

# Where I Live



# Connecticut

Edited by **ELIZABETH NORMEN, MELANIE MEEHAN, and ASHLEY CALLAN**



# Where I Live Connecticut

Edited by Elizabeth Normen, Melanie Meehan, & Ashley Callan

*Connecticut*  
Explored

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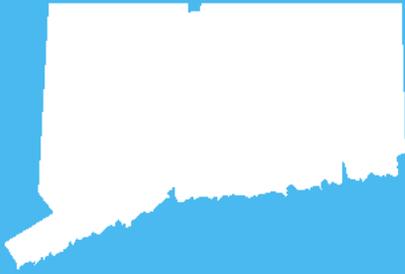
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## Introduction

Welcome to *Where I Live: Connecticut*. This resource offers educators and students readable materials to support the Connecticut Social Studies Frameworks for third grade, “Our State and Our City/Town: Yesterday and Today.” This resource is designed to facilitate working through the Inquiry Arc. Students will also find accessible content to work toward mastery of the Connecticut Core Standards.

The editors worked with teachers and curriculum specialists to choose topics that provide an overview of the state’s history, economy, geography, and civics. We worked with state historians and used relevant, reliable sources, including many articles from *Connecticut Explored*, the state’s history magazine. We sought to present a balanced portrait of Connecticut in the belief that it is important for children to understand how we got to where we are today.

One objective was to reflect Connecticut’s diversity and a multitude of voices. Building on the second grade framework’s theme “Making a Difference,” students will learn that individuals from all walks of life have made—and continue to make—important contributions to our state.

### The Inquiry Arc

1. Developing questions and planning inquiries
2. Applying disciplinary concepts and tools
3. Evaluating sources and using evidence
4. Communicating conclusions and taking informed action

Throughout *Where I Live*, you will find question-mark symbols. We encourage educators to use these prompts as an opportunity for students to generate their own questions, as suggested by Dimension 1 of the Inquiry Arc. However you choose to teach students about asking questions, *Where I Live* is designed to support student acquisition of this skill.

We recognize that students will generate questions that will not be answered within this text. *Where I Live* is designed to be used in concert with [WhereILiveCT.org](http://WhereILiveCT.org), its companion website. On the site, students will find additional content written at the third-grade reading level. Most of these essays were adapted from articles published in *Connecticut Explored*. In order to bring them down to a third-grade reading level, some of the content has been eliminated. The original resources are available and linked for teachers’ use. We hope to expand content on [WhereILiveCT.org](http://WhereILiveCT.org) over time; however, we know we will not answer all questions. Our hope is that as students become interested and engaged in the topics, they will naturally stretch themselves in pursuit of answers to their own questions.

In addition to the suggestions of places to pause and generate questions, we have also provided explicit questions for teachers so that this resource also serves as a means to work toward the CCS informational reading skills. We have purposefully included text features, vocabulary, comparisons and contrasts, and opportunities to make generalizations and see relationships between historical events. These are all skills within the third-grade Connecticut Core Standards.

Ashley Callan, Melanie Meehan,  
and Elizabeth Normen

Many teachers, curriculum specialists,  
and historians contributed to this book.  
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Melanie Meehan  
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Jen Matos

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for his guidance.

CHAPTER ONE

# Connecticut Geography

# land

Did you know?  
It would take **48**  
Connecticuts to  
fill up Texas!

Connecticut is a small state with big **geographical** features. It is the third smallest state in the United States, but it has mountains, the ocean, rivers, and lakes. There are forests with hiking trails, **quarries**, and mineral deposits. There are farms all over the state.



View of Mystic River & Mystic Bridge, 1879.  
UConn Libraries MAGIC

# Down on the farms and up in the mountains

When relatives come to visit, they might arrive at Bradley International Airport. The airport is in the town of Windsor Locks, close to Massachusetts. Or, they might enter Connecticut from its borders. Massachusetts is to the north. New York is on the west. Rhode Island is to the east. If they are coming from the south, they will have to arrive on a boat. The entire southern **border** is **Long Island Sound**.

When you leave the airport, you will pass many working farms. There are beef, dairy, hay, fruit, and even Christmas tree farms in Connecticut.

## Major Mountains:

Bear Mountain, Salisbury  
Mount Frissell, peaks in Massachusetts  
Round Mountain, Canaan  
Gridley Mountain, Canaan

# ains

At one point, tobacco was one of Connecticut's major crops. The Connecticut Farmland Trust protects Connecticut farmlands.

Are you interested in hiking and skiing? The largest mountain ranges are in the northwest part of the state.

Bear Mountain and Mount Frissell are part of the Taconic Mountain Range.

They are the largest and highest mountains in the state.

What are you wondering?

Christmas tree farm. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith



# rock & mineral deposits

More than 300 million years ago, Connecticut was still forming. Large land masses pushed skyward to form mountains and then pulled apart to create the Connecticut River Valley.

**lava** erupted and formed a rock called **basalt**. You will also find granite, brownstone, and other types of rocks. These minerals were important to **industry**. Today we see those rocks in buildings and stone walls.

**Did you know? The state mineral is the garnet.**



Photo: Carol M. Highsmith

Can you picture dinosaurs in Connecticut? They lived here until 65 million years ago. Humans did not live here until about 10,000 years ago.

**Learn More:**

[WherelliveCT.org/Geography](http://WherelliveCT.org/Geography)





# water, water everywhere



The entire southern border is Long Island Sound. That water is salty, but do not expect large waves in Connecticut. Long Island protects Connecticut from large waves.

You will find rivers everywhere in Connecticut. Most of them run from the **highlands** down into river **valleys**. These rivers empty into Long Island Sound. The largest river is the Connecticut River.

The Connecticut River does not just stay in Connecticut! It starts in Canada. Then it runs between Vermont and New Hampshire—it is the **border**. It keeps going through Massachusetts and Connecticut.

**Learn More:**  
[WhereILiveCT.org/Geography](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Geography)

Other major rivers include the Housatonic, the Thames, and the Naugatuck. They all empty into Long Island Sound, too. There are many smaller rivers and brooks. A network of rivers and streams is called a **watershed**.

Rivers were important for early travel and for **commerce**. That is why you will find many cities and towns like Norwich, Naugatuck, and Hartford next to rivers.

Connecticut has both lakes and reservoirs. Candlewood Lake, Bantam Lake, and Lake Waramaug are all in the western part of the state. You can find lakes near where you live, too.

Lakes offer fun opportunities for recreation. **Reservoirs** serve a different purpose—they hold water that we drink. Connecticut has reservoirs all around the state.

The Connecticut River.  
Photo: Carol M. Highsmith

River	Where it starts	Where it ends	Important facts
<b>Connecticut</b>	Near the border with Canada	Long Island Sound	410 miles long. Travels through four states
<b>Housatonic</b>	Western Massachusetts	Long Island Sound	By 1600, 30,000 Mohicans lived along this river.
<b>Thames</b>	Where the Yantic and Shetucket Rivers join, near Norwich	Long Island Sound	An important harbor and shipping route to Norwich
<b>Naugatuck</b>	One Branch starts near Torrington, and another branch starts near Winchester	Housatonic River	Many factories once lined the river



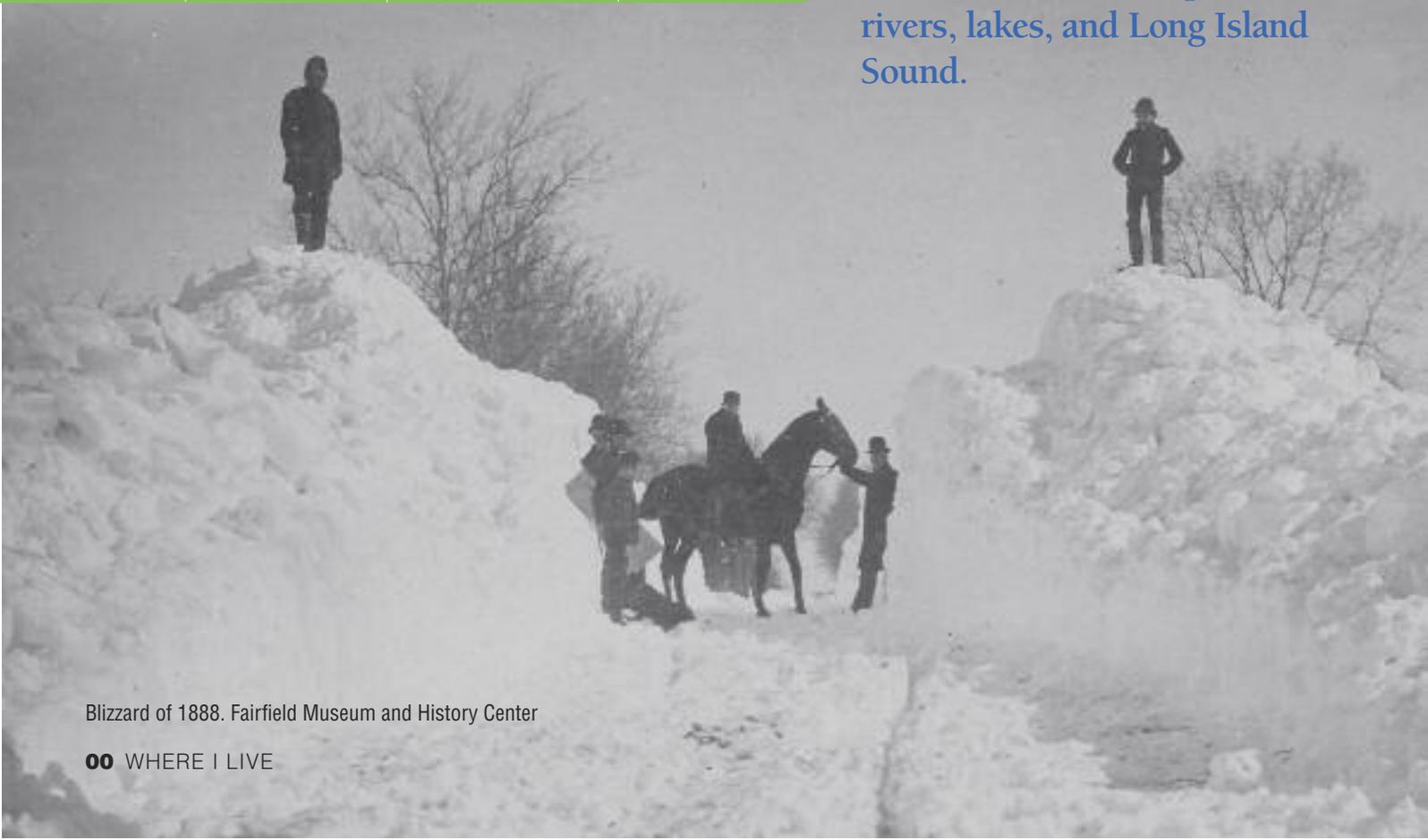
**?**  
**What are you wondering?**

# Connecticut's Climate

In Connecticut, each of the four **seasons** is very different from the others. Summers are very hot. Winters are very cold and bring ice and snow.

Many residents like the change in seasons. There are different activities to do in each season. In the fall, we have apples to pick and leaves to rake. Skiers, sledders, and ice skaters love the winter. In the spring, gardeners watch for green sprouts to poke through the soil. In the summer, swimmers splash in rivers, lakes, and Long Island Sound.

Season	Average Temperature	What's happening	Activities
Winter	Cold: 23-37° F	Snow, sleet, less sunshine. Day are short and nights are long.	Skiing, sledding, ice-skating, shoveling, volleyball
Spring	Cool: 40-70° F	Rain. Days are getting longer.	Plant a garden, play baseball
Summer	Hot: 65-80° F	Sunshine, rain, thunderstorms. Days are long.	Swimming, hiking, fishing, biking
Fall	Cool: 45-60° F	Hurricanes. Days are getting shorter.	Apple-picking, raking leaves, football



Blizzard of 1888. Fairfield Museum and History Center

Connecticut's location is the reason for its seasons. Geographers locate a place by latitude and longitude. Latitude marks the distance north or south from the **equator**. Longitude is the distance east or west from the **prime meridian**. Connecticut is far north of the equator.

Connecticut is a small state, but we have many climates! Along Long Island Sound is a "humid subtropical" climate. Summers are hot and often humid. Winters are mild to cold. The northwestern part of the state has mountains. It is colder there, and the climate type is "humid continental." Humid continental climates have warm summers and cold winters. The southeastern part of Connecticut has an "oceanic climate." Summers are cooler because of ocean breezes, and winters are cool but not cold.

Climate matters to farmers. Connecticut has a good growing season and enough rain. Farmers grow apples, corn, vegetables, and hay.

Climate matters to the tourism industry. Ski areas need lots of snow. Country inns want visitors to come see the fall foliage. Campgrounds want long sunny, summer days.

**Did you know?**  
**Some businesses and attractions are only open for one season each year!**

**Amusement parks**  
**Ski areas**  
**Swim clubs**  
**Golf courses**  
**Orchards**  
**Farm stands**  
**Ice cream stands**

Fall on Wononskopomuc Lake, Lakeville. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith



Connecticut's climate doesn't matter as much to business and industry, except when a snowstorm means people can't get to work.

# Chapter ONE questions

1. What are some geographical features that are found in Connecticut?
- a. Mountains
  - b. Rivers
  - c. Lakes
  - d. Ocean
  - e. All of the above

2. What is this passage mainly about?
- a. The mountains in Connecticut
  - b. What Connecticut farmers grow
  - c. The geography of Connecticut
  - d. The different bodies of water in Connecticut

3. Read the following sentence. “There are forests with hiking trails, quarries, and mineral deposits.” What does the word “quarries” mean?
- a. Types of oceans
  - b. Types of animals
  - c. Places where rocks and stones are found
  - d. Places where people live

4. What are pages 6 and 7 mainly about?
- 
- 
- 

5. The river chart gives information about everything except:
- a. The name of the river
  - b. Where the river starts
  - c. Where the river ends
  - d. Types of wildlife you’ll find

6. The author lists reasons why rivers were important. What are two of the reasons?
- a. A drinking source
  - b. Travel
  - c. Recreation
  - d. Commerce

7. What are some of the ways water is important to the people of Connecticut?
- 
- 
-

CHAPTER TWO

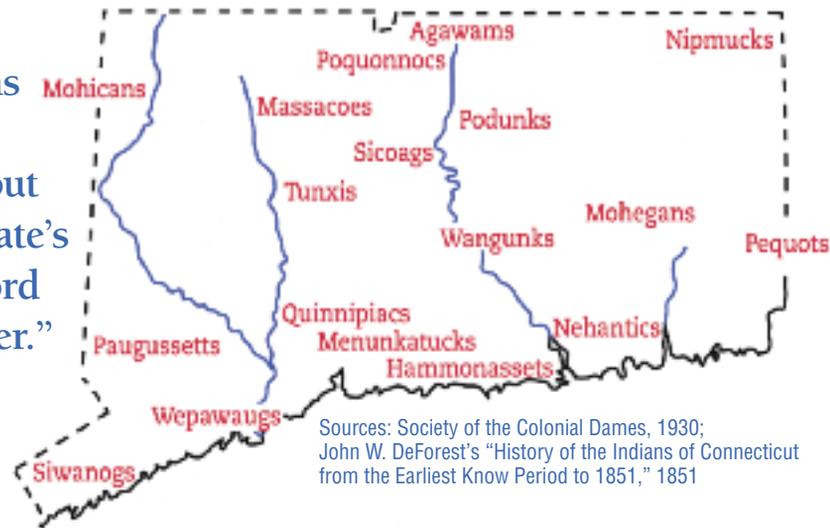
# Connecticut's First Peoples

# Connecticut's First Peoples

People have been living here for about 10,000 years. Long before explorers arrived from Europe, Native Americans lived here, and they still do.

Connecticut is filled with clues about its first peoples, beginning with the state's name. Connecticut is a form of the word Quinnetukut, meaning "long, tidal river."

## Native Americans in Connecticut



Sources: Society of the Colonial Dames, 1930; John W. DeForest's "History of the Indians of Connecticut from the Earliest Known Period to 1851," 1851

## Other Place Names from Native American Words

Place	Native Word	Native Word Meaning
Hammonasset Beach	Hammonasset	"where we dig the ground"
Housatonic River	Housatonic	"beyond the mountains"
Lake Quassapaug	Quassapaug	"big pond"
Quinnipiac University	Quinnipiac	"long water country"

Native American tribes in our region of the United States are Algonquian speaking. The Algonquian language group includes Connecticut's Pequot, Mohegan, and Quinnipiac peoples. The tribes share many similarities in lifestyle and language. This allowed the tribes to live and trade across the region. The woodland lifestyle of hunting, gathering, and fishing thrived in Connecticut.

## Did you know?

There are six known Paleo-Indian (around 10,000 years old) settlements in Connecticut. They are in Washington, Ledyard, New Milford, Lebanon, Wilton, and Groton. But artifacts from this period have been found in more than 50 places in the state.

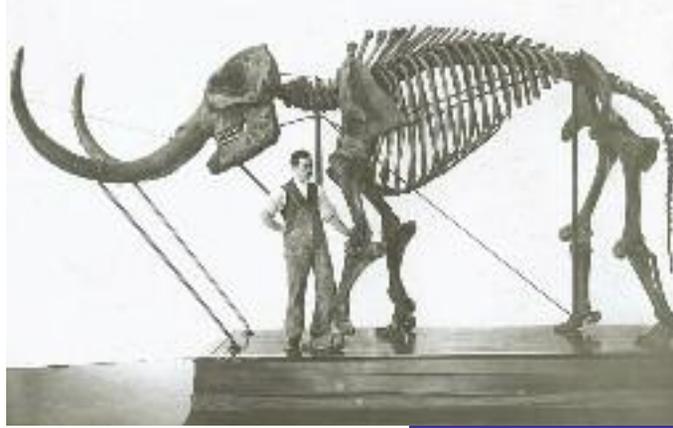
# Food

The climate was very cold 10,000 years ago. The earliest people hunted mastodons, caribou, and other large animals. As the region warmed, other animals replaced these giants.

White-tailed deer, black bears, wolves, beavers, turkeys, and migrating birds such as geese lived here. They became an important part of the first peoples' diet.

Native Americans fished in Connecticut's many rivers, ponds, and lakes and in Long Island Sound. They caught and ate fish, turtles, and shellfish.

Native peoples moved with the seasons. They moved to find food. In winter, small groups spread out to hunt wild game. In summer, large groups gathered near good fishing. Around 1,000 years ago, they began to plant crops to add to their diet. Corn, beans, and squash were the most important of these crops. This more dependable source of food allowed tribal villages to grow.



Mastadon skeleton



Early Native American stone bowl

## Did you know?

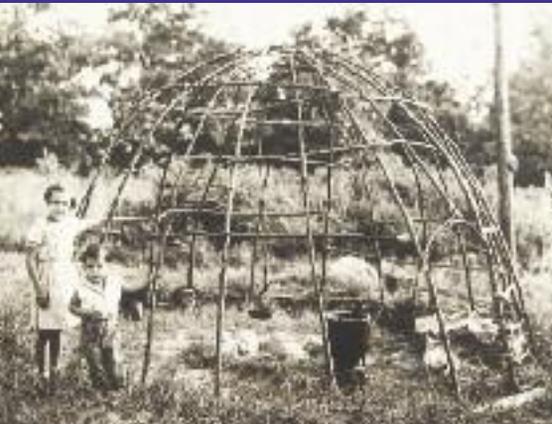
Corn, beans, and squash are called “the three sisters” crop.

Each plant helps the other grow. The corn stalk is the pole for the beans to climb. The beans add nitrogen to the soil, which the corn likes. The squash shades the soil to hold in moisture.

What are you wondering?

# Housing

Native peoples made dome-shaped homes called wigwams. The wigwam was built from young trees and bark or woven reeds. It was home to one or more families. Men of the tribe cut and



Wigwam frame, c. 1930s.

stripped bark from young trees. The saplings were soaked in water so that they

would bend more easily. Strips of cedar bark were used to lash them together to form the frame.

In winter, the wigwam was covered in thick tree bark. In the summer, it was covered with mats of woven cattail reeds.

For the winter, they built larger wigwams. They were built in forests and areas sheltered from the wind and weather. More than one family shared the winter wigwam.

See how a wigwam is made  
[iaismuseum.org/videos.shtml](http://iaismuseum.org/videos.shtml)  
Institute for American Indian  
Studies Museum

# Governing

Each tribe made and continues to make its own rules and laws. A tribal leader was often called a sachem, and could be a man or a woman.

The sachem was responsible for the wellbeing of the people. The sachem did not act alone. The sachem consulted with the elders in the community. Everyone in the village had to agree. This type of leadership is called “consensus building.” It can be difficult to get everyone to agree. It is a big responsibility and the sachem must be a skilled leader.



Mohegan girls, 1935.



# Arrival of European Settlers

The arrival of European traders and settlers in Connecticut disrupted our Native peoples' way of life. Europeans brought diseases that Native people could not survive. Many died. Native peoples and Europeans feared each other. Both built villages with high walls for protection.

Native Americans began to trade with the Dutch. They valued the Europeans' metal tools, iron pots, cloth, knives, and beads. The arrival of the English in the 1630s disrupted this new trade economy.



Mashantucket Pequot ceremony.  
Photo: Carol M. Highsmith

# Early Conflict

Sassacus, a Pequot, and Uncas, a Mohegan, were two important sachems in Connecticut history. They led their peoples during the 1630s.

The arrival of the English soon led to the Pequot War. The war was fought for control of land and trading rights. By the war's terrible end, the English and their Native allies had gained control of the region from the Pequots.

# Connecticut's First Peoples Today

Disease and war weakened the Native American population. But, they adapted and thrive today in two worlds: the traditional Native life and modern American life. Five tribes continue to live in Connecticut: Schaghticoke, Paucatuck Eastern Pequot, Mashantucket Pequot, Mohegan, and Golden Hill Paugussett.

## Learn More:

Link to interactive map

[blogs.lib.uconn.edu/outsidetheline/2009/08/10/map-of-the-week-connecticut-tribes-circa-1625/](https://blogs.lib.uconn.edu/outsidetheline/2009/08/10/map-of-the-week-connecticut-tribes-circa-1625/)

**The Mashantucket Pequot Museum, [pequotmuseum.org](http://pequotmuseum.org)**

**The Tantaquidgeon Museum, [Mohegan.nsn.us](http://Mohegan.nsn.us)**

**The Institute for American Indian Studies Museum and Research Center, [iaismuseum.org](http://iaismuseum.org)**

**[Whereilivect.org/Firstpeoples](http://Whereilivect.org/Firstpeoples)**

# Chapter TWO questions

1.

The food Native Americans ate included everything except:

- a. Ice cream
- b. Meat
- c. Fish
- d. Vegetables
- e. Corn

2.

Why did Native Americans in Connecticut move throughout the year?

- a. They wanted a change of scenery.
- b. They wanted to visit and stay with relatives.
- c. They had to avoid dangerous animals.
- d. They needed to find food.

3.

Corn, beans, and squash are called “the three sisters” crop because:

- a. They share the same parents.
- b. They help each other to grow.
- c. They are closely related.
- d. They look alike.

4.

What are two of the ways the arrival of the English settlers changed the lives of Native Americans in Connecticut?

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CHAPTER THREE

# Quinnnetukut Becomes Connecticut

# The Settlement of Connecticut

Connecticut has  
**169** towns.



A replica of Adriaen Block's *Onrust*.

The first Europeans who decided to stay and live here were English. They came from Massachusetts. They followed the Pilgrims who arrived in 1620. This group decided to make a new **settlement** in a new place. They found a spot along the Connecticut River in 1633 and called their town Windsor.

Thomas Hooker and his congregation on their way to settle Hartford. Connecticut Historical Society

The first European to explore here was Dutch trader Adriaen Block. He came in the early 1600s to **trade** with the Native Americans.

Block and his crew sailed up Long Island Sound and found the mouth of a large river. The Native Americans called it the Quinnetukut. In 1614, he sailed up the Quinnetukut to the place where Hartford is now. He built a trading post there.



# Connecticut Colony

By 1636, two more towns were founded along the Connecticut River. These towns were Hartford and Wethersfield. These “Three River Towns” joined together. They became the Connecticut Colony.

The Connecticut Colony adopted rules to govern itself in 1639.

The document was called the **Fundamental Orders**.

It established a General Court to make laws and decide legal matters. Every

settlement had to get permission from the General Court to become a town.

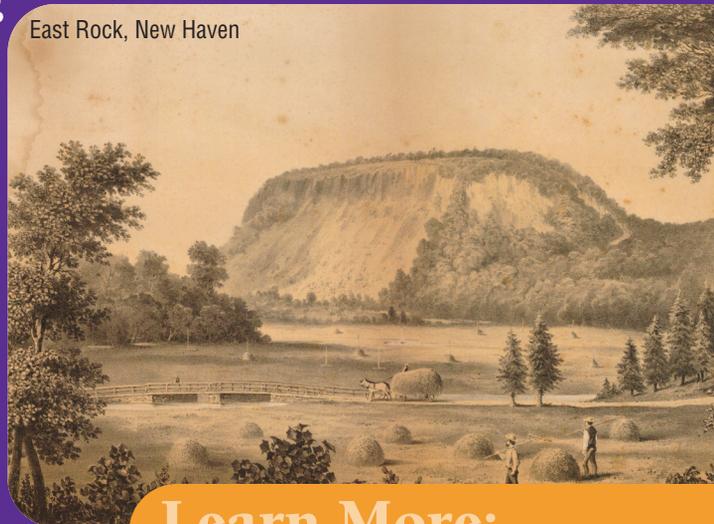
## Saybrook Colony

A fort was built at the mouth of the Connecticut River. This became the Saybrook Colony in 1635. It became part of the Connecticut Colony in 1644.

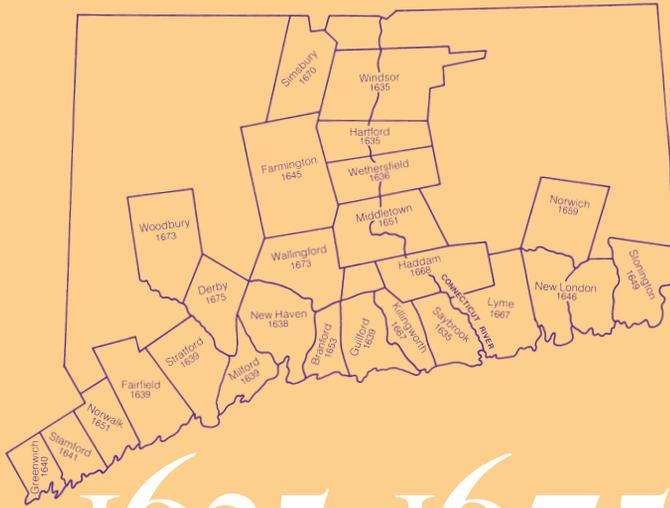
## New Haven Colony

Towns also settled along Long Island Sound. These towns banded together as the New Haven Colony. In 1665 the two colonies merged to become the Connecticut Colony. They were subject to British rule until the Revolutionary War. In 1788, Connecticut became a state.

East Rock, New Haven



**Learn More:**  
[WhereILiveCT.org/Settlement](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Settlement)



# 1635-1675

The first towns settled in Connecticut.

**What are you wondering?**



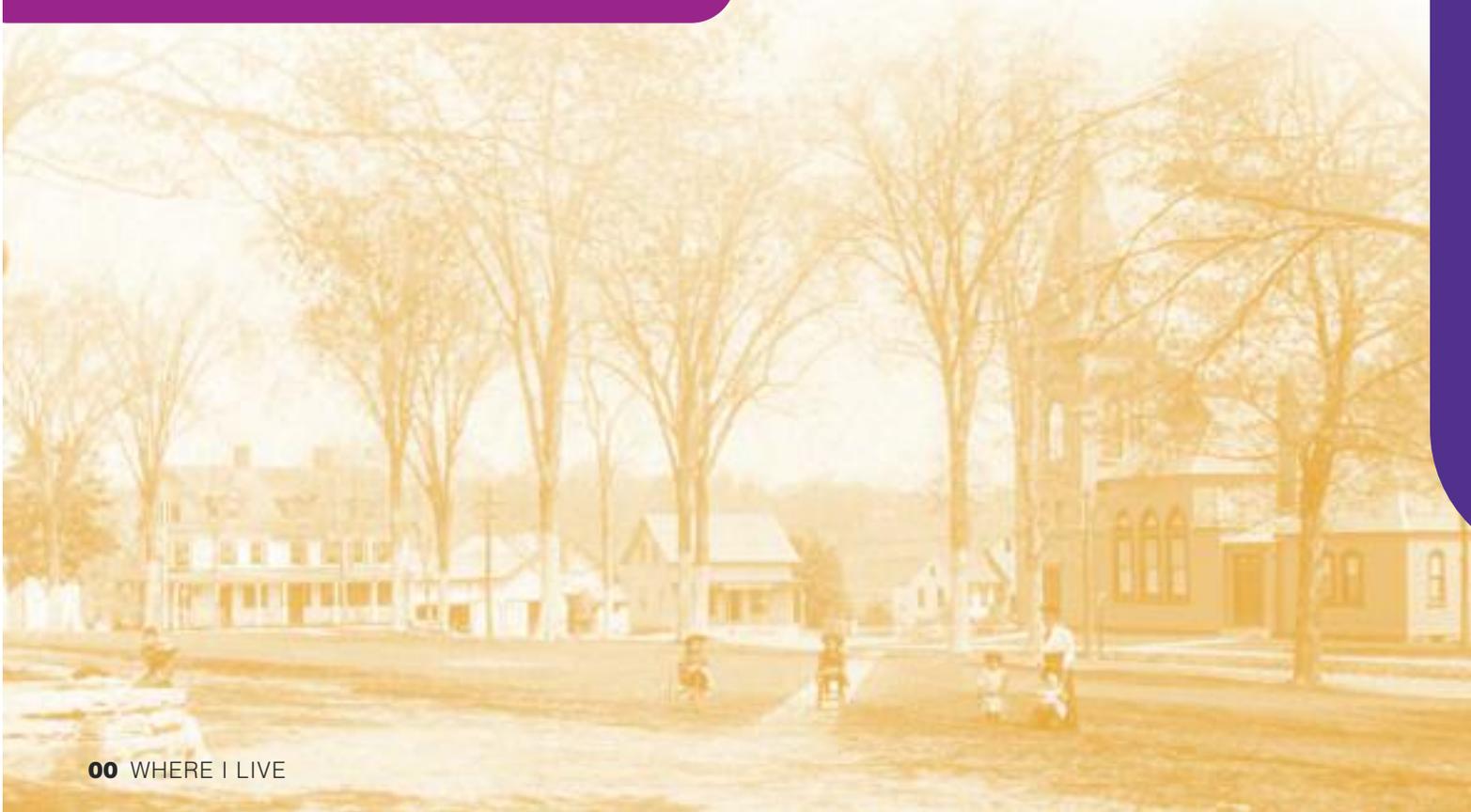
# Life in a Colonial Town

Does your town have a large green space in the center with a big white church? If it does, chances are it is from the colonial era.

Did you know?  
There are **170**  
town greens.  
Not every town has  
one. Some have two.



View of Weston by John Warner Barber, 1836.  
Connecticut Historical Society

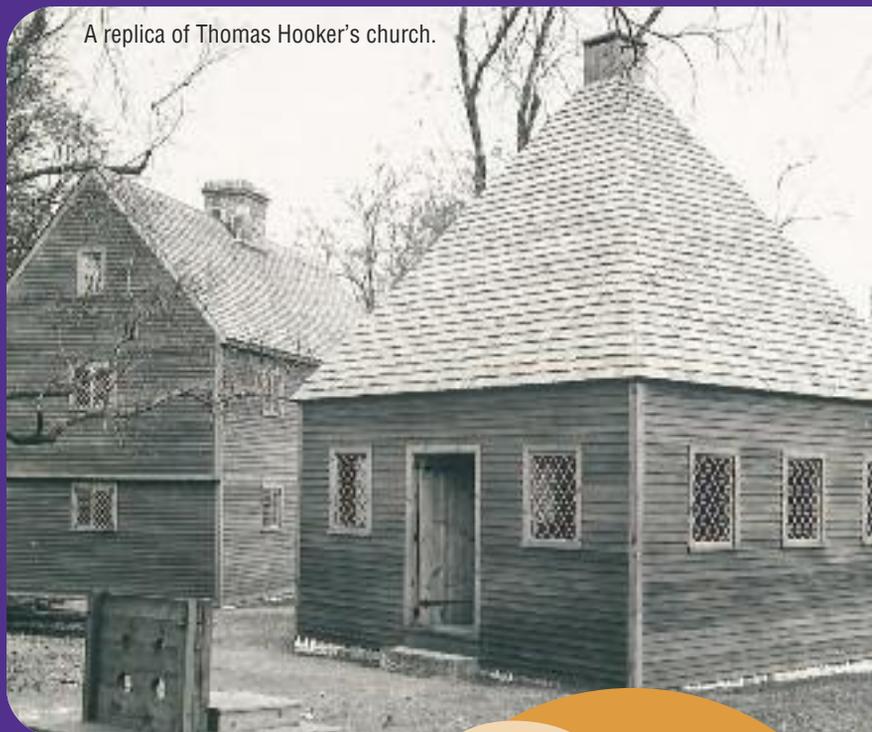


The early settlers picked the best land for their farms. In the middle of the settlement, they set aside land for everyone to use. It was called the town green. The meetinghouse was built there. Every town had to have a meetinghouse. The townspeople met there and went to church there. Everyone had to attend the Congregational Church.

Sometimes the town green was a square like New Haven's. Sometimes its shape followed the shape of the land. Lebanon's town green was long and narrow. It was originally two miles long! (Today it is a mile long.)

Many things happened on the town green. Cattle and sheep grazed there. Citizens gathered for military training. During the Revolutionary War, our allies the French army camped on the Lebanon town green for the winter. A part of the green held the marketplace and the burial ground. Punishments for people who broke the laws happened on the green, too. And it was the town dump. With so much going on, it was often muddy and rutted and dotted with tree stumps.

After the Revolutionary War, town greens began to be beautified. Today the town green is a public park. People gather for picnics, or for an art festival or a concert on a summer evening.



A replica of Thomas Hooker's church.



**What are you wondering?**

## **Learn More:**

Find out about your town green at [Towngreens.com](http://Towngreens.com), a web site run by the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation  
[WhereILiveCT.org/Settlement](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Settlement)

(left) Children playing on Windham green, c. 1900



Today it's hard to read the Fundamental Orders of 1639!

John Winthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut

# Founding Documents

The three river towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield formed the Connecticut Colony. It needed a common **government**. Thomas Hooker, John Haynes, and Roger Ludlow wrote the Fundamental Orders. It was adopted in 1639.

Like the United States Constitution, the Fundamental Orders has a **preamble**. It also stated how the colony would make laws and decisions.



Legend says the Charter of 1662 was hidden from the king of England's agent in an oak tree.

## The Connecticut Charter of 1662

Charles II became King of England in 1660. Leaders of the Connecticut Colony feared that the new king would try to control them. Governor John Winthrop Jr. sailed to England to meet with Charles II. Winthrop asked him to approve a charter. The **charter** was a written agreement that said the king would let the Connecticut Colony govern itself.

At first, Charles II would not sign the charter. Winthrop met with him again. Finally the king's advisors persuaded him to sign. Connecticut got its charter in May 1662.

# The Constitution of 1818

Connecticut became a state in 1788. But it did not adopt a state **constitution**. Connecticut kept governing under the Charter of 1662. The state's leaders didn't see a need to make any changes.

But not everyone agreed. People's taxes paid for the Congregational minister and church in each town. Many wanted the church to be separate from the government.

Finally, in 1818, the new governor called for a **convention** to write a state constitution. The Constitution of 1818 separated the branches of Connecticut government. The **executive branch** became an independent part of the government. Only small changes were made to the **legislative branch**. The **judicial branch** was created and was a major change of the new constitution.

The other major change was the separation of church and state. The Congregational Church would no longer be funded by taxes.



What are you wondering?

# The Constitution of 1965

The constitution of 1818 stayed in place until 1965, with some small changes. The state's leaders didn't see a need for an updated state constitution. But not everyone agreed.

The main issue was that every town had the same number of **representatives** to the state legislature. A small town with few people living there had the same number of votes as a major city with lots of people living there.

Connecticut had many more small towns than big cities. This meant that the small towns always won the vote. But the big cities had different needs. The Constitution of 1965 fixed this problem. The number of representatives for each town was decided by the size of the population. The big cities now had more votes than the small towns.

Constitutional Convention, 1965



# Governing Connecticut

Hartford's state capitol building until 1878 and Hartford City Hall until 1915. It is now a museum.



The Spirit of Genius originally stood on top of the capitol dome shown below.. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith



The Connecticut Colony was one of the first 13 colonies. The colonies fought the American Revolution so they could become a new nation. Each colony became a state of the United States. The United States is governed by the U.S. Constitution. Each state is governed by its own state constitution.

The United States government is called the federal government. It makes laws that all of the states must follow. It collects taxes to fund its work.

What are you wondering?

Each state makes laws that apply only to that state. It collects taxes to fund its work. The state maintains highways, prisons, **social services**, and many other things.

Towns do not make laws. Towns make rules called **ordinances**. Each town collects taxes to fund its work, such as running the town police and fire departments. The town fixes local roads and clears them of snow. They make sure that buildings are safe and that you have a school to go to.

Connecticut is unusual because it does not have a county government.

# The 3 Branches of Government

Like the federal government, Connecticut's state government has three branches.

## Executive Branch

The governor is the head of the state. The governor is assisted by a lieutenant governor. The lieutenant governor also has a role overseeing the legislative branch.

The secretary of the state keeps track of the state's records. The treasurer keeps track of how much money Connecticut has received and spent. The comptroller pays all the state's bills. The attorney general is the state's lawyer.

## The Legislative Branch

The Connecticut General Assembly is made up of two houses: the senate and the house of representatives. All members of the general assembly are elected. There are 36 state senators. The lieutenant governor is president of the state senate. There are 151 state representatives.

Every two years, Connecticut voters elect senators and representatives. Senators and representatives represent the people in a district. The state is divided up into districts. When you vote, you choose from the candidates running to represent you and your district.

The general assembly approves the state **budget**. It also makes laws. Senators and representatives write bills to make or change laws. The bill goes through a process of review. The general assembly votes on the bill. The governor must approve the bill before it can become a law.

## The Judicial Branch

The judicial branch deals with the state's legal issues. It is made up of courts and judges. Judges are named by the governor. They are approved by members of the senate and house of representatives. Judges serve for eight years.

**Did you know?**  
The state has  
**45,000**  
employees.

**Find your legislators at**  
[cga.ct.gov/asp/menu/cgafindleg.asp](http://cga.ct.gov/asp/menu/cgafindleg.asp)

# Chapter THREE questions

1. The first three towns that were founded in Connecticut were:
- a. Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield
  - b. New Haven, Windsor, and Hartford
  - c. Saybrook, Wethersfield, and Windsor
  - d. Windsor, New Haven, and Saybrook

2. “The Connecticut Colony adopted rules to govern itself in 1639.” This means that:
- a. The colony borrowed rules.
  - b. The colony changed the rules.
  - c. The colony became the parent of the rules.
  - d. The colony set up rules.

3. The author says that the towns “banded together” as the New Haven Colony. This means that:
- a. The towns created a music group.
  - b. The towns stuck themselves together.
  - c. The towns joined together.

4. What were some of the things that could happen on the town green? Include at least three.
- 
- 

5. “Cattle and sheep grazed there.” “Grazed” means:
- a. Ate the grass
  - b. Ate their grain
  - c. Ran around
  - d. Slept

6. What are two similarities between the Fundamental Orders and the United States Constitution?
- 
- 

7. “The new governor called for a convention.” “Convention” means:
- a. A change
  - b. A celebration
  - c. A group of people
  - d. A building

8. What was not a change made by the Constitution of 1818?
- a. The separation of church and state
  - b. The creation of the judicial branch
  - c. The separation of the branches of government
  - d. The elimination of taxes

9. The author writes, “The judicial branch was created and was a major change of the new constitution.” The word “branch” means:
- a. A part of a tree
  - b. To spread out
  - c. A part of government

10. Which statement is true?
- a. Judges are elected for eight years.
  - b. State senators are elected for six years.
  - c. State representatives are elected for two years.
  - d. State employees report to the legislative branch.

CHAPTER FOUR

# Cities & Towns

# & 169 Towns & 19 Cities

Connecticut has 169 towns. Within those 169 towns are 19 cities. Can a city be in a town? Yes! In Connecticut, all cities are part of a town.

Connecticut's five largest cities by **population** are Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, and Waterbury. Three are located on Long Island Sound. Hartford is near the center of the state. It's on the Connecticut River. Waterbury is in the western part of the state. It's on the Naugatuck River.



The Barnum Museum in Bridgeport. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith



Hartford. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith



Waterbury's Union Station clock tower. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith

All five cities began as English **settlements**. In some cases, the English settlers made an agreement with the local Native Americans for land to build their town. In some cases they took the land from the Native Americans.



**Bridgeport**  
**New Haven**  
**Hartford**  
**Stanford**  
**Waterbury**

	Population 2010 Census	Population Estimate 2015	Year Founded	Year Chartered as a City
Bridgeport	144,229	147,629	1639*	1836
New Haven	129,775	130,332	1638	1784
Hartford	124,775	124,006	1636	1784
Stanford	122,643	128,876	1641	1893
Waterbury	110,366	108,802	1677	1853

Hartford was founded in 1636, just a few years after the first Pilgrims arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts. New Haven was founded soon after, in 1638, and Stamford in 1641. Waterbury wasn't settled until 37 years later, in 1677.

Picking the date Bridgeport was founded is tricky. At first it was part of Stratford. Stratford was founded in 1639. Bridgeport became its own town in 1821. Connecticut's General Court decided a city's status. Towns would ask for "city" status to gain new powers. Being a city allowed them to provide more services to their residents. The legislature designated Hartford and New Haven (along with Middletown, New London, and Norwich) "cities" in 1784. Bridgeport became a city in 1836, Waterbury in 1853, and Stamford in 1893.



## Free or Enslaved?

**Slavery** was part of Connecticut's history for more than 200 years. (Slavery was part of our *nation's* history for a little longer.) All of Connecticut's towns and cities include the story of slavery. Africans were brought here against their will to work on farms and for their owners. Slavery was allowed by state law. Not all Africans here were enslaved; some were free. Enslaved people in Hartford rebelled in 1658. They wanted their freedom. Connecticut began to end slavery in the state in 1784 and finally did so in 1848.

## "Brass" City & "Lock City"

**Manufacturing** is also part of each city's story. Waterbury became known as the "Brass City" and Stamford as the "Lock City." Hartford, New Haven, and Bridgeport's factories made many different products. All suffered the loss of most of their manufacturing in the 20th century. Hartford became known as the "Insurance Capital of the World" in the 20th century.

**Immigration** is also part of each city's story. People came from other countries. Many of them found work in the cities' factories.

**Learn More:**

[WhereILiveCT.org/Towns](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Towns)

# My Town: West Hartford

Here's the story of one town in Connecticut.  
Use it as a model to study  
your own town.



Cutting ice from Trout Brook, c. 1907.  
Connecticut Historical Society

## West Hartford, 1853

Area west of Mountain Road  
annexed from Farmington,  
1839

Avon

Mountain  
Road

Bloomfield

Albany Avenue

Prospect  
Avenue

Hartford

Trout Brook

Farmington

Selden Hill annexed from  
Farmington, 1859

Farmington Avenue

Quaker  
Lane

Area between  
Quaker Lane and  
Prospect Avenue:  
a common until  
1754

The area between Mountain  
Road and Quaker Lane was  
divided into lots between 1672  
and 1677

New Britain Avenue

Newington



## Where is my town?

West Hartford is in the middle of the state. It is next to Hartford. The Metacomet Ridge runs along the west side. Talcott Mountain is part of that ridge. The town's highest point is there—778 feet above sea level. West Hartford has streams, small ponds and lakes, and reservoirs. The largest stream is Trout Brook.

## How was it founded?

The Sicaog Indians lived in the area first. The forests were their winter home. They summered along the Connecticut River.

The area became part of Hartford. The Hosmer family settled in the area in 1679. They dammed Trout Brook to create a millpond. They built a **gristmill** powered by the brook water rushing over the dam. But they soon returned to the settled area of Hartford. The Hosmers sold plots of their land to other settlers. The new settlers cleared the forest for farming. By the mid-1700s, the area was known as the West Division of Hartford.

In 1763, there were 1,000 people living in the West Division. West Hartford separated from Hartford in 1854 and became its own town. The population was 1,200 people. The town had more cows than people!

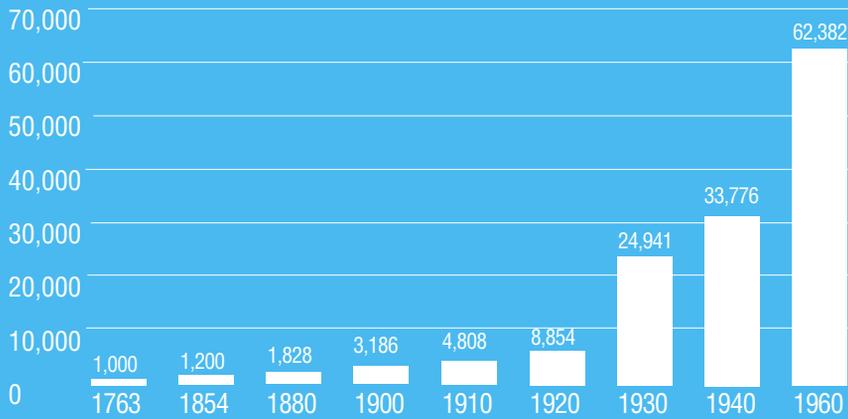
## How do its residents make a living?

Farming was the main way people made a living until 1900. The Beach family ran Vine Hill Farm. In 1859, it was West Hartford's leading farm. It had more than 200 cows. Its **pasteurized** milk for infants was shipped to families all over the country!

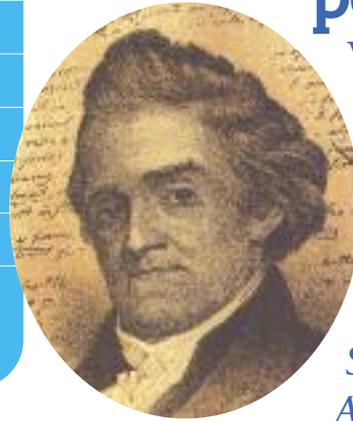
The railroad came to the southeastern corner of town. Factories sprang up nearby. Goodwin Brothers Pottery Company used the local clay soil. They turned it into jars, jugs, vases, and flowerpots. Goodwin Brothers shipped their pottery all over the country. In the 20th century, more factories arrived, and many of them are still there. Then and now, some people run a business that is very small, with just a few workers. These are sometimes called “mom and pop” shops.

What are you wondering?

## Population Growth from 1763-1960



## Who are its notable people?



Noah Webster, born in 1758; died 1843. Noah Webster House

West Hartford's most famous resident is Noah Webster. His books, *Blue Back Speller* and *An American Dictionary of the English*

*Language*, educated millions of American children.

Bristow was an enslaved man from Africa. He was born in 1731 and died in 1814. He bought his freedom from Thomas Hart Hooker, his owner, in 1775. Bristow was an **agricultural** expert. Bristow Middle School is named in his honor.

## How did it grow?

After the railroad and factories came, the town grew. The population nearly doubled between 1880 and 1900. Farms turned into neighborhoods. The town grew to 60,000 people in 1940. After that, the population stayed steady. But it became more diverse. Today, more than 80 languages are spoken in town!

## Learn More:

Contact your town's historical society to start your exploration of your town. [WhereILiveCT.org/Towns](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Towns)

## Chapter FOUR questions

1. According to the population estimate in 2015, which city has the third largest population?
  - a. Bridgeport
  - b. New Haven
  - c. Stamford
  - d. Waterbury
  - e. Hartford
2. What three things does the chapter say are part of each town's history?
  - a. Rivers, manufacturing, and slavery
  - b. Slavery, manufacturing, and immigration
  - c. Services, slavery, and immigration
3. What were two ways English settlers obtained land from Native Americans?  

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CHAPTER FIVE

# Notable Connecticans

# Notable Connecticans

Connecticut's story is a story about its people—all kinds of people! These people had an idea, or a passion. Here is a small sample of people whose big ideas and passions helped shape our state. Read more about two of them on pages xx and yy.



Thomas Hooker

**Thomas Hooker**, 1586 - 1647  
Puritan minister who founded Hartford. His sermon inspired the Fundamental Orders of 1639.

**Uncas**, 1588 - 1683  
Sachem of the Mohegans

**John Winthrop Jr.**, 1606 - 1676  
Founded New London in 1646. He got King Charles II to sign the Charter of 1662.

Benedict Arnold. Library of Congress



**Benedict Arnold**,  
1741 - 1801  
Famous traitor. In 1781, he led the British attack that burned New London.

**Noah Webster**, 1758 - 1843  
Wrote the first American dictionary.

**Reverend James W. C. Pennington**,  
1807 - 1870

Prominent activist for ending slavery. He escaped slavery in Maryland to become an important minister in Connecticut and voice for freedom.

**Samuel Clemens**, 1835 - 1910  
Famous author who wrote under the name Mark Twain. He moved to Hartford with his family in 1874 and wrote his most famous books, including *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

**Jackie Robinson**, 1919 - 1972  
First African American to play major league baseball. He and his family moved to Stamford in 1954. He became an important civil rights activist.



Mark Twain cartoon image from the December 1885 issue of *Puck*. Library of Congress

**Hannah Bunce Watson, 1749 - 1807**  
**Publisher** of the *Connecticut Courant* (now *The Hartford Courant*) from 1777 to 1779. Her newspaper spread the news about the American Revolution.

**Prudence Crandall, 1803 - 1890**  
State heroine. She opened a school for African American girls in 1833.



Statue of Prudence Crandall and a student, created by Gabriel Koren.  
Photo: Carol M. Highsmith

**Did you know?**  
Fourth graders at Bristol's Ellen P. Hubbard School raised \$3,000 in a "Pennies for Prudence" campaign to help **commission** this sculpture. Students from the New Canaan Country School helped get Crandall named the state heroine.

**Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1811 - 1896**  
Famous author. Her best-selling novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* showed the evils of slavery in America.



Harriet Beecher Stowe

**Mary Townsend Seymour, 1873 - 1957**  
Important activist for civil rights and women's rights. She was one of the founders of Hartford's NAACP chapter.

**Marian Anderson, 1897 - 1993**  
Famous opera singer. She lived in Danbury for more than 40 years.

**Emma Baker, 1828 - 1916, and Gladys Tantaquidgeon, 1899 - 2005**  
Important medicine women and political activists for the Mohegan tribe.



Ella Grasso. Hartford History Center

**Ella T. Grasso, 1919 - 1981**  
First female governor of Connecticut. She was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1981.

**María C. Colón Sánchez, 1926 - 1989**  
Important community leader. She was the first Hispanic woman elected to the Connecticut General Assembly.



Marian Anderson, The Amistad Center for Art & Culture

**Learn More:**  
[WhereILiveCT.org/Notable](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Notable)

One of Hartford's schools is named the María C. Colón Sánchez Elementary School.

It opened in 1992 in the south end of Hartford.

# María C.

*“We dedicate our school ... as a reminder of how local people can work hard and serve their communities. We hope that our children will follow María's example and become involved in their neighborhoods and communities.” — María C. Colón Sánchez Elementary School website*

## From Puerto Rico to Connecticut

María Colón Sánchez was born in Comerio, Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico is a U.S. **territory**. Sánchez moved to Connecticut in 1954 when she was 28. She moved because she wanted a better life. Many people have moved to this country for the same reason.

At first, Sánchez lived with her aunt. She worked many jobs, including in Connecticut's tobacco fields. She sent money to her family in Puerto Rico. She saved money, too. When she had saved enough, she opened a newsstand in Hartford.

Many people from Puerto Rico moved to Hartford during this time. Sánchez listened to them. She wanted to solve the problems her community was facing. One of the first things she did was to help get a Spanish-speaking priest for her church.

## Leading her Community

She became a community leader and social activist. She registered to vote. She helped elect people to the city council who would help her community.

Sánchez was a peacemaker during a fight in Hartford in 1969 between Puerto Ricans and French Canadians. She got the city to meet with her community to hear their concerns. From this, La Casa de Puerto Rico, the community's oldest social service agency, was formed.

Sánchez believed that everyone had a right to an education. Sometimes language differences made it hard for children. She felt schools needed teachers who could speak more than one language. She also helped open La Escuelita, one of Connecticut's first **bilingual** schools.

# Colón Sánchez

## Running for Office

Sánchez was elected to the Hartford Board of Education in 1973.

She was the first Hispanic (Latina) person elected to a public office in Connecticut. She was elected a State Representative, the first Hispanic elected for this position. She was serving in this role when she died in 1989.

The María C. Colón Sánchez Elementary School was dedicated in 1992. Sánchez is also honored in the Hartford Public Library's Plaza of Fame.

This article is adapted from “María Sánchez: Godmother of the Puerto Rican Community” by José E. Cruz, *Connecticut Explored*, Summer 2003.

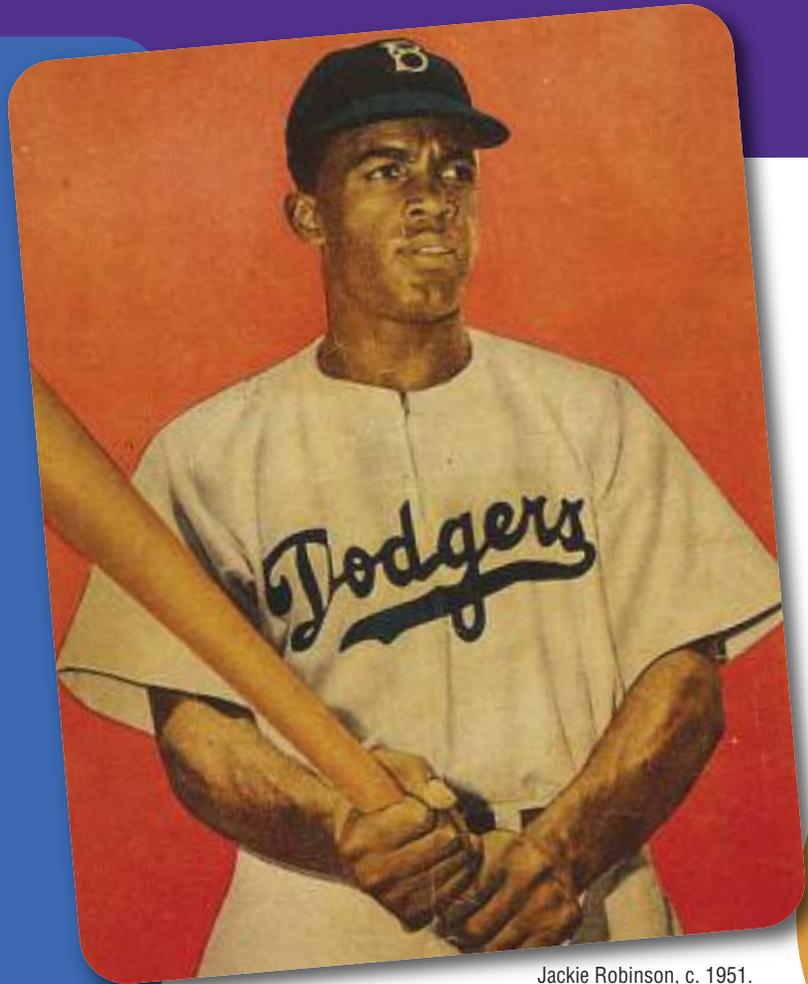
**What are you wondering?**



# Jackie Robinson

In Stamford, there is a park called Jackie Robinson Park. There are tall trees, benches, and a statue of a man. He is wearing a Brooklyn Dodgers baseball uniform.

The statue is of Jackie Robinson. He was the first African American to play in baseball's major leagues. He didn't just play. He was great! He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962. But that's not all. He also fought for equal rights for African Americans.



Jackie Robinson, c. 1951.  
Library of Congress

## Childhood

Robinson was born in Georgia in 1919. He grew up in California. He was a star athlete in college. His older brother was an athlete, too. Mack Robinson won a silver medal in track in the 1936 Olympics.

## Baseball Career

Jackie Robinson was in the U.S. Army during World War II. When the war ended, he played professional baseball for the Kansas City Monarchs. The

## Learn More:

[WhereILiveCT.org/Notable](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Notable)  
[Connecticut Freedom Trail, ctfreedomtrail.org](http://ConnecticutFreedomTrail.org)

Monarchs was part of the “Negro Leagues.” Black baseball players were not allowed to play in the major leagues. But change was coming.

Team manager Branch Rickey was always looking for talent. He saw it in Jackie Robinson. Robinson played his first game for Rickey’s Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947.

Robinson battled racism and prejudice in the game of baseball. Despite those challenges, he was named Rookie of the Year in his first season. He was named Most Valuable Player in 1949. His team won the World Series in 1955.

## Fighting for Civil Rights

Robinson and his family moved to Stamford in 1955. They wanted to live in a community with better schools.

Robinson retired from baseball in 1957 and worked as an executive in New York City.

He became more active in the civil rights movement. He became friends with the great civil

rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. He attended **rallies** and helped raise money for community centers. Jackie and his wife Rachel hosted jazz festivals at their home to raise money for civil rights causes. Many famous musicians performed.

He traveled to the South to help in the civil rights movement. He led 3,000 people from Connecticut as part of the March on Washington in August 1963. He helped start a bank in 1964 so that African Americans could borrow money to buy a home.

Jackie Robinson died in 1972. He was 53. Rachel Robinson set up a foundation in his name. The foundation gives money to young people who want to go to college. It has paid for many people’s college education.

Jackie Robinson Park of Fame, located at Richmond Hill Avenue and West Main Street in Stamford, is a site on Connecticut’s Freedom Trail.

This article is adapted from “Baseball Legend Jackie Robinson’s Sacrifices Off the Diamond” by Stacey Close, *African American Connecticut Explored* (Wesleyan University Press, 2014).

*"I'm not concerned with your liking or disliking me... all I ask is that you respect me as a human being." — Jackie Robinson*

Jackie Robinson speaking to reporters during a civil rights protest, Birmingham, Alabama, 1963. Library of Congress



# Chapter FIVE questions

1.

What were two ways that María Sánchez made a difference in her community?

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2.

What are two ways that María Sánchez has been honored for her service?

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3.

The article states that Jackie Robinson “was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.” In this sentence, “inducted” means:

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| a. Made a member | c. Sold   |
| b. Traded        | d. Thrown |

4.

What are three different ways that Jackie Robinson made positive changes in his world?

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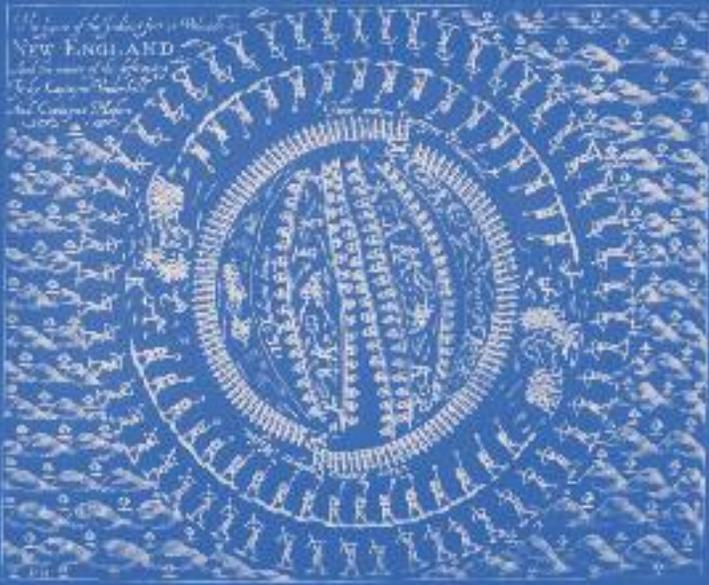
CHAPTER SIX

# Wars and Disasters

# Connecticut at War

## The Revolutionary War

War has been part of Connecticut's story since the state's beginning.



Drawing of the English attack on the Pequots in 1637. Library of Congress Rare Book and Special Collections Division

The first war, the Pequot War, was between the English settlers and the native people of Connecticut. Other Native American tribes tried again to drive the settlers out of New England during the second war, King Philip's War in 1675. They were not successful, and many lives were lost.

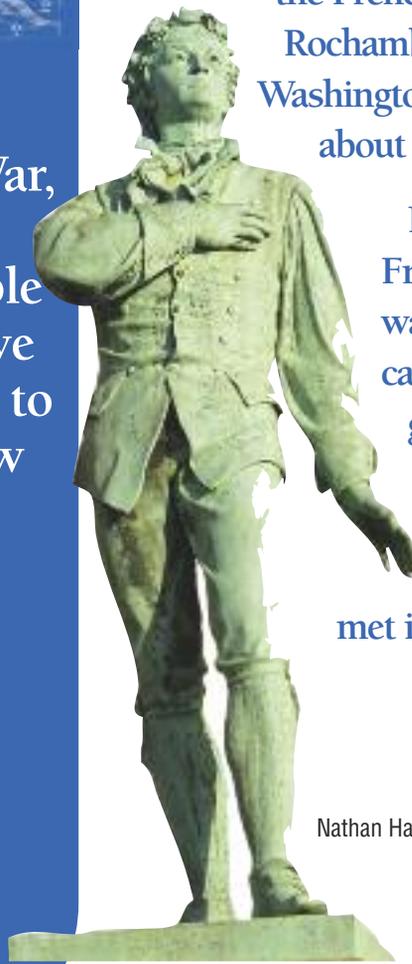
The colonies fought England in the American Revolution to form our new nation. Connecticut men went to fight at the first battles, in Massachusetts, in 1775.

Nathan Hale was a schoolteacher in New London. He was also a spy for the Continental Army. He was caught and executed by the British on September 22, 1776. He is known for his statement, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." Nathan Hale is our official state hero.

France decided to help the struggling Continental Army. In September 1780, the French army's leader, General Rochambeau, met General George Washington in Hartford. They talked about how to defeat the British.

During the winter, the French and the Americans waited. The French cavalry camped on the Lebanon green for eight months.

In May 1781, Washington and Rochambeau met again. This time they met in Wethersfield.



Nathan Hale

# The Civil War

1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Fort Richardson, Virginia, 1861. Library of Congress



The French army needed to meet up with the American army in New York. Soldiers, **artillery**, and supply wagons pulled by oxen marched across Connecticut. The narrow, rocky roads made travel slow. They camped each night. They camped in Plainfield, Windham, Bolton, East Hartford, Farmington, Southington, Middlebury, Newtown, and Ridgefield.

On September 6, 1781, the British attacked the two towns at the mouth of the Thames River: New London and Groton. Fort Griswold, in Groton, was defended by the local **militia**. The men who fought included enslaved men Lambert Latham and Jordan Freeman.



Abigail Hinman watches as New London burns. Lyman Allyn Art Museum

The British forces were led by Benedict Arnold of Norwich. Arnold had first fought for independence but switched sides. He was now a general for the British army. He attacked his former home state. The British army burned the city of New London.

In fall 1781, Washington's and Rochambeau's troops met the British in Yorktown, Virginia. It was the final battle of the Revolutionary War. The British surrendered on October 19, 1781.

The Civil War was fought between ourselves. The northern states fought against the southern states to end slavery in our country. Connecticut sent 55,000 troops to fight, and 5,000 died.

Our industries manufactured guns and **munitions** for the Union Army. Women formed aid societies to send supplies to the troops. They took care of the soldiers who were wounded.

Connecticans debated the reasons for the war. We were divided about African American rights.

The Union side won. Slavery was finally outlawed everywhere in the United States in 1865. The states were united again.

**Learn More:**

[WhereILiveCT.org/War](http://WhereILiveCT.org/War)

**What are you wondering?**

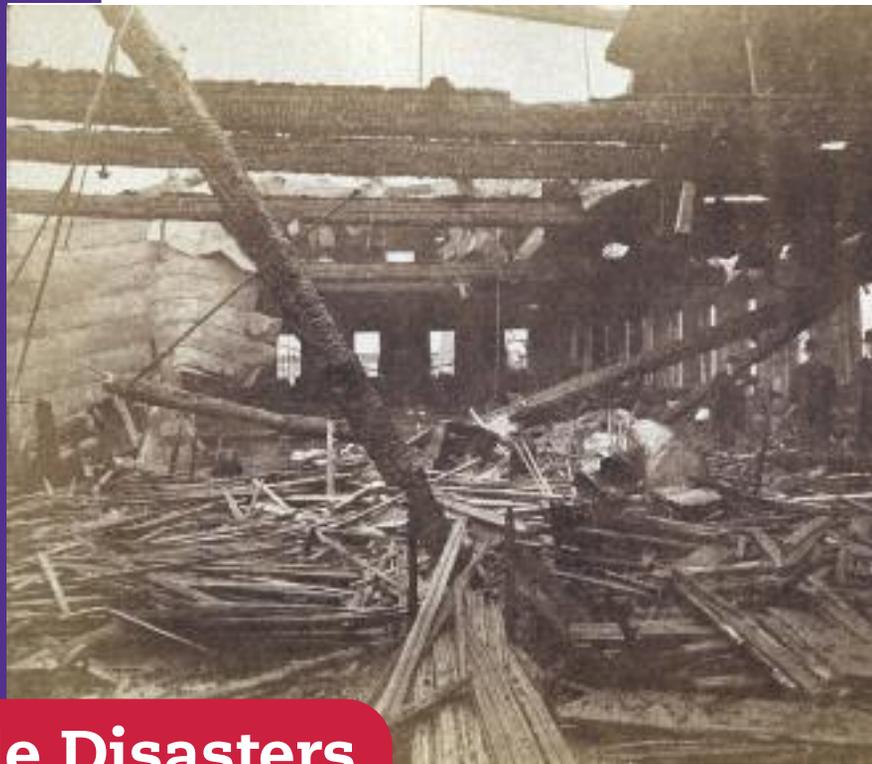
# Calamity in CONNECTICUT

Connecticut is a small state with its share of big disasters. There are two kinds of disasters: natural and man-made.

Natural disasters are caused by extreme weather like hurricanes or like tornados. Man-made disasters are caused by mistakes people make or technology that doesn't work right.

Disasters remind us how precious life is. The way in which Connecticut communities have responded to disasters shows our strength to heal, rebuild, and fix what caused them.

During the mid-to-late nineteenth century, steam engines and boilers were a new technology. **Steam** powered machinery, locomotives, and ships. Steam engines and boilers, though, often exploded without warning. In the 1850s explosions occurred every four days!



## Man-Made Disasters

Fales & Gray Car Works boiler explosion, 1854.  
Connecticut Historical Society

### Fales & Gray Car Works, 1854

On March 2, a boiler exploded at a railroad car factory in Hartford. The explosion killed 16 workers and injured many others. The city had no hospital to treat the injured workers. As a result, the city built its first hospital.

What are you wondering?

## Fatal Wreck on the New Haven, 1912

The engineer of a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad express train tried to switch tracks near the Westport station too fast. The locomotive leapt off the rails. It flew 200 feet over a ditch, and overturned. Train car piled on top of train car. The boiler exploded and the train burst into flames. Twelve people died and more than 50 were injured.

**Link:** [youtube.com/watch?v=18cQvbIDHicv=1](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=18cQvbIDHicv=1)

## Natural Disasters

Natural disasters can't be avoided. Floods, blizzards, hurricanes—even tornados—have hit Connecticut. Dangerous weather has caused damage and loss of life.

### The Summer of Ice and Snow, 1816

Imagine waking up one summer morning to see ice outside! A massive eruption of the Mt. Tambora volcano in Indonesia in 1815 was

the cause. For a year, gas and dust from the eruption hung in the air across the globe. The reddish fog dimmed the sunlight in New England. Summer temperatures were wintry. Crops could not grow. Food was scarce, and prices were high.

## Flood of 1955

Many hurricanes and floods have hit Connecticut. The flood of 1955 is one of Connecticut's greatest natural disasters! The state was hit by two hurricanes in the same week in August 1955. Rivers flooded devastating many towns. Afterward, the state made changes to reduce the amount of harm floods could cause.



Flood of 1955, Waterbury. UConn Libraries

## Learn More:

[WhereILiveCT.org/Disasters](https://www.wherelivect.org/disasters)

### BRIDGEPORT : WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1816.

*The Weather.*—The remarkable change of weather, from extreme heat to cold, was as great here as the following paragraphs describes it to have been at the eastward; all kinds of vegetation has suffered, and some plants been entirely destroyed by the cold and frost.

# Chapter SIX questions

1.

In which two wars did Native Americans fight against English settlers?

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2.

What were three ways that Connecticut people were involved in the Civil War?

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3.

How was the Civil War different from other wars?

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4.

Which of the following is not a type of disaster experienced in Connecticut?

- a. Explosion
- b. Dust storm
- c. Blizzard
- d. Hurricane
- e. Flood

5.

The author writes, “The locomotive leapt off the rails.” This means that:

- a. The train jumped off the train tracks.
- b. The train was going too fast and went off the train tracks.
- c. The train jumped up and down.
- d. The train came to life and jumped.

6.

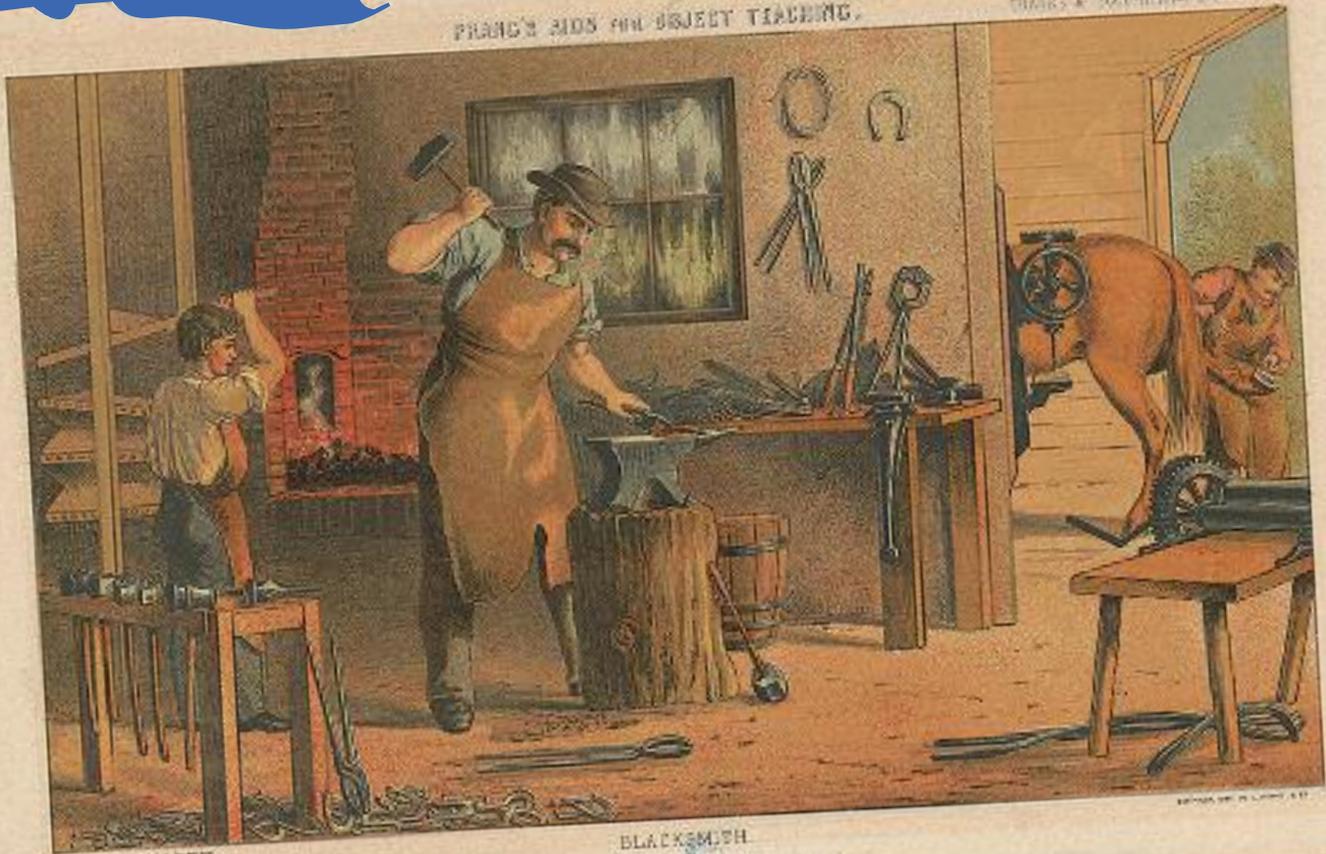
“The engineer of a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad express train tried to switch tracks near the Westport station too fast.”

Engineer means:

- a. The inventor of the train
- b. The driver of the train
- c. The man who built the engine of the train
- d. The owner of the train

CHAPTER SEVEN

# Our Economy



Blacksmith's shop, Prang, c. 1874. Library of Congress

Colonists had to make almost everything they ate and used. Men, women, and children all had jobs to do. They had to grow their own food, but they also had to make things to sell and use.

Men and boys tended to work outside. Women and girls worked in and around the home. Boys and girls went to school, but only boys were allowed to go to college.

## COLONIAL ERA

### Manufacturing Jobs:

Blacksmith  
Weaver  
Cabinetmaker  
Miller  
Cooper  
Shoemaker  
Seamstress

### Service Jobs:

Teacher  
Minister  
Servant  
Shop Keeper  
Inn Keeper

# Jobs Then & Now

## Indentures and Slaves

Another kind of worker was an **indentured** worker. Men, women, and children agreed to work for seven years. They worked to learn a trade. After that, they were free to do what they wanted.

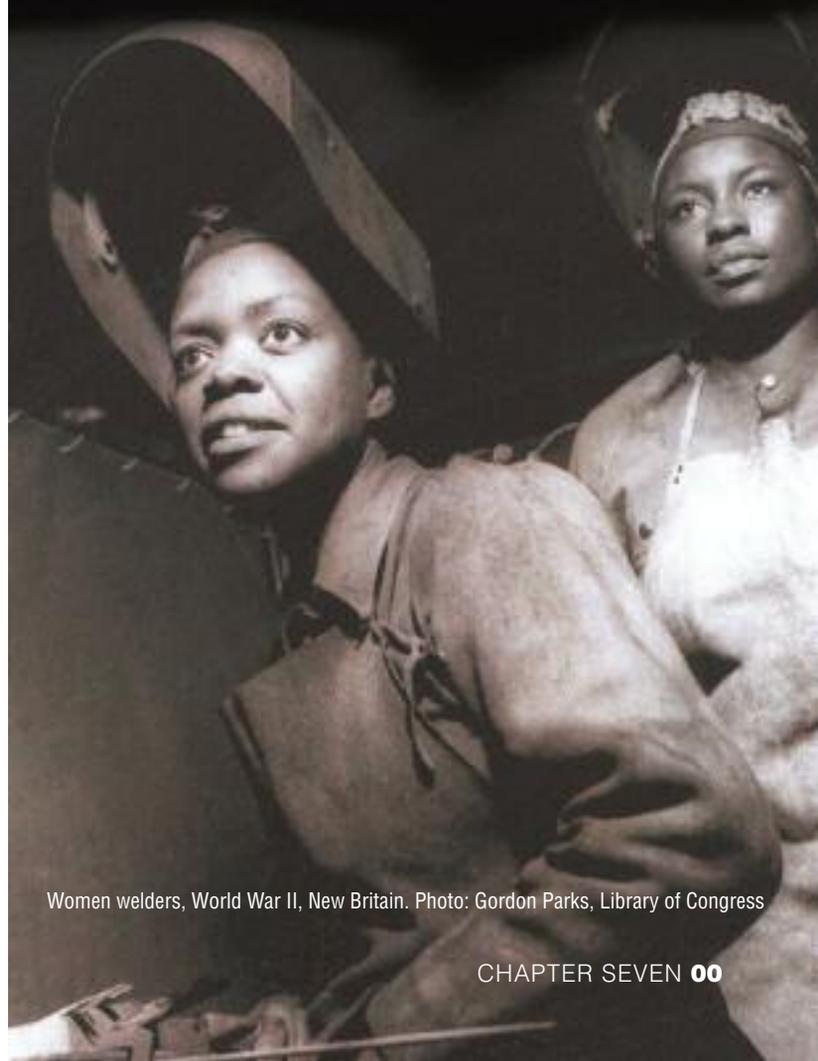
Some workers had no freedom. They were called slaves. They had been captured in their homeland of Africa. They were brought to America to work. They were considered property, not people. Sometimes Native Americans captured during war were enslaved.

At the time of the American Revolution, Connecticut had more slaves than any other New England state. Ministers, merchants, and lawyers had slaves work on their farms and in their homes.

Slavery was outlawed in Connecticut in 1848. It was legal in other parts of the United States until 1865.

## Factory Work

Many factories opened during the nineteenth century. Connecticut factories **manufactured** guns, clocks, hardware, bicycles, and more. They needed workers. They hired men, women—even children. Factory work could be dangerous.



Women welders, World War II, New Britain. Photo: Gordon Parks, Library of Congress

# Work Today

In the 21st century, people find many kinds of jobs in Connecticut. There are still farmers. There are still factory workers. There are also many office jobs. One of the main industries in Connecticut is **insurance**. Many adults work for insurance companies such as The Hartford, Aetna, and Travelers.

Connecticut has jobs in healthcare and **bioscience**. Scientists and **engineers** live in our state. They research ways to improve the life and health of living things. Doctors and nurses work in our hospitals.

There are major manufacturing companies in our state. Small business and small manufacturing companies are important, too. Many people start their own businesses.

## Learn More:

[WhereILiveCT.org/Economy](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Economy)



Can you picture yourself working with **digital media**? Video production, software design, and television production might be jobs you'd like. The sports television network ESPN is based in Bristol.

Many Connecticut residents have jobs making sure people enjoy their visit to our state. People work in hotels and at museums, amusement parks, and restaurants.

## Some Major Manufacturers in Connecticut

Company	Major Products	Where they are located
United Technologies	Aircraft engines, elevators, escalators	Farmington
Electric Boat	Ships and submarines	New London
Sikorsky Aircraft	Helicopters	Stratford
Xerox	Copiers and office products	Norwalk
Stanley Black & Decker	Tools and hardware	New Britain

## Some Small Manufacturers in Connecticut

Company	What they Make	Where they are located
Mike's Bees	Beehives	Roxbury
Connecticut River Candles	Candles	Haddam
Atlas Stamping and Manufacturing	Sheet metal products	Newington
Hartford Wireworks	Gates and other metal products	Windsor
Church Hill Classics	Frames and recognition awards	Monroe

# Connecticut Invents!

You could be an inventor! Learn how at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office website: [uspto.gov/kids](http://uspto.gov/kids)



Have you ever had a good idea for something to make or build? Have you created something new that could help people? Look around you. Everything was invented by someone.

## Did you know?

Mary Kies of South Killingly may have been the first woman to be issued a U.S. patent. She got one in 1809 for a way to braid silk with straw to make bonnets. Watch a video at [courant.com/courant-250/moments-in-history/hc-hidden-history-first-woman-to-receive-a-us-patent-20140917-embeddedvideo.html](http://courant.com/courant-250/moments-in-history/hc-hidden-history-first-woman-to-receive-a-us-patent-20140917-embeddedvideo.html).

Once you have an idea for an invention you apply for a patent. A patent gives a person the right to be the only one to make the product he or she invented.

Connecticut has always been a creative place. During the nineteenth century, more people in Connecticut were given patents than in any other state.

**Today,** Connecticut is still one of the top 10 states for receiving patents.



Igor Sikorsky flying his helicopter, 1940. Connecticut Historical Society

## Sikorsky Helicopter, 1939

Igor Sikorsky wanted to build a helicopter. Unlike an airplane, a helicopter can fly straight upward. For years he drew sketches of helicopter designs. In 1939, he built his first helicopter, in Stratford. The helicopter flew a few feet off the ground. He kept working at it. He redesigned it 19 times! In 1940, the United States Army asked Sikorsky to build the R-4 Hoverfly Helicopter. The Hoverfly was used to rescue people during World War II and the Korean War.

## The Wiffle Ball, 1953

Two Fairfield boys were playing ball in the yard. They were playing with a broomstick and a lightweight plastic golf ball.

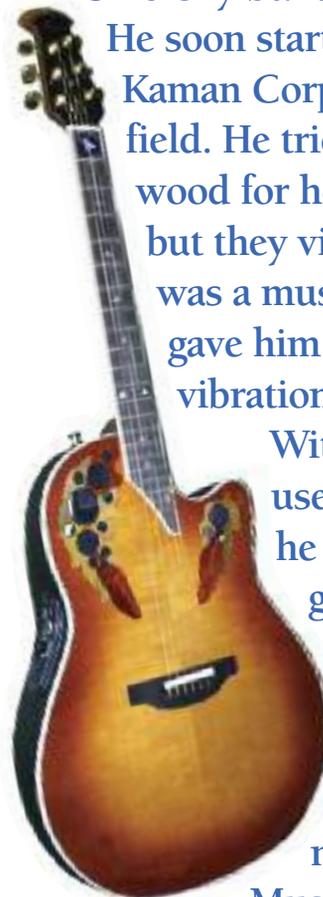
One boy's father, David Mullany, had an idea for a lightweight baseball. He got some plastic parts through a friend. He and his son tested out several

designs. This is called "trial and error." They found one that was great for throwing curve balls. A strikeout was called "a wiff." They called their invention a Wiffle Ball.

## Ovation Guitar, 1967

Charlie Kaman worked with Igor Sikorsky building helicopters.

He soon started his own company, Kaman Corporation, in Bloomfield. He tried using Sitka spruce wood for helicopter rotor blades, but they vibrated too much. He was a musician, too, and this gave him an idea. Guitars need vibration to create sound!



Ovation guitar

With the materials he used to build helicopters he built a new kind of guitar. His invention, the Ovation guitar, had a round back and an electronic amplifier that would make it easier to hear. Musicians loved it.

# Moving Across Connecticut

**How do we get from place to place?**

**How do products get from the maker to the customer?**

At first, people walked and carried their products. Travel by land was slow and difficult.

People and goods also traveled by boat. Native Americans traveled by canoe on rivers and along the coast. Dutch traders arrived by sailing ship from across the Atlantic Ocean.

The English built roads. By the American Revolution, more than 1,600 miles of turnpikes had been built in Connecticut. These roads were rough, rocky, and rutted. People traveled by horse-drawn carriages, wagons, and stagecoaches.

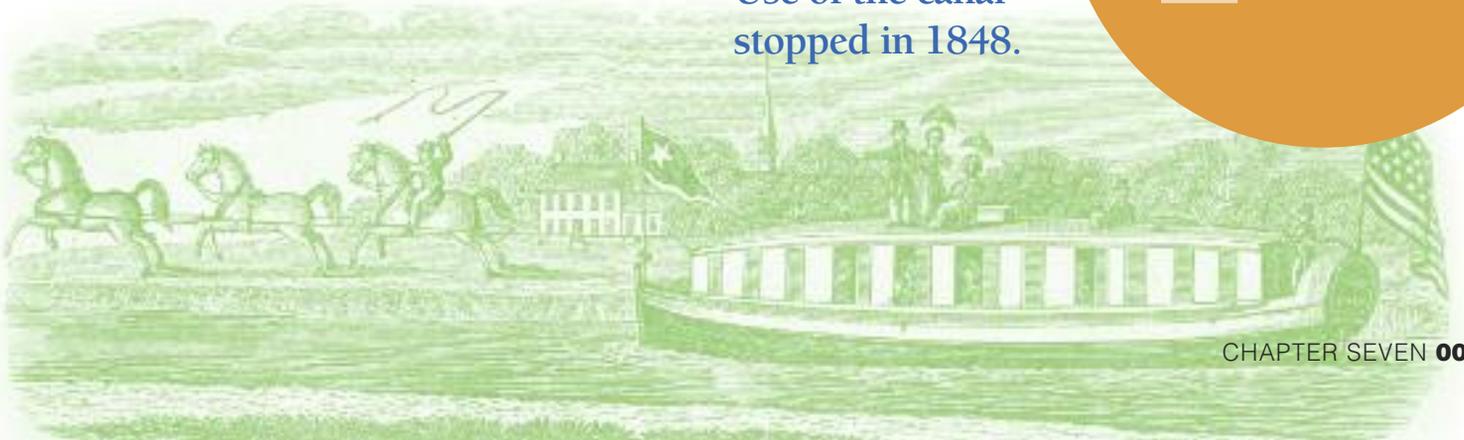
Farmington Canal. Connecticut Historical Society

**Did you know?**

Bridges and ferries carry people and goods across a river. Connecticut has two historic river ferries. A ferry has run between Rocky Hill and Glastonbury since 1655. The Chester-Hadlyme ferry started operating in 1769. At first, long poles were used to push the ferry across. The ferry now has an engine. It can carry passengers and nine cars.

People in Connecticut invented, made, and sold more and more products. Goods and supplies were too heavy to move by horse and wagon. The Farmington Canal was built in 1828. A canal is a man-made waterway. It connected New Haven to Massachusetts. The canal needed constant repairs. Use of the canal stopped in 1848.

**What are you wondering?**



A new technology came to Connecticut in the 1830s: the railroad! Over time, more than 1,000 miles of tracks crisscrossed the state. People and goods could go farther more quickly. The Farmington Canal made way for a rail line.

Water was still the best way to go long distances. Another new invention, steam ships, carried passengers and goods from port to port. From there, the goods and passengers could take a train to their destination.

To get around in the city, people hopped on horse-drawn streetcars and, later, the trolley. Trolleys were powered by electricity instead of horses.

Albert A. Pope's bicycle company in Hartford helped make bicycles very popular in the late 1800's. People could travel quickly wherever they wanted to go. But they couldn't carry much!

Albert Pope introduced his "horseless carriage" in 1896. It used an electric motor. The Locomobile Company made steam-powered cars in Bridgeport from 1900 to 1903. It then made gas-powered cars. Both companies went out of business by the 1920s.

Steam-powered Locomobile made in Bridgeport, 1900. Library of Congress



Essex Steam Train. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith

In the 1920s Hartford's Pratt and Whitney began to build airplane engines. Airports were built so the planes could land in Connecticut. Hartford's Brainard Airport opened in 1921. Tweed New Haven Airport opened in 1929.

Bradley International Airport is Connecticut's largest airport. The army

Merritt Parkway, Trumbull, 1941. Library of Congress



needed an air base to protect Connecticut's industries during World War II. Bradley's runways were disguised to look like tobacco fields. After the war it became a commercial airport.

Our first highways were built in the 1930s. Engineers are constantly redesigning our roadways. Creating better ways to move people and goods from place to place is important to Connecticut's economy.

Whether traveling by bicycle, bus, car, or airplane, the more than **3 million** people in our state depend on transportation to get them where they need to go.

Learn More:

[WhereILiveCT.org/Transportation](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Transportation)

# Chapter SEVEN questions

1. Of the following statements, all are true except:
- a. All family members worked in or around the house during colonial times.
  - b. Colonists were often both farmers and tradespeople.
  - c. In colonial times boys and girls both went to school.
  - d. In colonial times boys and girls both went to college.

2. What are two key differences between indentures and slaves?

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3. All of the following items have been invented in Connecticut except:
- a. Plastic golf balls
  - b. Wiffle balls
  - c. Helicopters
  - d. Ovation guitars

4. Why was spruce wood good for guitars, but not for helicopters?

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5. The author writes, “By the American Revolution, more than 1,600 miles of dirt turnpikes had been built.” Turnpikes mean:
- a. Roads that people traveled on
  - b. Statues along pathways
  - c. Houses where people could rest
  - d. Places where people could turn around

6. The Farmington Canal was built in 1828 for boats to travel from New Haven to Massachusetts. It did not work well because:
- a. Boats couldn't travel fast enough.
  - b. People stopped using boats.
  - c. It kept needing repairs.
  - d. The weight of the boats was too heavy to float.

7. The correct order of the development of transportation was:
- a. Boats, trains, planes, automobiles
  - b. Boats, automobiles, trains, planes
  - c. Boats, trains, automobiles, planes

8. What were two reasons airports were built in Connecticut?

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9. What is this chapter mainly about?

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## CHAPTER EIGHT

**Let's!**  
**Go!**

# Let's Explore: State Parks

Did you know?  
Connecticut has  
65 state parks  
27 state forests  
10 state wildlife areas  
1 state fishery

## Fun Fact:

Hammonasset Beach is more than two miles long.

Hartford built Bushnell Park in the 1850s. It's one of the oldest city parks in the United States. The state began planning state parks more than 100 years ago.

Connecticut was growing in the early 1900s. Cities became crowded. They were unhealthy places to live. People didn't have clean air to breathe. They didn't have clean water to drink. Children had nowhere to play except in the streets.

Connecticut's towns were growing too. Leaders were afraid all of the land would become covered with buildings. Forests and shoreline needed to be saved before it was too late.

## City Parks

Cities and towns have parks, too. Find out what parks are near you and ask your parent or guardian to take you on a visit.

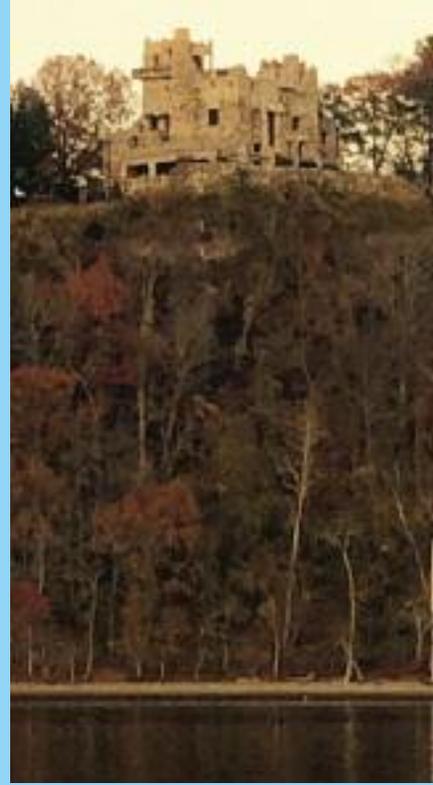
## Our First State Parks

The first state parks were created along Long Island Sound. The state purchased the land for Sherwood Island State Park in 1914. Hammonasset Beach State Park was the first to open to the public. It's also the largest and one of the most popular. The park has a new, solar-powered nature center. You can visit and learn more about the park's **habitat**.

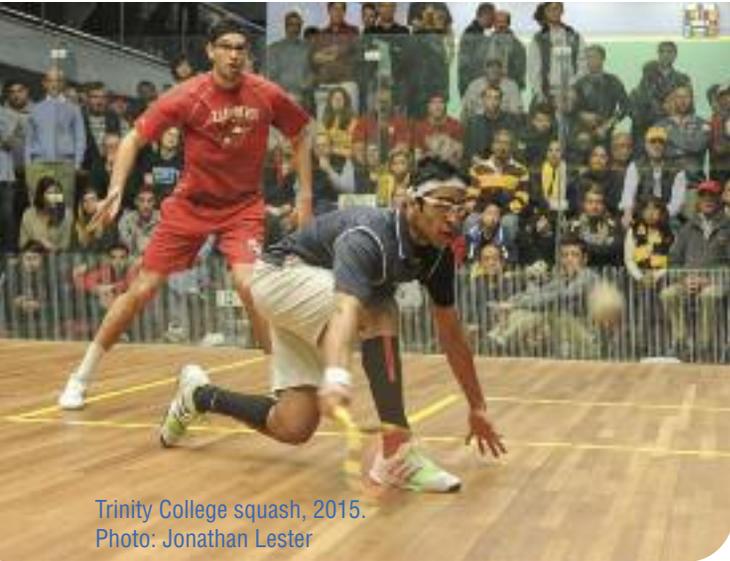
You'll find state parks up in the mountains and along the rivers. At the Connecticut Valley Railroad State Park, you can ride a steam train along the river. Nearby, you can tour the castle-like home of actor William Gillette at Gillette Castle State Park.

## Parks with History!

Visitors can see fossilized footprints made by dinosaurs more than 200 million years ago! Where? At Dinosaur State Park in Rocky Hill. Hike through Chatfield Hollow State Park to Indian Council Caves. These caves were used for tribal gatherings by many of Connecticut's first people. Fort Griswold and Fort Trumbull tell the story of battles during the American Revolution.



Gillette Castle. *Connecticut Explored*



Trinity College squash, 2015.  
Photo: Jonathan Lester

## Hockey

We love hockey, too. For 18 years (1979 – 1997), the Hartford Whalers played in the National Hockey League. Today, two minor league teams play here: the Hartford Wolfpack and the Bridgeport Sound Tigers.

# Let's Play: Sports

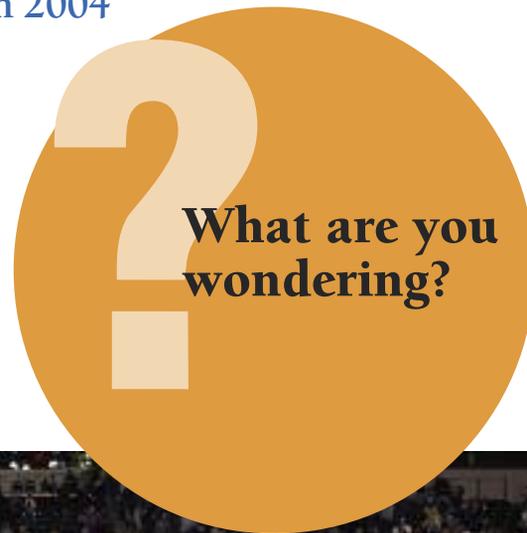
## Baseball

Connecticut has had professional baseball teams for 150 years. Hartford's Dark Blues played in the National League beginning in 1874. Today, we have four minor-league teams: the Hartford Yard Goats, Bridgeport Bluefish, New Britain Bees, and Connecticut Tigers of Norwich.

## Basketball

Our biggest claim to sports fame is UConn basketball. The only school ever to win the men's and women's NCAA basketball championships in the same year is the University of Connecticut. And UConn did it twice, in 2004 and 2014!

School	Sport	Number of National Championships
Trinity College	Men's squash	15
University of Connecticut (UConn)	Women's basketball	11
UConn	Men's basketball	4
UConn	Women's field hockey	4
UConn	Men's soccer	3



## Learn More:

Learn More! [WhereILiveCT.org/Letsgo](http://WhereILiveCT.org/Letsgo)

UConn Women, 2016.  
Steve Slade/UConn Athletics



# Let's Create: Art & Culture

Connecticut is a creative place!  
Museums love to have children visit.  
Many have special activities for kids.

Visit one of our **14** art museums  
to get **inspiration**. The Wadsworth  
Atheneum in Hartford is a museum  
that exhibits art. It has been open  
since 1842!

You can be inspired by music, too.  
Hear live music in concert halls, jazz

clubs, and churches. You can see a  
play at one of our regional theaters.  
Your town may have a children's  
theater with plays acted by kids.

Artists of all kinds are at work near  
you. There are important art and music  
schools in the state. If you want to grow  
up to be an artist, musician, dancer, or  
an actor, you can get your start right  
here in Connecticut.

Wadsworth Atheneum Museum  
of Art. *Connecticut Explored*



Connecticut has hundreds of museums and historic sites. But it has only two *national* historic sites:

Weir Farm National Historic Site in Wilton and Coltsville National Historical Park in Hartford (soon to open.)

Weir Farm is named for J. Alden Weir. He was an important artist in the late 1800s.

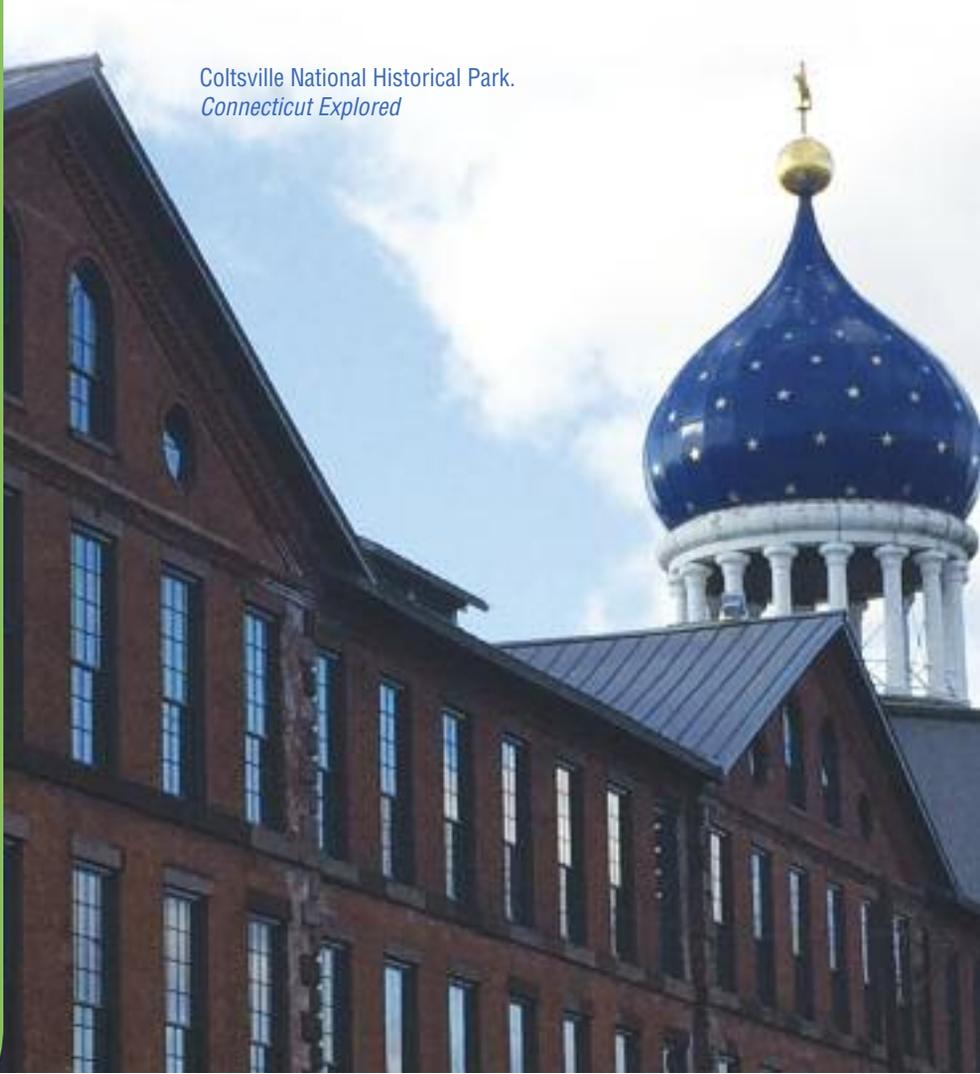
He was inspired by the Connecticut **landscape**. He opened his home to other artists. It became an important place in the history of American art.

Coltsville National Historical Park is near Samuel Colt's former gun factory. He was an important manufacturer.



# Let's Learn: Museums

Coltsville National Historical Park.  
*Connecticut Explored*





## Natural History

Nature has a history, too! You can learn about it at a natural history museum. The Peabody Museum of Natural History in New Haven has life-sized dinosaurs. They're made from fossils found by explorers in the American West.

## History Museums are All Around Us

Museums are great places to learn about the history of—everything! Connecticut Historical Society is a good place to start.

There are also museums about machines and factories, such as the New Britain Industrial Museum, the Antique Machinery Association, and the Windham Textile and History Museum.

There are museums about trains and trolleys. You can take a train or trolley ride when you visit. There are museums about first peoples, such as the Mashantucket Pequot Museum, and about immigrants, such as the Connecticut Irish American Historical Society in New Haven.

There are museums about people like the famous author Harriet Beecher Stowe, or Captain Nathaniel Palmer, the discoverer of Antarctica! The Nathan Hale School House is devoted to our state hero, Nathan Hale, and the Prudence Crandall House to our state heroine, Prudence Crandall.

Search online and you'll find a place to learn about your favorite person, place, or subject in history.

New England Air Museum in Windsor Locks. Photo: Carol M. Highsmith



# Let's Learn: Education

Colonial children worked to help their families grow and make the things they needed. They learned at home or in a church school. Connecticut passed an education law in 1650. The law said any town with at least 50 families had to have a school.

At first, schools had just one large room. There was one teacher. The teacher taught students of all ages. The older students helped the younger children learn their lessons.



Ebenezer Bassett, 1883.  
Library of Congress

In 1899, there were 1,110 one-room schoolhouses in Connecticut.

What are you wondering?



One-room schoolhouse where Nathan Hale taught, East Haddam. Library of Congress

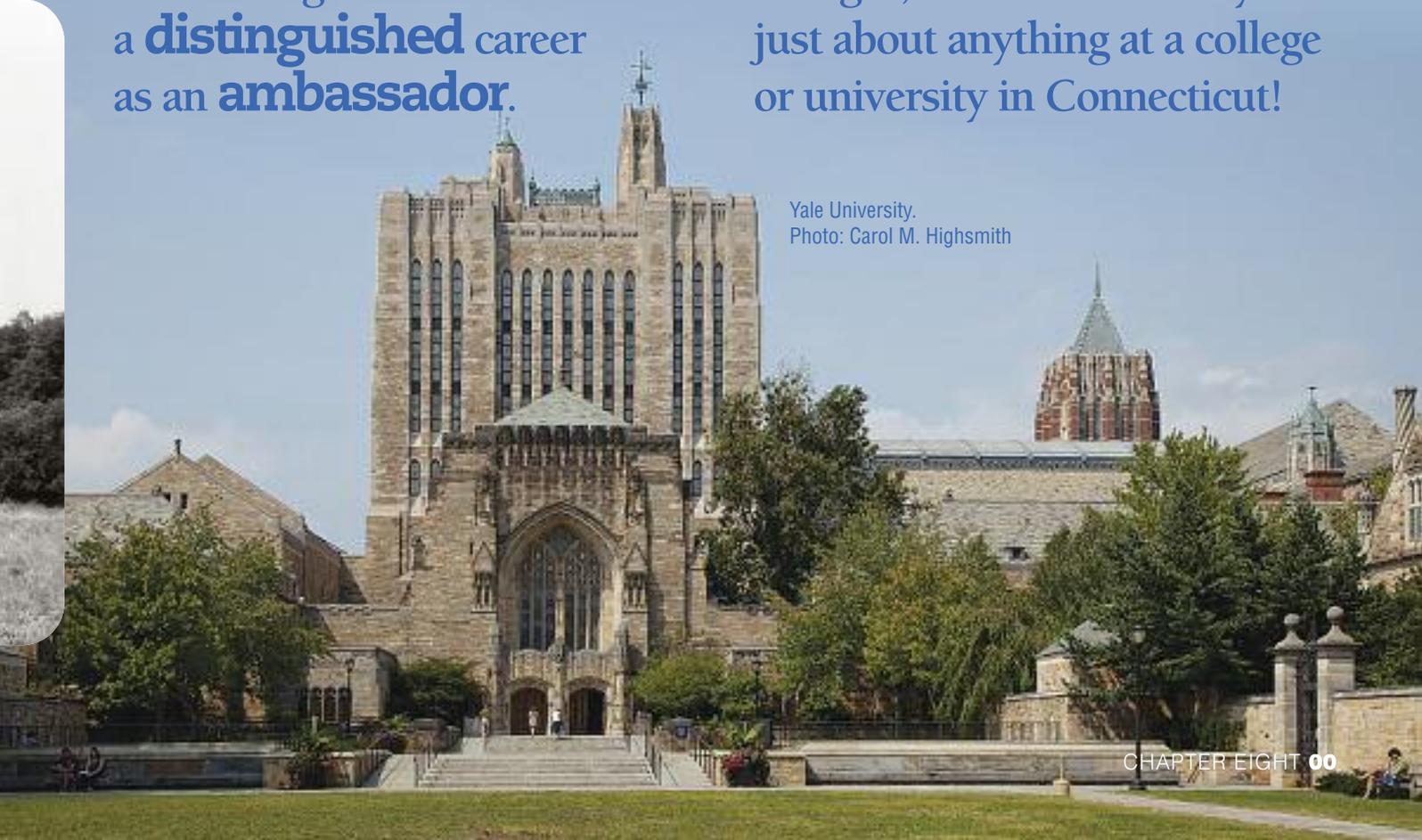
Boys and girls usually went to school until they finished eighth grade. Only a lucky few young men went on to college. Ebenezer Bassett was one of those lucky young men.

In 1850, the state opened a college in New Britain to train teachers. (It is now Central Connecticut State University.) Bassett was one of the school's first graduates. He graduated in 1853. He was also the school's first African American graduate. He had a **distinguished** career as an **ambassador**.

Yale University in New Haven is one of our nation's oldest universities. It was founded in 1701. University of Connecticut is the state's major public university. It began in 1881 as a school to study **agriculture**. When you visit, you can get an ice cream cone at the UConn Dairy Bar.

Connecticut also has a state university system with branches in New Britain, Willimantic, Danbury, and New Haven. There are 13 community colleges, too. You can study just about anything at a college or university in Connecticut!

Yale University.  
Photo: Carol M. Highsmith



# Chapter EIGHT questions

1. Which was not a reason city and state parks were built?
- Children had nowhere to play.
  - Leaders were afraid all of the land would be built on.
  - In the early 1900s cities were healthy places to live.

2. Connecticut's state parks are home to which of the following?
- Dinosaur fossils
  - Revolutionary War forts
  - Native American sites
  - Beaches, forests, and lakes
  - All of the above

3. "The Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford is a museum that exhibits art." What does "exhibit" mean?
- show
  - leave
  - collect
  - create

4. What are three different types of museums in Connecticut?

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5. How were schools different in the Colonial era from schools today?

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## CHAPTER NINE

# Fun Facts

# Major Events in Connecticut History

## 1600s

Native American tribes lived on the land we know today as Connecticut for more than 8,000 years.

- 1614 Dutch trader Adriaen Block sails up the Connecticut River. He trades with the Native Americans.
- 1633 The Dutch build a trading post near present-day Hartford.
- 1635-36 British settle Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.
- 1636 The Pequot War
- 1638 Colonists settle New Haven; the next year Milford, Guilford, and Stratford are founded. The towns join the New Haven Colony in 1643.
- 1639 The Fundamental Orders establish a government for the Connecticut Colony.
- 1646 New London founded by John Winthrop, Jr.
- 1662 King Charles II grants the Connecticut Colony a Royal Charter.
- 1665 The Connecticut and New Haven colonies merge. It is one of the original 13 colonies.
- 1687-89 King James II sends Sir Edmond Andros to govern Connecticut. Joseph Wadsworth hides the charter for safekeeping in a hollow of an oak tree.

## 1800s

- 1806 Noah Webster publishes a dictionary of American English.
- 1812 War of 1812: U.S. fights the British again. Connecticut is against the war.
- 1817 Thomas Gallaudet founds a school for the deaf in Hartford.
- 1818 Connecticut adopts a state constitution. It separates church and state and that takes away African American men's right to vote.
- 1820 Captain Nathaniel Palmer of Stonington discovers Antarctica.
- 1820s The industrial revolution comes to Connecticut.
- 1820s The first major immigrant group, the Irish, arrive to build canals and work in factories. Many groups from Europe come through the end of the century.
- 1839-53 Enslaved Africans take control of the Amistad off of Cuba and sail north. They are freed through a court trial in New Haven.
- 1843 Wadsworth Atheneum opens.
- 1848 Slavery abolished in Connecticut.
- 1847 Samuel Colt founds Colt's Patent Manufacturing Company.
- 1860 Future president Abraham Lincoln campaigns in Connecticut.
- 1861-65 American Civil War
- 1864 Harriet Beecher Stowe, famous for the anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, returns to live in Hartford.
- 1869 Ebenezer Bassett appointed ambassador to Haiti by President Grant.
- 1870 African American men regain the right to vote through the 15th amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- 1871 Author Mark Twain moves to Hartford.
- 1877 First telephone exchange in the world opens in New Haven.

# 1700s

- 1765-83 American Revolution. The British attack Danbury, New Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk. Benedict Arnold becomes a traitor and burns New London and attacks Groton.
- 1776 Connecticut's Samuel Huntington, Roger Sherman, William Williams, and Oliver Wolcott sign the Declaration of Independence.
- 1781 Gen. George Washington and French general Rochambeau meet in Wethersfield.
- 1784 Connecticut passes a law that frees enslaved men and women born after 1784 when they turn 21.
- 1787 Oliver Ellsworth, William Samuel Johnson, and Roger Sherman represent Connecticut at the Constitutional Convention.
- 1789 Connecticut becomes a state.

# 1900s

- 1910s African Americans from the south migrate to Connecticut in large numbers to work on farms and in factories.
- 1920 Women gain the right to vote through the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- 1914-18 World War I
- 1939- 45 World War II
- 1940s Igor Sikorsky pioneers helicopters in Stratford.
- 1944 College student Martin Luther King Jr. works during the summer in Connecticut's tobacco fields.
- 1954 Baseball great Jackie Robinson moves to Stamford and begins civil rights work.
- 1954 *Nautilus*, world's first atomic-powered submarine, launched in Groton.
- 1950s Puerto Rican farm workers come to work on the tobacco farms and stay.
- 1960s Martin Luther King Jr. frequents the state working for civil rights.
- 1960s Protests in Connecticut cities and across the nation push for civil rights for African Americans.
- 1974 Ella Grasso elected first female governor of Connecticut.

# Fun Facts

*State Bird:* American Robin

*State Flower:* Mountain Laurel

*State Animal:* Sperm Whale

*State Song:* Yankee Doodle Dandy

*State Shellfish:* Eastern Oyster

*State Ship:* USS Nautilus, the world's first nuclear-powered submarine.

*State Capital:* Hartford. Hartford and New Haven were co-capitals until 1875. Legislators met in each city every other year carrying state records in a briefcase.

*Population:* Over 3.5 million people

*Area:* 5,018 square miles

*Towns:* 169

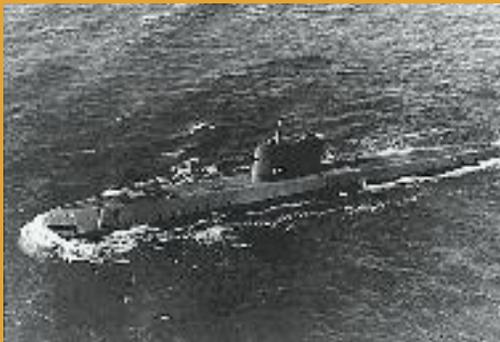
*Nicknames:*

The Nutmeg State, the Constitution State, the Provision State, Land of Steady Habits, the Arsenal of Democracy



State seal, State Capitol. photo: Carol M. Highsmith

USS Nautilus, 1955, National Archives



**Visit** the state ship at the Submarine Force Library and Museum in Groton. [ussnautilus.org](http://ussnautilus.org)

# Glossary

**Agriculture** the science and practice of farming

**Align** to line up, or cause to be for or against an idea

**Ambassador** a person who represents a government in another country

**Artillery** weapons that shoot missiles

**Basalt** a dark gray volcanic rock

**Bilingual** able to speak or write in two languages

**Bioscience** the science of living things

**Border** the boundary between two places

**Budget** a plan for using money

**Commerce** buying and selling goods between different places

**Constitution** the statement of laws that describes the powers and duties of the government and makes clear what rights people have

**Convention** a large gathering of people for a purpose they all believe in

**Digital media** information presented online

**Disrupt** to interrupt or throw into disorder

**Distinguished** set apart as something special

**Engineer** a person who designs, builds, or maintains machines, structures, or utilities

**Equator** an imaginary circle around the earth that is equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

**Executive branch** the part of government that carries out the laws made by the legislative branch

**Fundamental Orders** the written agreement that described how the Connecticut Colony would govern itself

**Geographical** having to do with the natural parts of an area

**Government** the organization that runs a town, state, or country

**Grist mill** a mill for grinding grain

**Habitat** a place where an animal or plant normally lives or grows

**Highlands** land that is higher than surrounding areas

**Indenture** a person who has agreed to work for another person for a set period of time to learn skills needed to do a certain job

**Industry** the set of businesses that provide a particular product or service, especially manufacturing

**Inspiration** something that makes someone want to do something or that gives someone an idea about what to do or create

**Insurance** an agreement between a person and a company where the person pays small regular amounts of money and the company promises to pay for things like doctor's appointments, if the person is injured or dies, or money to buy a new house or car when one is damaged, lost, or stolen.

**Judicial branch** the part of the government that interprets the law to make sure people are treated fairly

**Lava** melted rock from a volcano

**Legislative branch** the part of the government that is made up of the representatives people elect

**Militia** a group of people who are not part of the armed forces of a country but are trained like soldiers

**Migration** movement from one place to live or work in another

**Munitions** military supplies and equipment, especially weapons

**Ordinance** a rule or regulation made by a city or town government

**Nitrogen** the fifth most common chemical element

**Pasteurize** to put through a process in which a liquid, such as milk, is heated to a temperature that kills harmful germs and then cooled quickly

**Population** the number of people who live in a place

**Preamble** a statement at the beginning of a document or speech that usually explains the reasons for the parts that follow

**Prime meridian** an imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich, England

**Quarries** places where large amounts of stone are dug out of the ground

**Rallies** public meetings where people gather to support or oppose someone or something

**Representatives** people who are chosen in elections to act or speak for the people who voted for them

**Reservoir** a body of water, usually an artificial lake, used to store a large supply of water for use in people's homes or businesses

**Season** one of the four periods (spring, summer, fall, and winter) into which the year is divided

**Settlement** a place where people have come to live permanently and where generally few or no people lived permanently before

**Social services** a program supported by a government or organization that helps people in need

**Steam** the hot gas that is created when water is boiled

**Territory** an area of land that belongs to or is controlled by a government

**Valley** an area of low land between hills or mountains, often along a river

**Wampum** beads used in the past by Native Americans as money and decoration

**Watershed** an area where all of the brooks and streams flow into a single river or body of water

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Additional image credits and information:

## Chapter 1

"View of Mystic River & Mystic Bridge, Conn.," Bailey & Hazen, 1879. Library of Congress

(detail), County and Township Map of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, engraved by W.H. Gamble, Philadelphia, from an atlas published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1882. Connecticut Explored

Blizzard of 1888. Fairfield Museum and History Center

## Chapter 2

Map sources: Society of the Colonial Dames, 1930; John W. DeForest, *History of the Indians of Connecticut from the Earliest Known Period to 1850* (Wm. Jas. Hamersley, 1851), [archive.org/details/historyindiansc00darlgoog](http://archive.org/details/historyindiansc00darlgoog)

Mastadon discovered in Newburg, New York. Smithsonian Institution Archives

Early Native American steatite stone bowl, Connecticut Museum of Natural History

Wigwam frame, c. 1930s. State Archives, Connecticut State Library Mohegan girls, 1935. State Archives, Connecticut State Library

## Chapter 3

"Mr. Hooker and his congregation traveling through the wilderness," wood engraving printed by Samuel E. Brown, before 1860. The Connecticut Historical Society

"East Rock, New Haven," lithograph by Sarony & Co., 1853. The Connecticut Historical Society

"South Western view of the Congregational Church and academy in Weston, Conn.," drawn by John Warner Barber, 1836. The Connecticut Historical Society

"Windham Green, 1900-1909." The Connecticut Historical Society  
Replica of Thomas Hooker's Church built at the time of the state's tercentenary, 1935. State Archives, Connecticut State Library

Detail of the Fundamental Orders. State Archives, Connecticut State Library

"The Honorable John Winthrop, Esq." engraved by Amos Doolittle, published in Benjamin Trumbull's *A Complete History of Connecticut*, 1797. Connecticut State Archives

"Charter Oak at Hartford," painting by Frederic Church, 1846. Florence Griswold Museum

State constitutional convention, Hartford, October 1965. photo: Einar G. Chindmark, *Hartford Times*. Hartford History Center, Hartford Public Library

Old State House, Hartford, 1934. Library of Congress

## Chapter 4

Cutting ice, Trout Brook Pond, West Hartford, 1907 – 1908. Connecticut Historical Society

Gerth Farm, West Hartford. Noah Webster House and West Hartford Historical Society

Noah Webster, print "Noah Webster, Schoolmaster of the Republic." Noah Webster House and West Hartford Historical Society

## Chapter 5

Statue of Thomas Hooker on the grounds of the Old State House, Hartford. Connecticut Explored

Harriet Beecher Stowe, c. 1880. Library of Congress

Ella Grasso, July 19, 1974. Photo: Ellery G. Kington, *Hartford Times*. Hartford History Center, Hartford Public Library

Marian Anderson, 1936. The Amistad Center for Art & Culture

María C. Colón Sánchez, November 6, 1973. Photo: Ed Lesco, *Hartford Times*. Hartford History Center, Hartford Public Library

## Chapter 6

Statue of Nathan Hale in front of the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford. Connecticut Explored

"Portrait of Abigail Dolbear Hinman" by Daniel Huntington, 1854. Lyman Allyn Art Museum

"Flood of August 1955, Waterbury," Charles B. Gunn Collection, Special Collections and Archives, UConn Libraries

## Chapter 7

"Igor Sikorsky and the first successful helicopter built in America," Stratford, 1940. Connecticut Historical Society

Ovation Guitar. Connecticut Explored

## Chapter 8

Ebenezer Bassett, detail from "Distinguished Men of Color," 1883. Library of Congress

Virshab Kotian led the Trinity College men's squash team to its 15th College Squash Association (CSA) National Championship title (Potter Trophy) as its No. 1 player in 2014-15. Photo: Jonathan Lester, Trinity College

## Chapter 9

USS Nautilus (SS-571), the U.S. Navy's first atomic powered submarine, on its initial sea trials, January 20, 1955. National Archives

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