

# PAIRED TEXTS

## Was It Treason?

Did you know that it is a crime to betray your country and act against your government? This crime is called treason. People who commit treason are called traitors. King George III accused colonists of committing treason. He said they were traitors for fighting against the taxes and acts passed by British Parliament. He wanted these traitors to be punished. In 1775, he issued the Proclamation of Rebellion. It gave permission to British officials to do what they felt was necessary to stop a traitor. It also declared that anyone in Great Britain that was helping a rebel would be punished.

At that point, the colonists had very much formed their own country. They had their own congress, their own army, and their own currency. The colonists didn't want or need England's rule anymore. But, according to the law, they were still committing treason because Great Britain was their mother country.

It soon became clear that King George and his Parliament were not going to allow the colonists' voices to be heard. The Continental Congress took action. A group of five men was formed: Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman. These men decided a document should be created declaring independence. They wanted it to list all their reasons. It was written by Thomas Jefferson. This document became known as the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence had three main purposes. It stated what a good government should do. It said that all men are created equally and had "certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." It also listed grievances, or complaints, against the king and taxes. The document recognized the colonies as free states and declared war on Great Britain (even though some battles had already happened).

The fifty-six signers of the Declaration knew that they were committing an act of treason according to British law. They also knew that if America didn't win the war, they would be put to death. It was a chance they were willing to take for freedom.



© Jivey 2016

## Friend or Foe?

Tensions grew between Great Britain and the American colonies. A group of colonists formed a secret organization called the Sons of Liberty. It included famous Patriots, like John Hancock and Paul Revere. They protested against the taxes and laws passed by the British Parliament. Some even fought against British troops. One member of the Sons of Liberty would not be remembered for his anti-British protests or his heroic war efforts, though.



Benedict Arnold fought in several Revolutionary War battles. He started as a captain of a militia.

...eventually, the British spy working with Arnold was captured. All of his plans were revealed. Benedict Arnold became known as a traitor. He fled to the British side. He fought his own countrymen until the end of the war.

© Jivey 2016

We have been working through these paired texts and the kids love reading and learning about things they weren't aware of. The questions bring up great discussions and sometimes even research opportunities too! Great resource!

Jennifer W., 4th Grade Teacher



# Was It Treason?


Did you know that it is a crime to betray your country and act against your government? This crime is called treason. People who commit treason are called traitors. King George III accused colonists of committing treason. He said they were traitors for fighting against the taxes and acts passed by British Parliament. He wanted these traitors to be punished. In 1775, he issued the Proclamation of Rebellion. It gave permission to British officials to do what they felt was necessary to stop a traitor. It also declared that anyone in Great Britain that was helping a rebel would be punished.

At that point, the colonists had very much formed their own country. They had their own congress, their own army, and their own currency. The colonists didn't want or need England's rule anymore. But, according to the law, they were still committing treason because Great Britain was their mother country.

It soon became clear that King George and his Parliament were not going to allow the colonists' voices to be heard. The Continental Congress took action. A group of five men was formed: Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman. These men decided a document should be created declaring independence. They wanted it to list all their reasons. It was written by Thomas Jefferson. This document became known as the Declaration of Independence.


The Declaration of Independence had three main purposes. It stated what a good government should do. It said that all men are created equally and had "certain unalienable Rights," that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." It also listed grievances, or complaints, against the king and the laws. The document recognized the colonies as free states and declared war on Great Britain (even though some battles had already happened).

The fifty-six signers of the Declaration knew that they were committing an act of treason according to British law. They also knew that if America didn't win the war, they would be put to death. It was a chance they were willing to take for freedom.



© Jay 20

# Friend or Foe?



Tensions grew between Great Britain and the American colonies. A group of colonists formed a secret organization called the Sons of Liberty. It included famous Patriots, like John Hancock and Paul Revere. They protested against the taxes and laws passed by the British Parliament. Some even fought against British troops. One member of the Sons of Liberty would not be remembered for his anti-British protests or his heroic war efforts, though.

Benedict Arnold fought in several Revolutionary War battles. He started as a captain of a militia group. He was soon fighting alongside George Washington. Sadly, in a battle where he led troops into Quebec, Canada to fight the British, he received a terrible leg wound. The Americans were defeated there. This did not stop Arnold, though. He continued to fight. He was even promoted to a general.

His perseverance could not sit well with other soldiers. They thought he was impatient. They said he had a bad temper. These reports might have been why others got promoted instead of him. Benedict Arnold was very upset. He felt he wasn't getting enough recognition. He said he was going to resign. General Washington convinced him to stay. This turned out to be a good decision in the short term. In the 1777 Battle of Saratoga, Arnold's quick thinking helped the Americans win the battle. He was finally promoted. The other generals still disliked him, though. They wouldn't praise him for his victory. This angered Arnold.

Benedict Arnold's feelings were hurt. He also needed money. This led him to betray his country. He sold information to the British that would give them an advantage to win the war. He even abused Washington's trust in him by asking to be promoted to commander. Eventually, the British spy working with Arnold was captured. All of his plans were revealed. Benedict Arnold became known as a traitor. He fled to the British side. He fought his own countrymen until the end of the war.

© Jivey 2016

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Use both texts to answer the following questions.

1. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- George Washington had faith in Benedict Arnold
- King George III issued the Proclamation of Rebellion after Benedict Arnold became a traitor.
- Benedict Arnold was a successful leader at Saratoga.
- King George wanted all rebels to be punished.

3. In paragraph 4 of **Friend or Foe?**, what does the word **betray** mean?

- be a friend to
- be disloyal to
- protect
- trust

5. Which paragraph in **Was It Treason?** shows evidence that the colonists were willing to sacrifice everything to break away from England?

- paragraph 5
- paragraph 4
- paragraph 3
- paragraph 2

2. What can the reader conclude after reading both texts?

- Benedict Arnold was one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration.
- The Sons of Liberty chose a committee to write the Declaration of Independence.
- Benedict Arnold committed treason against America.
- The Sons of Liberty committed treason against America.

4. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

- Benedict Arnold
- Benjamin Franklin
- John Adams
- Thomas Jefferson

6. What is the author's purpose of **Was It Treason?**

- to inform readers about British laws
- to explain why the Declaration of Independence was an act of treason
- to teach readers how to write a formal document
- to give an opinion about treason


7. Which sentence **best** summarizes **Friend or Foe?**

- The Sons of Liberty protested the king and Parliament.
- Benedict Arnold was promoted to a general, but his fellow soldiers didn't like him.
- Benedict Arnold helped the Americans win battles, but then became a traitor and sold information to the British.
- Benedict Arnold had a bad temper and became a traitor.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Support your answer to the question with evidence from both texts.

Would you call Benedict Arnold a friend or an enemy?



A cartoon illustration of a Revolutionary War soldier wearing a tricorn hat and holding a rifle, standing next to a large, rectangular stone.



# FOR EVERY PAIR:

two levels of each passage for differentiation

digital (self-grading) and printable formats

seven multiple choice questions (each question assessing a different standard)

one constructed response essay prompt

two styles of articles:  
2-column and full page



## WAS IT TREASON?

Did you know that it is a crime to betray your country and act against your government? This crime is called treason. People who commit treason are called traitors. King George III accused colonists of committing treason for fighting against the taxes and acts passed by British Parliament. He wanted these traitors to be punished, so in 1775, he issued the Proclamation of Rebellion which gave permission to British officials to do what they felt was necessary to stop a traitor. It also declared that anyone in Great Britain that was helping a rebel would be punished.

At that point, the colonists had very much formed their own country. They had their own congress, their own army, and their own currency. The colonists didn't want or need England's rule anymore. But, according to the law, they were still committing treason because Great Britain was their mother country.

When it became clear that King George and his Parliament were not going to allow the colonists' voices to be heard, the Continental Congress took action. A committee of five men was formed: Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and

Roger Sherman. These men decided a document should be created declaring independence and telling why, and it should be written by Thomas Jefferson. This document became known as the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence had three main purposes. It stated what a good government should do, and that all men are created equally and had "certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." It listed grievances, or complaints, against the king and taxes. Lastly, the document recognized the colonies as free and independent states, which also declared war on Great Britain (even though several battles had already happened).

The fifty-six signers of the Declaration knew that they were committing an act of treason according to British law, they also knew that if America didn't win the war, they would be put to death. It was a chance they were willing to take for freedom.



© Jvey 2016

## FRIEND OR FOE?

When tensions grew between Great Britain and the American colonies, a group of men formed a secret organization called the Sons of Liberty. Famous Patriots, like John Hancock and Paul Revere, protested the many taxes and laws that were enacted by British Parliament. Some even fought against British troops. However, one member of the Sons of Liberty would not be remembered for his anti-British protests or his heroic war efforts.

Benedict Arnold fought in several Revolutionary War battles. He started as a captain of a militia group and soon began fighting alongside George Washington. Unfortunately, in a battle where he led troops into Quebec, Canada to fight the British, he received a terrible leg wound and the Americans were defeated. This did not stop Arnold, though. He continued to fight. He was even promoted to a general.

His perseverance, however, did not sit well with other soldiers. Many took his persistence as impatience, and said that he had a bad temper. These reports may have been the reason that he wasn't promoted to a major general, while five others were. Benedict Arnold was very

upset, for he felt he wasn't receiving the recognition he deserved. He said he was going to resign, but General Washington convinced him to stay. This proved to be a good decision in the 1777 Battle of Saratoga. Arnold's quick thinking was what helped the Americans win this battle. He was finally promoted, but the other generals still disliked him and wouldn't praise him for his victory. This angered Arnold.

Benedict Arnold's hurt feelings combined with his need for money pushed him to betray his country. He sold information to the British that would give them an advantage to win the war. He even abused Washington's trust in him by asking to be promoted to commander. When the British spy working with Arnold was captured and all of the plans were revealed, Benedict Arnold became known as a traitor. He fled to the British side and fought his own countrymen until the end of the war.



© Jvey 2016

Benedict Arnold's feelings were hurt. He also needed money. This led him to betray his country. He sold information to the British that would give them an advantage to win the war. He even abused Washington's trust in him by asking to be promoted to commander. Eventually, the British spy working with Arnold was captured. All of his plans were revealed. Benedict Arnold became known as a traitor. He fled to the British side. He fought his own countrymen until the end of the war.

© Jvey 2016

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true? \* 1 point
- ☐ King George III issued the Proclamation of Rebellion after Benedict Arnold became a traitor.
  - ☐ George Washington had faith in Benedict Arnold.
  - ☐ Benedict Arnold was a successful leader at Saratoga.
  - ☐ King George wanted all rebels to be punished.

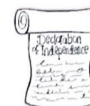
2. What can the reader conclude after reading both texts? \* 1 point
- ☐ The Sons of Liberty committed treason against America.
  - ☐ Benedict Arnold was one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration.
  - ☐ Benedict Arnold committed treason against America.
  - ☐ The Sons of Liberty chose a committee to write the Declaration of Independence.

3. In paragraph 4 of Friend or Foe?, what does the word betray mean? \* 1 point
- ☐ to be loyal to

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Use both texts to answer the following questions.

- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - George Washington had faith in Benedict Arnold.
  - King George III issued the Proclamation of Rebellion after Benedict Arnold became a traitor.
  - Benedict Arnold was a successful leader at Saratoga.
  - King George wanted all rebels to be punished.
- What can the reader conclude after reading both texts?
  - Benedict Arnold was one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration.
  - The Sons of Liberty chose a committee to write the Declaration of Independence.
  - Benedict Arnold committed treason against America.
  - The Sons of Liberty committed treason against America.
- In paragraph 4 of **Friend or Foe?**, what does the word **betray** mean?
  - be a friend to
  - be disloyal to
  - protect
  - trust
- Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
  - Benedict Arnold
  - Benjamin Franklin
  - John Adams
  - Thomas Jefferson



- Which paragraph in **Was It Treason?** shows evidence that the colonists were willing to sacrifice everything to break away from England?
  - paragraph 5
  - paragraph 4
  - paragraph 3
  - paragraph 2
- What is the author's purpose of **Was It Treason?**
  - to inform readers about British laws
  - to explain why the Declaration of Independence was an act of treason
  - to teach readers how to write a formal document
  - to give an opinion about treason
- Which sentence **best** summarizes **Friend or Foe?**
  - The Sons of Liberty protested the king and Parliament.
  - Benedict Arnold was promoted to a general, but his fellow soldiers didn't like him.
  - Benedict Arnold helped the Americans win battles, but then became a traitor and

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Support your answer to the question with evidence from both texts.

Would you call Benedict Arnold a friend or an enemy?



© Jvey 2016



# TWO LEVELS PROVIDED OF EVERY PASSAGE

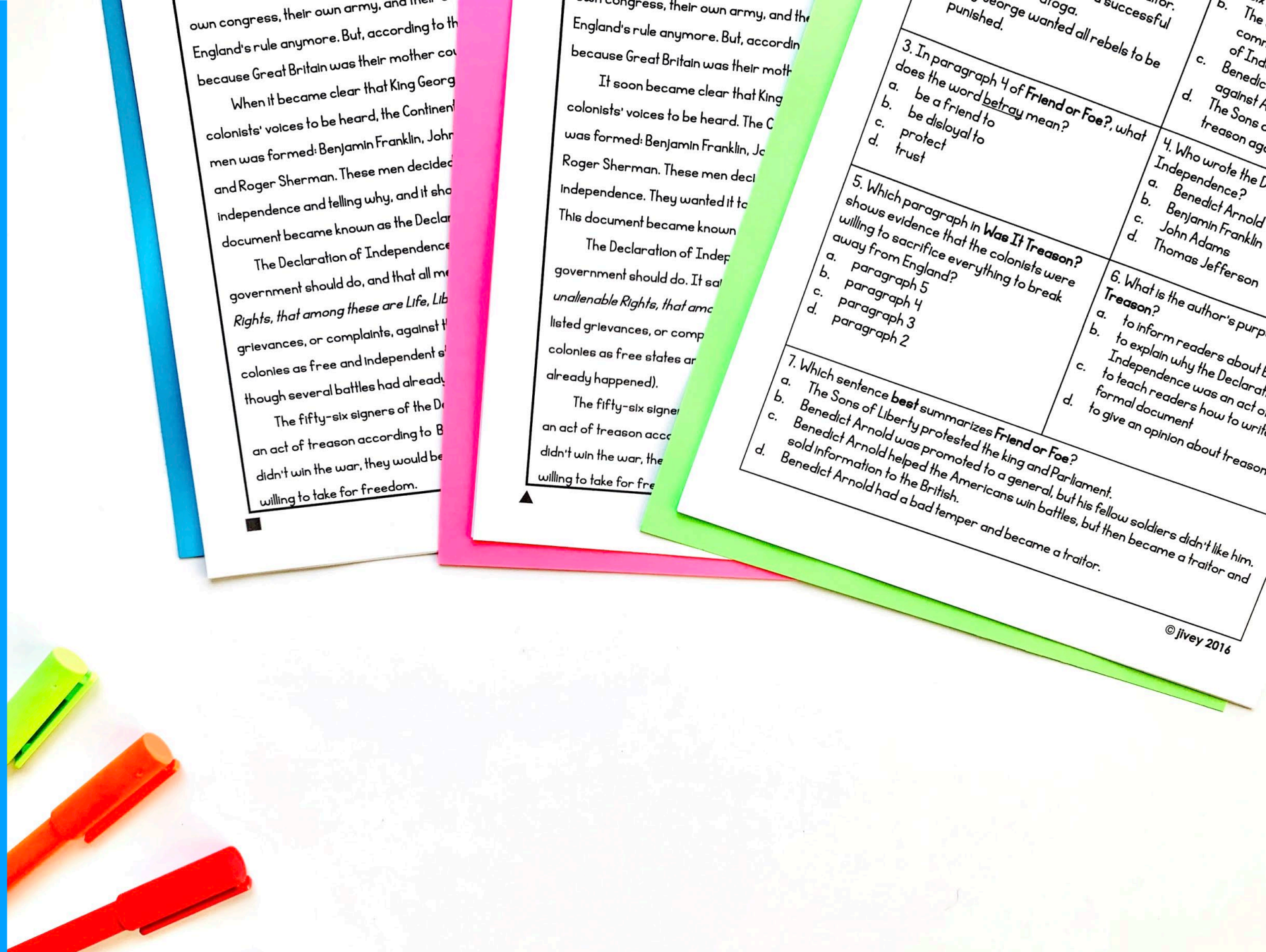
on grade level for 4-5

AND

on grade level for 6-7

discreet symbols on the  
passages to denote the  
level of passage

the same questions can  
be answered no matter  
the level given





# PASSAGES INCLUDED:

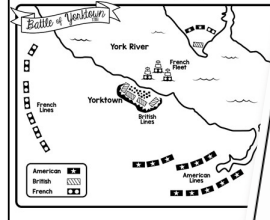
- ★ King George III and the Acts he passed
- ★ the Declaration of Independence and how it was treason, as well as the traitor Benedict Arnold
- ★ George Washington with details about the Battle of Trenton, along with the Battle of Yorktown

## ANSWER KEYS NOTE CORE STANDARDS

### Battle of Yorktown

After the American victory in the Battle of Saratoga, the French decided to help the Continental Army defeat the British. In 1778, France signed a treaty with America. This Treaty of Alliance said that the French would help the Americans fight in the war. They would also stay friends when the war was over. Their help was essential to defeat the British. They provided more troops to fight on land. The French also had a good navy. This meant they could battle the British ships, too.

The French helped the Americans by providing supplies, arms, and troops. The most important battle of the Revolutionary War might not have been won without the French. This battle was in Virginia: the Battle of Yorktown. In the fall of 1781, General Greene and his American troops in the south had caused British General Cornwallis and his army to retreat to Yorktown on the east coast. General Washington had a chance to defeat the British. He marched his men from New France. His men were trapped. They were greatly outnumbered by the British.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ answer key

Be sure to cite evidence from the poem to support your answer.

How did America win the Revolutionary War? RQ

The response may include, but is not limited to:

The Continental Army banded the colonies' militias together. George Washington encouraged the soldiers when times got tough and led them well. In the end, the British were surrounded thanks to help from the French and they were forced to surrender and end the war.

### COMMANDER IN CHIEF

In early battles, like Lexington and Concord and the Battle of Bunker Hill, American troops consisted of militia from the local colonies. These men were not trained soldiers. They did not even have uniforms. They were still determined to fight for freedom. On June 14, 1775, the Second Continental Congress decided that one army should be formed. This army was called the Continental Army. They chose George Washington to be the Commander in Chief. Although he had the most military experience of all the members, he had never led an entire army. Washington skills he'd learned

their clothes weren't keeping them warm enough. This made the soldiers want to quit. George Washington inspired them to stay. They had respect for their Commander in Chief because he lived and fought right alongside them, and spoke encouraging words.

In December of 1776, things were getting really tough. George Washington knew a victory was needed to lift the soldiers' spirits. On Christmas night, the army crossed the ice-covered Delaware River on boats and ferries in a snow storm. Then, they marched through the deep snow to Trenton for a surprise attack. The weather slowed them down, but Washington urged them to continue.

The Hessians (German troops hired by the British) were stationed in Trenton. They did not expect anyone. Because they were not prepared, the Hessians rendered soon after the Continental Army arrived. The successful Battle of Trenton convinced soldiers to remain in the army.



© jivey 2016

### THE KING WHO LOST AMERICA

George William Frederick, who became King George III, felt kings should be strong, powerful rulers, so that is what he strived to be. Unfortunately for him, kings in Great Britain were limited in their power because they were part of Parliament, or a group of law-making members. King George III couldn't get rid of Parliament, so instead he punished or rewarded the members to vote the way he wanted. This caused problems with the members and many resigned during the reign of King George III.

Like a strict father, George controlled the colonies as though they were his children. He felt that the purpose of the colonies was to bring wealth to Great Britain with their resources. King George III did not want to allow the colonies to make decisions about taxes and trading, especially when it could affect his fortune.

The colonies, on the other hand, built their towns, markets, and businesses from the ground up. They didn't feel Parliament or King George III should be allowed to tell them with whom they could trade, or how much in taxes they must pay to a country where they did

not live. There weren't any members of Parliament who lived in the colonies. The colonists felt this was very unfair because they weren't being represented. When the Sugar Act was passed to help pay for the French and Indian War, colonists became angry. When the Stamp Act was passed, the colonists began protesting. No one was speaking for them in Parliament, so these types of laws continued to get passed and required taxes from colonists that they didn't want to pay. The colonists began to revolt!

What do you think the author's purpose of *The King Who Lost America* is? a. to inform readers about the laws King George III passed b. to explain the ways King George was strict and made the colonists mad c. to teach readers about being a king d. to give an opinion about King George III

3. In paragraph 2 of *Facts About the Acts*, what does the word *outraged* mean? a. happy b. angry c. excited d. surprised

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Sugar Act? a. It was passed to help pay for the French and Indian War. b. It was passed in 1764. c. It placed a tax on things besides sugar. d. It was repealed a year later.

7. Which sentence shows an effect of the Townshend Acts? a. Great Britain needed money to pay for the French and Indian War. b. Colonists became violent and British troops moved into Boston. c. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act. d. The Sons of Liberty was formed.

### Facts About the Acts



Acts were laws that were passed by Parliament. They applied to anyone under Great Britain's rule. However, many acts passed beginning in 1764 were directed at just the colonists. This made the colonists very angry.

The 1764 Sugar Act was the first of many acts passed of which the colonists didn't have a say. It taxed sugar, coffee, indigo, and wine. The Stamp Act came along in 1765. It required all newspapers, pamphlets, and legal documents to have a British seal (or "stamp") on it. The colonists would have to pay for the seal to be on these papers. People in the colonies were outraged that they had to pay for things that had always been free. A group of men formed a secret society to work to fight the unfair taxes. They called themselves the Sons of Liberty.

Due to all of the protesting from the colonists, King George and his Parliament repealed, or took away, the Stamp Act in 1766. But just one year later, the Townshend Acts taxed all glass, paper, paint, oil, lead, and tea. This made the colonists even angrier. The protests led British troops to move into Boston. Colonists had become violent there. After many complaints, Parliament started repealing some of the taxes. But the tax on tea stayed.

Another law, it was called the Tea Act. It banned the colonists from importing tea from the East India Company. It also lowered the price of tea. This would convince the colonists to pay the tax from the Townshend Acts. They refused to unload it from the ships. They rebelled, prompting the passing of the Intolerable Acts. These acts closed Boston Harbor. It allowed British troops to live in the colonies. It also banned town meetings without the approval of the British. They realized that

### WAS IT TREASON?

Did you know that it is a crime to betray your country and act against your government? This crime is called treason. People who commit treason are called traitors. King George III accused colonists of committing treason for fighting against the taxes and acts passed by British Parliament. He wanted these traitors to be punished, so in 1775, he issued the Proclamation of Rebellion which gave permission to British officials to do what they felt was necessary to stop a traitor. It also declared that anyone in Great Britain that was helping a rebel would be punished.

At that point, the colonists had very much formed their own country. They had their own congress, their own army, and their own currency. The colonists didn't want or need England's rule anymore. But, according to the law, they were still committing treason because Great Britain was their mother country.

When it became clear that King George and his Parliament were not going to allow the colonists' voices to be heard, the Continental Congress took action. A committee of five men was formed: Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and

Roger Sherman. These men decided a document should be created declaring Independence and telling why, and it should be written by Thomas Jefferson. This document became known as the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence had three main purposes. It stated what a good government should do, and that all men are created equal and had "certain unalienable Rights, among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." It listed grievances, or complaints, against the king and taxes. Lastly, the document recognized the colonies as free and independent states, which also declared war on Great Britain (even though several battles had already happened).

The fifty-six signers of the Declaration knew that they were committing an act of treason according to British law. They also knew that if America didn't win the war, they would be put to death. It was a chance they were willing to take for freedom.



© jivey 2016

### Friend or Foe?

Tensions grew between Great Britain and the American colonies. A group of colonists formed a secret organization called the Sons of Liberty. It included famous Patriots, like John Hancock and Paul Revere. They protested against the taxes and laws passed by the British Parliament. Some even fought against British troops. One member of the Sons of Liberty would not be remembered for his anti-British protests or his heroic war efforts, though.

Benedict Arnold fought in several Revolutionary War battles. He started as a captain of a militia group. He was soon fighting alongside George Washington. Sadly, in a battle where he led troops into Quebec, Canada to fight the British, he received a terrible leg wound. The Americans were defeated there. This did not stop Arnold, though. He continued to fight. He was even promoted to a general.

His perseverance did not sit well with other soldiers. They thought he was impatient. They said he had a bad temper. These reports might have been why others were not promoted instead of him. Benedict Arnold was very upset. He felt he wasn't getting the recognition he said he was going to resign. General Washington convinced him to stay. It turned out to be a good decision in the short term. In the 1777 Battle of Saratoga, his quick thinking helped the Americans win the battle. He was finally promoted. The British generals still disliked him, though. They wouldn't praise him for his victory. This angered Arnold.

Benedict Arnold's feelings were hurt. He also needed money. This led him to betray his country. He sold information to the British that would give them an advantage to win the war. He even abused Washington's trust in him by asking to be promoted to commander. Eventually, the British spy working with Arnold was captured. All of his plans were revealed. Benedict Arnold became known as a traitor. He fled to the British side. He fought his own countrymen until the end of the war.



© jivey 2016



# BUY THE BUNDLE & SAVE!

**Leveled** **GRADES 4-6**  
**PAIRED TEXTS**  
**FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR!**

**LEGEND OF LOCHNESS**  
Could there really be a giant monster lurking in the depths of a Scottish loch? It's possible that in the 19th century, a man named Thomas Monaghan was the first to suggest that there was a monster living in the Loch Ness. He said he was looking at some old maps and he saw a line that looked like a monster's back. He said he was looking at some old maps and he saw a line that looked like a monster's back. He said he was looking at some old maps and he saw a line that looked like a monster's back.

**MEGALODON: NOT A MYTH**  
Megalodon means "big tooth." When scientists who study fish, called paleontologists, found these teeth, they knew they were looking at something that was not a shark. These huge teeth have been found all over the world. Many people who found these teeth believe a monster lived there. The fossils of these teeth were found in the same places as the fossils of the dinosaurs. This means that the teeth were from a time when dinosaurs lived.

**IN PRINT & DIGITAL FORMATS**

*ideas by jivey*

The bundle includes 39 pairs of passages and their corresponding questions -- more than a year at your fingertips!

I ended up buying this bundle because each of your paired texts resources are so wonderful! I wanted them all! A Must Have ELA resource!

check  
it out!

Amber S. 5<sup>th</sup> Grade Teacher