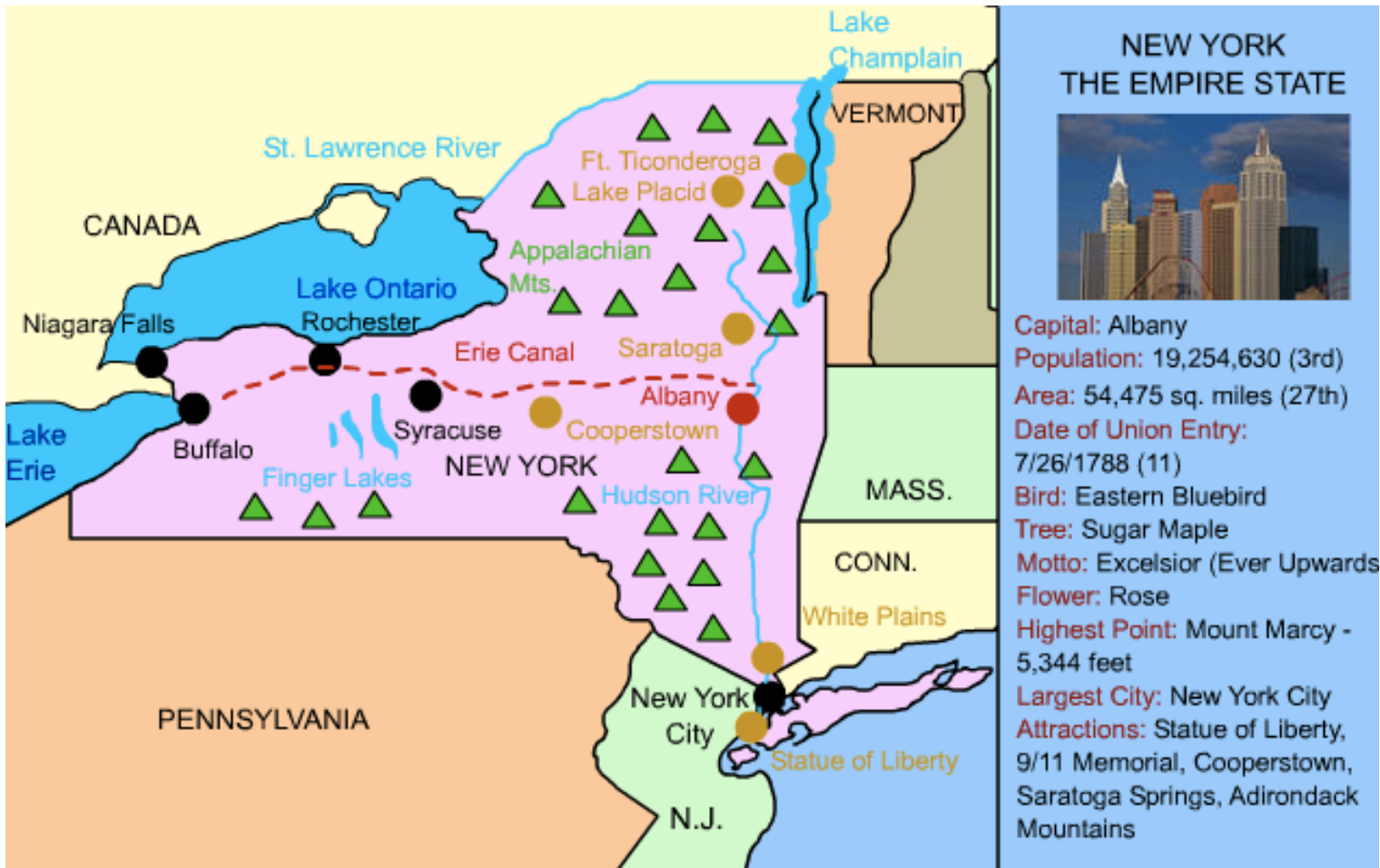
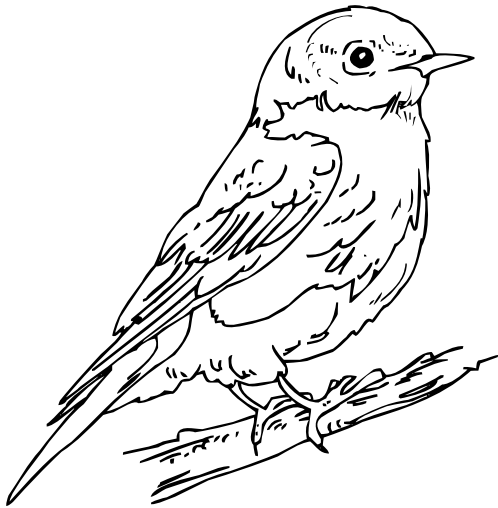




New York State Fact Sheet

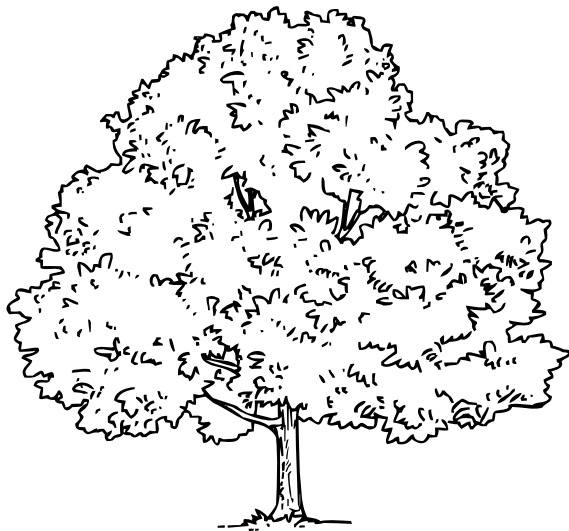
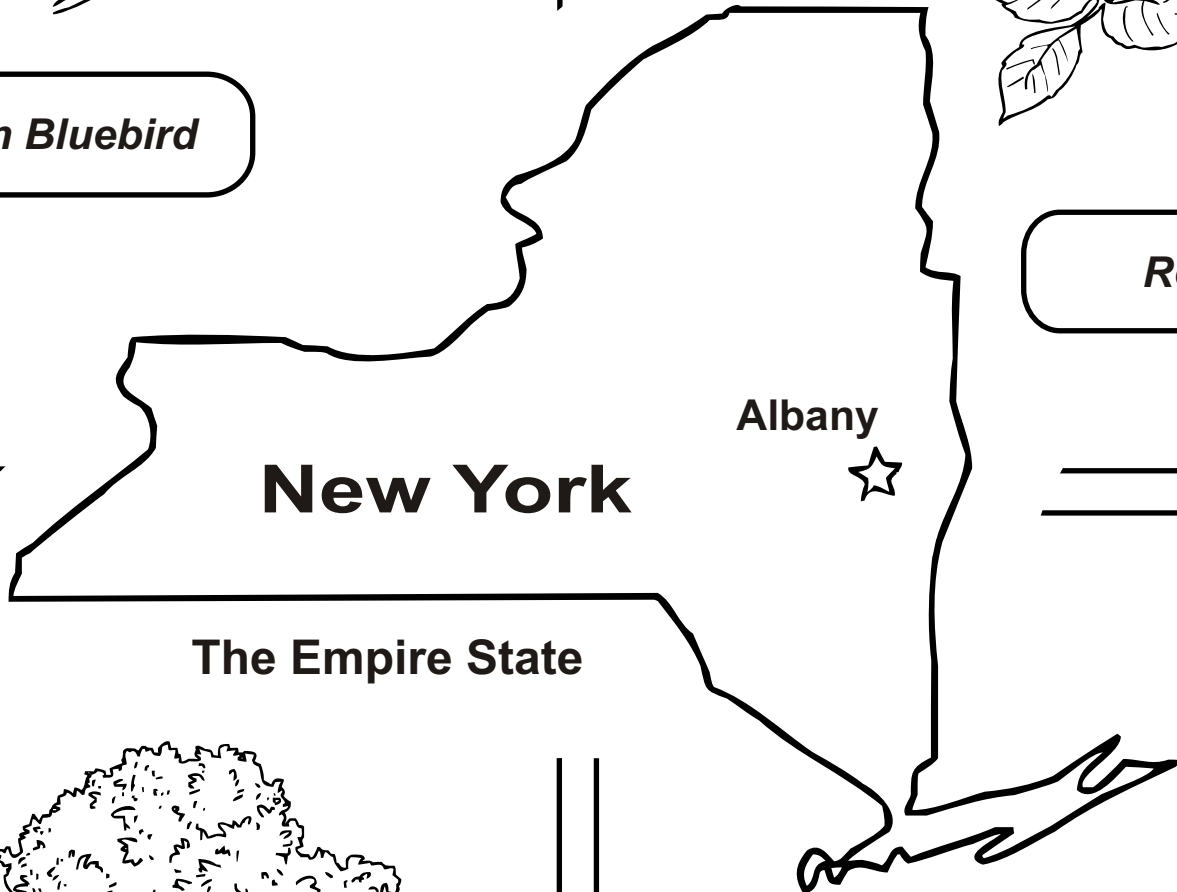




Eastern Bluebird

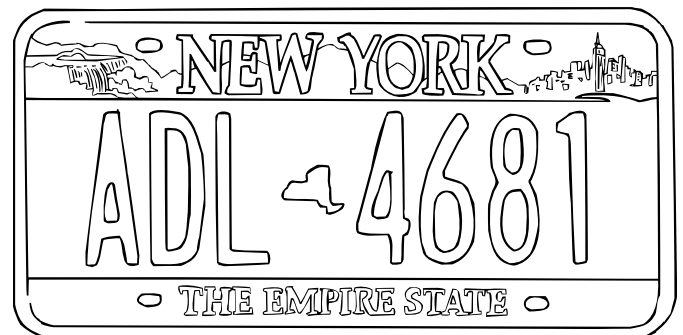


Rose



Sugar Maple

State license plate

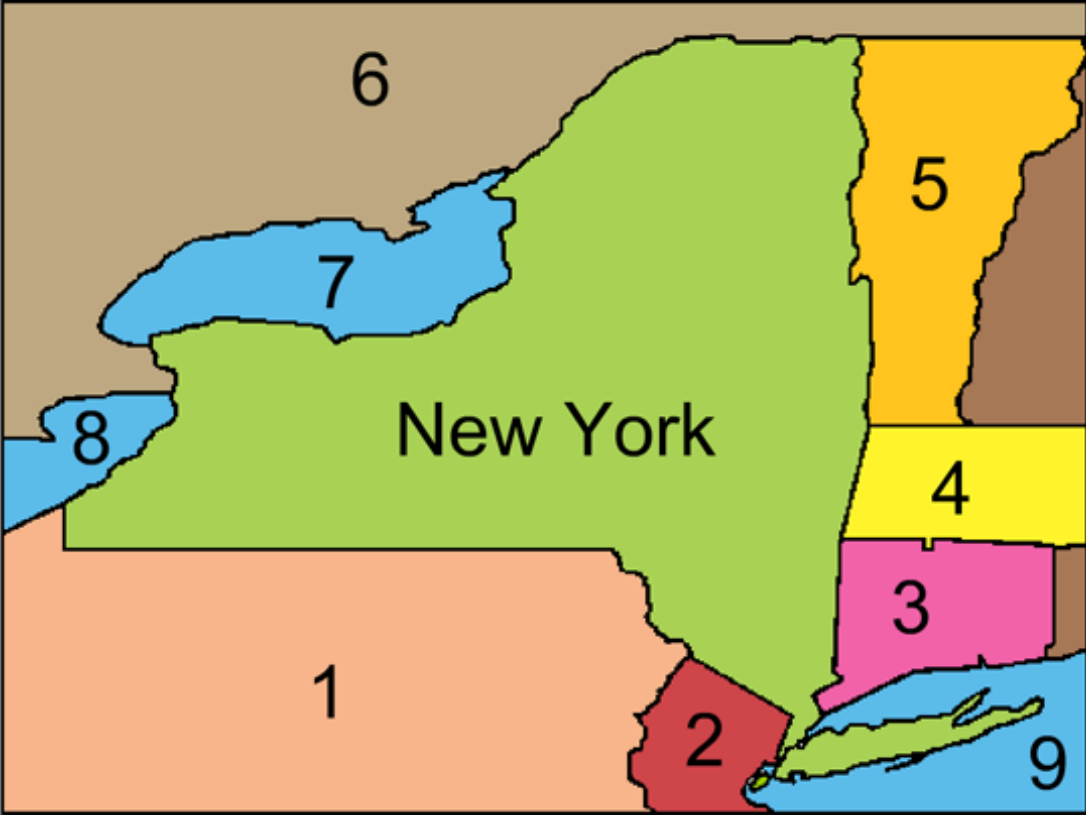




New York Printable Outline Map



New York Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



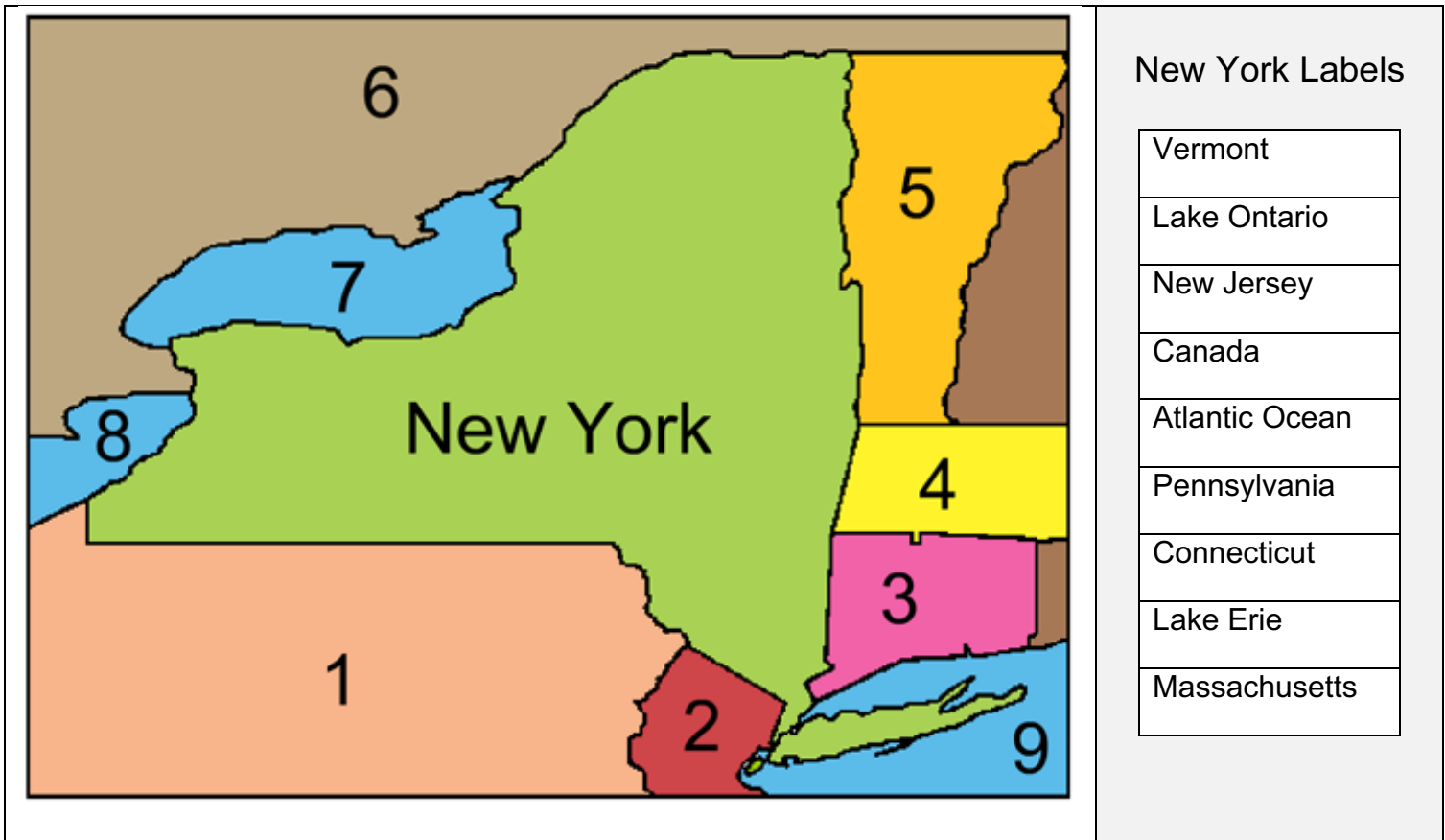
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Vermont
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New Jersey
Canada
Atlantic Ocean
Pennsylvania
Connecticut
Lake Erie
Massachusetts

Labels:

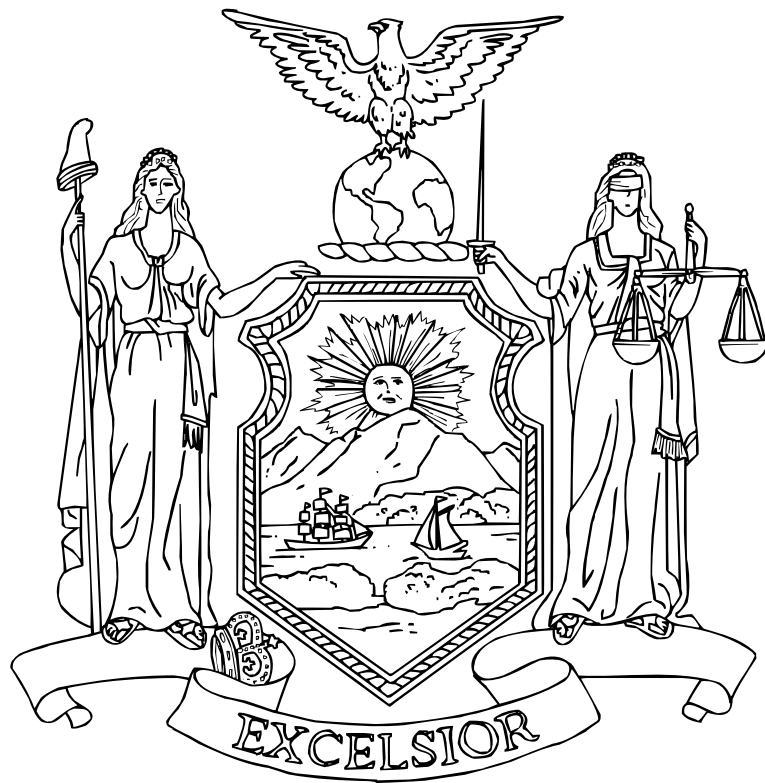
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Answers

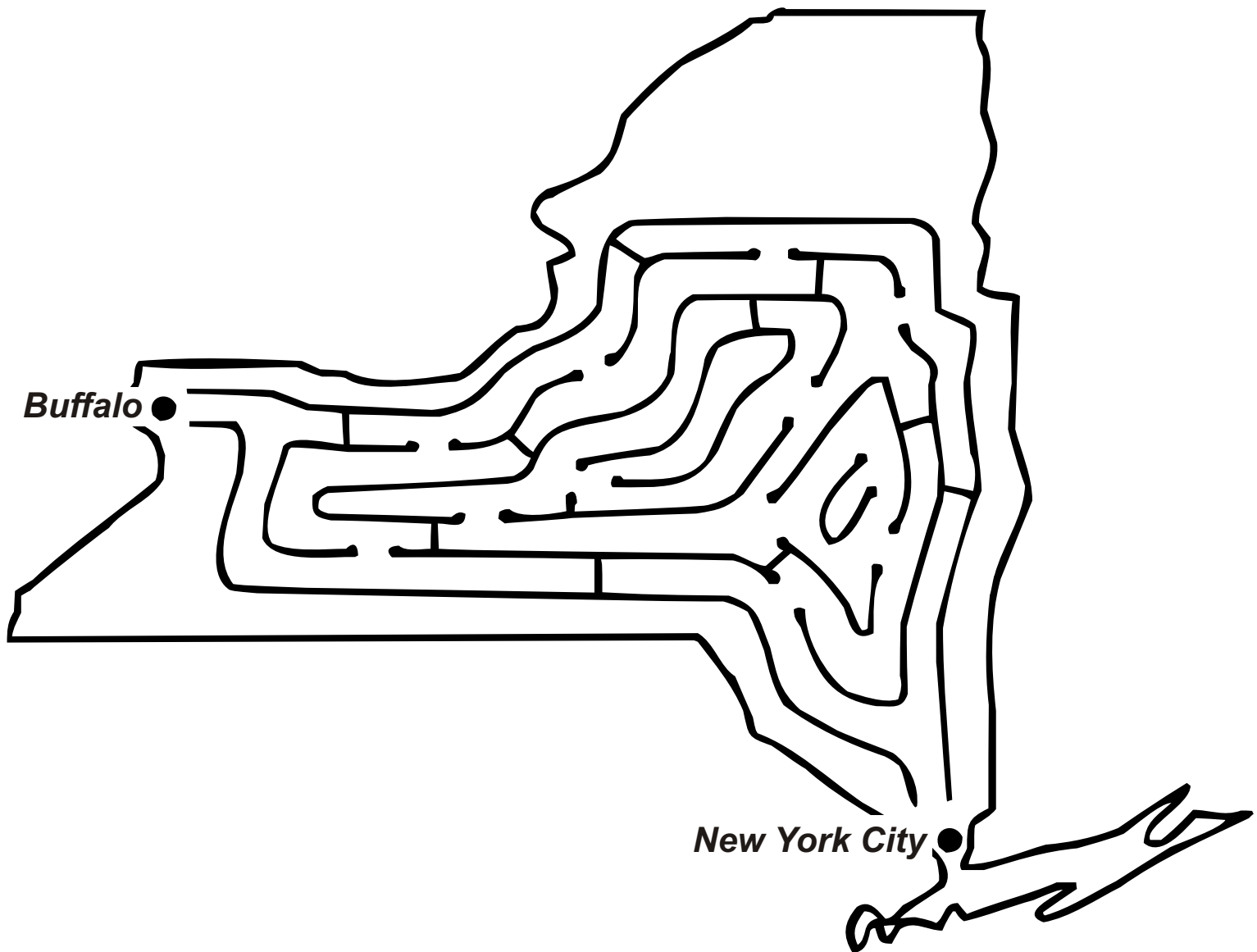


Labels:

1. Pennsylvania	7. Lake Erie
2. New Jersey	8. Lake Ontario
3. Connecticut	9. Atlantic Ocean
4. Massachusetts	
5. Vermont	
6. Canada	



NEW YORK



New York - The Empire State



New York - The Empire State

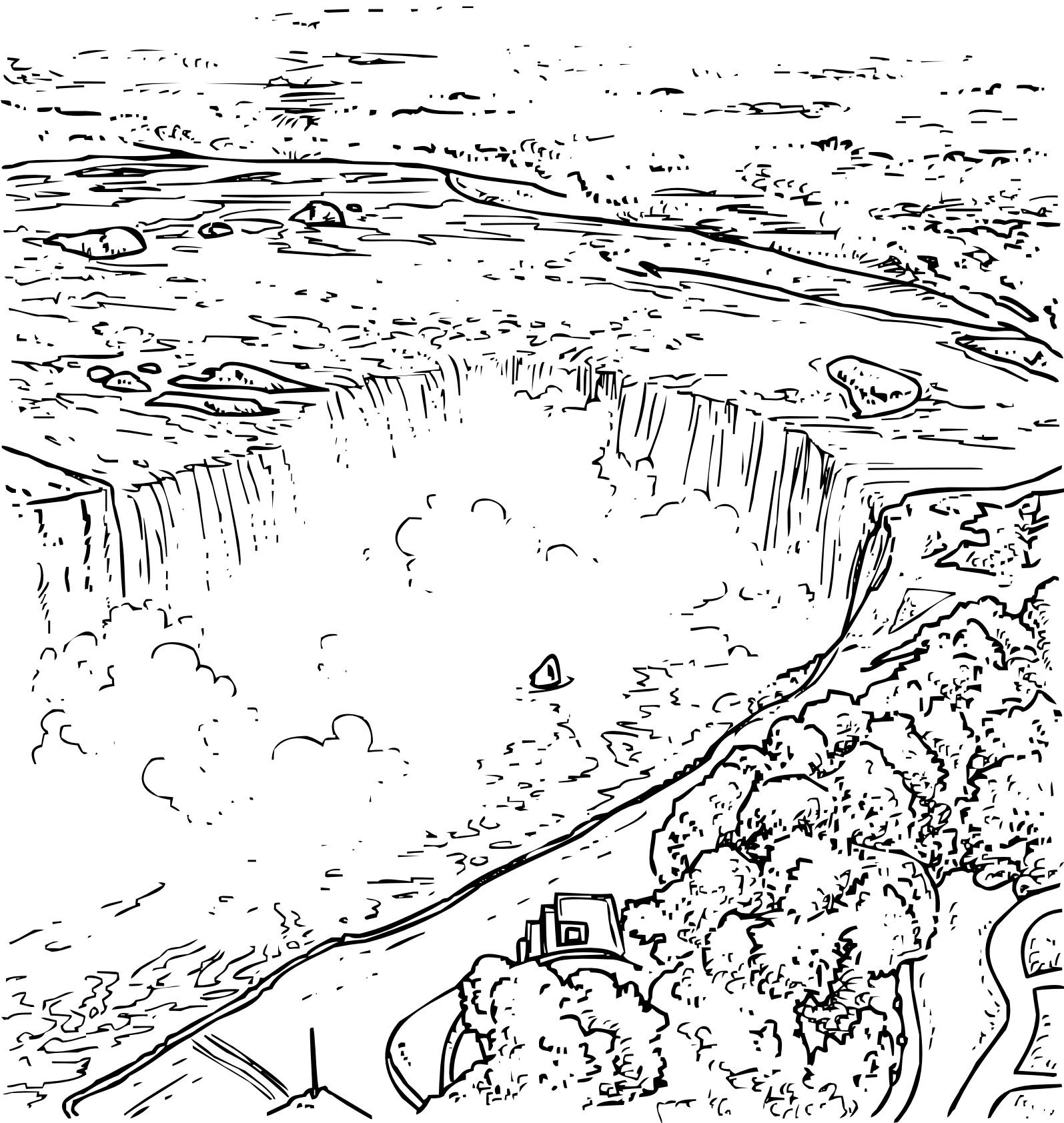
New York State Quarter



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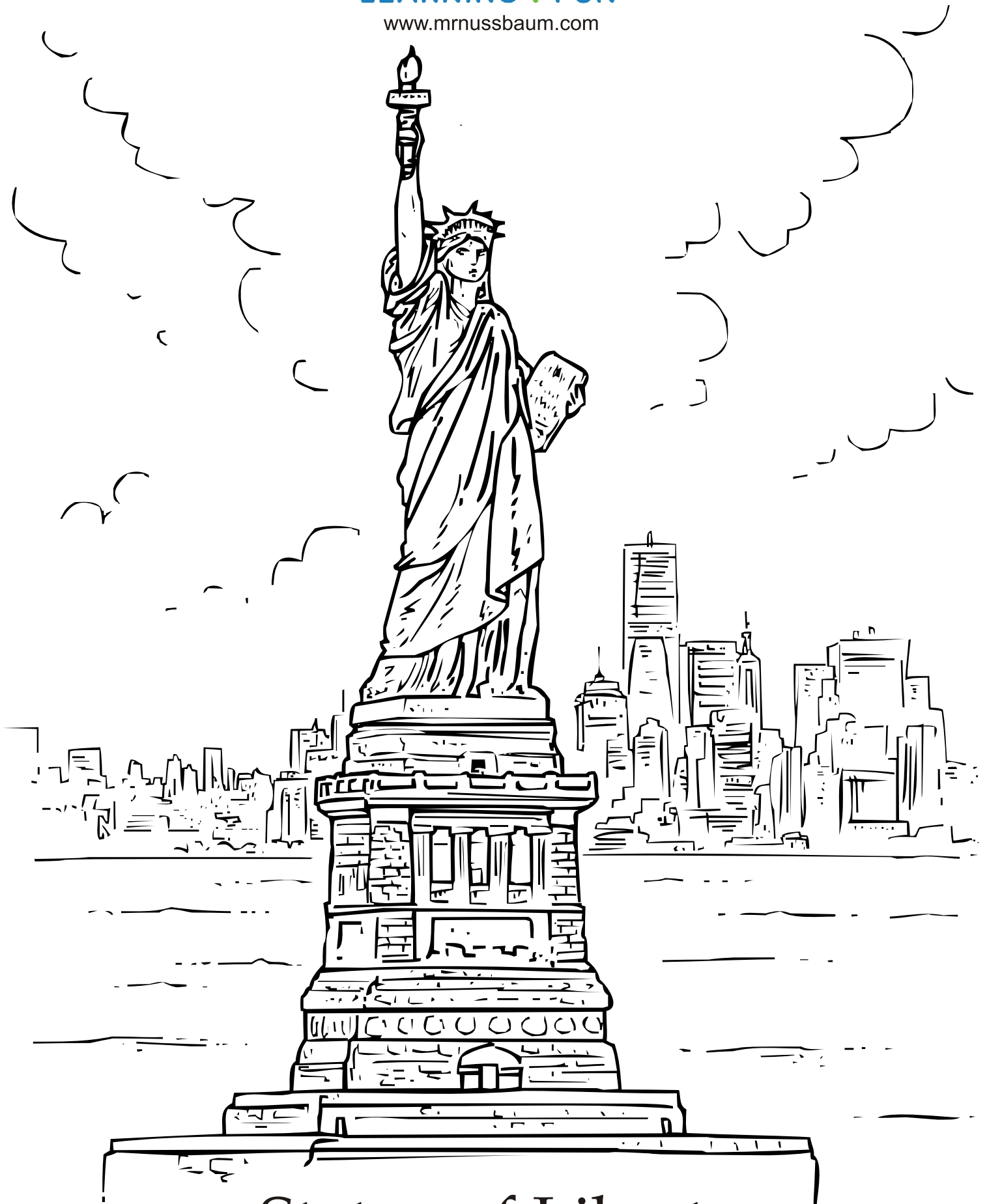


Niagara Falls

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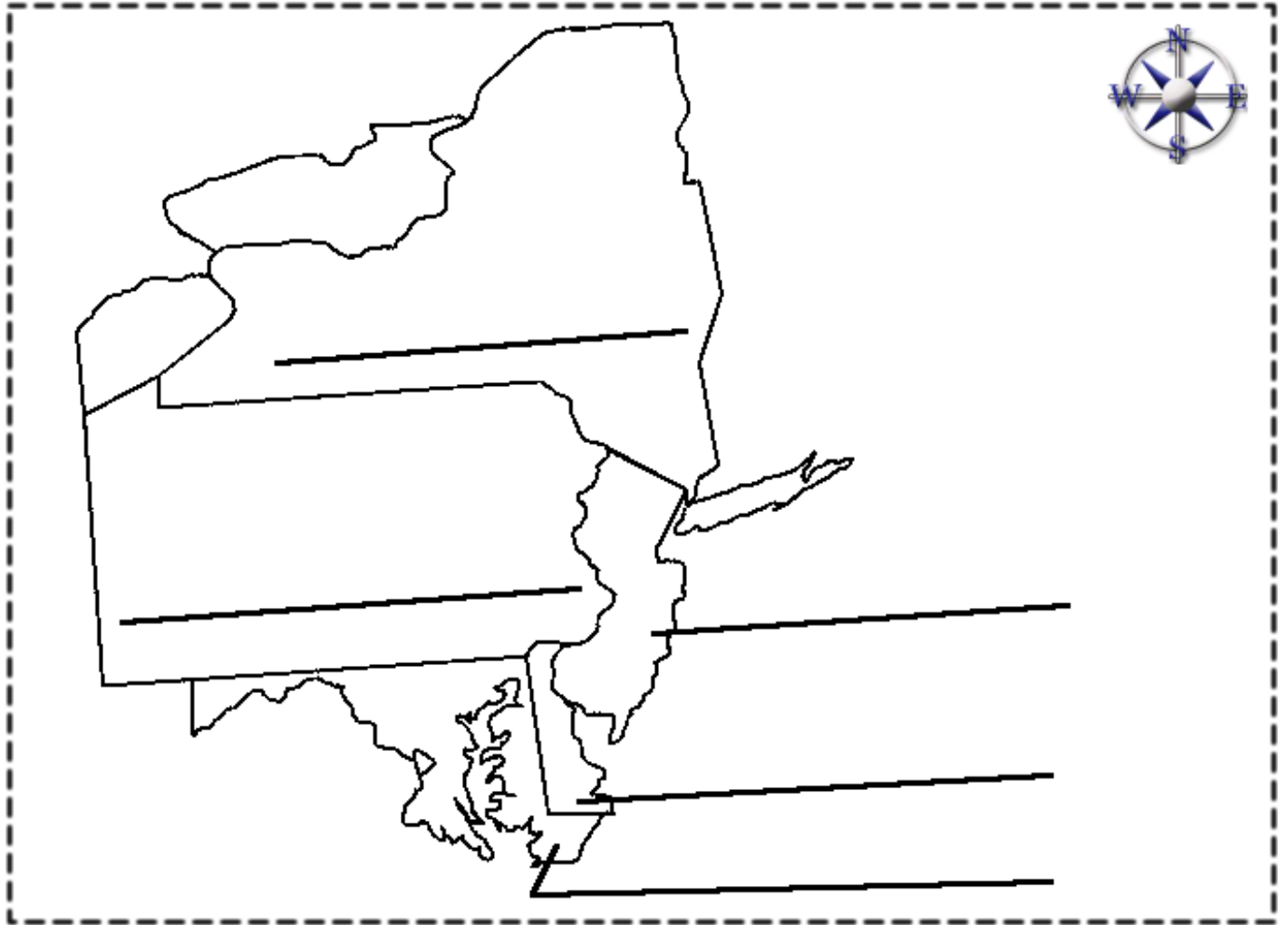
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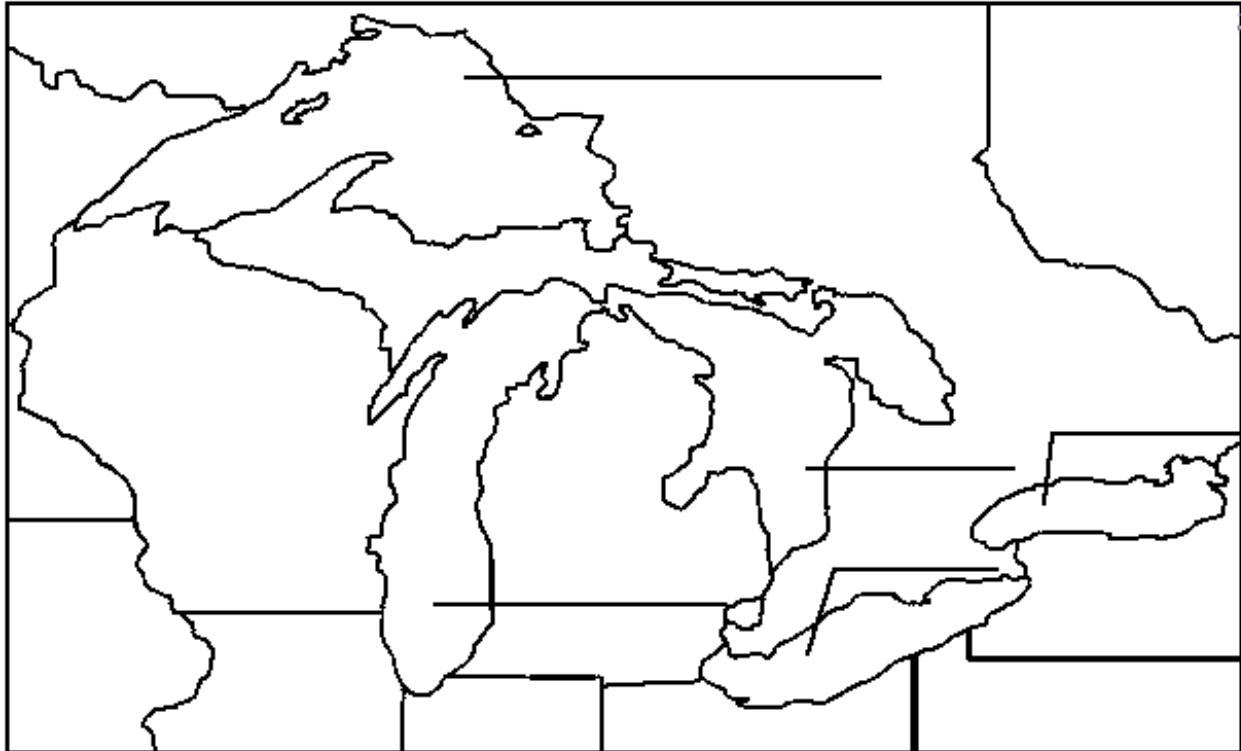


Statue of Liberty

Mid-Atlantic Label Map



Great Lakes Label Map





BABE RUTH Reading Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.) Where was Babe Ruth born?

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

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

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

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

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

4.) What happened second?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.) Which of the following happened before 1930?

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

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

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



Eastern Bluebird



Western Bluebird



Mountain Bluebird

Bluebirds are among the most well-known and popular groups of birds in North America. They are members of the thrush family and are thus related to robins. There are three species of bluebirds: the eastern bluebird, the western bluebird, and the mountain bluebird. Bluebirds can grow to lengths of about seven inches. They weigh a couple of ounces.

The Eastern Bluebird – This bird is common in southeastern Canada, the eastern United States, and northern Mexico. It eats insects and berries and can be attracted to feeders with mealworms. Males are sky blue above and orange below. Females are similar to males but paler in coloration. Eastern bluebirds nest in tree cavities but can be attracted to man-made nest boxes. They are usually found in open areas with scattered trees, including suburban neighborhoods. The eastern bluebird is the state bird of New York and Missouri.

The Western Bluebird – The western bluebird is similar to the eastern bluebird. It is found mostly in the western United States and northern Mexico. Like the other bluebirds, the western bluebird nests in tree cavities or man-made nest boxes. Unlike the other bluebirds, however, western bluebirds prefer forests rather than open areas. Males look like male eastern bluebirds except they have orange on their backs. Females are more grayish than males.

The Mountain Bluebird – The mountain bluebird is found in western North America. Unlike the western bluebird however, it can be found as far north as Alaska and northern Canada. The mountain bluebird is found in alpine meadows and open areas. It often feeds by catching insects in mid-air. Males are dazzling blue above and lighter blue below. Males are told from other bluebirds by a lack of orange on the underparts. Female mountain bluebirds are largely gray with hints of blue. Mountain bluebirds nest in tree cavities and man-made nest boxes. The mountain bluebird is the state bird of Idaho and Nevada.

- 1. Which is NOT something all three bluebirds have in common?**
 - A. Females have duller colorations than males
 - B. All are state birds of at least one state
 - C. All bluebirds are related to robins
 - D. All will nest in man-made boxes
- 2. How is the mountain bluebird dissimilar to the other bluebirds?**
 - A. It lacks orange on its underparts
 - B. It prefers open area habitats
 - C. It nests in tree cavities
 - D. It is about seven inches in length
- 3. What do the mountain bluebird and eastern bluebird have in common?**
 - A. They are both found in the same parts of the United States.
 - B. They both hunt insects in mid-air
 - C. They both prefer open area habitats
 - D. They both have similar colorations
- 4. Which is NOT true?**
 - A. Two of the three bluebirds live in the same kinds of habitats
 - B. Two of the three bluebirds live primarily in the western part of North America
 - C. All three sometimes nest in tree cavities
 - D. All three will catch insects in flight
- 5. Which could be a title for this passage?**
 - A. Bluebirds of the Western United States
 - B. Comparing and Contrasting the Three Bluebirds Species
 - C. Bluebird Conservation
 - D. Attracting Bluebirds to Your Yard



FORT TICONDEROGA Reading Comprehension

Fort Ticonderoga was a small, dilapidated British fort maintained by the British at the southern tip of Lake Champlain in upstate New York. It was a strategically important fort in the French and Indian War and was known then known as Fort Carillon.

Although it was manned by only 48 British soldiers, American forces recognized its geographic importance and its cache of cannons, guns, and other weapons. Fort Ticonderoga was located in a strategically important route between the colonies and England's northern provinces (today Canada). The Massachusetts Committee of Safety authorized a secret mission that would be led by Colonel Benedict Arnold to seize the fort. Arnold helped in the effort to recruit 400 soldiers.

As Arnold's mission traveled north, he learned that Connecticut had also planned a mission to seize the fort that was led by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys from Vermont. When Arnold finally reached Allen, the two worked out an agreement to share command of the mission. On May 10th, 1775, Allen, Arnold, and 83 soldiers raided Fort Ticonderoga. The British soldiers, sleeping inside the fort, offered no resistance. No one was killed in the raid. After the surrender, as many as four hundred additional American soldiers arrived at the fort, promptly destroying it in search of liquor. Arnold was infuriated by the lack of discipline and regard by the Green Mountain Boys. Several of them became so sick of Arnold that they apparently drew their swords. Ethan Allen would take credit for the entire operation.

On May 11, Arnold led the seizure of nearby Fort Crown Point, which yielded more weapons and cannons. The first of Arnold's many perceived snubs occurred when he was relieved of command of the fort by Benjamin Hinman, who had come with 1,000 troops to help rebuild it.

Despite Arnold's disappointment, the weapons obtained from the seizures of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point would prove extremely useful to the American cause. Commander in Chief of Continental forces George Washington put Colonel Henry Knox in charge of transporting the weapons for the defense of Boston. Knox and his men dragged 59 cannons on ox-drawn sleds over 300 miles from Fort Ticonderoga, through Albany, N.Y., and the mountains of Massachusetts, to Boston. The trip took 56 days. The entire load weighed more than 60 tons. When the cannons arrived in Boston, Washington ordered them positioned atop Dorchester Heights, overlooking the British fleet in the harbor below. On the night of March 4, 1776, Dorchester Heights would be fortified by 1,200 soldiers and the cannons were moved into place—all of which went unnoticed by the British. The British, astonished by the enormity of the work completed by the Patriots, were eventually forced to leave Boston and sail back to British territory in Halifax, Nova Scotia (Canada).

1.) Where was Fort Ticonderoga?

- a.) Massachusetts
- b.) Connecticut
- c.) Boston
- d.) New York

2.) Why was Fort Ticonderoga important?

- a.) It was located along an important communication route between the Northern colonies and Southern colonies
- b.) There were cannons, guns, and other weapons stored there.
- c.) Hundreds of British troops were stationed there.
- d.) Secret plans were hidden there.

3.) Who or what authorized the seizure of the fort?

- a.) the Green Mountain Boys
- b.) the Massachusetts Committee of Safety
- c.) Parliament
- d.) Benedict Arnold

4.) Why was Benedict Arnold angry after the seizure of Fort Ticonderoga?

- a.) He thought people were killed needlessly.
- b.) He thought the Green Mountain Boys showed a lack of discipline.
- c.) The British soldiers disrespected him.
- d.) He thought the Green Mountain Boys deserved more credit.

5.) Which of the following best describes the British soldiers in the fort during the seizure?

- a.) They fled the fort.
- b.) They fought valiantly.
- c.) They didn't fight at all.
- d.) They defeated the Americans.

6.) Where were the weapons seized from Fort Ticonderoga used?

- a.) Boston
- b.) Connecticut
- c.) Fort Crown Point
- d.) Vermont

7.) What does the word “yielded” mean in the following sentence?

On May 11, Arnold led the seizure of nearby Fort Crown Point, which yielded more weapons and cannons.

- a.) provided
- b.) nullified
- c.) destroyed
- d.) traveled

8.) Which of the following is NOT true?

- a.) It took 56 days to get the weapons to Boston.
- b.) The cannons were dragged on ox-drawn sleds.
- c.) Benedict Arnold was in charge of transporting the weapons to Boston.
- d.) The entire load weighed over 60 tons.

9.) Why did the British leave Boston?

- a.) They were outnumbered.
- b.) They needed reinforcements.
- c.) There was nothing left to accomplish there.
- d.) Their fleet was threatened by the cannons on Dorchester Heights.

10.) When was Fort Crown Point seized?

- a.) 1776
- b.) After the cannons were dragged to Boston.
- c.) Before Fort Ticonderoga was seized.
- d.) Before Henry Knox was put in charge of transporting the weapons to Boston.

Federalists v Republicans

The Federalist Party was America's first political party, formed chiefly by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton during his tenure in George Washington's cabinet. The Federalist Party believed in strong central Government, a national banking system and good relations and trade with England. The Federalist Party quickly gained strength throughout New England and in the urban areas of the middle states.

Those who opposed the Federalist Party would become known as Republicans or Jeffersonians. Led by Thomas Jefferson, Republicans favored an agricultural economic base rather than one based on banking and opposed the idea of strengthening ties with Great Britain. Republicans dominated the politics of the Southern states and much of America's farmlands.

The partisan politics that emerged in the 1700's threatened to tear the new country apart as Both Hamilton and Jefferson were key members of George Washington's cabinet. Washington tried unsuccessfully to mediate between the two, but was known to favor Hamilton's view on politics above anyone else. As a result, Jefferson would resign as Secretary of State in 1793, after he unsuccessfully introduced legislation in Congress that would have effectively dissolved Hamilton's position as Secretary of the Treasury. Republicans would win back the seat of power in 1801 with the election of Thomas Jefferson as President and the subsequent splitting of the Federalist Party. The Federalist Party would be virtually dissolved after expressing opposition to the War of 1812 and completely gone by 1825.

1. Which of the following was NOT supported by Federalists?

- A. America should have good relations with England
- B. American should have a strong central government
- C. America's economy should be based on agriculture
- D. American should have a national banking system

2. George Washington...

- A. was known to favor Hamilton's thoughts on politics.
- B. appointed Jefferson to Secretary of Treasury.
- C. appointed Hamilton to Secretary of State.
- D. usually agreed with Thomas Jefferson.

3. What was the effect of the election of Thomas Jefferson?

- A. The Republicans became weaker
- B. The Federalists split
- C. The War of 1812 started
- D. Jefferson resigned as Secretary of State

4. Which of the following is accurate?

- A. The Federalists were popular in the South and the Republicans were popular in New England and the urban areas
- B. The Federalists were dissolved when Thomas Jefferson was elected president
- C. Republicans were formed before the Federalists
- D. Republicans rejected strengthening ties with England

5. What does “mediate” mean in the sentence below?

Washington tried unsuccessfully to mediate between the two, but was known to favor Hamilton’s view on politics above anyone else.

- A. bridge differences
- B. choose
- C. disagree
- D. judge

6. “Opposition to the War of 1812” is the answer to which question?

- A. Why did the Federalist Party split?
- B. Why was Thomas Jefferson elected president?
- C. Why did Thomas Jefferson resign from Washington’s cabinet?
- D. What was the main reason the Federalists dissolved?

7. Why did Thomas Jefferson resign from Washington’s cabinet?

- A. Washington was not a Republican
- B. Washington seemed to favor the politics of Alexander Hamilton
- C. He felt Washington was a bad president
- D. Because the Federalist Party would split



Interview with the Statue of Liberty

Directions: Play the role of a reporter who has been assigned to interview the Statue of Liberty. You must also pretend that the Statue of Liberty can answer questions! Have fun with some of the questions, but answer others seriously. You can refer to the Statue of Liberty historical passage on the site. You can even ask your own question at the end.

Reporter: What is the hardest thing about being a 305-foot statue?

Statue of Liberty:

Reporter: Why were you built in the first place?

Statue of Liberty:

Reporter: What is your favorite thing about America?

Statue of Liberty:

Reporter: What do you think is the single-most important thing you symbolize? Why?

Statue of Liberty:

Reporter:

Statue of Liberty:

JACKIE ROBINSON Reading Comprehension

Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. Just a year after his birth, his mother moved him and his four siblings to Pasadena, California, after Jackie's father deserted them. Jackie had a passion for sports at an early age and played football, baseball, basketball, and track for UCLA (the University of California at Los Angeles). He would become the first person in the history of UCLA to earn varsity letters in four different sports. He excelled in all four sports and led the Pacific Coast Conference (now the Pac-12) in scoring as a basketball player. Furthermore, he was a national champion long jumper.

In 1941, however, Jackie left college because of financial difficulties and joined the U.S. Army. Robinson became first lieutenant of the 761st Tank Battalion, a group of black soldiers. By federal law, black soldiers were not allowed to fight alongside white soldiers. Robinson, however, never accompanied the battalion in combat. He was court-martialed for refusing an order from a bus driver to move to the back of the bus. He was eventually acquitted of the charges.

In 1944, Jackie joined the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro Baseball League. He was soon noticed by a baseball scout for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Although there was no law against signing black baseball players in the Major Leagues, there was an "unwritten rule" against it. Attempts to sign players from the Negro Leagues had been rebuffed in the past. Nevertheless, the Dodgers owner, Branch Rickey, had begun a secret mission to sign the top players from the Negro Leagues. In 1946, Rickey signed Jackie Robinson to a Major League contract and designated him for assignment on the Dodgers minor league team in Montreal, Quebec (Canada). While Robinson was welcomed in Canada, the situation in the United States was less than cordial. On April 15, 1947, amidst incredible fanfare and controversy, Jackie Robinson was called up to the Major Leagues. He became the first black player in 57 years to play in a Major League baseball game.

During Robinson's first year he endured racism, taunting, and intolerance. Some of his teammates even threatened to stop playing rather than have Jackie as a teammate. Nevertheless, Branch Rickey and several of the Dodgers players supported Jackie. Despite the obstacles that stood in his way, Jackie proved his integrity and strength as a person. He went on to have a stellar baseball career. He led the Major Leagues in stolen bases in 1947 and became the Major League Baseball Rookie of the Year. In 1949, he was named the National League's Most Valuable Player (MVP). That year, he had 203 hits and belted 16 home runs. He also knocked in 124 runs and stole 37 bases. He batted .342. After five more stellar years, Jackie Robinson led the Brooklyn Dodgers to their only World Series victory in 1955. They won the championship in seven games over the rival New York Yankees (although when the Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles they won several more titles). In 1956, Jackie Robinson chose to end his baseball career after eight seasons at the age of 37. He ended his career with a .311 lifetime average. Furthermore, Jackie Robinson stole home 19 times. To this day, no other player since the World War II era has stolen home as many times. He was an all-star 6 times in his short career.

In 1962, Jackie Robinson was inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame. He died on October 24, 1972. On the 50th anniversary of his Major League debut (April 15, 1947), Major League Baseball retired his number, 42. It will never be worn again by any major league player on any team. April 15 was also named Jackie Robinson Day. To this day, Jackie Robinson remains a hero. He was a pioneer in breaking the "Color Barrier" in professional sports and paved the way for thousands of African-American athletes in dozens of sports. On October 29, 2003, United States Congress honored him (after his death) with the Congressional Gold Medal—the highest honor Congress can give.

1.) How many children were in the Robinson family?

- a.) 4
- b.) 2
- c.) 3
- d.) 5

2.) Which of the following did Jackie Robinson NOT play at UCLA?

- a.) basketball
- b.) football
- c.) baseball
- d.) soccer

3.) Which of the following best describes the phrase "unwritten rule"?

- a.) An official rule
- b.) A rule that can be broken
- c.) A rule that is not written down
- d.) A rule that is understood but not official

4.) In which of the following places did Jackie Robinson play for the Dodgers minor league team?

- a.) Montreal
- b.) UCLA
- c.) Kansas City
- d.) Brooklyn

5.) What does the word "endured" mean as it written in this passage:

During Robinson's first year he endured racism, taunting, and intolerance.

- a.) understood
- b.) claimed
- c.) experienced
- d.) tried

6.) Which of the following happened first?

- a.) Jackie became the first black baseball player to play in the Major Leagues in 57 years.
- b.) Jackie played for the Dodgers' minor league team in Montreal.
- c.) April 16, 1947
- d.) Jackie played for the Kansas City Monarchs.

7.) Which of the following did Jackie Robinson likely not experience very much during his first year in the Major Leagues?

- a.) taunting
- b.) racism
- c.) intolerance
- d.) respect

8.) Which of the following is false?

- a.) Jackie Robinson stole home more than any other player since the World War II era.
- b.) Jackie Robinson was born in California.
- c.) Jackie Robinson stole home 19 times.
- d.) Jackie Robinson retired at age 37.

9.) Select all that are true.

- a.) Jackie Robinson's number was retired by all Major League baseball teams in 1947.
- b.) Jackie Robinson played in 6 all-star games.
- c.) Jackie led the New York Yankees to the World Series in 1955.
- d.) Jackie Robinson became a Hall-of-Fame member before his baseball career was over.

10.) Which of the following BEST explains why Jackie Robinson was so important

- a.) He had a Hall-of-Fame baseball career.
- b.) He paved the way for black athletes to compete in professional sports.
- c.) He showed dignity and strength as a person.
- d.) His number was retired by Major League baseball.

Statue of Liberty



The Statue of Liberty is one of the most famous symbols of America. For people who came to America from other countries in the early 1900s, "Lady Liberty" meant the start of a new life where anything was possible.

The Statue of Liberty is 305 feet tall and stands on Ellis Island in New York City. When she was built, she was the tallest structure in New York City. Today, there are hundreds of taller buildings. The Statue of Liberty is made of copper – the same metal that was once used to make pennies. She looks green, however, because copper turns green over time when it is outside. She is honored on U.S. coins and countless postage stamps.

Did you know that the Statue of Liberty was a gift to the United States from France for its 100th birthday?

1. Why is the Statue of Liberty an important symbol of America?

- A. Because she is on countless postage stamps
- B. Because she is made of copper
- C. Because she was a gift from France
- D. Because she is a symbol of freedom and a new life for people who came to America from other countries

2. What is not true about the Statue of Liberty?

- A. She was once the tallest structure in the world
- B. She is 305-feet-tall
- C. There are many taller buildings in New York City
- D. She looks green

3. The Statue of Liberty...

- A. looks the same color as pennies.
- B. is the tallest structure in New York City.
- C. was a gift from France.
- D. was a gift to France.

4. Which of the following is a “nickname” used by the author for the Statue of Liberty?

- A. The copper statue
- B. Lady Liberty
- C. The statue
- D. The gift from France

The New Colossus

Name _____

Emma Lazarus was an American poet. She is most famous for her sonnet "*The New Colossus*" which was inscribed at the base of the Statue of Liberty in 1903. She wrote the sonnet to raise money for construction of the statue's pedestal. Many believe it was "The New Colossus" that turned the Statue of Liberty into an international symbol of hope and opportunity, rather than the statue itself. Read the poem and answer the questions.

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
MOTHER OF EXILES. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.

"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Questions

1. Which lines do you think represent hope to would-be immigrants? Explain.
2. "*The New Colossus*" is full of symbolism. Draw three images from the poem and describe what each refers to.

3. Think of the Statue of Liberty. What might Lazarus be referring to with "Imprisoned Lightning?"
4. The poem is called the "*New Colossus*" and refers to the Colossus of Rhodes, a huge statue honoring the Greek sun-god Helios. How does Lazarus claim the Statue of Liberty is different from the Colossus of Rhodes?

Possible Answers

Questions

1. Which lines do you think represent hope to would-be immigrants? Explain.

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!

Here, Lazarus is beckoning those who have been lost or forgotten to come to America. She is welcoming all of those who wish for freedom or opportunity.

2. “*The New Colossus*” is full of symbolism. Draw three images from the poem and describe what each refers to.

Answers vary. Students will draw different scenes.

3. Think of the Statue of Liberty. What might Lazarus be referring to with “Imprisoned Lightning?”

She is referring to the electric torch, which was a technological marvel for its time.

4. The poem is called the “*New Colossus*” and refers to the Colossus of Rhodes, a huge statue honoring the Greek sun-god Helios. How does Lazarus claim the Statue of Liberty is different from the Colossus of Rhodes?

In the first two lines of the sonnet, Lazarus claims that the Statue of Liberty is welcoming and perhaps humble (rather than brazen) and interested in freedom rather than conquest.

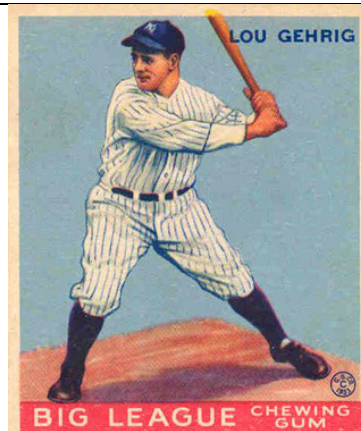
Monument Park at Yankee Stadium

Name _____

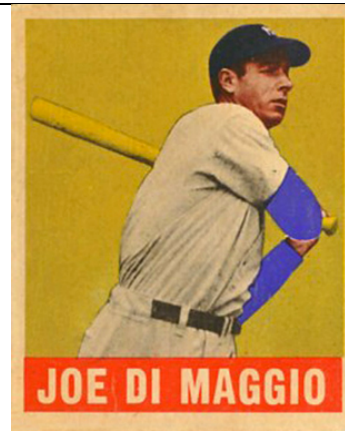
The Legends of Monument Park



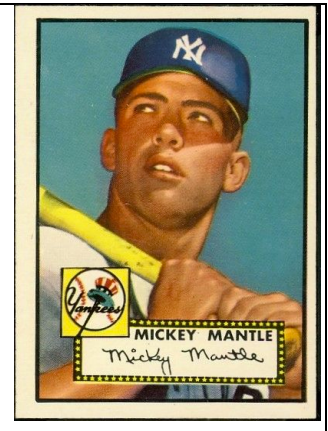
3 – Babe Ruth



4 – Lou Gehrig



5 – Joe DiMaggio



7 –Mickey Mantle

The New York Yankees are the most storied team in Major League Baseball. As of 2018, the Yankees have participated in 40 World Series and won 27 – by far the most among any team in history. Many of the most famous players in baseball history played for the Yankees, including Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, and Mickey Mantle. Each of these legends is enshrined in the Major League Baseball Hall-of-Fame and at Monument Park in Yankee Stadium.

Babe Ruth is arguably the most famous player in baseball history and was the most famous celebrity of his time. He played for the Boston Red Sox before being sold to the Yankees. Nicknamed “the Sultan of Swat,” and “The Great Bambino,” Ruth hit 714 career home runs and knocked in over 2,200 runs.

Lou Gehrig played first base for the New York Yankees for his entire 16-year career from 1923 to 1939. Nicknamed “the Iron Horse,” Gehrig played in 2,130 consecutive games! Gehrig played for six World Series championship teams and won the Triple Crown in 1934. This means he led the American League in home runs, runs batted in, and batting average.

Joe DiMaggio played his entire 13-year career with the New York Yankees. Nicknamed “Joltin’ Joe” and the “Yankee Clipper,” he is most famous for achieving at least one hit in 56 consecutive games – a record that still stands today. He played for nine World Championship teams and won the American League Most Valuable Player award three times. He was an all-star in all thirteen of his seasons.

Mickey Mantle played his entire 17-year career with the New York Yankees. Nicknamed “the Mick,” Mantle is considered the greatest switch-hitter and center-fielder in baseball history. This means he batted both left-handed and right-handed. Like Lou Gehrig, Mantle won the Triple Crown. He ended his career with 536 home runs and still holds the World Series record for the most home runs, runs batted in, total bases, runs scored, and walks.

1. The New York Yankees... (circle all that are true)

- A. have played in 27 World Series.
- B. have had some of the greatest baseball players in the sport's history.
- C. have Monument Park in Yankee stadium.
- D. have played for forty seasons.

2. Which of the following differentiates Babe Ruth from the other Yankees in the chart?

- A. He won the triple crown more than once
- B. He played on a team other than the Yankees
- C. He is enshrined in both the Major League Baseball Hall-of-Fame and Monument Park
- D. He has multiple nicknames

3. What differentiates Mickey Mantle from the other Yankees in the chart?

- A. His career lasted more than ten years
- B. He played his entire career with the New York Yankees
- C. He was on teams that won multiple World Series
- D. He was a switch hitter

4. Which of the following statistics is a record that still stands today?

- A. The Sultan of Swat's 714 home runs
- B. Joltin' Joe's 56-game consecutive hit streak
- C. The Iron Horse's 2,130-game streak
- D. None of the above

5. What is NOT true about the Triple Crown?

- A. It was achieved by Mickey Mantle
- B. The Triple Crown is won when a player leads his league in home runs, runs batted in, and batting average
- C. It was achieved by Joe DiMaggio
- D. It was achieved by Lou Gehrig

Virtual History Teacher
Statue of Liberty Test

Name: _____

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

Question 1: Why did the French decide to build the Statue of Liberty	Score:
Student Answer: They wanted to honor America.	
Your Response:	

Question 2: What did the statue come to represent?	Score:
Student Answer: It represented happiness for people	
Your Response:	

Question 3: What do some of the statue’s symbols represent?	Score:
Student Answer: The statue represents freedom and things on her or that she is holding represent other things.	
Your Response:	

Answers:

Question 1: Why did the French decide to build the Statue of Liberty	Score:
Student Answer: They wanted to honor America.	
<p>Your Response:</p> <p>While the French did want to honor America, they built the statue as a gift to America for winning the Civil War and ending slavery. He also wanted his own people to view the statue as a symbol of hope for living democratically rather than under a monarchy.</p>	

Question 2: What did the statue come to represent?	Score:
Student Answer: It represented happiness for people	
<p>Your Response:</p> <p>The statue came to represent hope and opportunity for the millions of immigrants who came to America. It was specifically placed on Bedloe's Island for that very purpose – so that immigrants would see the statue on their way to New York City.</p>	

Question 3: What do some of the statue's symbols represent?	Score:
Student Answer: The statue represents freedom and things on her or that she is holding represent other things.	
<p>Your Response:</p> <p>There is a lot of symbolism in the Statue of Liberty. For example, the points of her crown represent the seven seas and continents; her tablet represents the need for laws to protect freedom, and her robe represents the Greek goddess Libertas. The pedestal she stands on has 13 layers of granite – one for each of the original colonies.</p>	

NEW YORK COLONY Reading Comprehension

The area that first became New Amsterdam, and eventually New York City, was first referred to as “Man-A-Hat-Ta” by the local Indians. The name meant "heavenly land." It was first visited by the French explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano in 1524. Verrazzano explored much of America's northeast coast, including the waters around New York City and Long Island. Today, one of the world's longest bridges, the Verrazzano Narrows Bridge, in New York City, is named for him.

The first people to settle the area were the Dutch. Henry Hudson explored the region and named the world's largest tidal river, the Hudson River, after himself. Hudson's explorations, from Albany to New York City, provided the impetus for the Dutch to colonize the region. The Dutch quickly built a settlement and a network of roads. Some of the roads, such as Broadway and Pearl Street, are still in use today.

Peter Minuet arrived the following year and bought Man-A-Hat-Ta from the local Indians for about 24 dollars' worth of beads and trinkets. Man-A-Hat-Ta itself was not inhabited by Indians. Nevertheless, Man-A-Hat-Ta became known as New Amsterdam and Minuet became its first governor. New Amsterdam's geographic location made it a popular destination for many. It welcomed settlers from all cultures and religions. The first Jewish synagogue in the New World was built at New Amsterdam in 1640. Dutch colonists soon spread out to areas surrounding New Amsterdam such as Long Island and parts of current upstate New York. Rapid growth and burgeoning populations resulted in widespread chaos throughout New Amsterdam. In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant was elected governor. Stuyvesant ruled the city in a stern manner for seventeen years, which quelled the chaos and brought much success.

Soon, English Puritans emigrated from New England to New Amsterdam. The industrious Puritans quickly gained political and economic power and imposed strict rules upon the population, including fines for singing and public whippings for more serious "offenses." After a series of natural disasters and phenomena struck such as a meteor, an earthquake, and unusually warm weather through the winter of 1663, the Dutch handed New Amsterdam over to the British when Charles II declared that all lands between the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers belonged to his brother James, the Duke of York. The Dutch, totally unprepared for war, immediately surrendered (by signing the Anglo-Dutch Treaty) when the English fleet entered the harbor to take the city. New Amsterdam, henceforth, became New York.

1.) New Amsterdam was first...

- a.) English
- b.) Man-A-Hat-Ta
- c.) French
- d.) Dutch

2.) The Verrazzano Narrows Bridge is named after a(n) _____ explorer.

- a.) Dutch
- b.) Indian
- c.) French
- d.) English

3.) Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the Dutch?

- a.) Henry Hudson led Dutch explorations of the regions.
- b.) They were the first Europeans to settle the area.
- c.) The Dutch refused to allow settlers from other countries and religions to settle in New Amsterdam.
- d.) They named streets still in existence today such as Pearl Street and Broadway.

4.) Who was New York's first governor?

- a.) Peter Stuyvesant
- b.) Giovanni da Verrazzano
- c.) Peter Minuet
- d.) Henry Hudson

5.) What was New Amsterdam like in 1647?

- a.) peaceful
- b.) deserted
- c.) cooperative
- d.) chaotic

6.) How was Peter Stuyvesant's method of governing the city different from Peter Minuet's?

- a.) He was less strict.
- b.) He was nicer.
- c.) It wasn't different.
- d.) He was more strict.

7.) Stuyvesant's _____ manner of governing New Amsterdam resulted in the _____ of the colony.

- a.) strict; success
- b.) strict; failure
- c.) relaxed; failure
- d.) relaxed; success

8.) What does the word "industrious" mean in the following phrase?

The industrious Puritans quickly gained political and economic power...

- a.) poor
- b.) hardworking
- c.) powerful
- d.) wealthy

9.) What happened last?

- a.) The Dutch surrendered.
- b.) The Puritans took control of New Amsterdam.
- c.) An earthquake
- d.) New Amsterdam was renamed New York.

10.) Which of the following would likely be a serious "offense" punishable by fines or public whipping under Puritan rule?

- a.) Trading with the English
- b.) Cutting down trees
- c.) Growing different crops
- d.) Forming a chorus

Battles in New York Reading Comprehension

After the British Pyrrhic (costly) victory at Bunker Hill in 1775, British General William Howe decided a lethal blow needed to be delivered to the Patriot cause. Howe proposed to launch an attack on New York City using tens of thousands of troops. He began mobilizing the massive fleet in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Meanwhile, American Commander in Chief George Washington had ordered General Charles Lee to prepare for the defense of the city. That June, Howe and 9,000 troops set sail for New York. Howe's army was to be met in the city by additional regiments of German and British troops. Reinforcements from Halifax led by Howe's brother would follow them.

Howe's initial fleet arrived in New York Harbor and began landing troops on Staten Island. On August 27, 1776, British forces engaged the Americans at the Battle of Brooklyn Heights (also called the Battle of Long Island). Howe's army successfully outflanked Washington's, eventually causing the Patriots, after some resistance, to withdraw to Manhattan under the cover of darkness, thereby avoiding a potentially costly siege at the hands of the British.

After failed peace negotiations, the British Army next struck at Lower Manhattan, where 12,000 British troops quickly overtook the city. Most of the Continental Army had retreated to defensible positions at Harlem Heights and then to White Plains, well north of the city, but some soldiers remained at Fort Washington in Manhattan. Howe's army chased Washington and the Continental Army into positions north of White Plains before returning to Manhattan. In Manhattan, Howe set his sights on Fort Washington, the last Patriot stronghold in Manhattan. In the furious, three-pronged attack, British forces easily took the fort, capturing nearly 3,000 American prisoners and at least 34 cannons in the process. Most of the prisoners were taken to squalid British prison ships where all but 800 or so died of disease or starvation. General Washington, now at Fort Lee, directly across the Hudson River from Fort Washington, witnessed the events that happened.

Following the fall of Fort Washington, British forces ferried up the Hudson River in barges toward Fort Lee. Washington ordered the evacuation of the fort's 2,000 soldiers across the Hackensack River at New Bridge Landing. Washington would lead his army clear across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. Following the events in and around New York City, the outlook was bleak for the Continental Army. Morale in the army was extremely low, enlistments were ending, and desertions were commonplace. Even General Washington admitted his army's chances of success were slim. Meanwhile, General Howe ordered his army into their winter quarters that December and established several outposts from New York City south to New Brunswick, New Jersey.

1.) Where was Howe's massive fleet mobilized for the attack on New York?

- a.) Boston
- b.) Canada
- c.) New York
- d.) New Jersey

2.) Which of the following would NOT participate in Howe's attack on New York?

- a.) German soldiers
- b.) Soldiers led by Howe's brother
- c.) British soldiers
- d.) General Charles Lee

3.) What happened at the Battle of Brooklyn Heights?

- a.) The Americans withdrew.
- b.) The British withdrew.
- c.) George Washington was captured.
- d.) A costly siege

4.) Why were Patriot forces at Harlem Heights?

- a.) It was a position they thought they could defend.
- b.) Washington's headquarters were located there.
- c.) They were hiding from the British.
- d.) They were about to surrender.

5.) Which of the following was NOT true about Fort Washington?

- a.) It was the last Patriot stronghold in Manhattan.
- b.) It was attacked by General Howe and British soldiers.
- c.) It had been completely evacuated by George Washington.
- d.) British forces easily took the fort.

6.) What does the adjective "squalid" mean as written in the following sentence:

Most of the prisoners were taken to squalid British prison ships where all but 800 or so died of disease or starvation.

- a.) Dangerous
- b.) Crowded
- c.) Unsanitary
- d.) Honored

7.) How did George Washington likely feel watching the events at Fort Washington?

- a.) Proud
- b.) Honored
- c.) Desperate
- d.) Dizzy

8.) Why did George Washington evacuate Fort Lee?

- a.) Because the British would likely attack it.
- b.) There were no more supplies inside.
- c.) He needed to try to rescue the prisoners.
- d.) They had just defeated the British at Fort Washington.

9.) Where would Washington's army eventually end up?

- a.) New York
- b.) New Jersey
- c.) Fort Lee
- d.) Pennsylvania

10.) Which of the following best expresses the effects of the Battles in New York?

- a.) The Patriots were in a good position.
- b.) The outlook was very bleak for the success of the Patriots.
- c.) Morale within the army increased.
- d.) The size of the army grew.

BATTLE OF SARATOGA Reading Comprehension

In 1777, British war generals devised a plan to bring a quick end to the war: They would effectively sever New England from the rest of the colonies by taking control of New York City, Albany, and the Hudson River. First, British General John Burgoyne would lead 8,000 troops from Canada. Barry St. Leger would direct his troops east from Lake Ontario, and General Howe would move his troops north from New York City, where all three would meet at Albany to destroy the Rebel armies.

General Howe, however, had different plans. Howe brought his army south from New York and invaded the Patriot capital of Philadelphia. Although he succeeded in capturing the city and forcing Congress to flee to York, Pennsylvania, he decided to camp his army in the capital for the winter rather than proceeding with the plan and marching to Albany. Furthermore, stubborn Patriot resistance under the infamous General Benedict Arnold kept St. Leger from making it to Albany, and Burgoyne's progress was slowed by excess baggage and entire groves of trees felled by the Patriots to make his travels even more difficult. Low on supplies, Burgoyne sent a detachment to capture an American supply base at Bennington, Vermont. The detachment was defeated by John Stark and the Green Mountain Boys, causing Burgoyne to withdraw to Saratoga, N.Y.

Burgoyne's army soon became trapped in Saratoga, blocked in the south by Patriot General Horatio Gates' army. Howe's army remained in Philadelphia, and St. Leger's army was defeated at Fort Stanwix. On October 7, 1777, Burgoyne made a desperate attempt to attack the larger Patriot force at Saratoga which now comprised the armies of both Gates and Arnold. Despite initial success at Freeman's Farm, Burgoyne's army would be routed by Arnold's at Bemis Heights. Beset by a lack of supplies and horrendous casualties, Burgoyne had no choice but to surrender.

The Patriot victory at Saratoga is often seen as the turning point in the war. Not only did it renew the morale of the American public, but it convinced potential foreign partners, such as France, that America could win the war and that it might be in their best interests to send aid. In February of 1778, with the help of Benjamin Franklin and his charisma while minister to France, the United States and France signed a treaty of alliance. As a result, France sent generals, troops, ships, supplies, and money to America to help in the war effort. France declared war on England. Spain would declare war on England in 1779.

- 1.) **How did British generals try to devise a “quick” end to the war?**
 - a.) By taking Philadelphia
 - b.) By advancing on Boston
 - c.) By cutting New England off from the rest of the colonies
 - d.) By winning the Battle of Saratoga
- 2.) **John Burgoyne would be the answer to which of the following questions?**
 - a.) What British general invaded Philadelphia?
 - b.) What British general was supposed to lead his 8,000 troops from Canada?
 - c.) What general would direct his troops from Lake Ontario?
 - d.) What general led the Patriot army at Saratoga?
- 3.) **Which of the following most closely resembles the British plan?**
 - a.) The armies of Howe, St. Leger, and Burgoyne would meet at New York City.
 - b.) The armies of Howe, St. Leger, and Burgoyne would meet at Philadelphia.
 - c.) The armies of Howe, St. Leger, and Burgoyne would meet at Albany.
 - d.) None of the Above
- 4.) **Which of the following generals failed to follow the plan?**
 - a.) Arnold
 - b.) Howe
 - c.) Burgoyne
 - d.) St. Leger
- 5.) **Howe’s decision to advance on Philadelphia...**
 - a.) resulted in the city’s capture.
 - b.) contributed to the British defeat.
 - c.) resulted in the flight of Congress.
 - d.) all of the above
- 6.) **Which of the following WAS NOT a reason that General Burgoyne’s army was ultimately defeated?**
 - a.) His army failed to ever reach Albany.
 - b.) The other two armies failed to join forces with him.
 - c.) His progress was slowed by excess baggage.
 - d.) His detachment was unable to garner supplies in Vermont.
- 7.) **Which of the following is an example of cause and effect?**
 - a.) Cause: Burgoyne’s detachment was defeated.
Effect: His army withdraws to Saratoga.
 - b.) Cause: Congress flees to York.
Effect: Burgoyne is defeated.
 - c.) Cause: Congress flees to York.
Effect: Howe invades Philadelphia.
 - d.) Cause: Burgoyne surrenders.
Effect: No reinforcements come to Burgoyne’s aid.
- 8.) **Why is Saratoga often seen as the turning point in the war?**
 - a.) Philadelphia was in the hands of the British.
 - b.) It convinced France to sign a treaty of alliance with America.
 - c.) The war would soon be over.
 - d.) It convinced Ben Franklin to go to France.
- 9.) **What is an “alliance?”**
 - a.) A party
 - b.) A gift
 - c.) A punishment
 - d.) A friendship
- 10.) **After the Battle of Saratoga, which of the following was NOT at war with England?**
 - a.) France
 - b.) Canada
 - c.) Spain
 - d.) America

Statue of Liberty Reading Comprehension

Name _____

The Statue of Liberty is one of America's most beloved symbols. Rising over 300 feet above New York Harbor, "Lady Liberty" has long been a symbol of freedom to immigrants looking for a better life in the United States.

In 1865, Edouard Rene de Laboulaye, the president of the Anti-Slavery Society of France, proposed that a monument representing liberty be created for the United States to honor its victory in the American Civil War and the end of slavery. He shared his idea with the prominent sculptor F.A. Bartholdi, who supported the plan and was eager to work on it. By 1870, Bartholdi had begun work.

In order to plan the sculpture, Bartholdi made several trips to the United States. He decided the statue should stand on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. In this way, immigrants entering the United States hoping for better lives would sail right past it. Bartholdi envisioned a massive copper statue. The statue would be constructed in France and shipped in pieces to the United States. American builders would construct the platform on which the statue would rest. Bartholdi built "Lady Liberty" with numerous symbols. Her crown has seven points to represent the seven seas and continents. Her torch represents the idea that enlightenment is needed for a nation to achieve freedom. In this way, freedom can be achieved only if one knows that it exists. Her tablet represents the idea that laws are needed to protect freedom. "July 4, 1776" is engraved on the tablet's cover to honor Independence Day. Her robe represents Libertas - the Roman goddess of freedom, whom the entire statue is modeled after. The platform was built with thirteen layers of granite to symbolize the original 13 colonies of America.

Bartholdi finished the statue in 1884. It was shipped to America and assembled in 1886. Its original name was "Liberty enlightening the world," but eventually came to be known simply as the Statue of Liberty. It was dedicated in New York's first ticker-tape parade in 1886, by president Grover Cleveland.

1. The inspiration for the idea of the Statue of Liberty came from...

- A. Libertas, the Roman goddess of Liberty.
- B. immigrants who would be sailing through New York Harbor.
- C. the ending of Slavery in the United States.
- D. the support of sculptor F.A. Bartholdi.

- 2. Why was Bedloe's Island chosen as the location for the statue?**
- A. Because it was large enough to hold the massive statue
 - B. So immigrants would know that they were in America
 - C. So immigrants would be inspired by the statue as they begun new lives in America
 - D. So Americans would know that the Statue of Liberty was a gift from France
- 3. Which question is NOT answered in the passage?**
- A. What is the Statue of Liberty made from?
 - B. What do the points on her crown represent?
 - C. When was the statue dedicated?
 - D. When did the statue become known as the Statue of Liberty?
- 4. Which of the following best describes the term "enlightenment" as used in the passage?**
- A. Enlightenment refers to achievement based on knowledge
 - B. Enlightenment refers to victory based on circumstances
 - C. Enlightenment refers to learning based on achievement
 - D. Enlightenment refers to circumstances based on knowledge
- 5. Which of the following best describes why the statue was not conceived in 1864?**
- A. Because the Civil War was occurring in America
 - B. Because slavery still existed in parts of America
 - C. Because slavery still existed in France
 - D. Because the French people were not united in their stance on slavery
- 6. Which of the following quotes best describes the tablet's symbolism?**
- A. "Immigrants from around the world have come to New York City for better lives."
 - B. "Opportunity abounds in New York City. That is why she is modeled after Libertas."
 - C. "You must know that freedom exists to be able to achieve it."
 - D. "Strong laws must be passed to preserve liberty."
- 7. The third paragraph mainly discusses...**
- A. the different symbols of the statue.
 - B. the history of the statue.
 - C. statistics regarding the statue.
 - D. the inspiration for the statue.

Track 61

The sprawling New York City metro system is one of the largest and most traveled in the world. But within the bowels of the great subway system exist miles and miles of abandoned tracks and several abandoned stations.

Track 61 was a railway platform for the Metro-North Railroad that ran beneath the famous Waldorf Astoria hotel next to Grand Central Terminal in the middle of the city. It originally served as a storage area for the city's railroad cars. Because of its ideal location next the Waldorf Astoria and Grand Central Station, Track 61 was used as a means to secretly transport prominent visitors. According to legend, it was first used by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a means to privately transport his car from the station to the indoor parking lot of the Waldorf Astoria. In addition, Roosevelt was believed to have utilized Track 61 to get back and forth to the hotel without being seen in public and to hide to his deteriorating condition resulting from Polio. In 1965, the famous pop artist Andy Warhol is said to have hosted a private party on the platform. Many years later, Track 61 was used by President George W. Bush to travel to and from meetings that were held in the Waldorf hotel. Countless other rumors of its uses exist.

Nowadays, the station appears to be in complete disrepair and is closed to the public. An old car of the train still sits at the station and the tracks are covered in a thick layer of dirt. Many insist that Track 61 is still in use, because of the supposed presence of an "unmarked" door at the street level of the Waldorf-Astoria that supposedly leads down to the train station.

1. Track 61 was originally used...

- A. as a means to transport prominent citizens secretly.
- B. as a storage area for railroad cars.
- C. for Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- D. for visitors of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel

2. Which of the following is NOT true about Track 61?

- A. It is connected to the Waldorf-Astoria hotel
- B. It is currently open to the public and is used as a museum
- C. Andy Warhol is said to have once thrown a party there
- D. It is one of several abandoned railway stations on the New York City subway system

3. What does the word “prominent” mean in the following sentence?

However, because of its ideal location next the Waldorf Astoria and Grand Central Station, Track 61 was used as a means to secretly transport prominent visitors

- A. Regular
- B. Rich
- C. Foreign
- D. Important

4. Why do people think Track 61 may still be in use?

- A. Because of an unmarked door at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel
- B. Because the track is in disrepair
- C. Because Franklin D. Roosevelt was once used it
- D. The passage doesn't say

5. Which of the following remains a mystery?

- A. Did Franklin D. Roosevelt use Track 61?
- B. Did Track 61 exist?
- C. Where was Track 61?
- D. Is Track 61 still in use today?

New York Reading Comprehension Answers

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jackie Robinson	D	D	D	A	C	D	D	B	B	C
Babe Ruth	A	D	C	B	D	D	B	D	D	B
Yankee Legends	B, C	B	D	B	C					
Bluebirds	B	A	C	D	B					
Battle of Saratoga	C	B	C	B	D	A	A			
Battles of New York	B	D	A	A	C	C	C	A	D	B
Statue of Liberty	D	A	C	B						
Statue of Liberty 2	A	C	D	C	A	D	A			
New York Colony	B	C	C	C	D	D	A	B	D	D
Track 61	B	B	D	A	D					
Alexander Hamilton	C	A	B	D	A	D	B			