

**William Penn's
Guide to
PENNSYLVANIA**



**Let's Learn More
About
Where We Live!**



WELCOME

Hi there – I’m William Penn.

I came from England to settle Pennsylvania in 1682. The name actually means “Penn’s Woods,” because of all the forest land found here in our Commonwealth. A lot has changed since I settled this colony more than 300 years ago.

Most people think that Pennsylvania was named for me – but that is not actually true. Here’s the real story. In 1681 King Charles II of England gave me a large area of land to colonize. He did this

because he had owed my father a great deal of money. I wanted to call the land Sylvania, but the King wanted to recognize my father and insisted it be called “Pennsylvania.” So Pennsylvania is not named for me – but for my father Admiral Sir William Penn.

I lived in my new colony from 1682 to 1684 and 1699 to 1701. Although my father was the head of the British Navy, I chose to devote my life to peace. I became a Quaker, so I wanted Pennsylvania to be a place that tolerated people of all different religious beliefs. I also made sure to treat the Indians of Pennsylvania with great fairness. I even learned some of their Native American Languages so I could better communicate with them. During my lifetime, not a single treaty that I made with the Native tribes was ever broken.



In an effort to promote peaceful solutions to world conflicts, I proposed a council that would be made up of delegates from all of the nations of Europe. I also planned and helped to build the city of Philadelphia – which means Brotherly Love. It was the first planned and surveyed city in the Western Hemisphere.

I'm proud of our state, which was founded on the principles of peace and tolerance. It's a great place to call home.



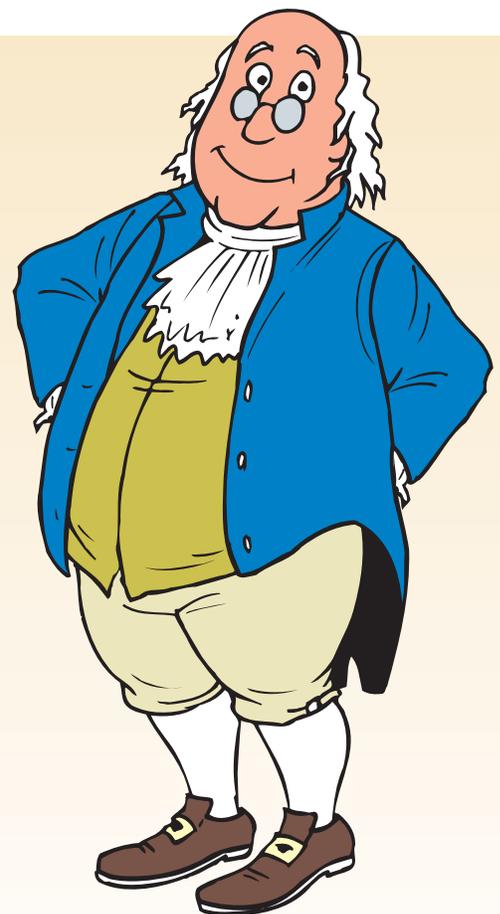
And I'm Ben Franklin.

William Penn and I would like to help you learn a little about our great state and all the things that make it so special.

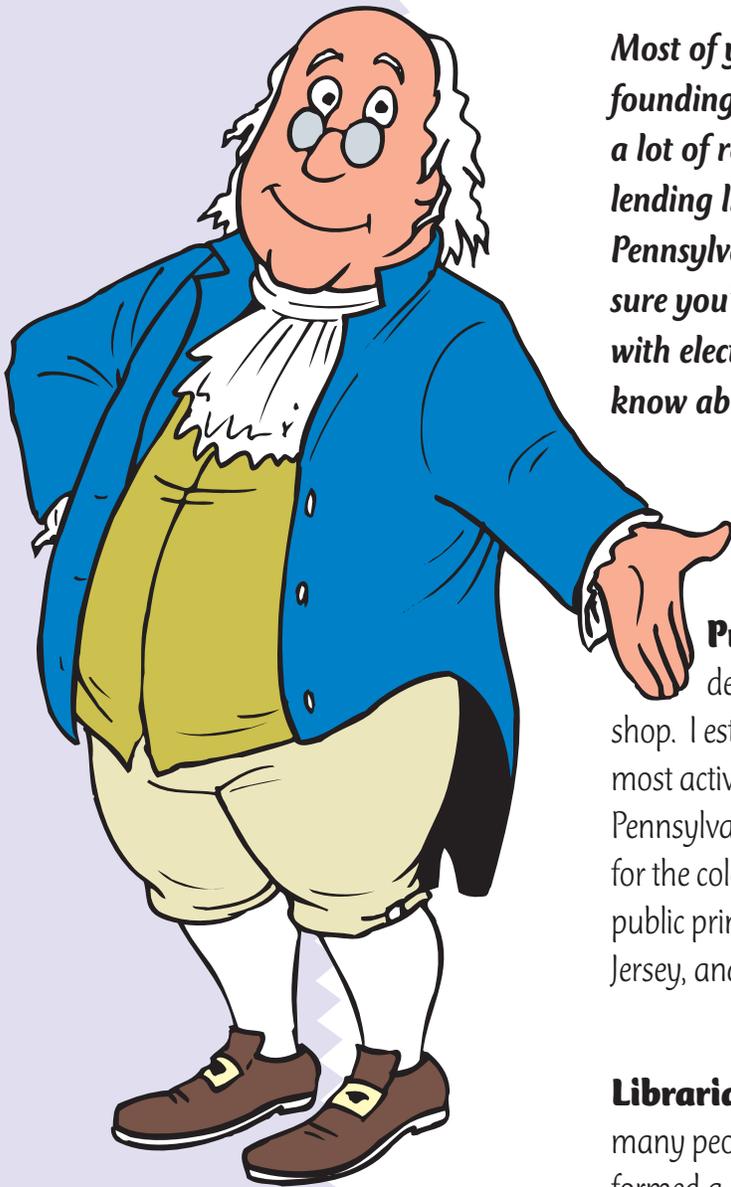
In this book, you will find games, puzzles, word searches and other fun activities that will also teach you more about Pennsylvania's history, government, and geography.

Pennsylvania is our home – let's find out more about all the things that make it so interesting and unique.

Look on the next page to learn more about me and my contributions to Pennsylvania.



SPELL



*Most of you may know me. I'm **Ben Franklin** – one of the founding fathers of the United States of America. I also invented a lot of really neat things and helped to form the first public lending library and the first fire department – both right here in Pennsylvania. My picture is even on the 100 dollar bill! And I'm sure you've probably heard about my "shocking" experiment with electricity. Here are some other things you may want to know about me.*

Printer – When I was growing up I liked to read and write, so I decided to be a printer. By age 22, I owned my own printing shop. I established a paper called the Pennsylvania Gazette. I became the most active printer in the colonies and was appointed the official printer of Pennsylvania. My duties included printing money, laws, and documents for the colony. I then became the public printer for Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland.



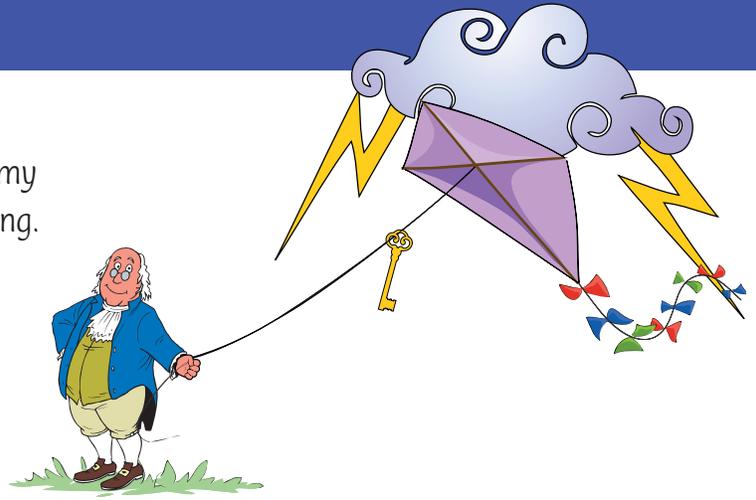
Librarian – Books cost a great deal of money during my time so many people couldn't afford them. I joined with other printers and formed a group known as the Leather Apron Club (because most of us wore leather aprons). We started the first lending library in 1731 that was open to everyone. We would pool our money and buy books, which people could borrow.



Inventor – At the age of forty-two, I retired from printing to try my hand at inventing. I invented a lot of cool things like swim fins, bifocals, a glass armonica, watertight bulkheads for ships, the lightning rod, an odometer, and the wood stove (called the Franklin stove).



Experimenter – I also loved to do experiments. One stormy night my son William and I were experimenting with lightning. I attached a pointed metal piece on the top of my kite and a metal key to the base of the string. Lightning struck the kite and traveled down the kite string to the key. When I touched the key with my knuckle, there was a spark! That proved that lightning was electricity. Afterwards, I invented the lightning rod to protect buildings and ships from lightning damage.



Statesman – When I was born, America was made up of thirteen colonies that were ruled by England. I helped our country in its fight for freedom from England. During the fight for independence, I was sent to Europe to represent the colonies. In 1776, I signed the Declaration of Independence and helped the colonists win their independence. Once they were free, it was necessary to decide what type of government would be established. Even though I was not in my prime and my health was starting to fail, at eighty-one, I was the oldest delegate at the Constitutional Convention.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

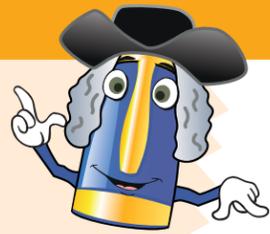
See sample answers on back cover

Benjamin Franklin was very smart and clever. He liked to play games and test himself. See how many words you can make out of the letters in his name!

3-letter words

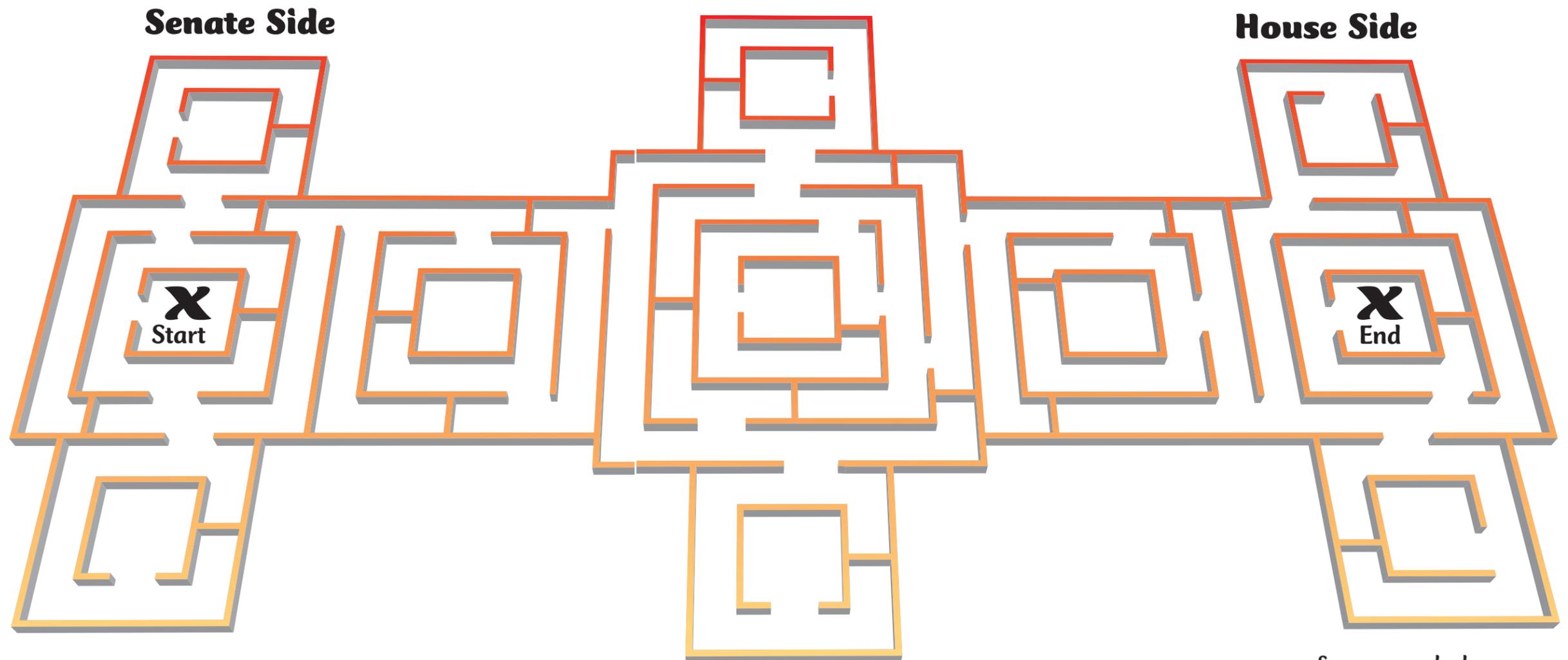
4-letter words

5-letter words



MAZE

Can you make your way from the Senate, through the Rotunda to the House side of the Capitol?



See answer on back cover

Pennsylvania's State Capitol was originally in Philadelphia, then was relocated to Lancaster in 1799 and finally to Harrisburg in 1812.

The Pennsylvania General Assembly is made up of the Senate (the upper house) and the House (the lower house). There are 50 Senators who represent districts with an average population of 245,000. Senators are elected for four year terms.

There are 203 House members, who represent smaller districts with average populations of 60,000. Representatives are elected for two-year terms.

The General Assembly meets in the Pennsylvania State Capitol – the Senate chamber is located on the left side, and the House on the right.

In the center of the building is the Capitol Rotunda. The grand staircase in the Rotunda leads to the chambers. Above it is a spectacular dome, modeled after the great dome of Saint Peter's Basilica in Rome. The dome rises 272 feet from the ground and weighs 52 million pounds.

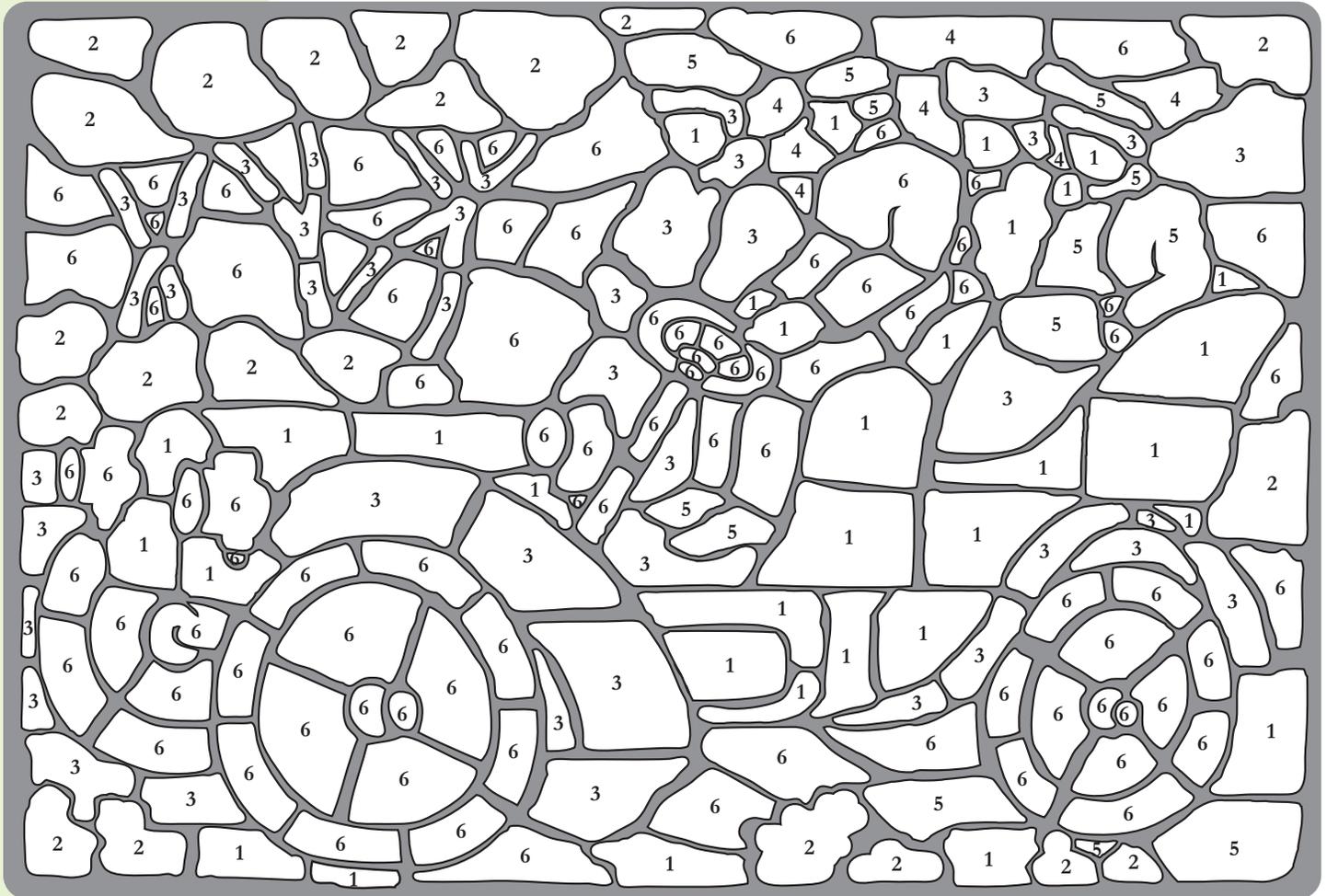
The State Capitol is truly an a "MAZE"ing place to visit – filled with art, architecture and history. The main Rotunda is in the center of the building – with two hallways that lead to the Senate side, on the left, and the House side, on the right.





COLOR

Mercer Tiles Tell Story of PA History



Use this key
to color the
Mercer Tile
above:

1 - orange

2 - green

3 - brown

4 - blue

5 - black

6 - tan

See answer on
back cover

If you visit the State Capitol, one of the first things you will notice are the many different tiles on the floor of the Rotunda. They were created by Henry Chapman Mercer of Doylestown, Bucks County, and cover 16,000 square feet of the Capitol's first floor. Each tile is hand made from local clay. The many different tiles tell a story of the history of Pennsylvania, including its art, archaeology, history and travel.

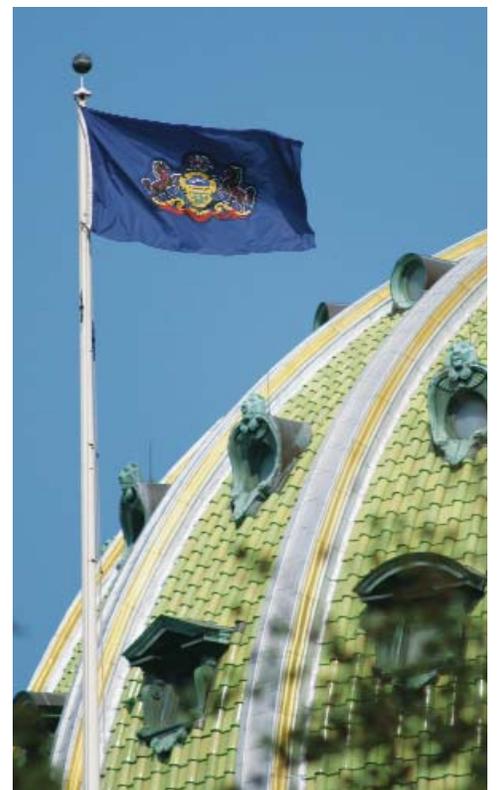
The floor of the Capitol is made up of two types of Mercer tiles. The smaller field tiles are background and are different shades of red. The mosaic tiles, like the one pictured above, make up the pictures in the floor. They are placed in order to tell the history of the state, from the Native American Indians who first lived here, to the industries that developed here and important historical dates. In 1908, Mercer wrote a Guide Book to the tiles, so visitors could read about each one and the story that it has to tell.

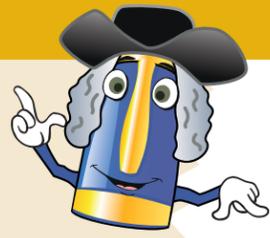
Be Creative! Use colored pencils to color your version of Pennsylvania's Coat of Arms.



Virtue, Liberty and Independence – Pennsylvania's Coat of Arms

In 1778, Caleb Lowmies of Philadelphia prepared a coat of arms virtually identical to the one used today. It consisted of a shield; an American Bald Eagle for the crest; two harnessed black horses as supporters; and the State's motto, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," printed at the bottom. An olive branch and cornstalk were crossed below the shield. Behind each horse was a stalk of corn, but these stalks were later omitted. Upon the shield were emblazoned the following: a black ship with white sails resting upon a blue sea, to symbolize the very extensive commerce sent forth from the State to every part of the world; a deep red plow, which signifies the natural mineral and plant resources of the Commonwealth; and three golden sheaves of wheat, which symbolize not only the splendid agricultural harvests of the State, but also her vast wealth in the field of human thought and action.

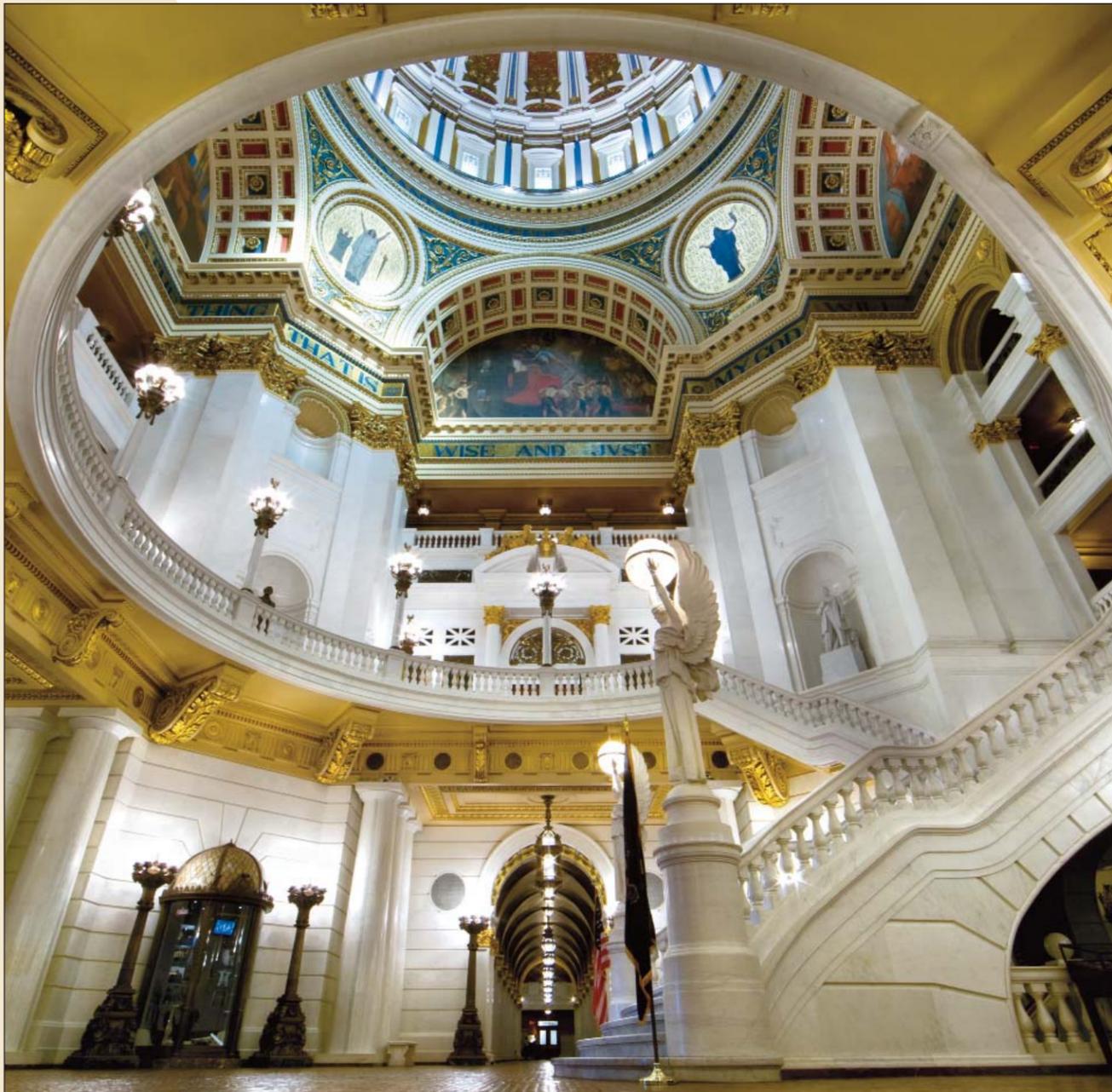




SEARCH

See answers on back cover

See if you can find the 11 differences in these photos of the Capitol Rotunda:



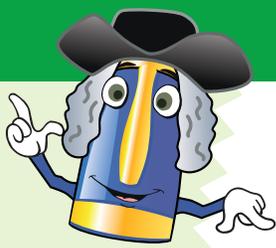
How Your Idea Can Become A Law

All laws in Pennsylvania begin as bills. But they really begin as ideas. These ideas may come from a legislator or from a citizen like you. Citizens who have ideas for laws can contact their legislator to discuss their ideas.

The bill is drafted, and sent to a committee – then it is reported to the Senate floor to be debated or voted on. The same process takes place in the House of Representatives. If a bill has passed in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and has been

approved by the Governor, then it becomes a law in Pennsylvania.

Do you have an idea that you think should become a law? Write it here – and tell your Senator or Representative about it! After all – all laws start as IDEAS...



CREATE

Pennsylvania Symbols Help to Make Our State Unique

Pennsylvania has many official “mascots.” Each of our state symbols has been formally dedicated by the General Assembly and honor a native species or recognize a product of importance to Pennsylvania’s history or economy.

Pennsylvania is also known for its well-known flag and seal and its state colors, which are blue and gold.

We even have a state toy and fossil!

In 1943, three men in Philadelphia watched a spring fall off a table and roll around on the deck at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia. In 2001 the Slinky was designated as our state toy.

The trilobite (*Phacops rana*) was designated the state fossil of Pennsylvania in 1988. An elementary school science class campaigned for this invertebrate that lived in Pennsylvania more than 250 million years ago.

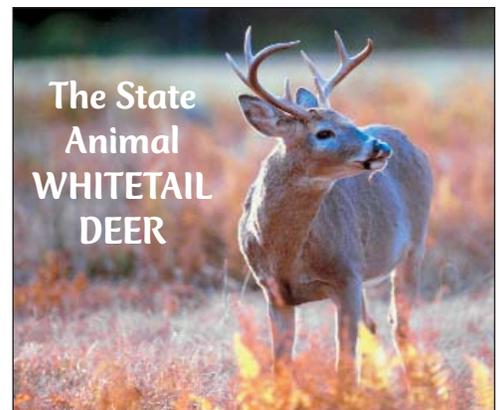
The firefly became Pennsylvania’s state insect after elementary students in the town of Upper Darby read an article about Maryland adopting a state insect. Pennsylvania lacked a state insect at the time, so the students entered their selection of an insect to the General Assembly. The firefly was formally designated by an enactment from the Pennsylvania General Assembly on April 10, 1974. The students were presented with a bronze plaque in the shape of a keystone which now hangs in the front hall of Highland Park Elementary School.



The State Dog
GREAT DANE



The State Fish
BROOK TROUT



The State Animal
WHITETAIL DEER



The State Flower
MOUNTAIN LAUREL



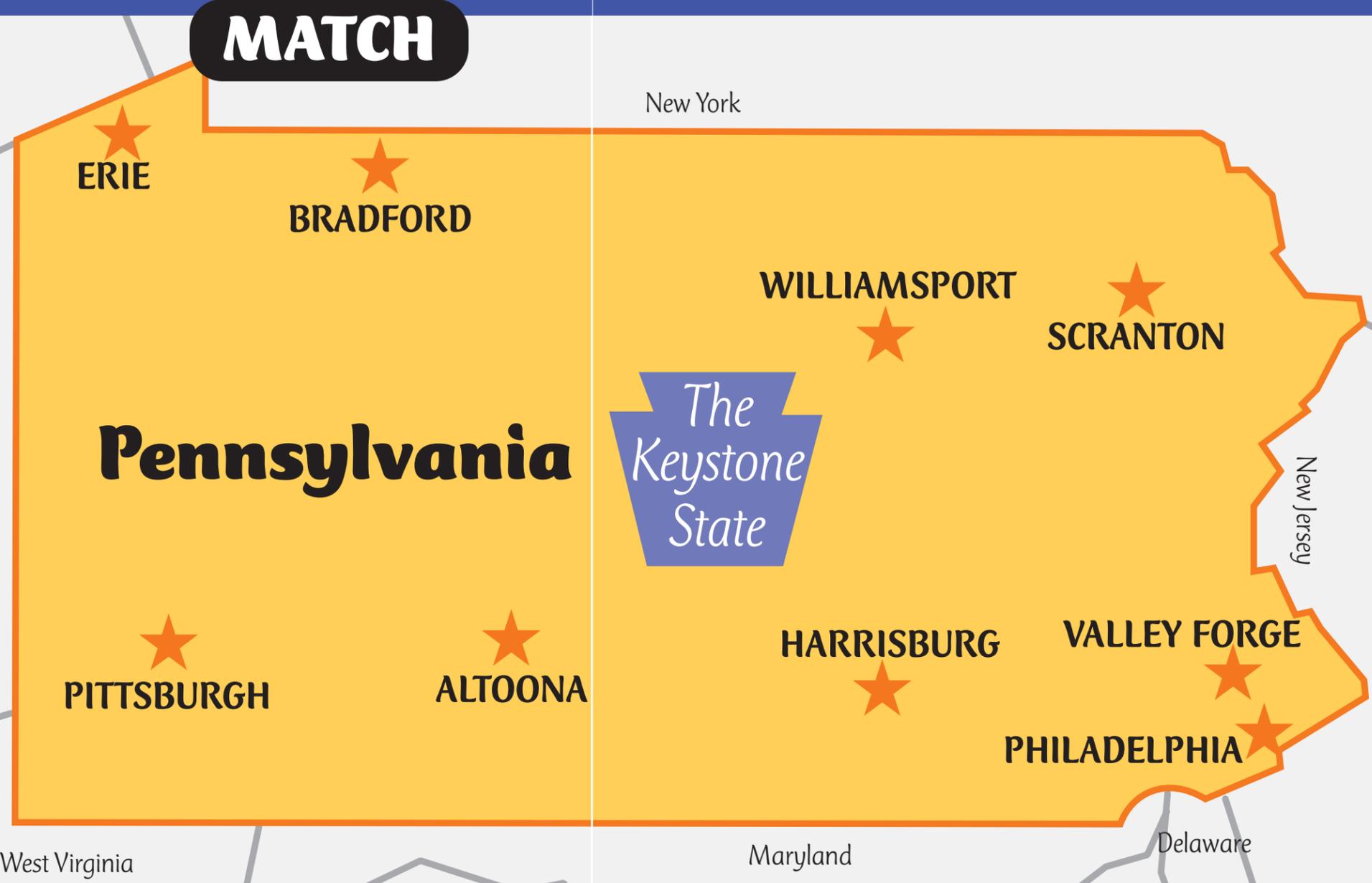
The State Insect
FIREFLY



MATCH

See answers on back cover

Pennsylvania is home to many cities of all sizes – from some of the largest in the nation, to small rural cities with rich local history. All of them have unique characteristics, famous landmarks and their own nicknames.



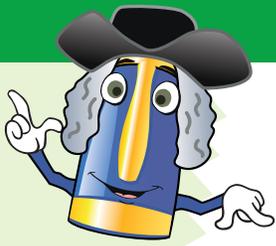
See if you can match the cities on the map above to these

descriptions:



- _____ General George Washington and men of the Continental Army crossed the Delaware River here on Christmas night 1776 and marched to Trenton, New Jersey.
- _____ Pennsylvania's first city with a successful pioneer trolley line, it became known as "The Electric City."
- _____ Pennsylvania's only lake port city, it used to be called Gem City, some say for the sparkling bay.
- _____ Home to the national famous railroad Horseshoe Curve, this city was founded by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1849. Its name comes from the Latin word altus, meaning "high."

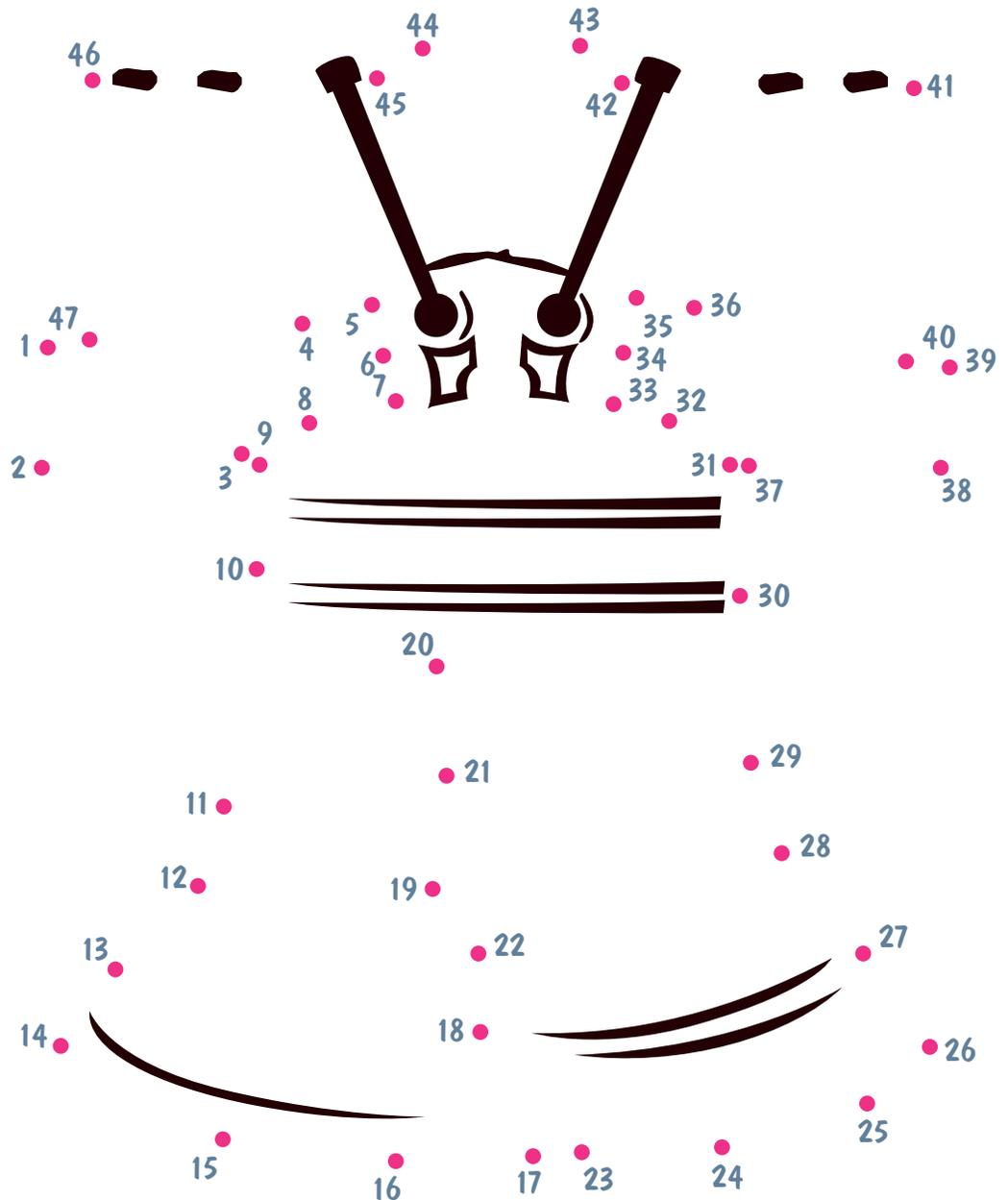
- _____ This city hosts the Little League Baseball World Series.
- _____ This small city, located 78 miles south of Buffalo, New York, emerged as a wild oil boomtown in the Pennsylvania oil rush in the late 19th century.
- _____ This Capital city is located along the Susquehanna River.
- _____ Known as "The City of Bridges" and "The Steel City" for its many bridges and former steel manufacturing base, this city's economy is now largely based on healthcare, education, technology, robotics, and financial services.
- _____ This city is home to the one and only Liberty Bell. The bell weighs more than 2,000 pounds. It is said it cracked the first time it was rung in the year 1776. It seems a flaw in creation caused the problem.



CONNECT

Starting with #1, connect the dots below to show this important piece of Pennsylvania history.

The “crack” is approximately 1/2 inch wide and 24 1/2 inches long.



The Liberty Bell is a huge bronze bell that symbolizes freedom in the United States of America. This historic bell is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was commissioned as a bell for the Pennsylvania State House (now called Independence Hall). The bell first cracked during a test ringing. After cracking, the bell was recast twice in 1753 in Philadelphia. The restored bell was rung at the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia (on July 8, 1776). It rang to announce many important events in early American history, including Presidential elections and deaths.

See answer on back cover

MATCH

See answers on back cover



Famous Pennsylvanians And Their Accomplishments

I'd like to think of myself as a pretty famous Pennsylvanian. But I have a lot of company. Many politicians, authors, entertainers and inventors made Pennsylvania their home. You may be surprised by a few of them. **See if you can match the Pennsylvania native with the accomplishment they are famous for, by writing the number in the box.**

I'm a famous American novelist, best known for my book "Little Women" (from Germantown).

I'm an American film and stage actor who starred in a number of classic movies, including "It's A Wonderful Life" (from Indiana).

I was a seamstress and during the Revolutionary War I was credited for making the first American flag (from Philadelphia).

Known as the "father of American music," I was one of the most famous songwriters in the United States during the 19th century. My most well-known songs include, "Oh! Susannah" and "Camptown Races" (from Pittsburgh).

An American engineer and inventor, I was widely credited with developing the first commercially successful steamboat (from New Britain).

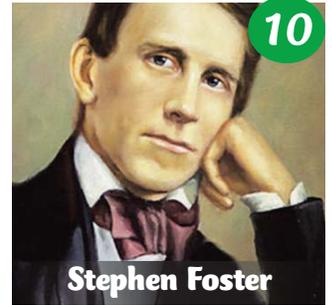
A shortstop for the Pittsburgh Pirates, I was nicknamed "The Flying Dutchman" because of my speed and German heritage. In 1936, I was one of the first five members to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame (from Pittsburgh).

I was the 15th President of the United States – the only one from Pennsylvania and the only president to be a life-long bachelor (from Coves Gap).

When you think of chocolate, you probably think of me. I founded a chocolate company and a town in Pennsylvania which people call "the Sweetest Place on Earth" (from Derry Church).

I was the third astronaut to walk on the moon during the Apollo 12 mission and received the Congressional Space Medal of Honor (from Philadelphia).

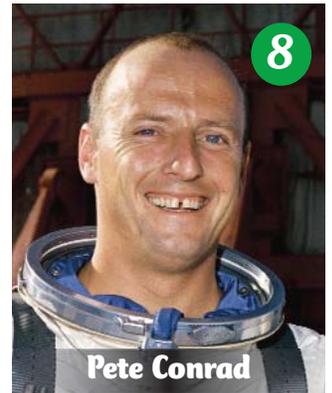
Nicknamed "The King," I have been called one of golf's most popular stars and a trailblazer in the sport. I even had a drink named after me – a combination of iced tea and lemonade also called a "half and half" (from Latrobe).



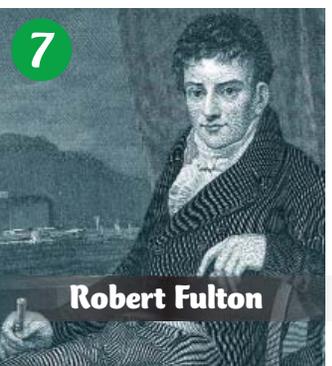
Stephen Foster



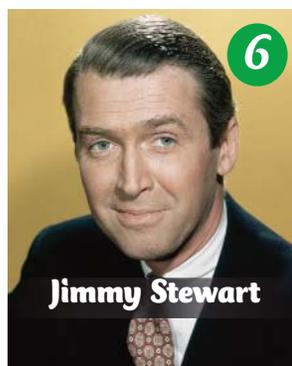
Louisa May Alcott



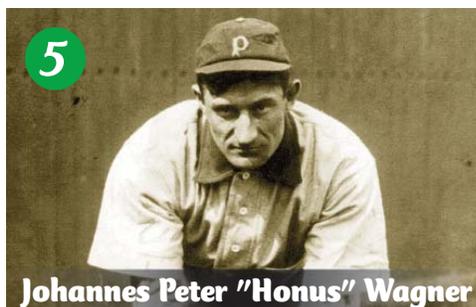
Pete Conrad



Robert Fulton



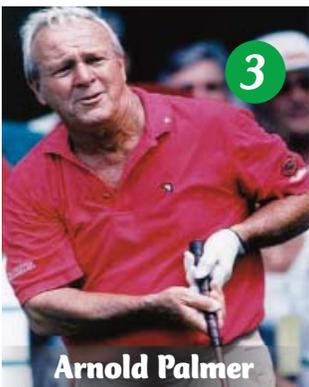
Jimmy Stewart



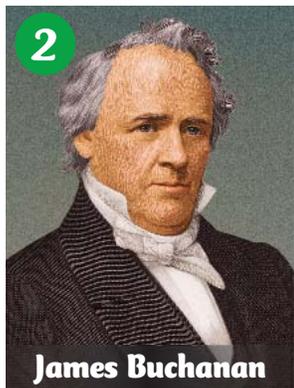
Johannes Peter "Honus" Wagner



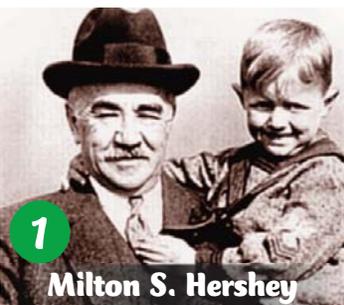
Betsy Ross



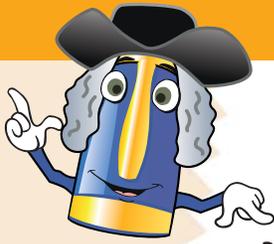
Arnold Palmer



James Buchanan



Milton S. Hershey



CREATE

PENNSYLVANIA – *First in Innovation*

Bubble Gum, Petroleum Jelly, Zippers, Groundhog Day, Little League Baseball, the State Police Force, the Gas Station, the Volunteer Fire Department.

...Today, people across the country – and the world – take these things for granted. But we have the resourcefulness and skill of Pennsylvanians to thank for all of them.

Among MANY other firsts, Pennsylvania is home to the first successful newspaper (published in Philadelphia in 1784), the first public zoo and the first Little League World Series (held in Williamsport in 1946). For hundreds of years, Pennsylvania has been leading the way in innovation – demonstrating why it so richly deserves its reputation as the keystone of our nation.

Notable firsts:

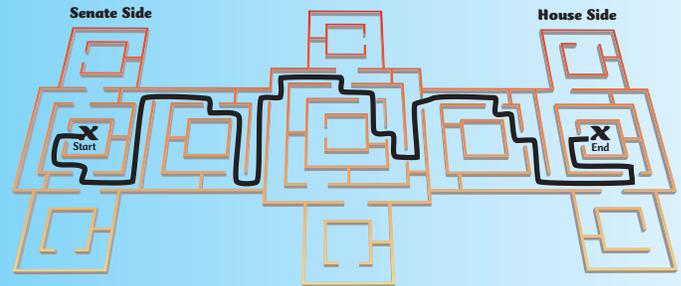
- First United States Capital, Philadelphia was the first capital under the First Continental Congress from September 5, 1774 to October 24, 1774
- First subscription library – Library Company of PA founded by Benjamin Franklin
- First commercial radio station (KDKA Radio in PA)
- First cable television system (Mahanoy City)
- First successful oil well (Edward Drake oil well drilled in 1859 in Titusville)
- First steamboat (the Clermont in 1807)
- First locomotive operated in the U.S (The Stourbridge Lion in 1829)
- First high-speed multi-lane highway (The Pennsylvania Turnpike)
- First organized state police force in the nation – instituted in 1905
- First in the production of pretzels, potato chips, scrapple, sausage, and mushrooms
- First in rural population, covered bridges, and state game lands



Answer Key

Benjamin Franklin Sample Words: AIR, ARE, EAR, FAR, INK, JAM, JAR, MAN, RIB, BARK, BEAR, JAIL, LAKE, MAIL, MEAN, NAME, NEAR, RANK, BLAME, BLANK, BLINK, BRAKE, BRAIN, BREAK, BRINK, FLANK, FRANK

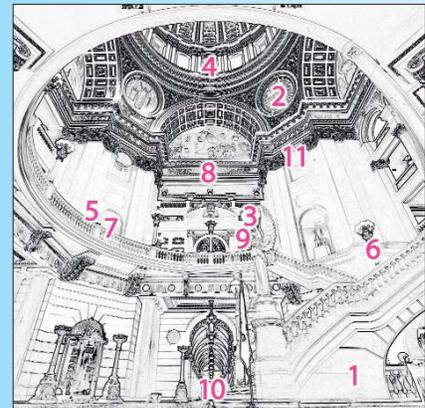
Capitol Maze:



Mercer Tile:

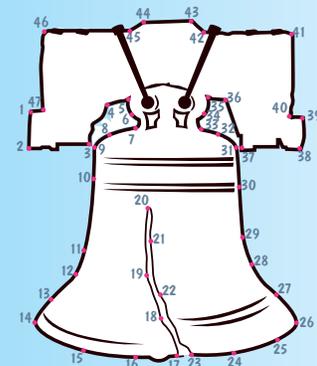


Rotunda Photo Search:



Pennsylvania Cities: 1 - Valley Forge, 2 - Scranton, 3 - Erie, 4 - Altoona, 5 - Williamsport, 6 - Bradford, 7 - Harrisburg, 8 - Pittsburgh, 9 - Philadelphia

Connect the Dots:



Famous Pennsylvanians: 9, 6, 4, 10, 7, 5, 2, 1, 8, 3

