Grade 3 Social Studies Plans for At Home Learning
State of New Jersey

Using your “My State Study of New Jersey” Packet complete the following lessons:

Day 1: New Jersey – Just the Facts:
Complete first two pages of packet. Use the passages provided for guidance or other online resources.

Day 2: Research the State Flag:
Include 3 facts - Use the passages provided for guidance or other online resources.
Color the flag in work packet

Day 3: Research the State Seal:
Include 3 facts – Use the passages provided for guidance or other online resources.
Color the seal in the work packet

Day 4: State Quarter:
NJ’s role in the Revolution
Use the passages provided for guidance or other online resources.

Day 5: State Symbols:
Bird
Flower
Tree
Fish
Mammal
Insect
*Find 2 facts about each symbol. Use online resources if possible. * Optional Activity
*Color with realistic colors

Day 6: Read - How did New Jersey Get It’s Name?
Use the passages provided for guidance or other online resources.

Day 7: State Capital
Find 3-5 facts about Trenton
Use the passages provided for guidance or other online resources.

Day 8 and 9: New Jersey Famous Person Project * Optional activity
Choose a famous person from New Jersey
- Include a photo, mark the city where the person is from on the page in your New Jersey packet, include his or her birthdate, early history, and why the person is famous.

Day 10: New Jersey writing activity
Choose one of the following to write a minimum of one paragraph:

1. I’m so proud to be a New Jerseyan because….
2. The reasons you should visit my state are...
3. If I was the governor of New Jersey...

https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/search-results/?q=new%20jersey
Grade 3 Social Studies Plans for At Home Learning

State of New Jersey

Week 1

Day 1: *New Jersey – Just the Facts:*

Complete the first two pages of the packet. Use the provided passages or other online resources.

Day 2: *Research the State Flag:*

Include 3 facts - Use the provided passages or other online resources. Color the flag.

Day 3: *Research the State Seal:*

Include 3 facts – Use the provided passages or other online resources. Color the seal.
New Jersey

New Jersey State Flag
The New Jersey state flag was adopted in 1896. It features the state colors of New Jersey blue and buff. These colors were chosen by General George Washington in 1779 during the Revolutionary War. These were the military colors used by the New Jersey troops. In the center of the flag is a version of the state seal.

New Jersey's State Seal
The state seal was designed in 1777. The horse head represents speed and strength. The horse is also the state animal. Also pictured is the helmet of a knight's suit of armor which represents state sovereignty for a state that governs itself.

Three plows are pictured on a shield below the helmet. The plows show the importance of agriculture to New Jersey's economic power.

Two female figures are also pictured on the state seal. On the left is Liberty who holds a staff with the liberty cap on top. Colonial patriots wore the cap as a symbol of rebellion. The Roman goddess of grain, Ceres, is pictured on the right of the seal. Ceres holds a cornucopia filled with harvested produce representing abundance. At the bottom of the seal is a banner with the state motto, "Liberty and Prosperity."
The Crossroads of the Revolution
During the Revolution, New Jersey was divided. About half of New Jerseyans were Tories. The Tories and the rebels fought each other viciously. They looted and burned one another’s homes. General George Washington led the Continental Army.

The British fortified themselves in Trenton at the start of the war. During the winter they drove Washington’s men into the state of Pennsylvania and thought they would not have to worry about General Washington and his troops during the cold months. While the Hessian troops celebrated Christmas 1776, George Washington and his men were planning an attack. While the Hessian army slept, General Washington and his men crossed the Delaware River and took Trenton by surprise. They easily captured the British troops and declared victory. A short week later, George Washington and his troops also took Princeton, 15 miles away from Trenton.

The victories at Trenton and Princeton boosted the morale of the Continental Army. Washington then led them to Morristown, New Jersey where they camped for the rest of the winter. The winters during the Revolution were long and cold. Washington and his men were starving and ate any food they could get their hands on.

During the American Revolution, New Jersey was the crossroads between New York and Philadelphia. Washington spent most of his time in the state of New Jersey while commanding the Continental Army.

The British were finally defeated at the Battle of Yorktown, Virginia in 1781. The war ended in 1783 when the Treaty of Paris was signed. The 13 former colonies struggled to form an independent nation at first. Finally, in the summer of 1787, delegates from all the former colonies met in Philadelphia to create a new set of laws called the Constitution. The U.S Constitution created two houses: The House of Representatives and the Senate. The bigger the state, the more members they send to the House of Representatives. Each state, regardless of size, elects two senators. New Jersey became the third state to ratify the U.S. Constitution.

Trenton
Trenton is the capital city of New Jersey. It was briefly the capital of the United States. Trenton had a population of 84,913, making it the state’s 10th largest municipality. Trenton dates back at least to June 3, 1719, when mention was made of a constable being appointed for Trenton, while the area was still part of Hunterdon County. On November 25, 1790, Trenton became New Jersey’s capital.
Several bridges across the Delaware River — the Trenton–Morrisville Toll Bridge, Lower Trenton Bridge, and Calhoun Street Bridge — connect Trenton to Morrisville, Pennsylvania.

Trenton is located near the exact geographic center of the state, which is 5 miles (8.0 km) located southeast of Trenton. So it is sometimes included as part of North Jersey and as the southernmost city of the Tri-State Region, while others consider it a part of South Jersey and thus, the northernmost city of the Delaware Valley.

Trenton is one of two state capitals that border another state — the other being Carson City, Nevada. Trenton borders Ewing Township, Hamilton Township and Lawrence Township in Mercer County; and Falls Township, Lower Makefield Township and Morrisville in Bucks County, Pennsylvania across the Delaware River.
New Jersey
Get facts and photos about the 3rd state.

BY JAMIE KIFFEL-ALCHEH

FAST FACTS

- NICKNAME: The Garden State
- STATEHOOD: 1787; 3rd state
- POPULATION (AS OF JULY 2016): 8,944,469
- CAPITAL: Trenton
- BIGGEST CITY: Newark
- ABBREVIATION: NJ
- STATE BIRD: eastern goldfinch
- STATE FLOWER: common violet
New Jersey's State Seal was designed by Francis Hopkinson for our new state in the year 1777. Each of the Seal's symbols stands for something important about New Jersey.

The helmet with its crest of a horse's head indicates that New Jersey is a sovereign State - meaning that we make laws for ourselves.

The woman on the left is Liberty. Liberty means freedom. She holds a staff topped by a liberty cap, an important symbol of freedom. The woman on the right is the Roman goddess Ceres, who represents agriculture and prosperity. She grasps a cornucopia or 'horn of plenty.'

The three horse-drawn plows on the shield, the horse's head on the helmet and the swirls of leaves also symbolize New Jersey's farming tradition. The scroll at the bottom bears the motto "L_________ and P___________" and the date ________, the year New Jersey became a state.

(answers on page 21)
The dome is a well-known symbol of our state government. Over the years, the dome became damaged and repair was needed. The state recently restored the dome to its former glory. See if you can answer these dome questions.

1. The Dome ceiling is 105 feet above the floor of the Rotunda. If all the students in a class are 5 feet tall, how many students would you need to stand on top of each other in order to touch the ceiling?

2. School children helped raise about $40,000 for the repairs. This money was used to replace the gold leafing on the Dome. Exactly how many dimes were collected to raise this money?

3. It takes 4 pieces of gold leaf to cover 1 square foot of the dome. If the dome is 3,000 square feet, how many pieces of gold leaf are needed to cover the entire dome?

(answers on page 21)
Our state has several official symbols that represent many of the things that are special about New Jersey. The Legislature chose the first official symbol, the state flower (the violet), in 1913. Since then, eight more symbols have been added.

Draw lines to connect the picture of each symbol to its name. The year after each name tells you when the New Jersey Legislature adopted the symbol.

(answers on page 21)

1. Violet, State Flower, 1913
2. Eastern Goldfinch, State Bird, 1935
3. Red Oak, State Tree, 1950
4. Honey Bee, State Insect, 1974
5. Horse, State Animal, 1977
6. Square Dance, State Folk Dance, 1983
8. Brook Trout, State Fish, 1991
10. Blueberry, State Fruit, 2004
HISTORY

The first people came to the area that's now New Jersey at least 12,000 years ago. Thousands of years later, Native American tribes including the Lenape, Munsee (or Minsi), and Unalachtigo lived on the land.

Around 1524 Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano became the first European to arrive in the region. Then Swedish, Finnish, and Dutch colonists built settlements and fought over land until England took control of the region in 1664. New Jersey became one of 13 American colonies ruled by the British.

But eventually the colonists living here wanted independence. This led to the American Revolution, which began in 1775. New Jersey was the site of more Revolutionary War battles than any other state. In 1776 George Washington crossed of the Delaware River into Trenton, New Jersey, where he defeated British forces. The battle was a turning point in the war, as one of the first major military victories in the Revolutionary War. In 1787 New Jersey became the third U.S. state and the first to sign the Bill of Rights.
WHY’S IT CALLED THAT?

The state was named in honor of British colonist George Carteret, who’d previously been governor of the Isle of Jersey, a British island in the English Channel, between the United Kingdom and France.

New Jersey was nicknamed the Garden State in 1876, because of the huge amount of food grown there during that time.
GEOGRAPHY AND LANDFORMS

New Jersey is bordered by Pennsylvania and New York in the north, Pennsylvania in the west, Delaware and Delaware Bay in the south, the Atlantic Ocean in west, and Long Island (a part of New York) in the east. It can be divided into four different geographical regions.

The Atlantic Coastal Plain, which features low hills, pine forests, and salt marshes, sweeps across the southern three-fifths of the state. This area includes the Barrier Islands, which have sandy beaches.

Northeast of the Coastal Plain is the 20-mile-wide Piedmont, where the Hudson, Passaic, Remapo, and Raritan rivers cross. This region has rolling hills and narrow valleys, and it’s where most of the state’s major cities are located.

Toward the west is the New England Upland, also called the Highlands. This area has flat-topped rock ridges and many lakes.

The Appalachian Ridge and Valley is a mountainous region in New Jersey’s northwest corner. It includes the Kittatinny Mountains and the Delaware Water Gap, an opening created when the Delaware River cut through the Appalachian mountains millions of years ago.
WILDLIFE

New Jersey's mammals include black bears, bobcats, red foxes, raccoons, and Tuckahoe masked shrews, which are similar to moles. Red-bellied woodpeckers, chickadees, northern cardinals, and American goldfinches (the state bird) are common birds here. The state is home to reptiles such as spotted turtles, five-lined skinks, and coastal plain milk snakes. Marbled salamanders, red-spotted newts, and New Jersey chorus frogs are among its amphibians.

The state's many trees include sugar maple, American chestnut, flowering dogwood, pitch pine, and American elm. Black-eyed Susans, orange daylilies, Queen Anne's lace, and violets (the state flower) are some of the wildflowers that grow here.

NATURAL RESOURCES

New Jersey has plenty of granite, sand, and gravel for mining; and is a leader in seafood production, particularly clams harvested off the coast.
FUN STUFF

—New Jersey's celebrities include U.S. president Grover Cleveland (the only President born in New Jersey), astronaut Buzz Aldrin, author Judy Blume, and performer Frank Sinatra.

—Inventor Thomas Edison's early light bulbs, phonographs, and laboratory equipment are on display at Menlo Park Museum in the town where Edison worked.

—At Washington Crossing State Park in Trenton, visitors can see where George Washington and his army crossed the Delaware River and launched a successful attack on the Hessians (soldiers fighting for the British army).

—In the 19th century southern New Jersey remained largely agricultural, while the northern part of the state rapidly industrialized.
New Jersey
"The Garden State" Just the Facts!

Admission to Union

Motto

Nickname(s)

State Capital

State Bird

State Flower

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New Jersey
"The Garden State"

Where's New Jersey?

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Region

New Jersey's Bordering States

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