

PASSAGE

LESSON 8

NAME _____

Use the passage from *Passport to the Garden State* below to understand Trenton's impact and answer the questions that follow. Be sure to underline supporting details for each answer.

"In 1758, the Barracks was the biggest building in Trenton. About 300 British and Irish soldiers were the first to live here. The building was made of stone and had dark red woodwork. There were about 20 soldiers' rooms, each with two windows, a door and a fireplace." "The soldiers received rations of food, firewood, candles, cider, salt, and vinegar. There was a kitchen in the cellar, but most soldiers cooked in their rooms," she explained.

"When the Revolution started, the Barracks were used by American troops. British prisoners of war from St. John and Chambly, Canada, were imprisoned in the Officers House. In December, 1776, British and Hessian troops occupied Trenton and some stayed in the Barracks. Colonists loyal to the king also arrived so that they could be protected by the soldiers. During the First Battle of Trenton, in a miraculously successful morning raid, General Washington captured many of the Hessians. The Americans returned to Trenton and used the Barracks. Many soldiers and supplies passed through here until the end of the war. The last soldiers in the Barracks may have been sick and wounded soldiers from the siege of Yorktown in 1781."

"Trenton was named the State capital in 1790 and a site was chosen for the State House in 1791. The middle section of the barracks was torn down so that Front Street could run through to the State House."

T-Bone asks the guard if he has any ideas and he points them toward the Lady Victory Statue and the WWII Memorial across the street. "Well," he said, "directly across the street is the new World War II Monument. Lady Victory is the 12-foot-tall, one-ton bronze sculpture that stands as the centerpiece of the site. She bears a sword in her left hand and a high wreath of peace with her right hand, while her left foot crushes the Swastika flag of Nazi Germany and her right foot sits atop the Rising Sun flag of imperial Japan."

The World War II Monument was really impressive. While Lady Victory stood in the center, there was a mural, a fountain, and two more statues; one of a rifle and a helmet and the other called The Lone Soldier. We had learned so much about the Revolution and had forgotten that there had been other wars and so many other lives lost.

1. How did the soldiers care for themselves during this time? Underline supporting details.
2. Use context clues to define the word **rations**. Underline supporting details.
3. Why do you think the statue was named Lady Victory? Explain the meaning behind the items she is holding and standing on. Underline supporting details.
4. Consider the name of the statue, The Lone Soldier. If you were going to explain the meaning of this soldier to a friend, what would you say? Underline supporting details.
5. Why do you believe a monument is important? What does it symbolize?