



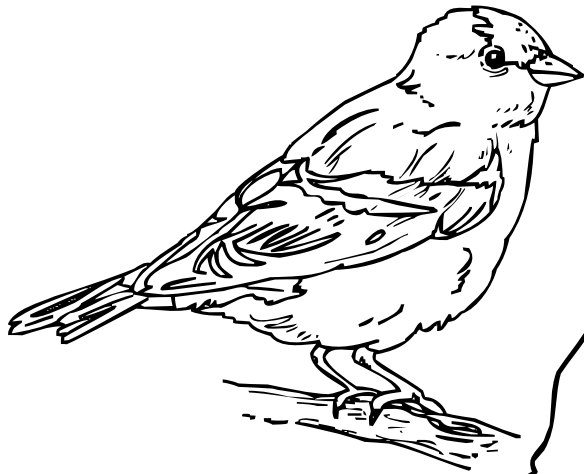
New Jersey State Fact Sheet



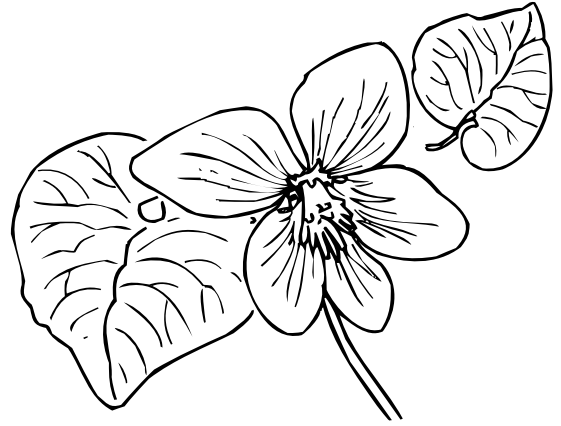
New Jersey The Garden State



Capital: Trenton
Population: 8,717,925 (9)
Area: 8,722 sq. miles (47)
Date of Union Entry:
12/18/1787 (3)
Bird: Goldfinch
Tree: Red oak
Flower: Purple violet
Motto: "Liberty and
Prosperity"



American Goldfinch



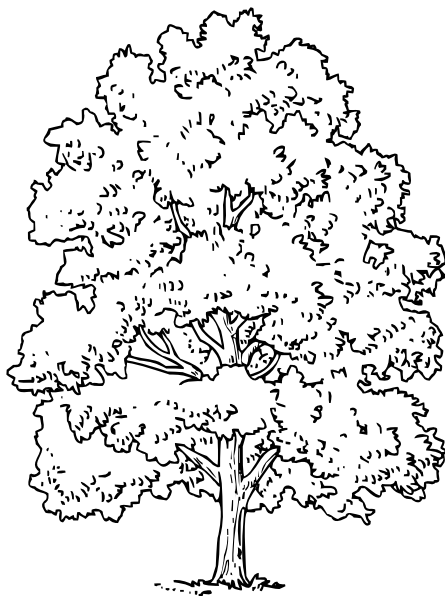
Common Meadow Violet



Trenton

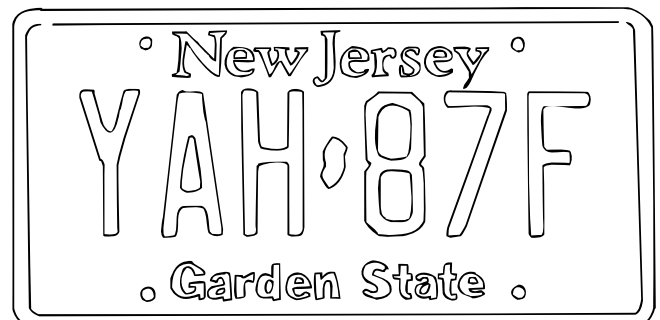
New Jersey

The Garden State



Northern Red Oak

State license plate





NEW JERSEY

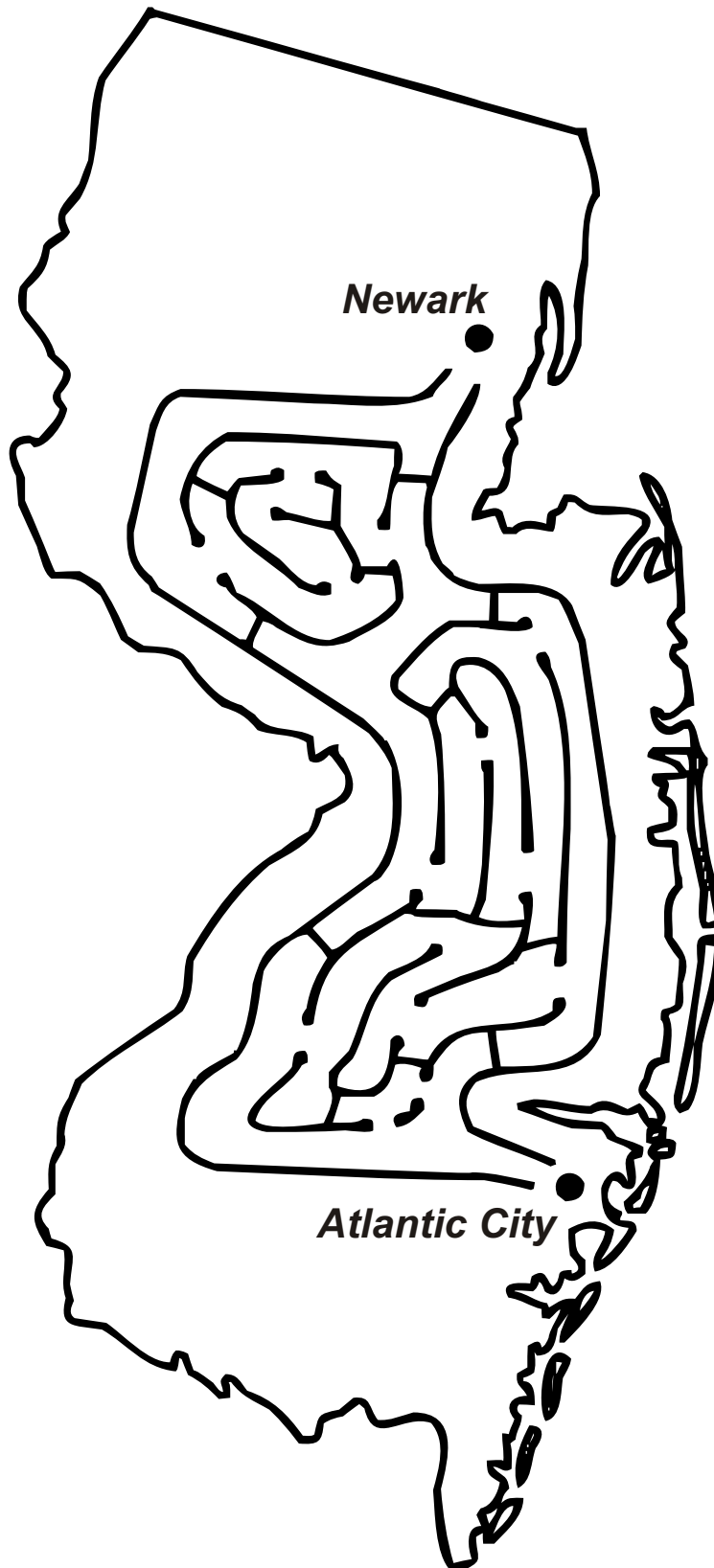
New Jersey State Quarter



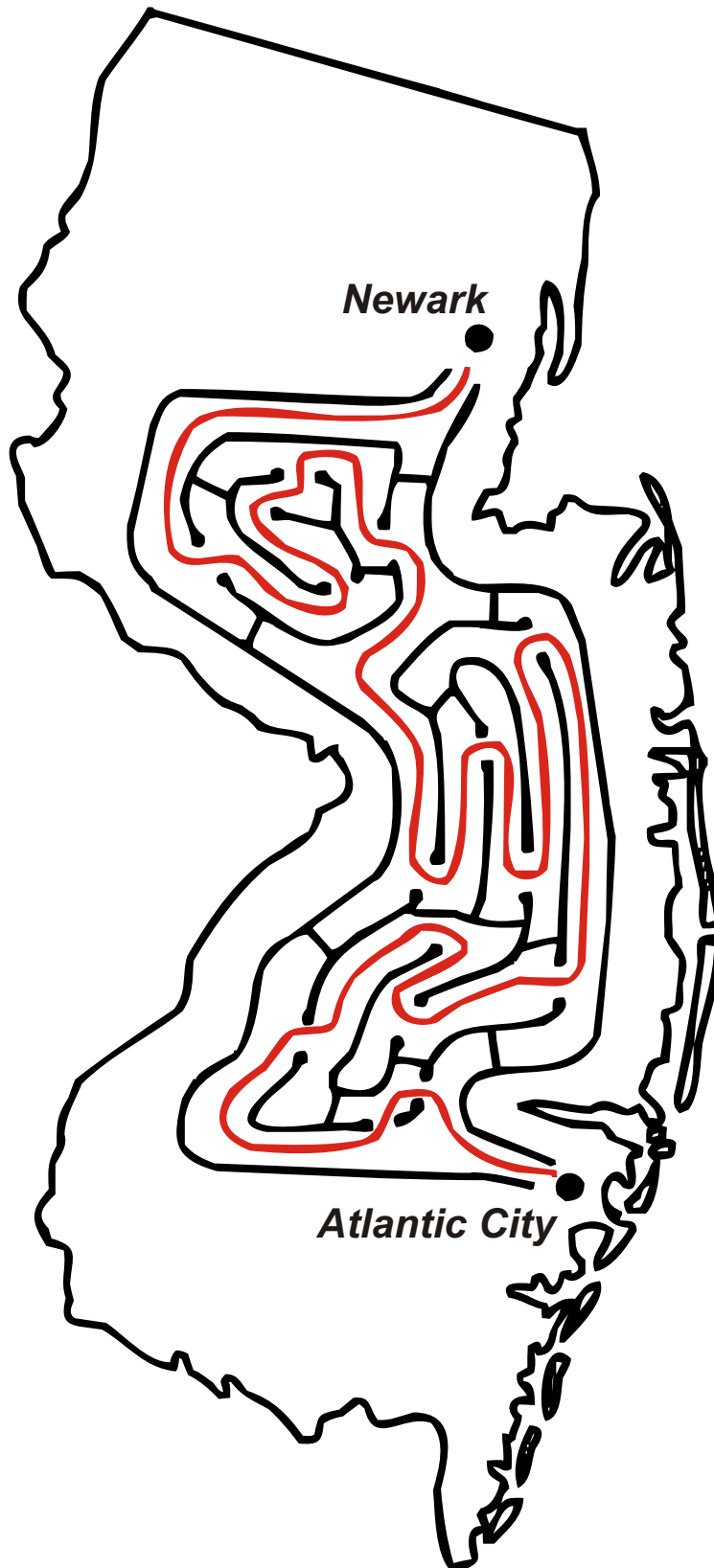


New Jersey Printable Outline Map





New Jersey - The Garden State

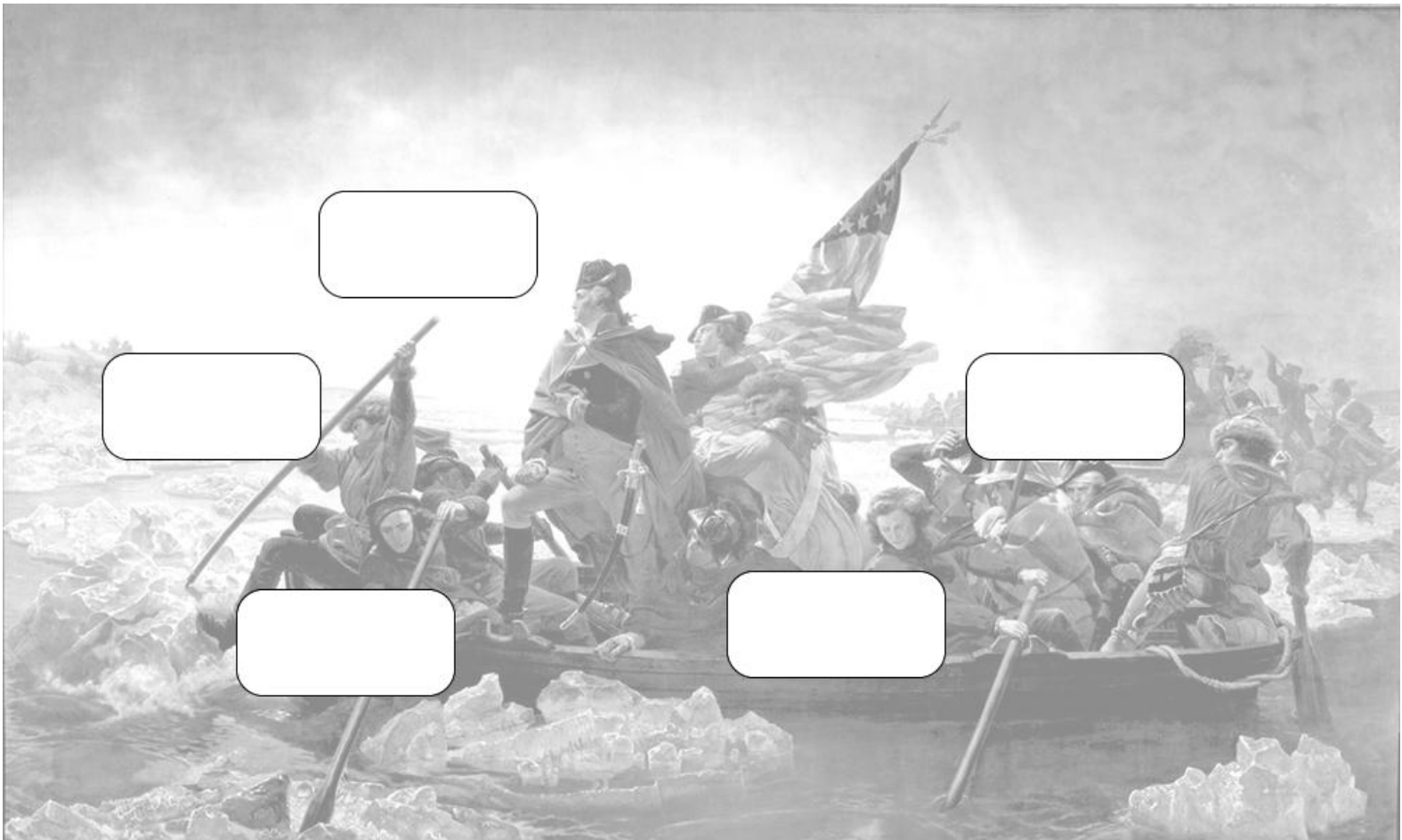


New Jersey - The Garden State

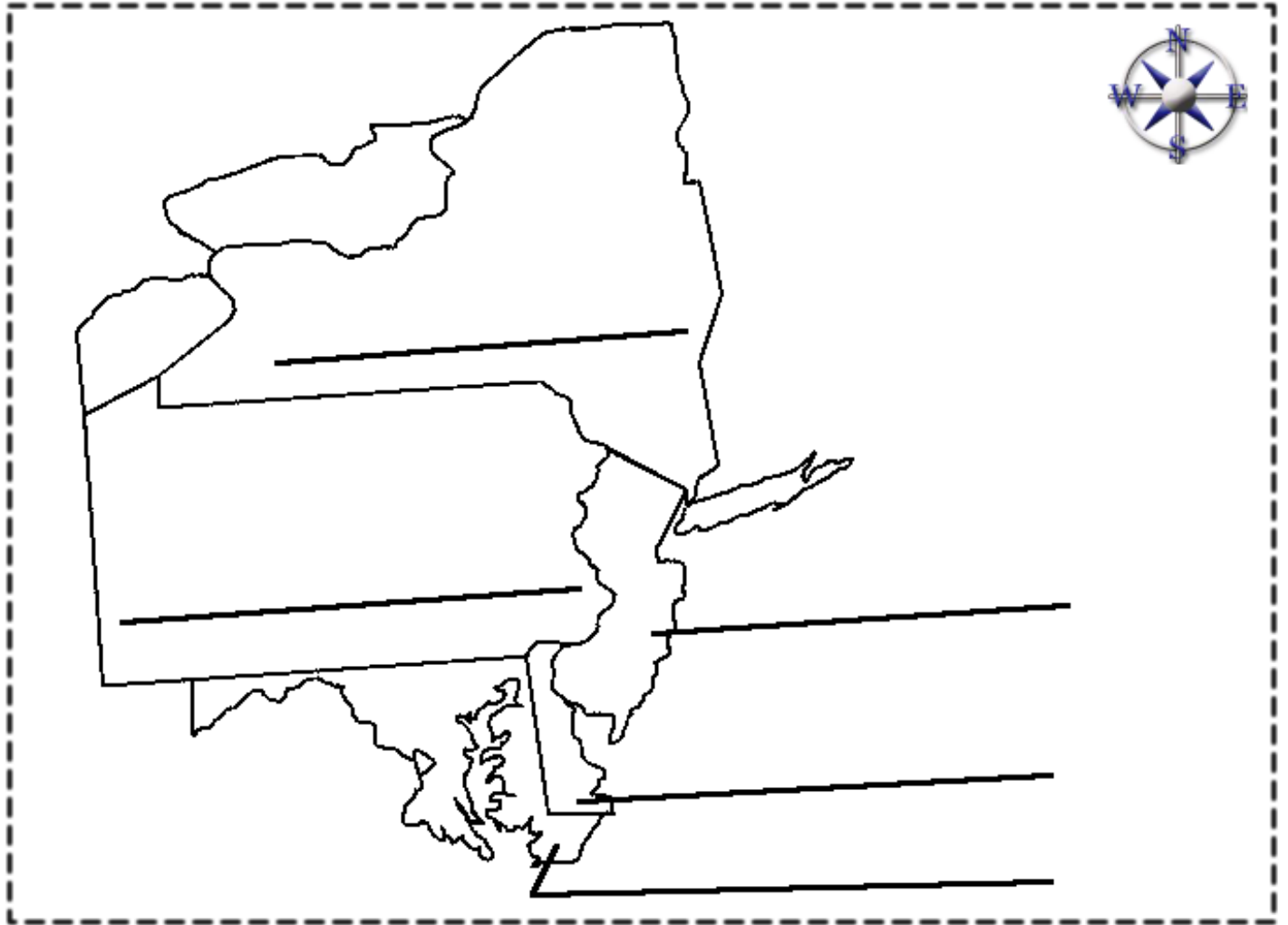


Washington Crosses the Delaware River

Below is one of the most famous paintings of the Revolutionary War and of American history. Painted by Emanuel Leutze in 1851, it depicts George Washington leading his soldiers through the treacherous and icy waters of the Delaware River on Christmas night 1776 to their eventual victory and capture of 800 Hessian Troops at Trenton, New Jersey. The victory at Trenton was a significant morale boost for the beleaguered Continental Army and came on the heels of devastating defeats in and around New York City and the near collapse of the Patriot effort. One of the little known facts about this iconic painting is that a wounded James Monroe, America's 5th president, is holding the Patriot flag behind George Washington. What do you think the soldiers were thinking, crossing the river with little protection from the cold on that fateful Christmas night? Fill in the blurbs next to General Washington and the three soldiers. Feel free to use some humor and to color the painting.



Mid-Atlantic Label Map



Grover Cleveland was born on March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey. His family moved to New York when he was young, but he could not attend college because of his father's death. Nevertheless, he studied hard, and in 1859 he was admitted to the New York Bar Association.

Grover's political career quickly blossomed in Buffalo, New York. In 1863, he became assistant district attorney; in 1871, he became sheriff; in 1881, he became mayor; and in 1882, he became governor of New York. In 1884, he defeated Republican James Blaine in the presidential race. In 1885, he entered office. During his first term as president, Grover enlarged the civil service and vetoed pension raids on the Treasury. In addition, the Statue of Liberty was dedicated and the American Federation of Labor was formed. Despite his popularity, Grover Cleveland was defeated by Benjamin Harrison in his bid for reelection in 1889.

In 1892, Grover Cleveland defeated Benjamin Harrison in the popular election and became the first and only president to serve two non-consecutive terms as president (his two terms were separated by Benjamin Harrison's presidency). Unfortunately for Cleveland, he entered his second term in a difficult position. The country was experiencing a money crisis brought about by a lowered gold reserve and questionable spending. Cleveland was unsuccessful in his attempt to thwart an impending depression and refused to interfere in business matters or rising unemployment. In 1894, an unemployed worker named Jacob Coxey mobilized an army of jobless workers who walked from the Midwest to Washington, D.C., demanding unemployment relief and legislation. Cleveland rejected Coxie's demands, and Coxie was arrested for trespassing. In 1896, the Democratic Party chose to nominate William Jennings Bryan as their presidential candidate rather than Grover Cleveland. Grover Cleveland died on June 24, 1908. He was honored on the United States \$1,000 bill before it was taken out of circulation.

1. Which is NOT true about Grover Cleveland?

- A. He was assistant district attorney in Buffalo, NY
- B. He was vice-president
- C. He was New York's governor
- D. In 1884, he ran for president

2. Grover Cleveland...

- A. became politically successful in New Jersey.
- B. defeated Benjamin Harrison in his bid for reelection in 1889.
- C. enlarged the civil service during his first presidential term.
- D. defeated James Blaine in the election of 1892.

3. In between the times Grover Cleveland was president...

- A. he served as vice-president.
- B. Benjamin Harrison was president.
- C. Cleveland went back to New York.
- D. the Statue of Liberty was dedicated.

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

Cleveland was unsuccessful in his attempt to **thwart** an impending depression and refused to interfere in business matters or rising unemployment.

- A. progress
- B. transform
- C. describe
- D. halt

5. Why did Cleveland’s second term start with so much difficulty?

- A. The nation was about to endure a depression
- B. Benjamin Harrison was very popular
- C. Jacob Coxie mobilized protests that ultimately made Cleveland look bad
- D. Cleveland became the first and only president to serve two non-consecutive terms

6. Which question is not addressed in the passage above?

- A. Who did the Democratic Party nominate for president after Cleveland’s second term?
- B. Why was America experiencing a money crisis when Cleveland entered office for the second time?
- C. Why did Benjamin Harrison defeat Grover Cleveland after his first term?
- D. How was Cleveland honored after his death?

7. What happened first?

- A. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated
- B. 1890
- C. Grover Cleveland began his second term as president
- D. Cleveland defeated James Blaine

During the Revolutionary War, British military forces hired about 30,000 German soldiers, known as Hessians. The word “Hessian” came from the German states of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Hanau, where some of the “Hessians” came from.

Germany was much different in 1776 than it is today. Then, it was made up of various states, each of which was ruled by a landgrave (prince). Men who lived within each state were often forced into the landgrave’s army at an early age. The landgrave could increase his fortune by renting out these armies to foreign powers in their times of need. The individual soldier had no say in the matter. Payment for the soldiers was sent directly to each state’s landgrave. In this way, the fate of Hessian soldier is sometimes compared to the practice of slavery, although the soldiers were paid well.

The “Hessians” that fought in the Revolutionary War gained a reputation for savagery and were greatly feared amongst the ranks of Continental soldiers. Curiously, several diaries gathered from Hessian soldiers in the field, revealed that they, in fact, were horrified by the way the British soldiers destroyed civilian property and executed prisoners. Despite their military prowess, British soldiers also feared and mistrusted the Hessians, and thus treated them badly.

While the Hessians fought in every battle of the Revolutionary War, they are best remembered in America for their defeat at the hands of George Washington and his soldiers on December 26, 1776. In the battle, Washington’s men crossed the icy Delaware River on Christmas night and marched nine miles to Trenton, staging an ambush on the sleeping Hessians. Many of Washington’s men lacked shoes and the soldiers were said to have left a trail of blood all the way to Trenton. In all, Washington captured about 1,000 Hessian soldiers, who were paraded through the streets in an effort to raise the morale of the beleaguered Patriot cause. Captured German soldiers were sent to area farms to work as farm hands. Other Hessian soldiers were sent to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where they were treated well. Many of the Hessians sent to Lancaster stayed permanently rather than returning to their dreadful existence in Germany. Of the 30,000 Hessian soldiers that fought in America, approximately 3,000-5,000 stayed to live in the United States.

1. Why was the life of a Hessian soldier comparable to that of a slave?

- A. Because Hessian soldiers had to fight without payment
- B. Hessian soldiers were forced into the military and rented out to foreign powers
- C. Hessian soldiers were forced to wear shackles and chains
- D. Hessian soldiers were disliked by both American and British soldiers

2. Which of the following IS NOT true about Hessian soldiers?

- A. They had a reputation for savagery
- B. About 1,000 Hessians were captured by General Washington at the Battle of Trenton
- C. Only 3,000-5,000 Hessian soldiers decided to return to Germany
- D. About 30,000 Hessian soldiers fought alongside the British in the Revolutionary War

3. Which of the following is an example of irony?

- A. Captured Hessian soldiers were paraded through the streets to improve the morale for those supporting the Patriot cause
- B. Although the Hessians earned a reputation for savagery, many were appalled by the British practices of destroying property and executing prisoners
- C. Even though they were good soldiers, Hessian soldiers were mistrusted by British soldiers
- D. Hessian soldiers were often forced into the military at an early age

4. Define “prowess” in the following sentence?

Despite their military prowess, British soldiers also feared and mistrusted the Hessians, and thus treated them badly.

- A. decisions
- B. supplies
- C. talents
- D. mysteries

5. The Hessians...

- A. played a major role in the British military during the Revolutionary War.
- B. played a major role in the American military during the Revolutionary War.
- C. played a minor role in the British military during the Revolutionary War.
- D. fought in some battles of the Revolutionary War.

6. Which of the following best describes the events that occurred at Trenton?

- A. The Hessians ambushed Washington’s army but were ultimately defeated
- B. The Hessians ambushed and defeated George Washington’s army on the day after Christmas in 1776
- C. Washington and his men crossed the icy Delaware River and marched nine miles to Trenton before ambushing the Hessians on Christmas Eve in 1776
- D. Washington’s men ambushed and defeated the Hessians after a nine-mile march to Trenton on the day after Christmas in 1776

7. If the entire passage was limited to the second paragraph, what could be its title?

- A. Germany in 1776
- B. Military tactics used by Hessian soldiers
- C. Armies for Rent: How Landgraves Became Rich Lending Fighters
- D. The Hessian Soldier: Fighting for Freedom

Following the winter and spring at their encampment at Valley Forge, the Continental Army was trained and refreshed. Commander-in-Chief of Continental forces, George Washington, had learned that British forces had planned to evacuate Philadelphia and return to New York in fear of a naval blockade. The 100-mile march from Philadelphia to New York would occur largely through the state of New Jersey. Washington saw the evacuation as a perfect opportunity to strike at the British to prevent them from reaching New York.

On the blistering afternoon of June 28, 1778, Washington ordered a detachment of 5,000 men to strike at the British rear guard as they departed Monmouth Courthouse, New Jersey, on their way to New York. The strike was initiated to delay the British until the main American force could engage them. Patriot General Charles Lee was in charge of the initial attack, which failed miserably and resulted in a disorganized retreat. An enraged General Washington reportedly reprimanded Lee before taking command of the retreating soldiers. Placing himself in the line of fire among the retreating Continentals, Washington rallied the soldiers who regrouped and held the British in check until the main American force could arrive. The battle raged throughout the entire day with neither side gaining a decisive advantage. Only the arrival of dusk silenced the muskets and cannon. Although Washington wanted to resume the battle in the darkness, British forces had withdrawn from the area to continue their march to New York City. Patriot forces suffered approximately 500 casualties in the battle while British forces suffered as many as 1,000. Dozens, if not, hundreds of soldiers died of heat stroke rather than from combat. The battle is historically seen as a tactical draw, although the Patriots did not stop the British march to New York. The Patriots, did however, prove they could successfully battle the British in open combat.

Monmouth was the last major battle waged in the Northern Theater. British forces would soon turn their attention to the Loyalist-friendly southern colonies.

1. Why were British forces marching to New York?

- A. To escape the Continental Army
- B. To attack and capture New York
- C. To sail back to England
- D. They feared a naval blockade in Philadelphia

- 2. Why did Washington make the decision to strike at the rear guard of the British army?**
- A. He wanted to surprise them
 - B. He thought he could attack the British where they were weakest
 - C. He put Charles Lee in charge of initiating the attack
 - D. He wanted to delay the British so that the main part of his army could attack them
- 3. Which of the following is not true about Washington's initial attack?**
- A. It involved a detachment of 5,000 soldiers
 - B. It would occur in New York
 - C. It would be led by Charles Lee
 - D. The attack failed miserably and resulted in retreat
- 4. As the day moved on, which of the following best describes the scene?**
- A. The Americans gained the advantage
 - B. The British gained the advantage
 - C. Neither side gained an advantage
 - D. The British began to retreat
- 5. What was Washington's main objective at Monmouth Courthouse?**
- A. To prevent the British from marching to New York
 - B. To prove his army could succeed in a fight against the British
 - C. To save his soldiers from heat stroke
 - D. To withdraw from the battlefield and continue the fight for a second day
- 6. What is not true about Monmouth Courthouse?**
- A. It was last major battle to occur in the north during the Revolutionary War
 - B. During the battle, George Washington placed himself in the line of fire to rally the retreating Continentals
 - C. The battle raged on through the night and only the coming of the morning silenced the guns and cannons
 - D. The battle is historically seen as a draw
- 7. Why did the British change strategies after Monmouth Courthouse?**
- A. They thought they would have better luck in New York
 - B. They thought they would have better luck in the southern colonies
 - C. They thought they had already defeated the Patriots in the Northern Theater
 - D. They wanted to get away from George Washington and the newly trained Continental Army



NEW JERSEY COLONY Reading Comprehension

New Jersey's early colonial history is similar to New York's. Like New York, the area was first colonized by Dutch settlers around 1613. The colony was called New Netherland and included parts of modern-day New York and New Jersey. In 1660, the town of Bergen became the first established town in the New Jersey portion of New Netherland. Today, it is a large city named Jersey City.

By 1664, the British had claimed the entire region and had driven the Dutch out. New Netherland was renamed New Jersey and New Amsterdam was renamed New York. Although King Charles originally gave the region to his brother, the Duke of York, eventually, he decided to divide the region and gave the land between the Hudson and Delaware River (New Jersey) to two of his friends, Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

Carteret and Berkeley began attracting people to the area by offering land and guaranteeing religious freedom. In return for the land, the settlers were supposed to pay a yearly tax called a quitrent. The quitrents proved hard to collect, which prompted the sale of the land to the Quakers in 1673. Upon the sale, New Jersey was divided into West Jersey and East Jersey. However, by 1702, the two divisions were united as the royal colony of New Jersey.

1.) How was the founding of the colony of New Jersey similar to the founding of New York?

- a.) They were both originally Dutch.
- b.) They were both founded by the Puritans.
- c.) They were both founded within five years of each other.
- d.) They were both originally English.

2.) _____ is the modern name of the first established town in New Jersey.

- a.) New York
- b.) New Netherland
- c.) Jersey City
- d.) Bergen

3.) After the British took over the region...

- a.) New Netherland was renamed New York, and New Amsterdam was renamed New Jersey.
- b.) Both New Netherland and New Amsterdam were renamed New York.
- c.) New Netherland was renamed New Jersey, and New Amsterdam was renamed New York.
- d.) The Dutch remained in control of New Netherland.

4.) New Jersey was considered the land in between...

- a.) New Amsterdam and New Netherland.
- b.) The Delaware River and the Hudson River.
- c.) The Hudson River and the Jersey River.
- d.) The Delaware River and the Atlantic Ocean.

5.) Who did the king give TEMPORARY possession of the land to that would become New York and New Jersey?

- a.) King Charles
- b.) Lord Berkeley
- c.) The Duke of York
- d.) George Cateret

6.) What question is answered in the second paragraph?

- a.) Why did King Charles decide to divide the region?
- b.) What country eliminated the Dutch from New Netherland and New Amsterdam?
- c.) How much profit did Lord Stratton make?
- d.) How did the Duke of York feel about King Charles's decision?

7.) Which of the following WAS NOT true of the New Jersey colony?

- a.) New Jersey eventually became a royal colony.
- b.) It offered religious freedom.
- c.) New Jersey was eventually sold to the Quakers.
- d.) Settlers were not required to pay taxes.

8.) What was a quitrent?

- A. A tax
- B. A parcel of land
- C. A weapon
- D. A contract

9.) Why was New Jersey sold to the Quakers?

- A. New Jersey had become unmanageable.
- B. England was waging a war.
- C. Taxes were hard to collect.
- D. The Quakers offered a high price.

10.) East and West New Jersey...

- A. would eventually be united.
- B. would be dissolved.
- C. would never be united.
- D. would become different states.



THOMAS EDISON Reading Comprehension

Thomas Edison was born February 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio. He was nicknamed "Al" at an early age. At age 11, Edison moved to Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his childhood.

Thomas Edison struggled at school but learned to love reading and conducting experiments from his mother who taught him at home. At age 15, Edison became a "tramp telegrapher," sending and receiving messages via Morse Code, an electronically-conveyed alphabet using different clicks for each letter. Eventually, he worked for the Union Army as a telegrapher. Edison often entertained himself by taking things apart to see how they worked. Soon, he decided to become an inventor.

In 1870, Edison moved to New York City and improved the stock ticker. He soon formed his own company that manufactured the new stock tickers. He also began working on the telegraph and invented a version that could send four messages at once. Meanwhile, Edison married Mary Stillwell, had three children, and moved his family to Menlo Park, New Jersey, where he started his famous laboratory.

In 1877, Edison, with help from "muckers," individuals from around the world looking to make fortunes in America, invented the phonograph. The phonograph was a machine that recorded and played back sounds. He perfected the phonograph by recording "Mary Had a Little Lamb" on a piece of tin foil! In 1878, Edison invented the light bulb as well as the power grid system, which could generate electricity and deliver it to homes through a network of wires. He subsequently started the Edison Electric Light Company in October of 1878.

In 1884, after he attained great fame and fortune, Mary Stillwell died. Edison remarried 20-year-old Mina Miller in 1886. He had three more children and moved to West Orange, New Jersey. At West Orange, Edison built one of the largest laboratories in the world. He worked extremely hard and registered 1,093 patents. Edison continued to invent or improve products and made significant contributions to x-ray technology, storage batteries, and motion pictures (movies). He also invented the world's first talking doll. His inventions changed the world forever. They still influence the way we live today. Edison worked until his death on October 18, 1931.

1.) In what state did Thomas Edison NOT live?

- a.) Michigan
- b.) Ohio
- c.) New York
- d.) Massachusetts

2.) How many children did Thomas Edison have?

- a.) 3
- b.) 4
- c.) 5
- d.) 6

3.) What best describes Morse Code?

- a.) A language for deaf people
- b.) A system of clicks
- c.) A system of clicks that stand for words
- d.) A system of clicks that stand for letters

4.) What was one of Thomas Edison's first accomplishments?

- a.) Inventing the light bulb
- b.) Inventing an improved stock ticker
- c.) Inventing an improved x-ray
- d.) Inventing tin foil

5.) A phonograph is most similar to:

- a.) A microphone
- b.) A walkie-talkie
- c.) A record player
- d.) A television

6.) What is a "mucker"?

- a.) Someone from another country
- b.) Someone from another country hoping to find a home in America
- c.) Someone from another country hoping to make a fortune in America
- d.) Someone from Thomas Edison's family

7.) Select all of the following that Thomas Edison did not invent.

- a.) A power system that could deliver electricity to homes
- b.) The first stock ticker
- c.) The first phonograph
- d.) The first storage battery

8.) What does the quote "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration" mean?

- a.) Only geniuses should think of new ideas.
- b.) One percent of people are capable of ingenuity.
- c.) Geniuses have to sweat a lot to come up with good ideas.
- d.) Great ideas take more hard work than ingenuity.

9.) What is a patent?

- a.) An idea that is the property of a person.
- b.) An idea that everyone can use.
- c.) An idea that can only be used in the future.

10.) What happened last?

- a.) Thomas Edison was nicknamed Al.
- b.) Thomas Edison was a "tramp telegrapher."
- c.) Edison served in the Union Army.
- d.) Edison moved to New York City.

BATTLE OF TRENTON Reading Comprehension

For the most part, and with the exception of the publication of the Declaration of Independence, 1776 had been a brutal year for Patriot morale. The Continental Army, under the command of George Washington, had been more or less routed in and around New York City, suffering tremendous casualties. Morale was low and the ragtag Continental Army was forced to retreat through New Jersey to the west side of the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. On the other side of the river, in Trenton, N.J., were three regiments of Hessian soldiers (German soldiers) numbering about 1,400.

General Washington planned an attack on the Hessians from three directions to be executed on December 26, 1776, the day after Christmas. As the Continental Army prepared to cross the Delaware River on their way to Trenton, sleet and snow had begun to fall, delaying the crossing. With great effort and difficulty, the army eventually crossed the river in Durham boats, and the horses and artillery were ferried across. Two men fell overboard during the crossing, but both survived. Two other generals who were to assist Washington were delayed by the adverse weather. By 4:00 in the morning, however, the crossing was completed and the Continental Army began the nine-mile march toward Trenton. During the march, Washington continually encouraged his troops, many of whom lacked shoes and were bleeding from their feet.

The first gunfire of the battle happened about a mile north of Trenton at a Hessian outpost, where the Hessians stationed there began a desperate retreat. Once in Trenton, Washington instructed the escape route to Princeton cut off. Washington's army was soon joined by armies under the command of Generals Nathanael Greene and John Sullivan. Cannons and artillery were set up at the heads of King and Queen Streets, the two main streets running through the city, which did tremendous damage to the Hessian ranks. Hessian soldiers advancing up the streets were quickly repulsed. Elsewhere in the city, Hessian forces were being overrun. Eventually, the majority of Hessian forces would become surrounded by American forces in an orchard. They were forced to surrender. Others surrendered when their escape routes had been cut off.

In the battle, only two American soldiers were killed and five were injured, though many more died from hypothermia and disease. The Hessians suffered 83 casualties, 22 of which were fatalities. 896 Hessians were captured, though several hundred did manage to escape. All four Hessian colonels, however, were killed. Although the battle was not important tactically, it inspired the American war effort and raised the morale of the army, which seemed to be threatened with dissolution.

1.) At the time just before the Battle of Trenton, where was the Continental Army?

- a.) Delaware
- b.) New Jersey
- c.) New York
- d.) Pennsylvania

2.) What made the crossing of the Delaware River so difficult?

- a.) The depth of the current
- b.) The soldiers on the other side
- c.) The current
- d.) The weather

3.) What happened after the army crossed the Delaware River?

- a.) The nine-mile march to Trenton
- b.) The weather cleared
- c.) The Battle of Trenton
- d.) The death of two soldiers

4.) Which word best describes the crossing of the river?

- a.) dangerous
- b.) comfortable
- c.) splendid
- d.) outrageous

5.) Which of the following was NOT true about the crossing of the Delaware River?

- a.) It occurred on the day after Christmas.
- b.) The cannons were carried across on a ferry.
- c.) Two men died.
- d.) The soldiers crossed in Durham boats.

6.) Where were the first shots fired?

- a.) south of Trenton
- b.) north of Trenton
- c.) on the Delaware River
- d.) in Trenton

7.) What does the word “repulsed” mean in the following sentence:

Hessian soldiers advancing up the streets were quickly **repulsed**.

- a.) turned back
- b.) fooled
- c.) destroyed
- d.) none of the above

8.) Which of the following would accurately describe the Americans after the battle?

- a.) Few died in battle; many died of the cold and of disease.
- b.) Many died in battle; few died of the cold and of disease.
- c.) Few died in battle; few died of the cold and of disease.
- d.) Many died in battle; many died of the cold and of disease.

9.) Which best describes the Battle of Trenton?

- a.) It was the turning point in the war.
- b.) Completely unimportant
- c.) Tactically important
- d.) It raised the morale of the army.

10.) What happened first?

- a.) The capture of 896 Hessian soldiers.
- b.) Christmas 1776
- c.) The Battle of Trenton
- d.) Washington and his men crossed the Delaware River.