

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The Statue of Liberty

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. A French professor named Édouard René de Laboulaye came up with the idea of giving a **monument** to the United States for the 100th anniversary of the **Declaration of Independence**. Laboulaye had never visited America, but he was an expert on its government. He dreamed that France would one day adopt a similar type of government—that is, a **democracy**. In a democracy, a country isn't ruled by one person or family. Instead, citizens elect representatives to create laws. In a democracy, everyone is considered equal. The **Statue** of **Liberty's** original name was *La Liberté éclairant le monde*. This is French for “Liberty Enlightening the World.” The word “enlighten” means to shed light on, or to explain something clearly. With the Statue of Liberty, Laboulaye hoped to enlighten France to democracy's advantages.

Based on this passage, what inference can you make?

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| A. France does not have a democratic government now.               | B. In the past, France was not governed by a democracy.             |
| C. Laboulaye helped to craft France's Declaration of Independence. | D. Laboulaye hoped that the Statue of Liberty would stay in France. |
2. A sculptor named Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi designed the **Statue** of **Liberty**. He decided to use a goddess-like figure to **represent** the idea of freedom. The figure holds a tablet in her left hand and a **torch** in her right hand. The Statue is made out of more than 300 sheets of copper, a very bendable metal. For the Statue's inside, architect Gustave Eiffel designed a skeleton made out of iron—a very strong metal. The skeleton supports the Statue and allows it to stay upright. In this way, it's not unlike a human skeleton!

How is the Statue of Liberty's skeleton similar to a human skeleton?

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| A. It is made out of bone. | B. It is too heavy for one person to lift. |
| C. It provides support.    | D. It can mend itself if it breaks.        |

3. Although the French built the Statue of Liberty, the Americans built its base, or pedestal. To pay for it, the American Committee for the Statue of Liberty collected donations, sold models of the Statue, and held events. One of these events was an art auction. Emma Lazarus, a social worker and writer, agreed to write a poem for the occasion. Lazarus's poem was called "The New Colossus." In it, she called the Statue the "Mother of Exiles." An "exile" is someone who has had to leave their homeland. At that time, many "exiles" were coming to the United States in search of safety and opportunity. Many of them were escaping from difficult situations, such as poverty or danger. In the final two lines of "The New Colossus," the Statue herself speaks, saying: \*Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the golden door!\* Lazarus's poem was popular. It was even published in \*The New York Times.\* But in the years following the Statue's \*\*assembly\*\* and \*\*unveiling\*\*, many people forgot about the poem. Then Lazarus's friend, Georgina Schuyler, came across it in a book. Schuyler thought it should be given more attention, and she arranged for "The New Colossus" to be displayed on one of the Statue's pedestal's inside walls. It remains there today.

With which statement would Emma Lazarus most likely have agreed?

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| A. It is best for people to remain in the country where they were born. | B. America does not have room for more people to live here. |
| C. The United States should help people who have nowhere else to go.    | D. Other countries can change to become more like America.  |