

A Visit to the Statue of Liberty

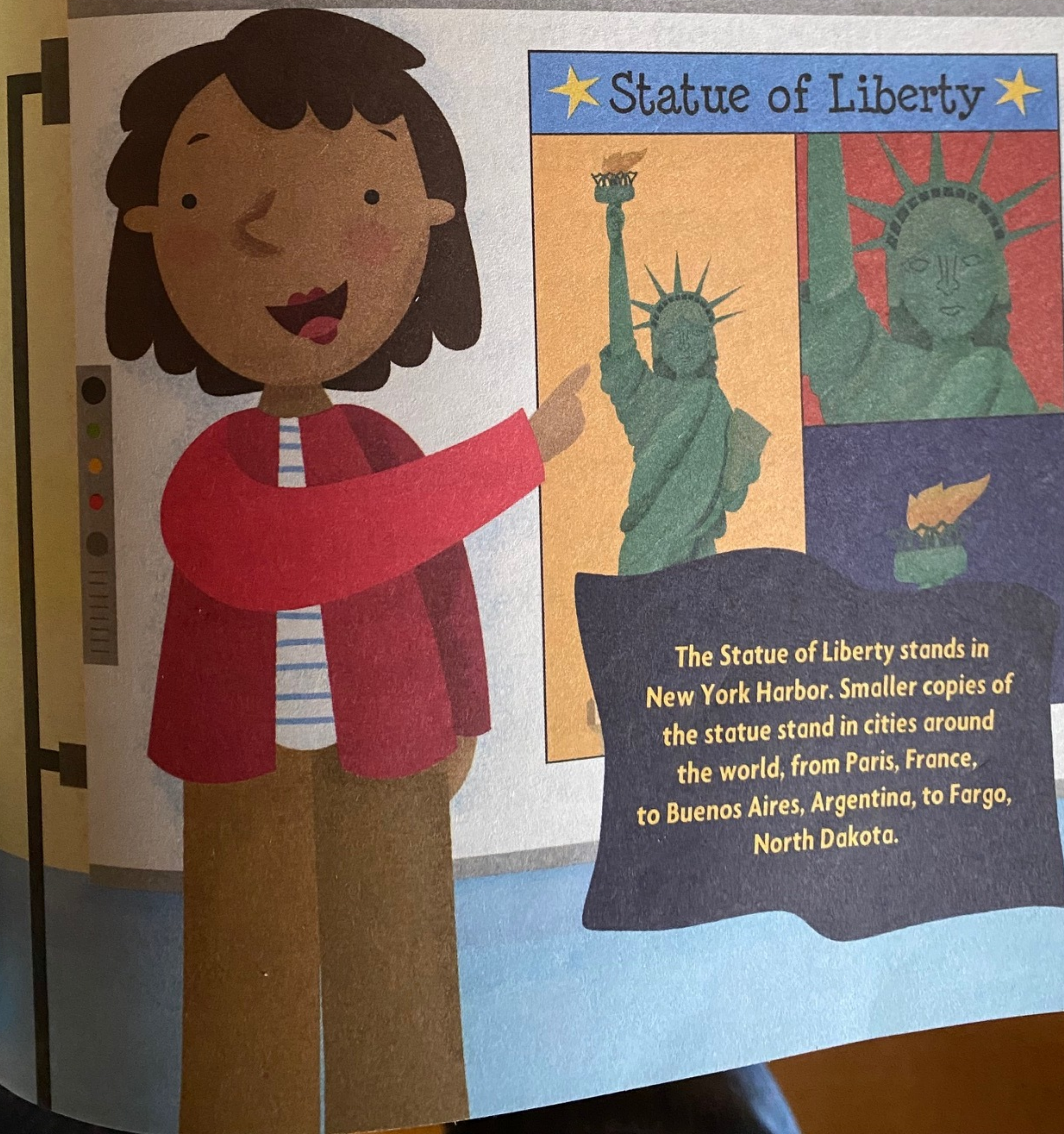
- 1 Our class is going on a field trip!
- 2 Mrs. Bolt makes us guess where.
- 3 "What's green and as tall as a
twenty-two-story building?" she asks.
- 4 "A dinosaur!" shouts Elijah.
- 5 "A green skyscraper!" guesses Elizabeth.

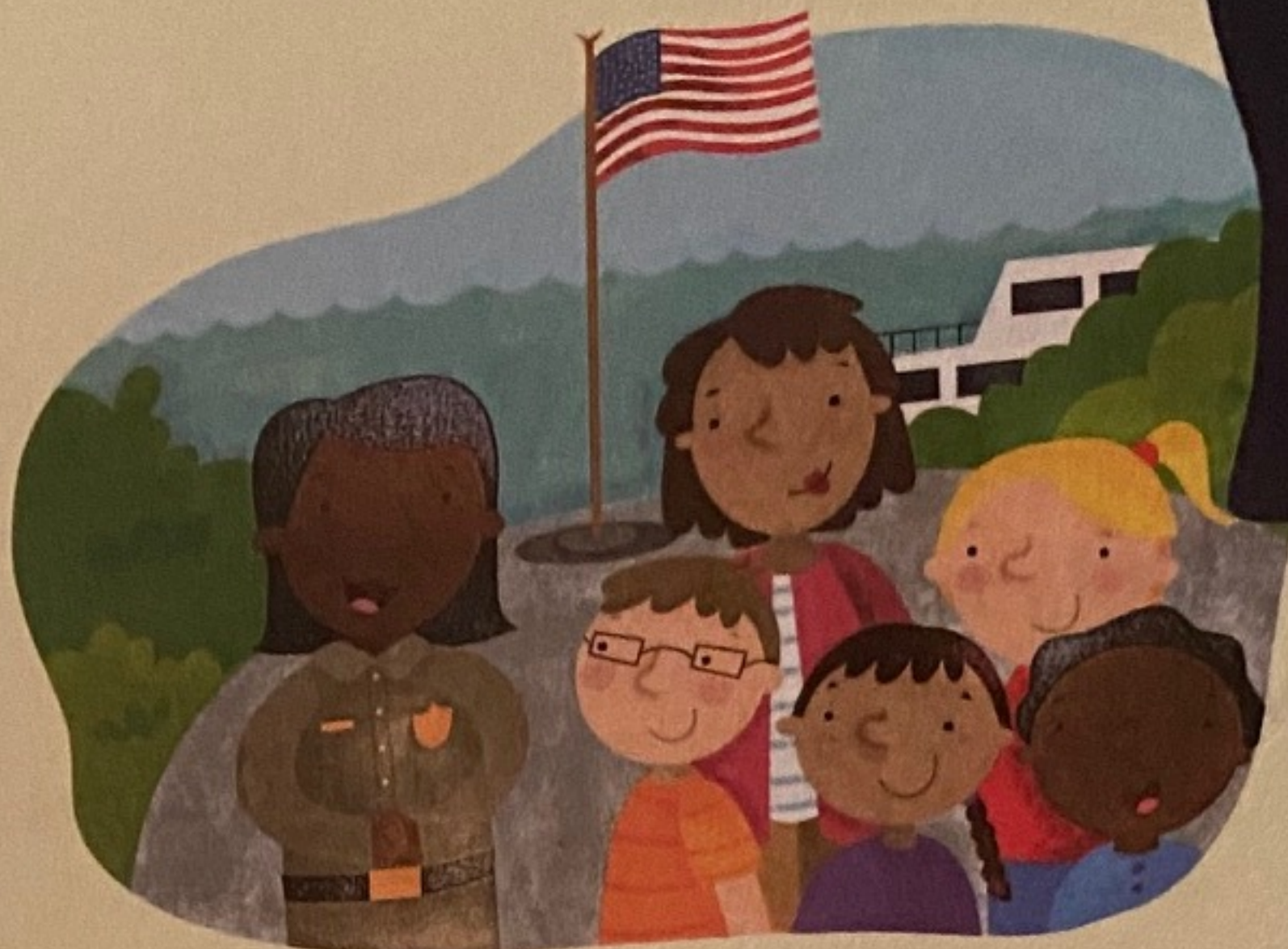


6 "We're going to visit the Statue of Liberty,"
Mrs. Bolt says.

7 "What does liberty mean?" Kiara asks.

8 Mrs. Bolt answers, "Liberty means 'freedom.'"





A symbol is something that stands for something else. The Statue of Liberty stands for freedom.

9 We take a **ferry** to Liberty Island. We meet Ranger Alisha at the flagpole. She teaches visitors about the **monument**.

10 "The Statue of Liberty was a gift from France to the United States," she tells us. "It was a symbol of friendship. Workers in France spent nine years building it."

11 "A gift?" asks Ali. "How would you wrap a present that big?"

12 Ranger Alisha says workers took the statue apart and put it in 214 boxes! A ship carried the boxes to New York in 1885.

13 We walk to the front of the Statue of Liberty. The statue sits on a huge base. Ranger Alisha calls it a pedestal.

ferry A ferry is a boat that takes people or vehicles across a river or waterway.
monument A monument is a large statue or building that honors an important person or event in history.

It is something that
isn't something else.
The Statue of Liberty stands
for freedom.

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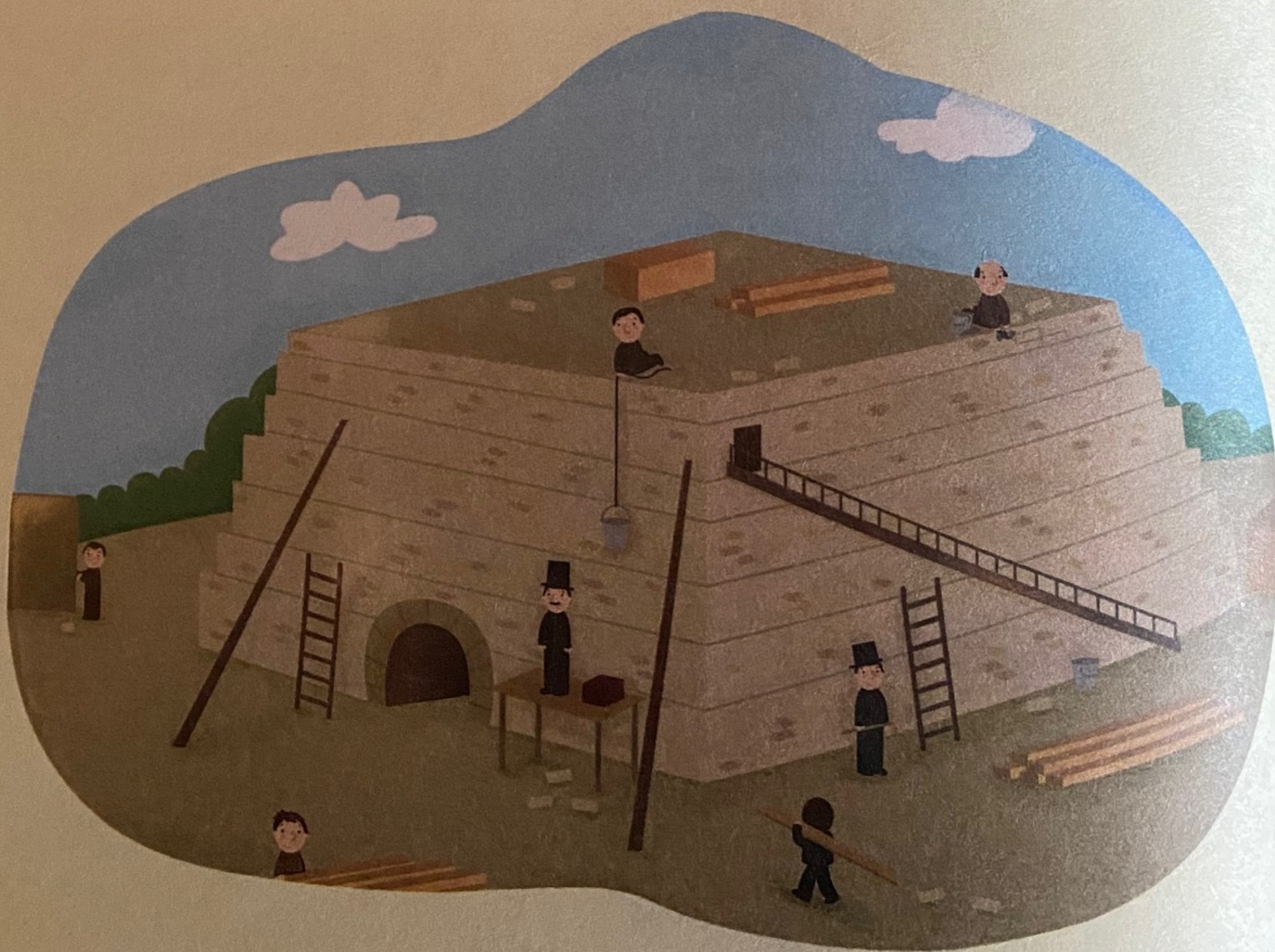
The pedestal is 154 feet (47 meters) tall. The statue is 151 feet (46 meters) tall. Together, they are 305 feet (93 meters) tall. That is about as long as a football field!



14 We learn that American workers built the base. "A woman named Emma Lazarus wrote a poem about the Statue of Liberty," Ranger Alisha says. "Her poem **inspired** thousands of Americans to donate money to buy the pedestal."

15 Then workers put the statue back together on the base. The Statue of Liberty opened to visitors in 1886.

inspired If an idea or action inspired you, it made you want to do something.



Inside the Pedestal

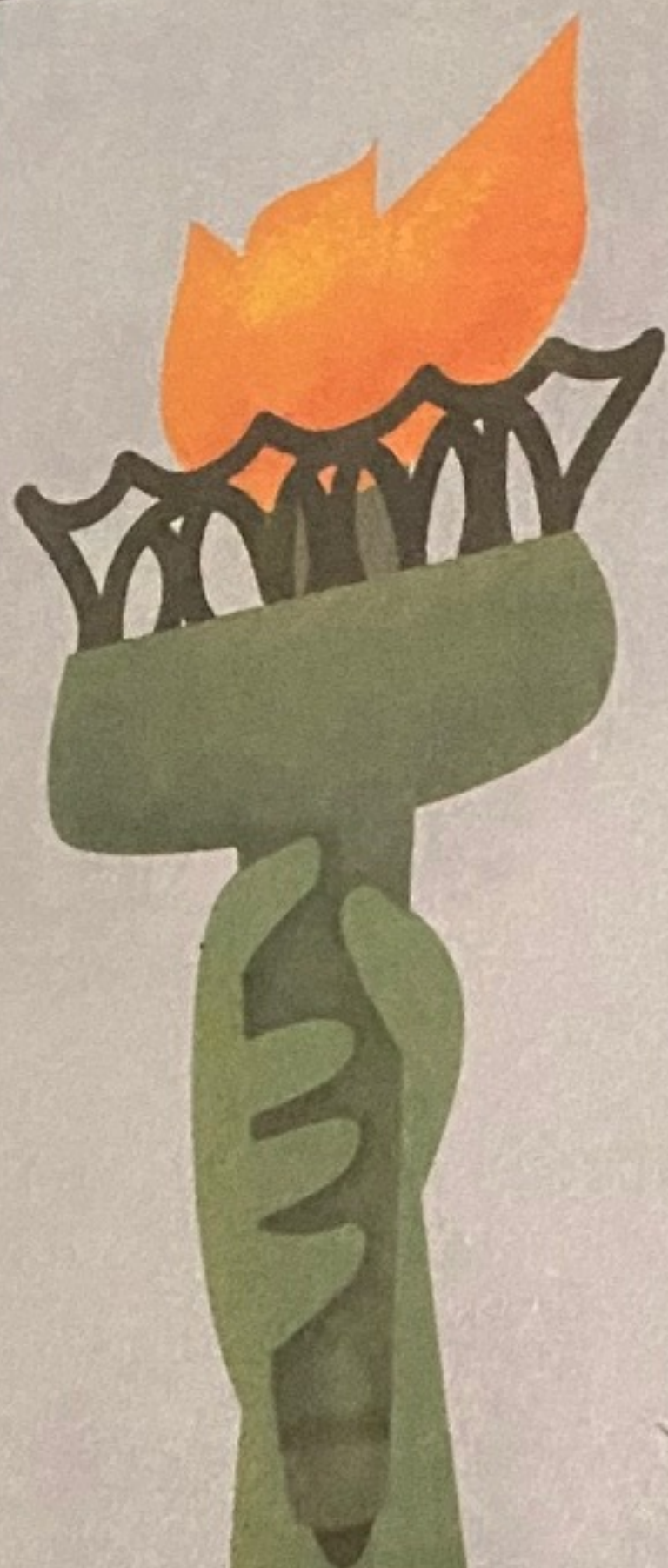
16 Next, we go inside the pedestal. It's like
a museum.

17 "Oh, no!" says Ella. "Did the torch
fall down?"

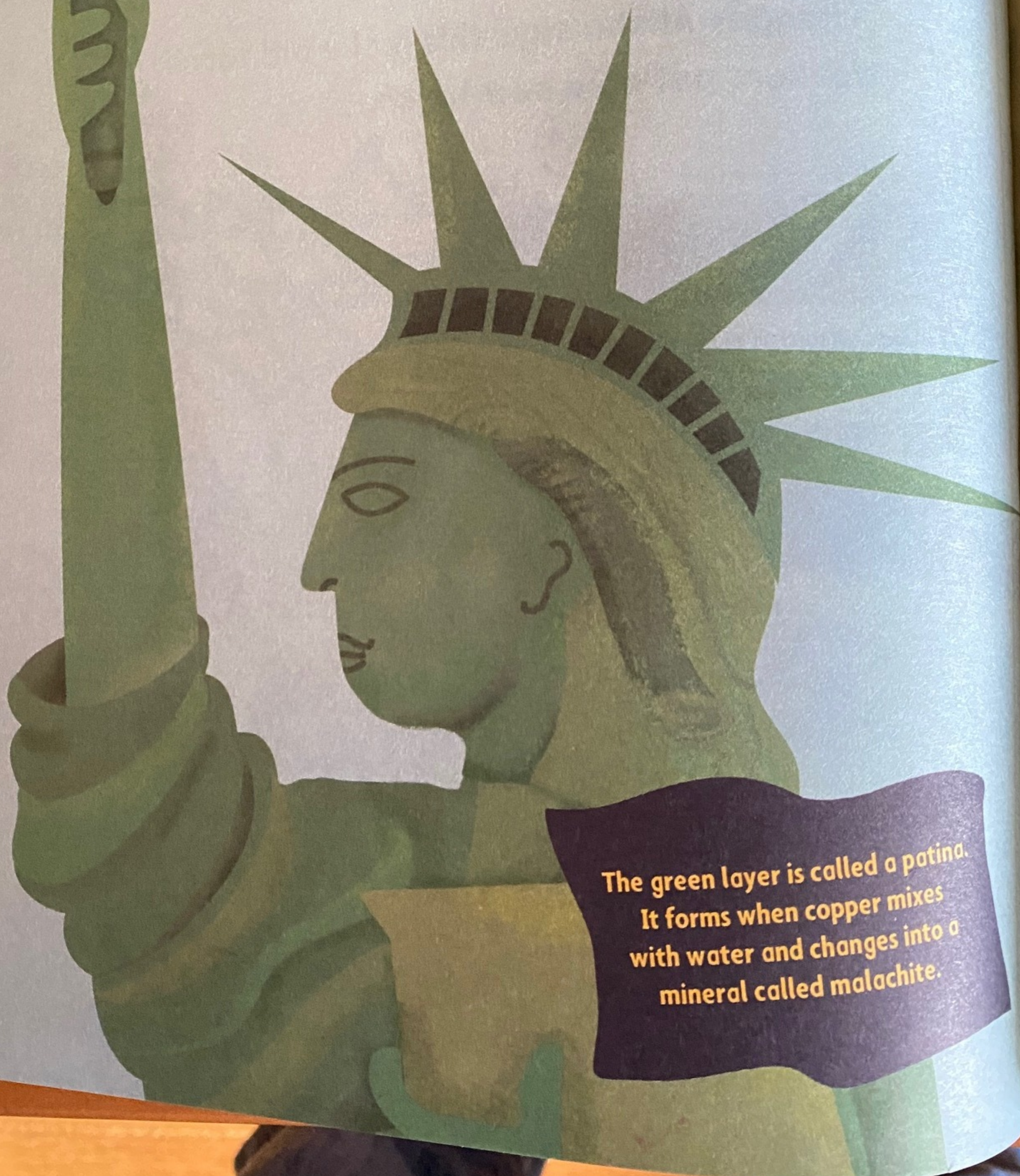
18 Ranger Alisha says this is the old torch.
Workers put up a new torch.

torch A torch is a long stick with a flame at one end that may be used for light or to start a fire.





At night, the flame can be seen out at sea from as far as 12 miles (19 kilometers) away.



The green layer is called a patina. It forms when copper mixes with water and changes into a mineral called malachite.

19 she says the new flame is covered in real gold. Lights reflect off the shiny surface.



20 We look at a copy of the statue's face.

21 The nose is taller than we are!

22 "The statue of Liberty is made of copper, like a penny," Ranger Alisha tells us.

23 "But pennies are brown," says Maria.

"The statue looks green."

24 "Right!" says Ranger Alisha. "The statue was coppery brown when it was new. Rain, wind, and the sun slowly changed the color to green."

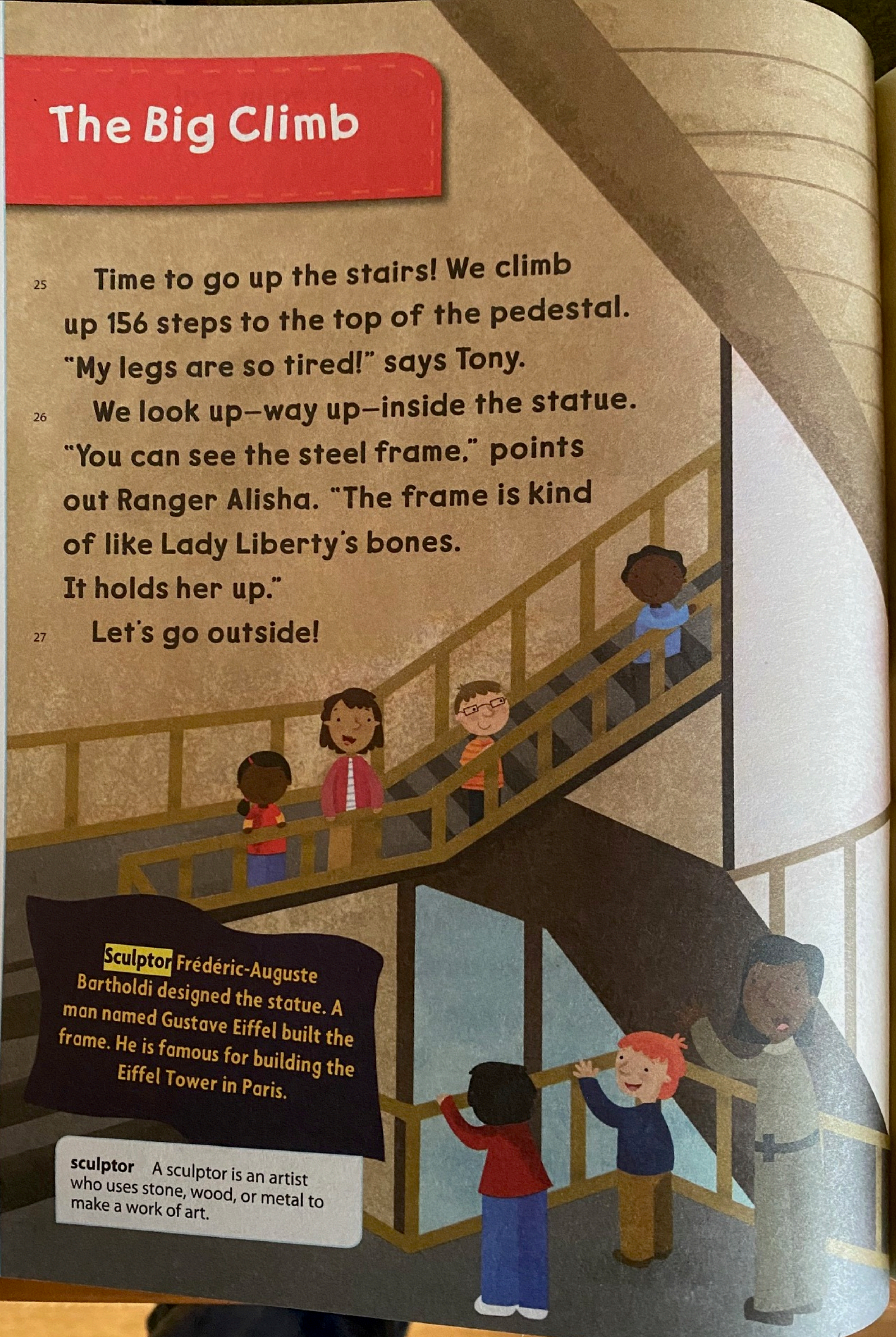
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The Big Climb

25 Time to go up the stairs! We climb up 156 steps to the top of the pedestal. "My legs are so tired!" says Tony.

26 We look up—way up—inside the statue. "You can see the steel frame," points out Ranger Alisha. "The frame is kind of like Lady Liberty's bones. It holds her up."

27 Let's go outside!



Sculptor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi designed the statue. A man named Gustave Eiffel built the frame. He is famous for building the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

sculptor A sculptor is an artist who uses stone, wood, or metal to make a work of art.



The statue's full name is Liberty Enlightening the World. People also call it Lady Liberty.

28

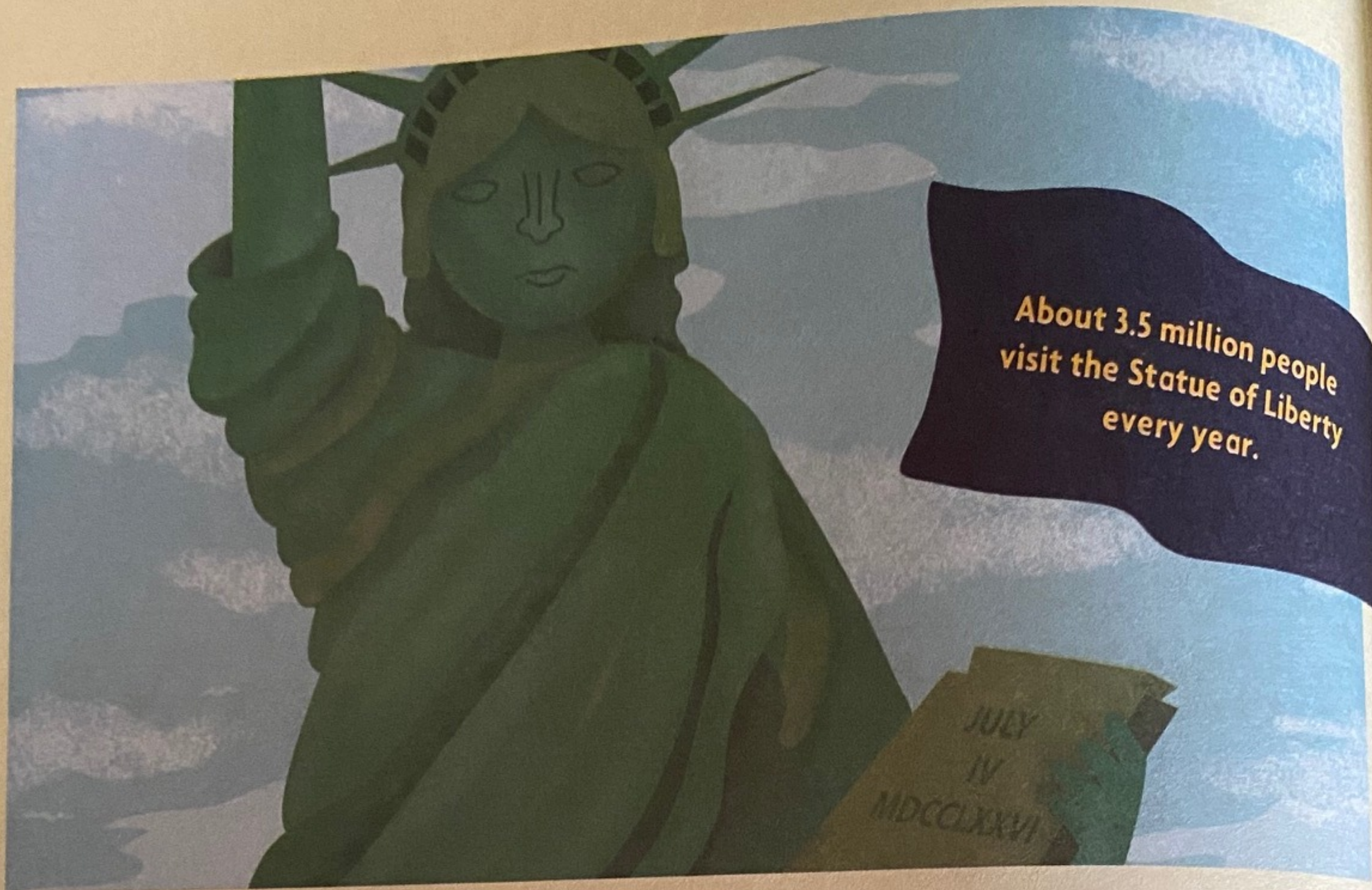
"I can see New York City!"

Michael shouts.

29

Ranger Alisha points out Ellis Island.

People who sailed to the United States used to stop there first when they arrived. These new Americans sailed past the statue on their way. "It was the one of the first things they saw," she says. "She seemed to be welcoming them to their new home."



30 "Can we go up to the crown?"

Markus asks.

31 "Not this time," says Mrs. Bolt. "Visitors to the crown need special tickets."

32 Andrea says, "My cousin went up to the crown. She said she was as high as the clouds!"

33 Ranger Alisha says there are 377 spiral steps up. And down again!

34 We climb back down the steps. Our field trip is almost done.

35 "What do we tell Ranger Alisha?"
Mrs. Bolt asks.

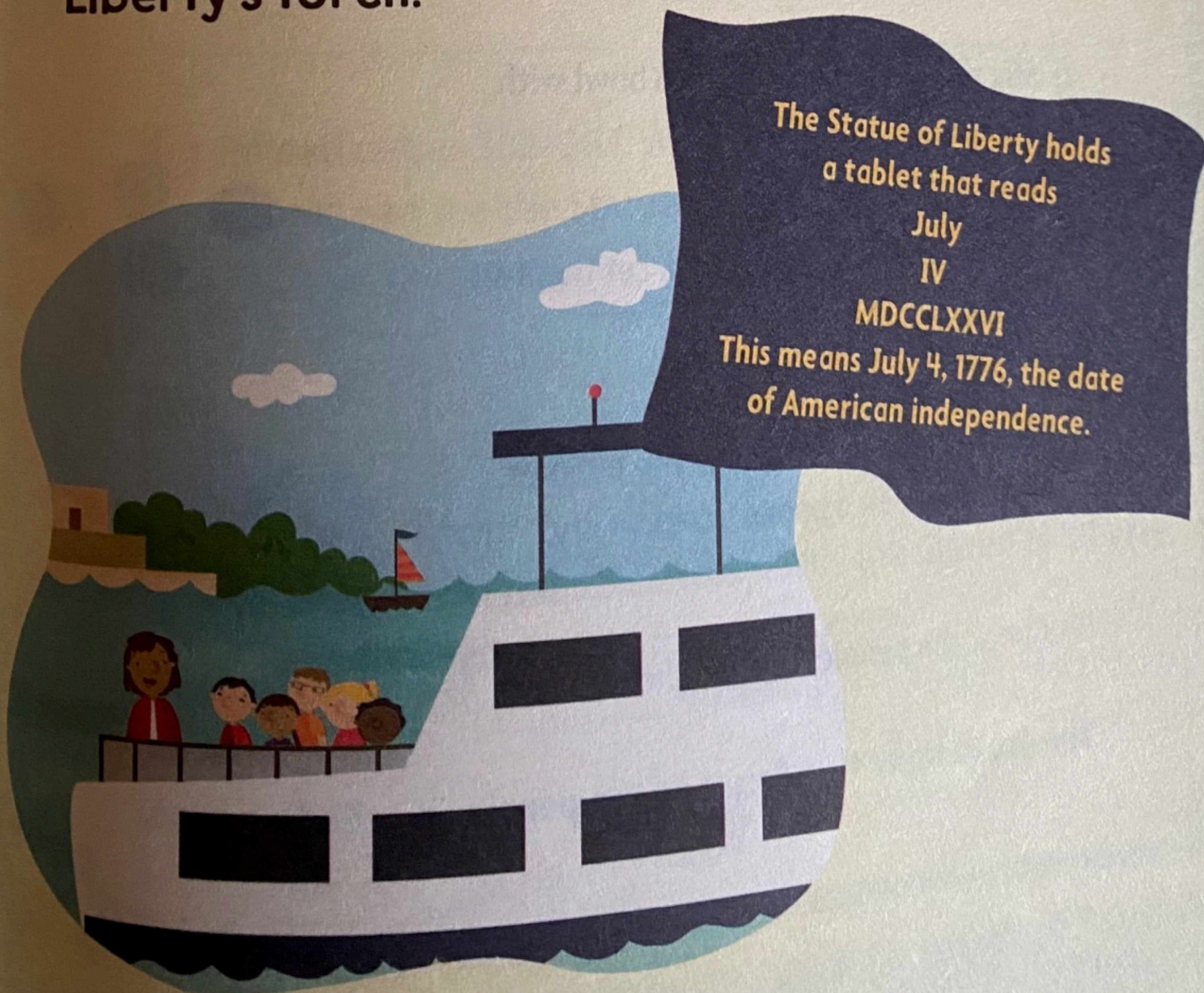
36 "Thank you, Ranger Alisha!" we shout.

37 As we sail away, Mrs. Bolt says, "The Statue
of Liberty is a symbol of freedom. What does
freedom mean to you?"

38 "Going to the park without my brother!"
says Sarah.

39 "Eating whatever kind of ice cream I
want!" Tim says.

40 On the way home, we stop for ice cream.
We hold up our cones, just like Lady
Liberty's torch!



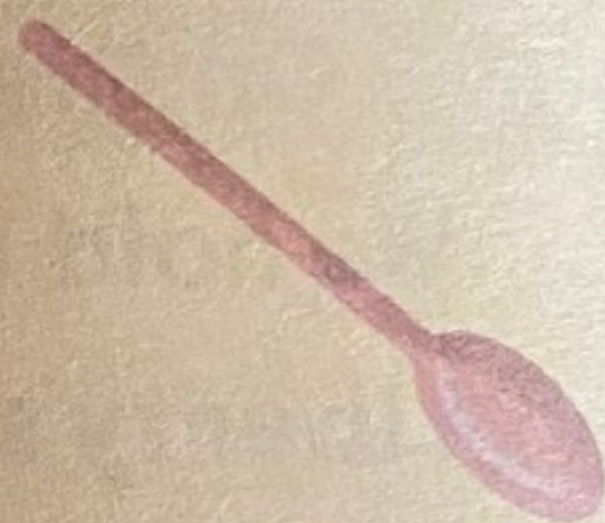


Turn Pennies Green

41 The Statue of Liberty is made of copper. When it was new, it was the color of a penny. Weather caused its green layer to form over time. You can change pennies to match the Statue of Liberty.

42 What You Need:

glass or plastic bowl
1/2 cup vinegar
2 teaspoons salt
plastic or wooden spoon
several pennies
paper towels

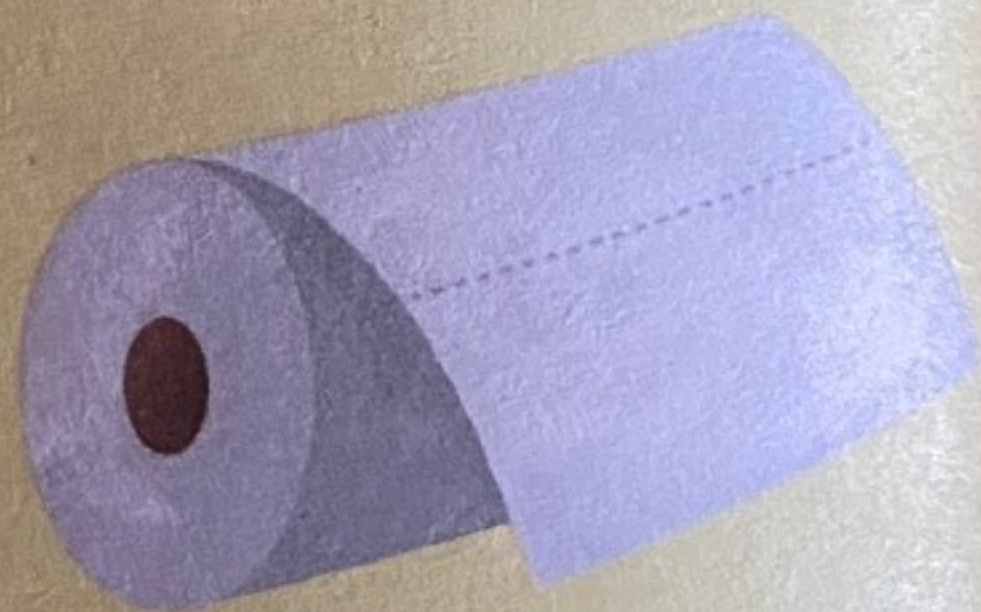


43 1) Mix the vinegar and salt in a bowl with the spoon.

2) Put the pennies in the bowl. Let them sit for ten minutes.

3) Use the spoon to take out the pennies. Place them on a paper towel to dry.

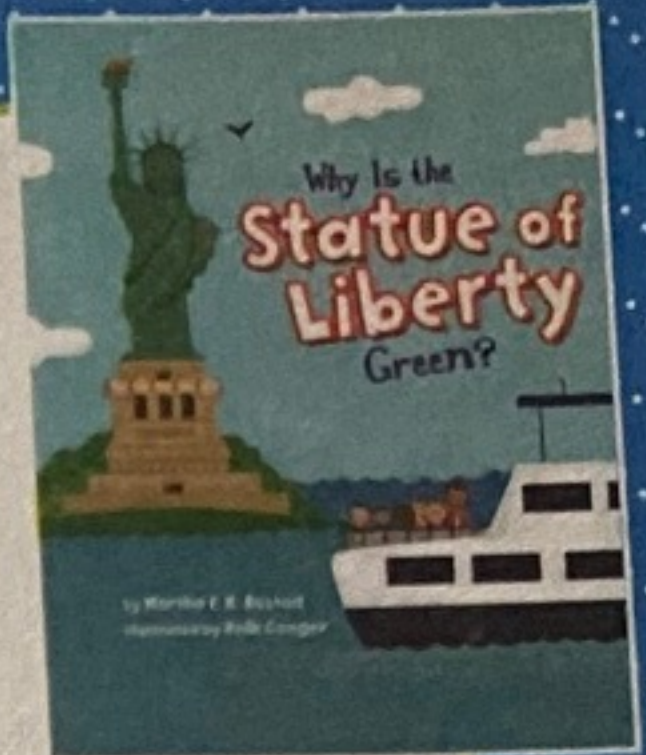
4) Check the pennies after an hour.



44 The green layer that forms on the pennies is called a patina.

Collaborative Discussion

Look back at what you wrote on page 274. Tell a partner two things you learned from this text. Then work with a group to discuss the questions below. Refer to facts and details from *Why Is the Statue of Liberty Green?* Take notes for your responses and use them when you speak. During your discussion, be ready to ask group members questions to help you understand their ideas.



- 1 Review pages 278–279. How is the Statue of Liberty like a gift you might receive? How is it different?

- 2 Reread pages 282–283. What details help to explain why people can see the Statue of Liberty from far away?

- 3 What details in the text explain why the Statue of Liberty is an important symbol for our country?

Listening Tip

Look at each speaker and listen closely. Decide if you agree, disagree, or need to know more to understand the speaker's ideas.

Speaking Tip

If you would like more information, ask a question such as, *Can you help me understand why you said...?*

Cite Text Evidence

Write an Opinion Letter

PROMPT

In *Why Is the Statue of Liberty Green?*, Mrs. Bolt's class takes a field trip to the Statue of Liberty. The students explore the statue with a tour guide, but they are unable to go all the way up to the crown because visitors to the crown need special tickets.

Imagine you are one of Mrs. Bolt's students. Write a letter to your teacher explaining whether you think the class should make another trip and go up in the crown. After you state your opinion, be sure to explain why you have that opinion. Use facts and details from the text to support your opinion. Don't forget to use some of the Critical Vocabulary words in your writing.

PLAN

Make notes about the main idea and important details about the visit to the Statue of Liberty. Underline the details that you can use as reasons to support your opinion.



A large, empty rectangular box with a rounded border, intended for students to write their plan or notes.

WRITE

Now write your opinion letter to your teacher, explaining why you believe the class should or should not make another trip to the Statue of Liberty.



Make sure your letter

- states your opinion.
- provides reasons that support your opinion.
- uses linking words such as *because*, *therefore*, and *since* to connect opinions and reasons.
- has a closing section.

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