

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

- ✓ 10 SHORT PASSAGES
- ✓ 10 QUESTION TRAILS
- ✓ RECORDING SHEET
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ STUDENT DIRECTIONS
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

1 The War of 1812 was a struggle between the United States and Great Britain. It was also known as "the second war of Independence" in many aspects. Great Britain and France were locked into war with one another and both sides tried to prevent

3 The United States didn't think that practice was fair. James Madison was serving as the 4th U.S. president at this time. American military leaders included Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Henry Dearborn, and Winfield Scott. Great Britain was led by King George IV and Prime Minister Robert Jenkinson. British military leaders included Isaac Brock, Charles de Salaberry and Gordon Drummond.

➔ In what state is Horseshoe Bend? **CODE WORD**

5 In 1811, the United States started to push into Canada, which was then governed by Great Britain. There were a lot of battles back and forth and there was no clear winner for a long time. On June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great

7 After British troops took Washington D.C., U.S. troops fought hard to make sure Great Britain stayed out of New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore. During the Battle of Baltimore in 1814, British ships bombed Fort McHenry in Maryland for 25 hours. The attacks began when the British fleet began pounding the fort with Congreve rockets, mortar shells and over 1,500 cannonballs.

➔ James ____ was the 4th U.S. President. **CODE WORD**

9 The Battle of New Orleans was a major battle of the war on January 8, 1815. Andrew Jackson led the British and forced them out of Louisiana. The Battle occurred 15 days after the war had been signed, but the British received the information

➔ Most of the British and French Canadian ____ (s)

10 At the end of 1814, a truce was signed between the U.S. and

TEACHER DIRECTIONS

THIS SCAVENGER HUNT HAS TWO PARTS:

Part 1: Kids will read 10 short passages which contain a "clue" or code word. After finishing each passage, students will need to write them down on the recording sheet.

Part 2: Using the code word on each reading card, students will unscramble the letters in the gray boxes to find the code word.

All you have to do is print the 10 reading cards and hide them! The more difficult the reading cards are, the more FUN the kids have AND the longer they will take to find the code words!

You will need to print **PAGE 10** for EVERY STUDENT!

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words. FOUND CARD #

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	FOUND CARD #
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

FINAL CODE WORD ANSWER:

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Directions: Choose 5 words from the reading cards that are unfamiliar or new to you.

WORD

SUMMARIZE

TOPIC SENTENCE

SUPPORTING DETAIL SUPPORTING DETAIL SUPPORTING DETAIL

4 DIGIT CODE

Next, using the numbers in the FOUND column in the SAME order in which you recorded them above, follow these clues.

Eliminate the highest and lowest number in the FOUND column.

Get rid of all numbers that are spelled with just one letter.

Eliminate numbers that start with the letter ____.

FINAL CODE

4 numbers remain (in order you listed them)?

10 READING CARDS

1 The War of 1812 was a struggle between the United States and Great Britain. It was also known as "the War of Independence" in many aspects. Britain and France were locked in a war with each other and both sides tried to keep the United States from trading with either for supplies, food and other goods needed in the war.

Westward expansion was aided by the _____ Purchase in 1803.

3 The United States didn't think that practice was fair. In 1807, the Embargo Act was passed as the 4th U.S. President at this time. American military leaders included Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, and Winfield Scott. Great Britain was led by King George IV and Prime Minister Robert Jenkinson. British military leaders included Isaac Brock, Charles de Salaberry and Gordon Drummond.

In what state is Horseshoe Bend? **CODE WORD**

5 In 1811, the United States started to push into Canada, which was then governed by Great Britain. There were a lot of battles back and forth and there was no clear winner for a long time. On June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. During the Battle of York, American forces burned the city of Toronto. At the Battle of the Thames in Ontario, William Henry Harrison and his U.S. forces defeated Native American forces led by the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, in 1813.

In what state was Fort McHenry? **CODE WORD**

2 Most of the British forces were militia (volunteers) because British troops were already fighting Napoleon in Europe. The British Navy restricted (limited or did not allow) ships but they also used a practice called impressment on the United States. Impressment meant that a British ship could capture another and use its crew.

4 In addition to the troubles at sea, there were some troubles on land. The Native American population of the American continent were starting to get worried about all the settlers pushing further West into their territory. Great Britain had convinced many Native Americans that they could help halt westward expansion. Desperate to stop the settlers, Native Americans thought partnering with Great Britain was the best option.

Things began to turn around for the U.S. when Americans claimed victory at the Battle of Lake Erie. In the south, Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama. The United States was able to take the Northwest Territory of Canada, but there were major defeats, too. Great Britain took the city of Detroit in Michigan, as well as capturing Washington, DC. The British burned down several government buildings, including the Capitol Building and the White House.

7 After British troops took Baltimore, U.S. troops fought hard. The British stayed out of New York and Baltimore. During the Battle of Baltimore in 1814, British ships bombarded Fort M'Henry in Maryland for several days. The British attacks were repelled when the British were bombarding the fort with their cannons, mortar shells and cannonballs.

_____ was the 4th U.S. President.

The Battle of New Orleans, a major battle, took place on January 8, 1815. Andrew Jackson defeated the British and forced them to leave Louisiana. The Battle of New Orleans occurred 15 days after a peace treaty had been signed, but they had not received the information yet.

Most of the British forces were _____ Canadian _____ (volunteers).

8 Eventually, U.S. troops forced the British to withdraw. Francis Scott Key, a young lawyer, watched the battle from a nearby ship. When the smoke cleared, he saw the American flag still flying at Fort M'Henry. The sight of the flag flying at Fort M'Henry inspired Key to write a poem which read, "Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light, 'twas still there." His famous lines later became the Star-Spangled Banner." His poem was later put to the tune of an old English song and adopted as the United States national anthem.

During the Battle of York, American forces burned what city?

10 At the end of 1814, a treaty was signed between the U.S. and Great Britain. The Treaty of Ghent was signed on Christmas Day. John Quincy Adams negotiated the treaty on behalf of the United States. They decided that the border of Canada would remain as they had been. The war didn't accomplish much but did restore the pride of the United States. The U.S. became more confident of itself as a country with a strong government that could handle conflict and people united behind that country.

The Star-Spangled Banner was written by _____ Scott Key.

ANSWER SHEET

If the answer is more than one word, do NOT leave a space between words. **FOUND CARD #**

1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

FINAL WORD ANSWER:

4 DIGIT CODE

Next, using the numbers from the FOUND CARD column in the ANSWER SHEET, you will record the code from about following the clues.



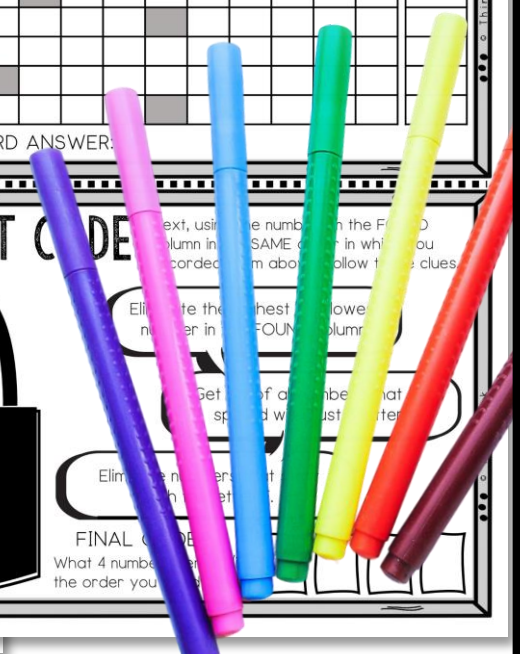
Eliminate the numbers that do not appear in the FOUND CARD column.

Get rid of any numbers that do not appear in the FOUND CARD column.


Eliminate the numbers that do not appear in the FOUND CARD column.

FINAL CODE

What 4 numbers do you have? Write them in the order you found them.

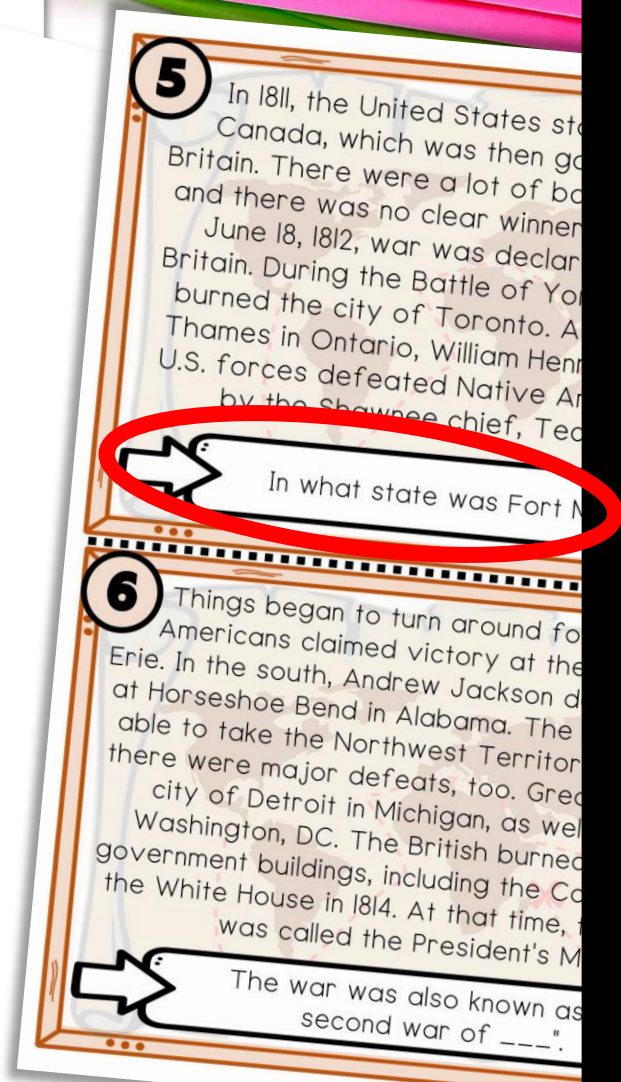


HOW IT WORKS



ENGAGING READING COMPREHENSION PRACTICE!

- 1** Students work individually (or in pairs) and visit 10 reading cards scattered around the room.
- 2** Students read the passage and look at the question at the bottom labeled "code word".
- 3** The code word for THAT card number will lead them to a different card. But here's the catch... students will NOT know where to find the code word answer so they will have to skim, browse and revisit the reading cards several times to find the answer they are seeking.



COMBINATION



This scavenger hunt is a winning combination of:

- ✓ **movement**
- ✓ **close reading**
- ✓ **comprehension skills**
- ✓ **mystery words & 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



EARLY FINISHERS



STATIONS



SUB PLANS



PARTNER WORK



ENRICHMENT



MOVEMENT



CROSS-CURRICULAR



HIGHLY ENGAGING

