Vent Haven museum get its name?
- C. What kind of dummies are displayed in the Vent Haven museum?
- D. Who created the Vent Haven museum?

2. Which is NOT true about the Vent Haven Museum?

- A. It was founded by a Cincinnati businessman
- B. The museum does not accept donated dummies
- C. There is one dummy in the collection worth \$30,000
- D. The museum is located within a private home and small outbuildings

3. What does the word “annual” imply in the following sentence?

The Vent Haven Museum even holds an annual convention known as the Vent Haven Convention, which attracts ventriloquists from throughout the United States.

- A. It happens every year
- B. It happens only once
- C. It is important
- D. It is the only conference ventriloquists attend

4. Which of the following is true about William Shakespeare Berger?

- A. He collected dummies for sixty years
- B. He was once the president of the International Brotherhood of Ventriloquists
- C. He had a collection of over 800 dummies
- D. All of the above are true

5. Which of the following dummies does the author describe as valuable?

- A. Presidential dummy
- B. Soldier dummy
- C. Zombie dummy
- D. Monkey dummy