

# DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

## SCAVENGER HUNT

Q3 How many freedoms are included in the 1st Amendment?

Q4 What is another word for liberties (found in parenthesis)?

Q5 What is a change or addition to the U.S. Constitution known as?

Q6 Many of the delegates from states would not ratify, or sign the Constitution.





















Q7 The Bill of Rights provided the foundation of freedom for all \_\_\_\_\_.

Q8 Who drafted a Bill of Rights that had 19 amendments?

Q9 What word means plan of government?

Record the letters for each answer to each question. Use the alpha code below to find the corresponding letter. If the answer to Question #1 was "A", you would write "A" in the box for "A".

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

 =D	 =L	 =I
 =E	 =M	 =U
 =F	 =N	 =V
 =G	 =O	 =W
 =H	 =P	 =X
 =J	 =Q	 =Y
	 =R	 =Z

Record the letters for each answer to each question. Use the alpha code below to find the corresponding letter. If the answer to Question #1 was "A", you would write "A" in the box for "A".

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**CARD #3**




After being at war with Britain for about a year, the Second Continental Congress (a meeting of representatives from each of the 13 colonies) decided to declare independence from Britain. They did not want to be controlled by them or have to follow their laws and fight Great Britain to become their own country.

**THINK TANK**

	
CONTINENTAL	COUNCIL

**CARD #1**

Before America became the country it is today, it was made up of 13 colonies (an area under control of another country) under British rule. Britain began taxing the colonies to pay for the French and Indian War, a war for control of America against New France. However, the colonists did not believe the taxes were fair since they had no say in British Parliament (government).

		
PARLIAMENT		RULE

# WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 10 READING CARDS
- ✓ 10 QUESTIONS
- ✓ RECORDING SHEET
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

## CARD #1

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## CARD #3

After being at war with Britain for about a year, the Second Continental Congress (a meeting of representatives from each of the 13 colonies) decided to declare independence from Britain. They did not want to be controlled by them or have to follow their laws

## CARD #5

The Declaration consisted of four main parts. The first part, called the Preamble, explains why they must form a new nation. The second paragraph, called the Declaration of Rights, includes rights for the people including the famous words of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". This part of the document was influenced by philosopher John Locke.



PREAMBLE



RIGHTS



JOHN LOCKE

## CARD #7

When it came time to vote, the Congress would only allow it to pass if the vote was unanimous (everyone voted yes). However, South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted no, and New York and Delaware did not vote. They continued to discuss the situation and voted again the next day, July 2nd. This time South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted yes, and Delaware decided to vote yes as well. New York still chose not to vote.



SOUTH CAROLINA



DELAWARE



UNANIMOUS

## CARD #9

The Declaration was sent to Timothy Matlock to be "fairly engrossed on parchment" every member of Congress." As he wrote the Declaration on parchment At 26 years old, Edward Rutledge was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Hancock's signature is first because he was President of Congress at the time. It is also the largest.



PRESIDENT

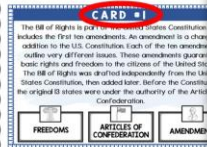
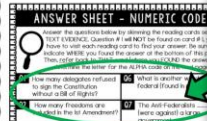


JOHN HANCOCK

## HOW IT WORKS

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## CARD #S AND QUESTIONS

Write the answer in the box.  
If you are answering a question, be sure you are writing the correct answer.

Record the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question in the box below.

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
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NUMERIC CODE

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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ANSWER KEY

= A	= K	= S
= B	= L	= T
= C	= U	
= D		
= E		
= F		
= G		
= H		
= I		

## VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Directions: Choose 5 words from the reading cards that are unfamiliar or new to you and fill in the chart below.

WORD	PICTURE	DEFINITION

## SUMMARY

TOPIC SENTENCE

SUPPORTING DETAIL

SUPPORTING DETAIL

LETTERS

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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Eliminate the high

# 10 READING CARDS

**CARD #1**  
Before America became the country we know today, it was made up of 13 colonies (an area of land controlled by another country) under British rule. In 1763, Britain began taxing the colonies to pay for the French and Indian War, a war for control of land in North America against New France. However, the colonists did not believe the taxes were fair since they were not represented in British Parliament (government).

AMERICA PARLIAMENT

**CARD #2**  
In 1775, the Revolutionary War began. The colonists did not want Britain to continue imposing these unfair laws and taxes on them. As the war went on, they decided they no longer wanted to be ruled under the British rule and the abuses of power.

**CARD #3**  
After being at war with Britain for about a year, the Second Continental Congress, a meeting of representatives from each of the 13 colonies, decided to declare independence from Britain. They did not want to be controlled by the British and to follow the laws and taxes created by Great Britain in their own country.

CONGRESS CONTINENTAL

**CARD #4**  
On June 11, 1776, the Committee of Five was formed by the Continental Congress. This committee was created to write a document to explain why the colonies were declaring independence. The five chosen people were Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania, John Adams from Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson from Virginia, Robert Livingston from New York, and Roger Sherman from Connecticut. Thomas Jefferson is considered the author of the document.

**CARD #5**  
The Declaration consisted of four main parts. The first part, called the Preamble, explains why they must form a new nation. The second paragraph, called the Declaration of Rights, includes rights for the people including the famous words of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". This part of the document was influenced by philosopher John Locke.

PREAMBLE RIGHTS JOHN LOCKE

**CARD #6**  
The third part is the grievances (complaints). This section states why the colonies wanted their freedom by writing out the list of complaints against the King.

**CARD #7**  
When it came time to vote, the Congress would only allow it to pass if the vote was unanimous (everyone voted yes). However, South Carolina and Pennsylvania voted no, and New York and Delaware did not vote. They continued to debate the situation and voted again on September 17, 1776. This time South Carolina voted yes, and Delaware voted yes, and Delaware voted well. New York still did not vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA

**CARD #8**  
The actual signing of the Declaration of Independence took place on September 17, 1776. Two of those signers later went on to become the first president of the United States.

**CARD #9**  
The Declaration was sent to Timothy Matlack, the scribe, to be "fairly engrossed on parchment" and "signed by every member of Congress." As the scribe, Matlack wrote the Declaration on parchment with iron gall ink. The document was signed by 56 men, and John Hancock's signature is the largest.

PRESIDENT JOHN HANCOCK SIGNATURE

**CARD #10**  
They printed the new Declaration of Independence in the newspaper for all to read and to get copies of the document sent to all the colonies. They also sent a copy to King George III in Britain, and Parliament, who were angry about it. The colonies, however, believed in what they wrote, and they fought until they achieved their independence.

NEWSPAPER DOCUMENT

**ANSWER SHEET: ALPHA CODE**  
Use the decoder to determine which LETTER your answer choice indicates (based on the questions on the other page). Refer back to the card WHERE you FOUND the answer to determine the letters.

	=A		=J		=S
	=B		=K		=T

**ANSWER SHEET: NUMERIC CODE**  
Answer the questions below by skimming the reading cards seeking TEXT EVIDENCE. Question # I will NOT be found on card # 1, you'll have to visit each reading card to find your answer. Be sure to indicate WHERE you found the answer at the bottom of this page. Then, refer back to THAT card (where you FOUND the answer) to determine the letter for the ALPHA code on the next page.

Q1	What is the final part of the Declaration of Independence called?	Q6	The Second ____ Congress decided to declare independence from Britain.
Q2	Who has the largest signature on the document?	Q7	The colonies did not want Britain to continue forcing these ____ laws.
Q3	What is the first part of the Declaration of Independence called?	Q8	What colony was Thomas Jefferson from?
Q4	What was the British government called?	Q9	Congress would only allow it to pass if the vote was ____ (everyone voted yes).
Q5	The ____ sent a copy of the Declaration to King ____ III in ____.	Q10	The actual signing of the official document was not until ____ 2, 1776.

Refer to the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
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# CITE EVIDENCE



**ANSWER SHEET: NUMERIC CODE**

Answer the questions below by skimming the reading cards seeking TEXT EVIDENCE. Question # 1 will NOT be found on card # 1, you'll have to visit each reading card to find your answer. Be sure to indicate WHERE you found the answer at the bottom of this page. Then, refer back to THAT card (where you FOUND the answer) to determine the letter for the ALPHA code on the next page.

Q1 What is the final part of the Declaration of Independence called?	Q6 The Second ____ Congress decided to declare independence from Britain.
Q2 Who has the largest signature on the document?	Q7 The colonies did not want Britain to continue forcing these ____ laws.
Q3 What is the first part of the Declaration of Independence called?	Q8 What colony was Thomas Jefferson from?
Q4 What is the British government called?	Q9 Congress would only allow it to pass if the vote was ____ (everyone voted yes).
Q5 They also sent a copy of the Declaration to King ____ III in Britain.	Q10 The actual signing of the official document was not until ____ 2, 1776.

Write the card number where you FOUND the answer to each question.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10

**ANSWER SHEET: ALPHA CODE**

For each answer below, then use the decoder to grab the corresponding letter. If the answer to Question # 1 was a crown, the letter would be C.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10

Eliminate the highest & lowest number used as one of YOUR answers.  
Get rid of all numbers that are not used as one of YOUR answers.

Eliminate the highest CONSONANT used as one of YOUR answers.  
Eliminate the lowest CONSONANT used as one of YOUR answers.

How many letters remain? \_\_\_\_\_  
Do not change the order.

1

**STUDENTS MAY START AT ANY QUESTION AND VISIT THE CARDS SEVERAL TIMES SEEKING TEXT EVIDENCE.**

2

**STUDENTS WILL RECORD **WHERE** THEY FOUND THE ANSWER.**

3

**STUDENTS WILL USE THE CLUES TO DETERMINE A 4-DIGIT ALPHA CODE AND 4-DIGIT NUMERIC CODE.**

# COMBINATION




This scavenger hunt is a winning combination of:



- ✓ movement
- ✓ close reading
- ✓ comprehension skills
- ✓ secret codes
- ✓ citing evidence
- ✓ critical thinking

Everything a teacher dreams of wrapped up into one FUN and engaging activity!

# OPTIONS



THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX!

-  Anticipatory sets
-  Unit review
-  Early finishers
-  Stations
-  Sub plans
-  Partner work
-  Enrichment

-  Movement
-  Cross-curricular
-  Highly engaging

