

CIVICS & GOVERNMENT

The collage features several educational materials:

- Clue #4:** A reading passage about New York City's history, mentioning its original name, New Amsterdam, and its location on the Hudson River.
- Clue #3:** A reading passage about the first winter at Jamestown, mentioning the arrival of the first English settlers in 1607.
- Clue #2:** A reading passage about the Confederation, mentioning the Articles of Confederation and the role of the Continental Congress.
- DECODER:** A worksheet with a grid for decoding words, featuring a drawing of a person and the text "York Town, Pennsylvania 1771".
- SUPREME COURT:** A worksheet titled "The highest federal court" with a drawing of a person.
- TASK 3: CROSSWORD:** A crossword puzzle worksheet with a drawing of a person.
- TASK 1: FILL IN THE BLANK:** A worksheet with a grid for filling in the blanks, featuring a drawing of a person.
- TASK #4: TRUE OR FALSE:** A worksheet with a grid for true or false questions, featuring a drawing of a person.
- THE WAGONS:** A worksheet with a grid for writing answers, featuring a drawing of a person.
- TRUE OR FALSE:** A worksheet with a grid for true or false questions, featuring a drawing of a person.

FULL YEAR



ESCAPE ROOM

Clue # 1

Did you know?

Virginia Dare was the first American-born child of English parents.

The original Thirteen Colonies were mostly English territories established in America during the 1600s and 1700s. A colony is an area of land under political control of another country. The United States of America started off as 13 original colonies ruled by Great Britain before becoming its own country. The 13 colonies were all located along the Atlantic coast in the United States.

The colonies brought people for different reasons, including religious freedom, more money, and a place where they could worship as they pleased. The colonies were founded one by one. Some of Europe. New England, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and North America.

Clue # 3

Did you know?

Less than half of the settlers survived the first winter at Jamestown.

The Middle Colonies included Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. They were just south of the New England Colonies and spanned the Mid-Atlantic region of America.

Settlers in these colonies included English, Swedes, Dutch, Germans, and French. These diverse religious groups included Quakers, Presbyterians, and Dutch Calvinists, and Presbyterians.

Middle Colonies were a mix of both north and south in terms of geographical conditions such as good weather, mountains and rivers as well as hills and flatter lands. Farmers in this area raised cash crops like wheat, barley and oats. Oats were common because the Middle Colonies produced and exported so much wheat that they became known as the "breadbasket of the colonies."

Which of the following was not a cash crop in the Middle Colonies?

- A. Oats
- B. Barley
- C. Wheat
- D. Walnuts

Language barriers in the Middle Colonies were common because the

Clue # 2

Did you know?

Carolinas were named for King Charles I and Georgia was named after George II.

The New England Colonies included Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. New England Colonies had a lot of mountains, trees, rivers, and drier soil with rocks that made it a poor choice for agriculture (farming). They had natural resources such as wood from the trees, and fish. They had to import food and farming products from other colonies. Their weather consisted of very cold winters but that meant less disease. Many colonists relied on fur trading and fishing to make money.

Puritans dominated the New England Colonies. They got their name from the church. They were looking for freedom. They got their name from the church.

Clue # 4

Hint: → then ↓

Did you know?

New York City was originally a Dutch colony called New Amsterdam.

The English colonies farthest south were Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina and North Carolina. Southern Colonies had coastal areas, fertile soil. The south worked on large farming estates (large plantations) that grew cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar cane, and indigo (a dye).

Much of the work here was done by enslaved indentured servants. Indentured servants were immigrants from England who agreed to work off their debt in order to pay for their trip to America. Weather in the south was very warm which meant the spread of more diseases. Outbreaks of malaria and yellow fever were common. The south also had religious freedom and included Baptists, Anglicans, and others.

Even though settlers came from different countries, eventually, the two dominant settlers in the colonies became England and France. To gain control of America, the colonies and Britain fought against New France in the French and Indian War in 1754, and the colonies won. Eventually, the colonies broke away from Great Britain to become an independent nation-the United States of America.

Eventually, what country did the colonists break away from?

- A. Germany
- B. Mexico
- C. England
- D. Spain

Georgia was the last of the thirteen colonies, established in 1733.

4233 54314531214313133
143242241415

COMPREHENSION

NATURALIZATION

the United States and wants to be called naturalization. It is the process by which a foreign-born person becomes a whole and legal citizen of the USA. More people move permanently to a new country every year.

people who move permanently to a new country are helped to make the U.S. more diverse. Different religions, races, cultures, etc.

citizenship and Immigration Services (uscis) require an applicant to satisfy before they can apply to become a U.S. citizen.

person must be 18 years of age, have been physically present in the US for at least 5 years.

must also be able to "read, write, and speak English." Also, they must be able to "demonstrate good moral character."

check will be conducted to make sure the applicant is not a convicted criminal.

committed. In addition, they should "demonstrate a knowledge of US history and government."

standing of US history and government is to take the naturalization test.

final naturalization step is to take the Oath of Allegiance.

of Allegiance is a ceremony in which the applicant pledges loyalty to the principles of the U.S. Constitution.

is a long, multi-step process. The rule is that a person must meet the requirements for naturalization.

once a person meets the requirements for naturalization, they become a U.S. citizen.

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TASK 5: TRUE OR FALSE

Directions: Answer each question below by coloring in the box of the TRUE statements. Next, unscramble the word using the large bold letters of only the TRUE statements.

Naturalization is a quick and easy process.

L

The 14th Amendment defines citizenship in 4 ways.

B

There are rules a person has to satisfy before they can apply to become a U.S. citizen.

S

All visas are only good six months.

A

The first step in naturalization is the Oath of Allegiance.

C

Naturalization is the process which people can become whole and legal citizens.

E

The advantages to being a citizen of the United States are many.

I

Many foreign persons are lawful permanent residents.

T

Naturalized citizens can help family members migrate to the U.S.

V

More than one billion immigrants become naturalized citizens every year.

G

Applicants must pass a 100-question history and government test.

Y

An applicant does not have to be able to speak basic English.

E

The Oath of Allegiance is a ceremony in which loyalty is pledged.

D

Immigrants are foreign born people who move permanently to a new country.

R

The ability to vote is not available to people who live in the U.S. as visitors or aliens.

I

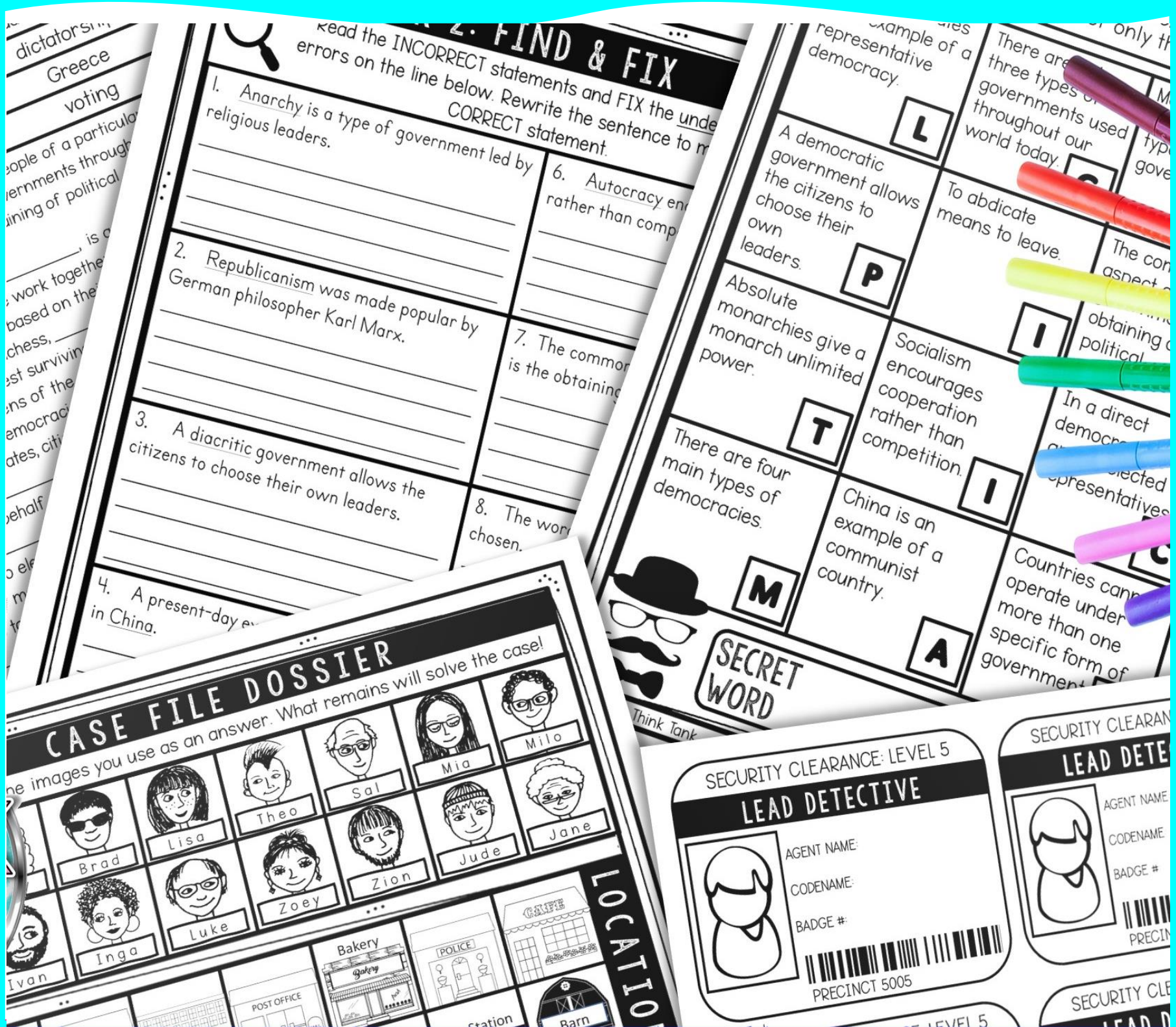
Applicants for naturalization must have been physically present in the US for 9 years.

H

SECRET
WORD



SPY MYSTERY



GAME BOARD



PUZZLES



DECODER



There were two sides to the argument over the Bill of Rights. The Federalists wanted a strong national government. The Anti-Federalists opposed (were against) a large government and wanted the state and local governments to have the majority of the power. The Constitution did not place specific limitations on the power of the federal government. The Federalists stated that the Bill of Rights was not needed. They argued that the states had any powers that the federal government did not have. The Anti-Federalists argued that the Bill of Rights was essential to clearly state the limitations of the federal government. Patrick Henry, John Hancock, and George Mason were leading Anti-Federalists. Ben Franklin, James Madison, George John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton led the Federalists.



DECO



you're as smart
as you say you
are, solve the
and I will

SECURITY CLEARANCE: LEVEL 5
LEAD DETECTIVE

AGENT NAME:
CODENAME:
BADGE #:

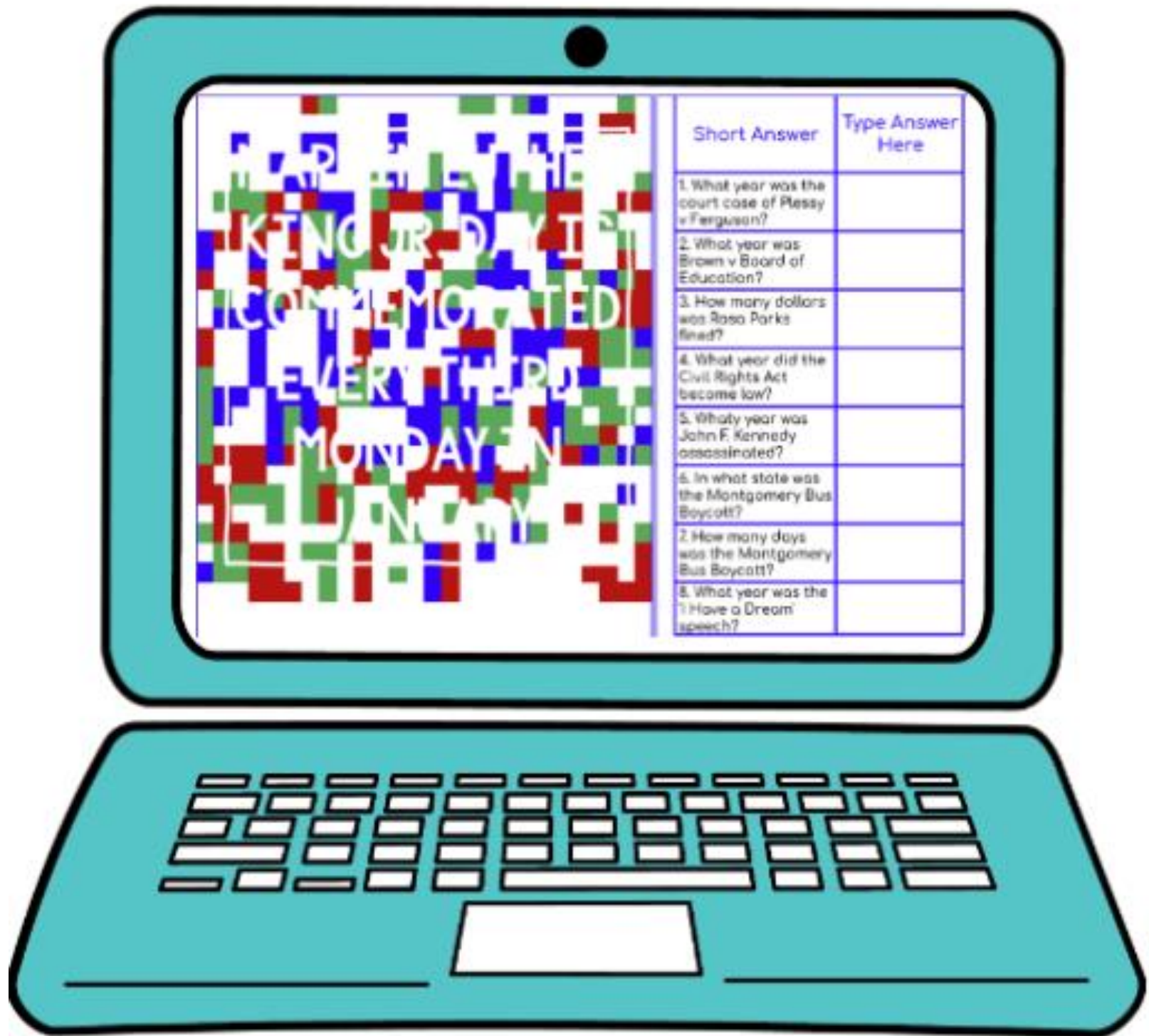
PRECINCT 5005

SECURITY CLEARANCE: LEVEL 5
LEAD DETECTIVE

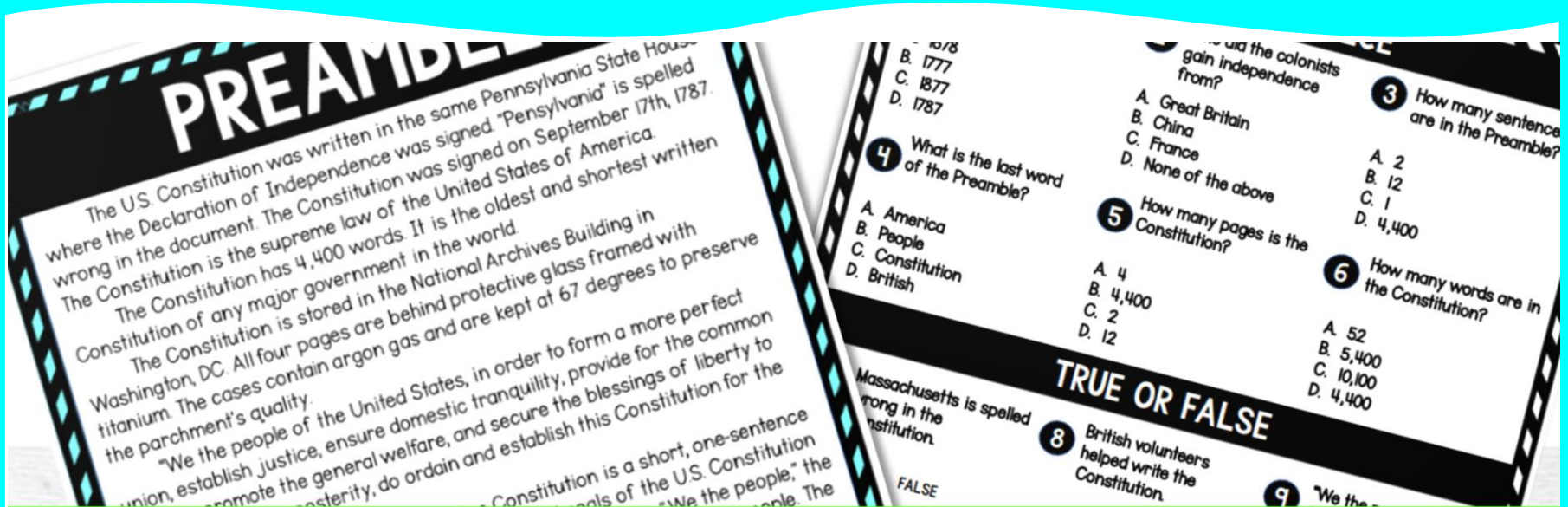
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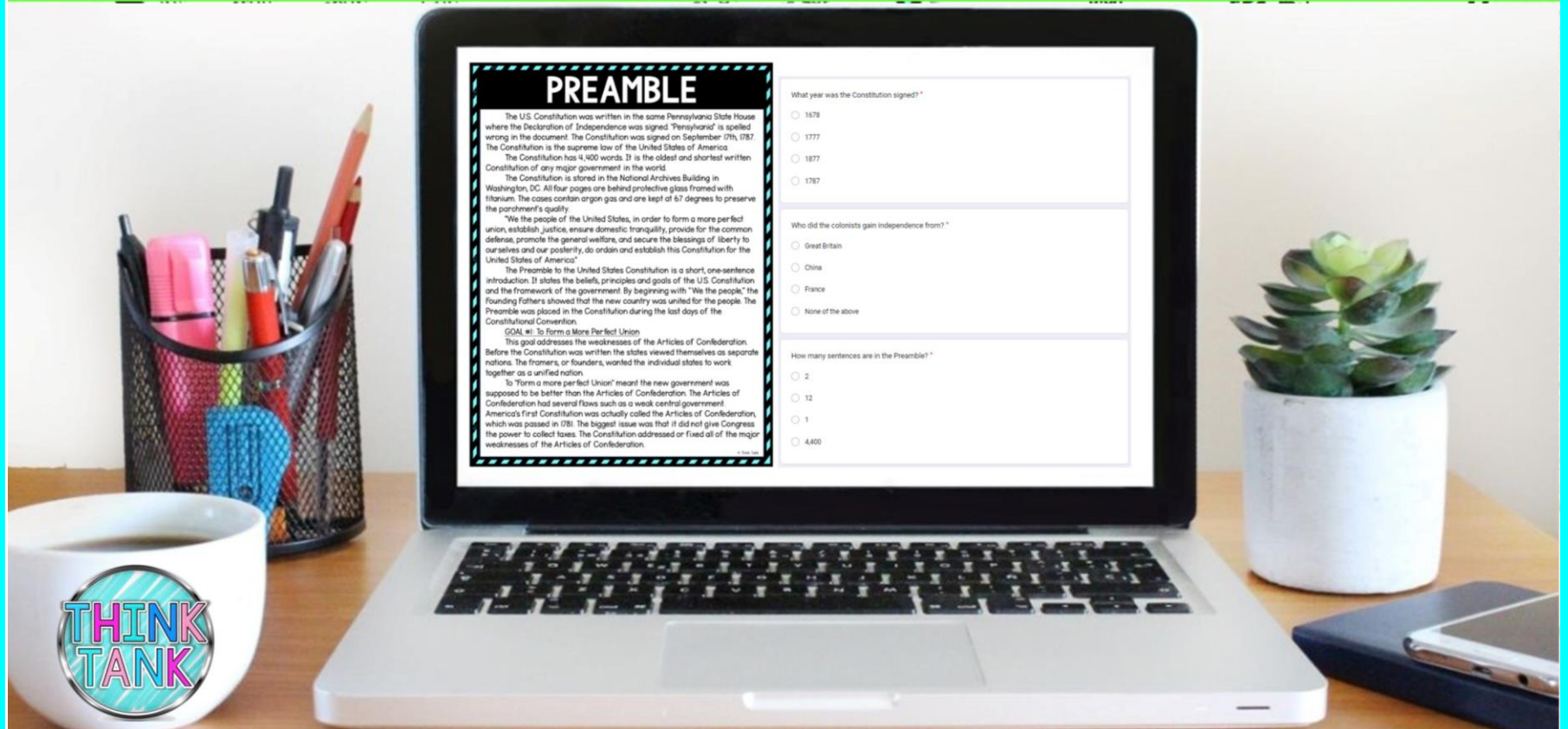
SECRET MESSAGE



GOOGLE FORMS



DIGITAL OR PRINT



COLOR BY

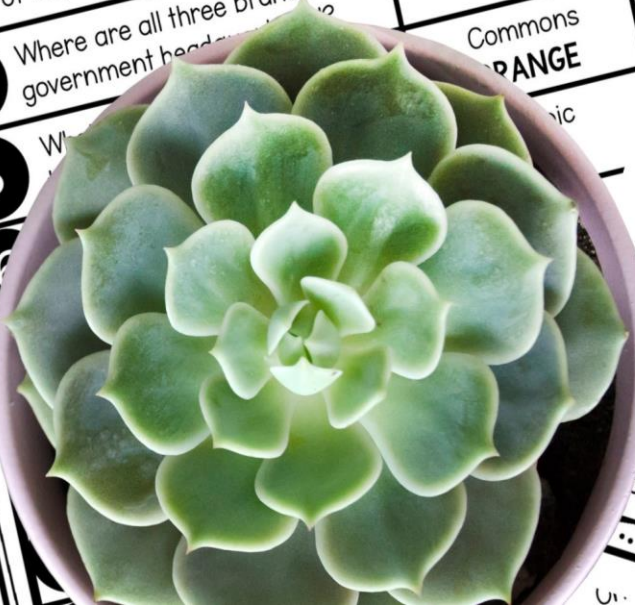
Find evidence
in the text

... Name: _____

COLOR BY NUMBER

For the questions. Next, color the image on the other page based on your answers. Find EVIDENCE in the text for each question. Circle your answer choice and underline it IN THE PASSAGE with the SAME color as your answer choice.

Question	Answer Choice	Color
Which branch of government is in Article II?	Executive	RED
How many justices does the Supreme Court have?	9	ORANGE
What are the Senate and House of Representatives called?	Congress	YELLOW
Where are all three branches of government headquartered?	Washington DC	GREEN
What is the Vice President's role?	Commons	PURPLE



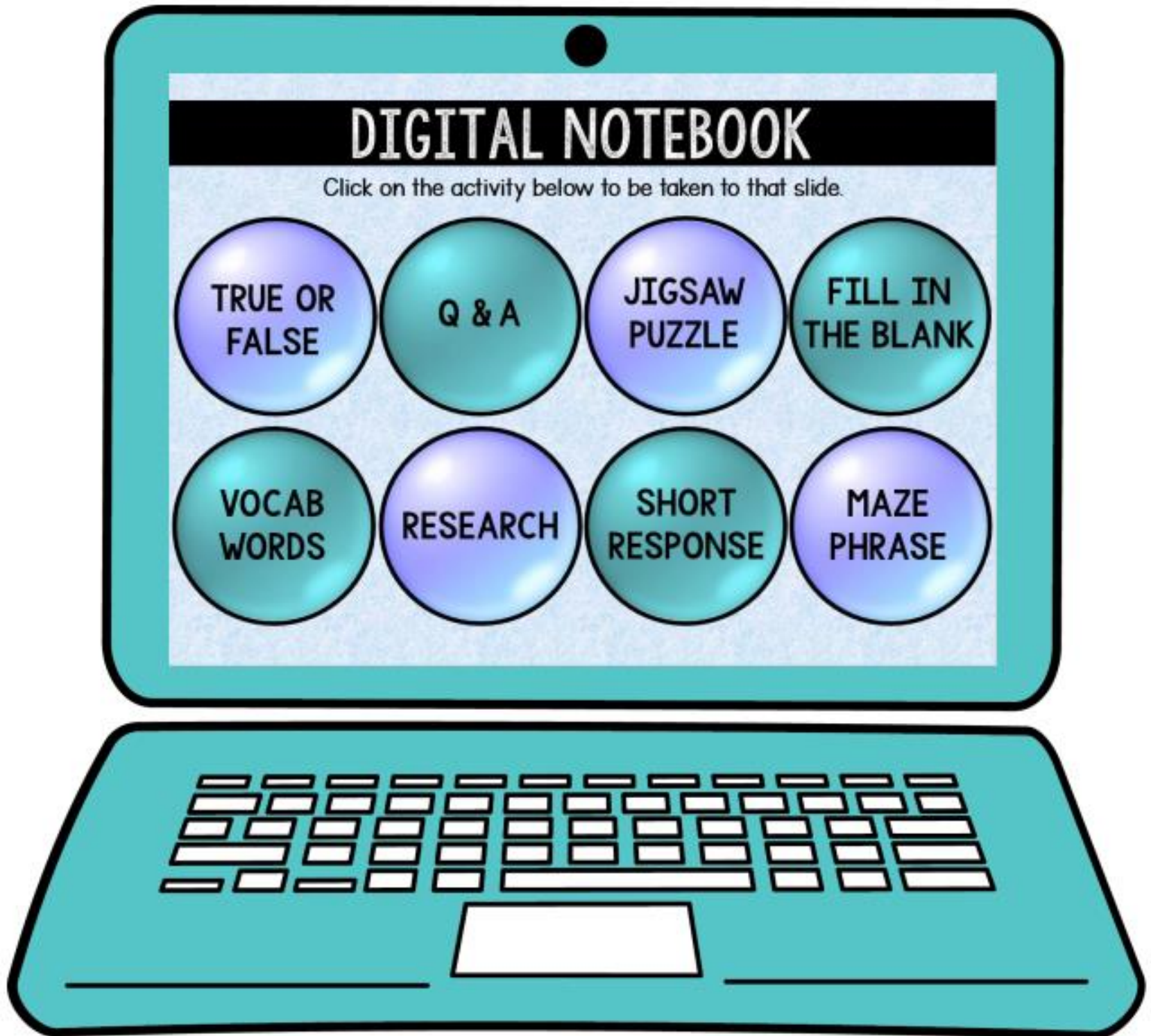
BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

There are three different sections of government in the United States. These different sections are referred to as branches. Each of the branches has a different purpose and function. The branches work together to form the government, but the power of each branch is separated from the powers of the other branches. This is to prevent one branch of government from becoming too powerful and is known as checks and balances. The three branches of government are the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The Legislative Branch, Article I of the U.S. Constitution, includes the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is considered bicameral, which means it has two houses or parts. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives together are called Congress. The main purpose of this branch is to write or create bills that become laws. This branch also restricts the power of the President, if needed. If the President vetoes, or rejects, a bill, Congress can override it with $\frac{2}{3}$ vote and make it a law. The Legislative Branch also has other functions. It can declare war, impeach the President, confirm or reject treaties, and approve or deny the President's appointments. The Legislative Branch also has special agencies that provide support and help inform Congress. The citizens of the United States vote for Senators and Representatives to represent them in Congress. The Senate has 100 members and the House has 435 members. The Executive Branch, Article II, includes the President of the United States. The President is the leader of the Executive Branch and is the Head of State. The Executive Branch also includes the Vice President and a group of advisors called the Cabinet. The citizens of the United States vote for both the President and Vice President on election day in November. The Cabinet members are then voted on in Congress. The Cabinet makes decisions across a variety of issues.

... © Think Tank To Go

NOTEBOOK



THINKTIVITY

VOCABULARY

From the reading passage and fill in the boxes

WORD:

DEFINITION:

PICTURE:

EARN THIS!

TASK #5: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Complete the multiple choice questions below by circling the correct answer.

1. What word means 'place'?

A. Constitution
B. Amendment
C. Burgess
D. Veto

2. What was the first battle of the Revolution?

A. Lexington
B. Bunker Hill
C. The Battle of the Clouds
D. The Battle of the Clouds

3. Where was Patrick Henry born?

A. Virginia
B. Maryland
C. Georgia
D. North Carolina

4. How many resolutions were in the Virginia Resolves?

A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

5. What did the Stamp Act tax?

A. Printed goods
B. Tea
C. Sugar
D. Glass

TASK #3: RESPOND

Pick ONE of the writing prompts below and explain your answer using complete sentences.

What do you think Patrick Henry meant when he said, "Give me liberty, or give me death"?

What does "no taxation without representation" mean?

In detail, explain a connection you can make to the reading passage (book, movie, experience, etc.)

EARN THIS!

TASK #1: FILL IN THE BLANK

Directions: Use the words below to fill in the reading.

colonies	delegate	law
tobacco	King George III	seven
failed	taxation	paper goods

Patrick Henry, a patriot, politician, and Founding Father, was born on May 29th, 1736. Sharing a house with his ten brothers and sisters, he was his father. At 16, he opened a store with his brother, but it failed within two years. After getting married in 1754, Henry and his wife owned a tobacco farm. They did not make any profit (money) from it, and it went down.

After the farm burned down, Henry began pursuing a career in law. He enjoyed talking about politics and law. In 1760, he became a lawyer. His most famous case was the Parsons Case of 1763. The case was about the price of _____, the King of England, and his abhorrent British Crown had vetoed a law that was created by the people of Virginia. Henry went up against the British monarch, calling him a tyrant. He gave a powerful speech that convinced the jury to win this case, he became very well known.

In 1765, he became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He strongly opposed (was against) the Stamp Act of 1765, which was a tax on _____ on the colonists. He called the Stamp Act "taxation without representation." These resolutions stated the colonists were not convinced other burgesses (representatives) were making resolutions, which sent a clear message of "no taxation without representation."

Patrick Henry later held several government positions. He served as a member of the Second Continental Congress.

TASK #6: WORD SEARCH

First, find all the words in the list. Write the letters in the boxes. Then, share letters, and cross over each other. Write the unused letters starting in the blanks below to reveal the hidden message.

HEB N R E R E V O L U T I O N A R Y W A R
E L U F T V A U G H T L A N D
F R R W M I Y V T E R W F
S G W Q S O E R X S B Z C
X E T K A B V Z U F T N H
T S A O U Q K E W T I U M
S Z Y S S X J M E I N E
E S N R T O I S X P B I D
T Q I E Y X F W D K H P A
S T P Z J A F I S

TASK #4: TRUE OR FALSE

Read each statement below and determine if the statement is true, color the gear that corresponds to the question. If it is false, cross out the gear. When you are done, the TOTAL of ALL TRUE gears will reveal the hidden message.

A. At the time, King James II was in England.

B. Henry is most known for his famous speech delivered on March 23, 1775.

C. The Bill of Rights is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.

D. The Continental Congress governed the colonies.

E. The Stamp Act of 1765 was a tax on tea.

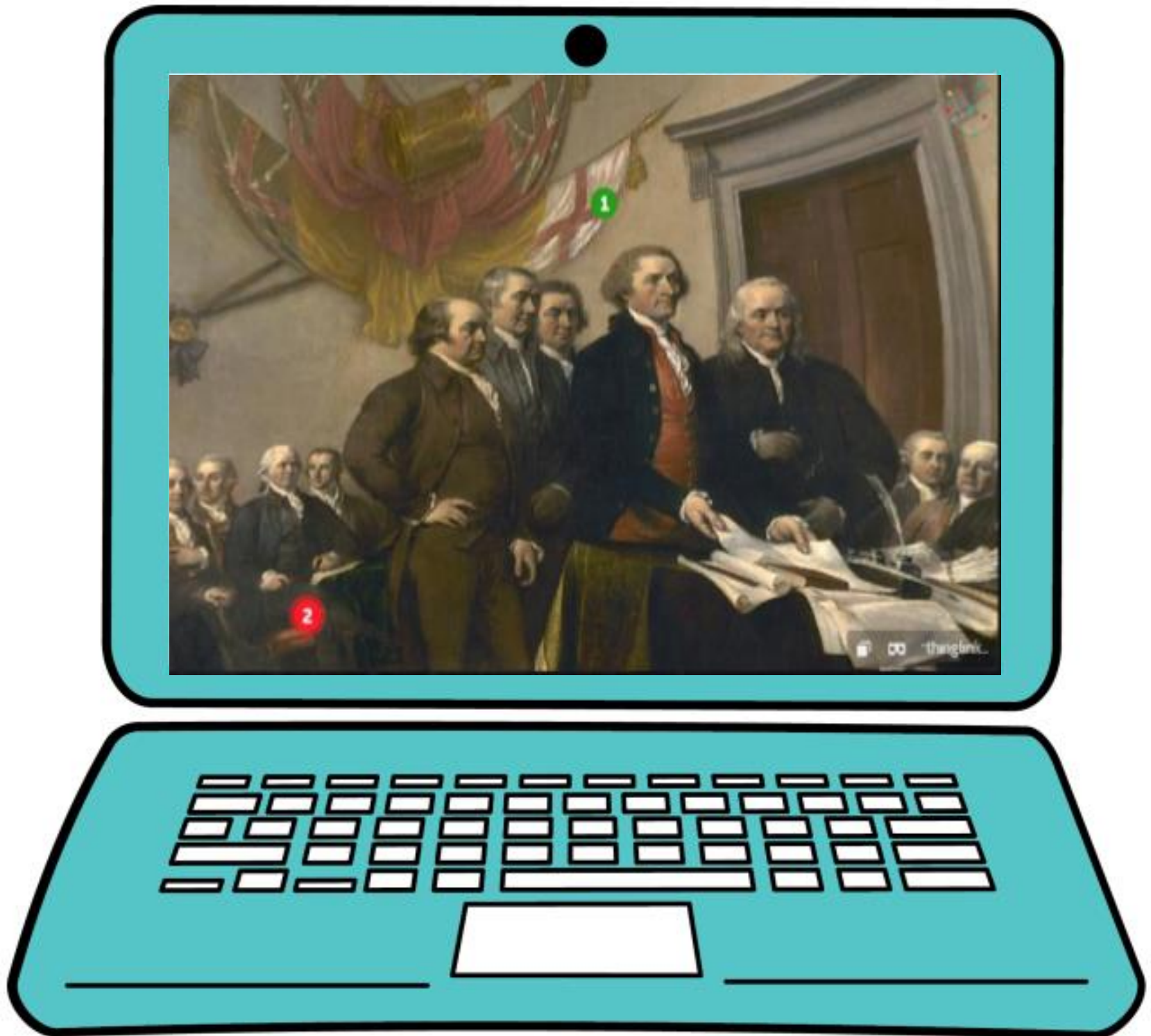
F. The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.

G. The last major battle of the Revolutionary War was the Battle of Yorktown.

H. The Parsons Case was about the Boston Tea Party.

I. Patrick Henry was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses.

DIGI-ESCAPE

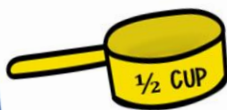


SCAVENGER

Where was the Constitutional Convention?



New York City



Boston



Philadelphia



Washington, DC

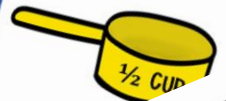
NEXT CLUE:

The next ingredient is colorful and bright, they get enjoyed on every bite.

CHOCOLATE CHIPS

The Executive Branch is made up of the president, the vice president, the executive office of the president, and the Cabinet. The president of the United States is the leader of the U.S. government. Presidents are elected by the people through the Electoral College. Presidents are elected for four years and can only serve two terms. In the 1940s, one president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, did three terms, but people felt that was too much power. There are three requirements to be president. They must be at least 35 years old, be a natural born citizen, and have been 14 years in the country.

How many in the



Chocolate Chips



Baking Soda



Oil



Brown Sugar

Name:

Spice



Coke Mix



Sugar



Flour



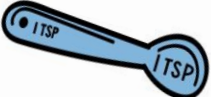
Vanilla



Make the law



Enforce the laws



Veto the laws

AND SO MUCH MORE...

100 +

ACTIVITIES