Extended Learning Packets: June 1st - June 11th, 2020

Day 1, Monday, June 1st

English: Text Structures/ Organizational Patterns

Notes: Organizational Patterns (*also called text structures*)

Organizational Patterns: The way an author organizes what s/he is saying in a text.

1. **Cause and Effect:** An event, action, emotion, etc. occurs as a result of something else that happened.
   - Jade couldn't go to the store **because** her bike had a flat tire.
2. **Problem and Solution:** A problem is described, but there is also a solution listed.
   - Jade's bike had a **flat tire**, but she was able to **fill it** back up.
3. **Compare and Contrast:** An author lists the similarities and differences of a topic.
   - Our dresses were **both** made of satin. **However**, hers had a big bow on the front.
4. **Generalization:** An author makes a broad statement about a large group—sometimes true, sometimes not.
   - **All** people enjoy pizza for dinner. **Most** tall people are great at basketball.
5. **Chronological:** An author tells his/her information in the order in which it happened.
   - Jade was born **in March**, **not long after** her family moved. **Now** they live in Texas.
6. **Sequential/Process:** An author gives information with steps to the process included.
   - **First**, get out the ingredients. **Next**, mix them together. **Last**, put them in a dish.

Use the notes above to assist you with this week's assignments.

For the examples below, identify what type of organizational pattern is being shown. Either submit your answers on google classroom, or write them down on loose leaf paper.

Identify which organizational pattern is being used for each passage. Underline the signal words and clues that helped you determine what pattern was being used.

_____1. Wild chimpanzees are rapidly disappearing. Some people are trying to solve this problem. Otherwise, chimpanzees may one day exist only in zoos. People are trying to save the rain forests and woodlands where the chimps live from being cut down. It will take many people working together to solve this problem.

_____2. Chimpanzees and humans are alike in many ways. A baby chimp laughs when its mother tickles it. When one chimpanzee comforts another, it gives it a hug or pat on the back. There are, of course, many ways that chimpanzees and humans are different. Chimpanzees are smaller and stronger than humans. An adult male chimpanzee stands three or four feet tall and weighs about 100 pounds. A chimpanzee can lift more weight than a man who is six feet tall.

_____3. Chimps live in groups and like each other a lot, but sometimes they fight over things like food and territory.

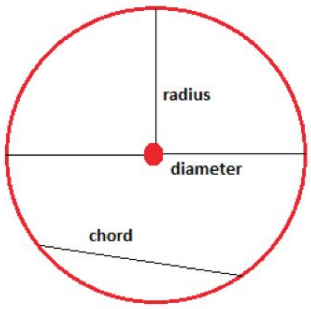
_____4. A chimpanzee's body is made for climbing and swinging from the trees. First, it uses its long arms to reach a branch. Next, with its flexible hands and feet, it grabs and hooks to the branch. Finally, it swings from that branch to another branch of tree.

_____5. On the riverbanks of the Nile River, home to some crocodiles, there are many

kinds of birds, sometimes called crocodile birds because they are always hopping around crocodiles. The big crocodiles and the birds are useful to each other for several reasons. The bird eats flies and leeches that they find on the crocodiles' skin and mouths. In this way, the birds get a good meal and the crocodiles get rid of the leeches and the flies. Sometimes an enemy frightens the birds, who scream and fly away. AS a result of the noise, the birds give the crocodile a warning of danger.

_____6. In most parts of the world there are not as many crocodiles as there used to be. This is a problem because crocodiles are becoming endangered, and also because crocodiles are necessary to the balance of nature. Many crocodiles have died because people dried up the swamps and marshes where the crocodiles live. Poachers have also contributed to the dilemma, as crocodiles have been desired for their strong, smooth, and leathery skins. In order to preserve these mighty creatures, people must take care of the crocodiles' environment and help put a stop to the needless shooting of these animals.

Math Day 1 Parts of a Circle Vocabulary- NOTES



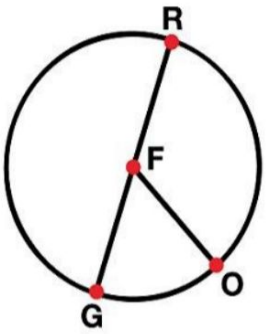
Center- the middle point of a circle.

· **Radius-the distance from the center of the circle to the outside of the circle. It goes halfway across the circle.**

· **Diameter-the distance from one side of the circle through the center to the other side. It goes all the way across the circle.**

· **Circumference- the distance (perimeter) around the circle**

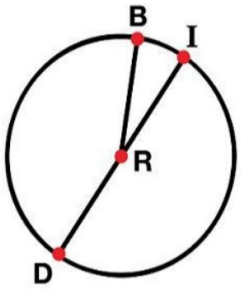
Practice: Write the name of each circle, radius, and diameter. Use the example below.



circle: F

radius: FO

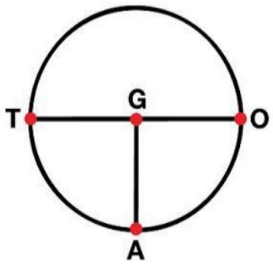
diameter: RG



circle: _____

radius: _____

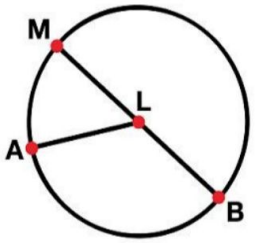
diameter: _____



circle: _____

radius: _____

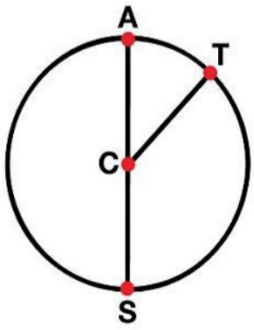
diameter: _____



circle: _____

radius: _____

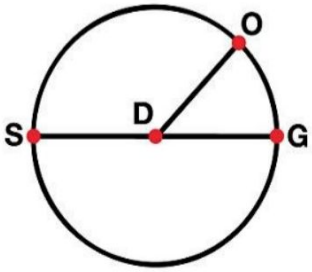
diameter: _____



circle: _____

radius: _____

diameter: _____



circle: _____

radius: _____

diameter: _____

History Day 1: End of the Civil War and What's next?

In the fall of 1863 President Lincoln traveled to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to dedicate a cemetery for the brave soldiers who died during the bloody Battle of Gettysburg. The speech he wrote was the **Gettysburg Address**. This inspiring speech stated that the war was being fought to preserve a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people…"

As Union troops continued to be victorious on the battlefield following Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the condition of the Confederate army continued to weaken. Lee's troops were starving, ragged, and steadily deserting. Finally, in April of 1865, Grant's forces trapped Lee's men at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia. Unable to fight back, Lee arranged to meet with Grant to surrender. **Lee's surrender** to Grant at **Appomattox Courthouse** on April 9, 1865 marked the end of the Civil War. Even though the war was over, some southerners wanted to continue fighting. Lee, however, urged his fellow southerners to accept defeat and reunite as American citizens. He was determined to bring his southern countrymen back to the Union and often said, "Let the past be but the past. Let us move forward and bear no malice."

After the war:

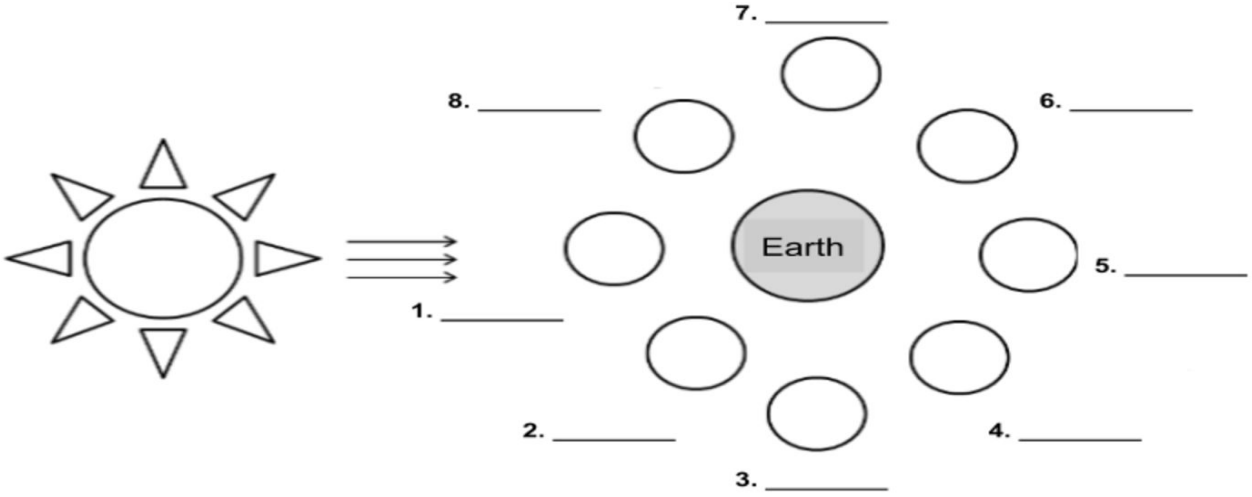
Much of the South was left in ruins after the war. Major cities like Richmond and Atlanta had been burned, bridges were torn down, and roads and railroads had been destroyed. Plantations also suffered. Fields and crops were ruined. There was no way to replant the fields or hire workers to replace the newly freed slaves. The South wanted to rebuild, but they had no money. To make matters worse, the money printed by the Confederacy was now worthless and Southern banks had closed their doors.

Directions: Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 complete sentences.

1. What do you think will happen to the nation?
2. How will the north treat the south? Why?

Science Day 1:

Activity: Label the phases of the moon. Shade in the part of the moon you would see. Refer to notes from the 3rd Extended Learning Packet from the previous week.



Activity: Moon Phases Calendar- For each day this month, you will log the moon phases. Be sure to include the date, the moon phases and an image. You can access the Google Doc in Google Classroom to type into, or just write on loose-leaf paper.

Day 2, Tuesday, June 2nd

English

Please answer the questions in google classroom, or on a loose leaf sheet of paper.

Generalizing

- A broad statement about what several people or things have in common is a **generalization.**
- Some generalizations contain clue words such as *most, many, all, sometimes, generally, always,* or *never.*
- A valid generalization is supported by facts and agrees with what you already know. A faulty generalization is not supported by facts.

Directions: Reread what happens in "Noah Writes a B & B Letter" when Noah begins to write a letter to his grandparents. Then answer the questions below. Think about how generalizations sum up the story details.

I took a box of notepaper out of my desk drawer. The notes were bigger than postage stamps, but not by much. I took out a ballpoint pen and started pressing it against a piece of scrap paper, making dents in the paper but not making a mark. Ballpoint pens sometimes take a while to get started. When I was down in Florida, Tillie Nachman had said, "The ballpoint pen has been the biggest single factor in the decline of Western Civilization. It makes the written word cheap, fast, and totally without character." My mother and Tillie should get together. Between them, they have come up with the two major reasons why Western Civilization is about to collapse.

1. What is Noah's first generalization?

2. What clue word did you use to identify this generalization?

3. Does Noah support his generalization? Explain.

4. If Noah had said, "ballpoint pens always get started easily," would this be a valid or faulty generalization? Explain.

5. On a seperate sheet of paper, write a valid generalization. Then, explain why your generalization is valid.

Math Day 2- Diameter and Radius

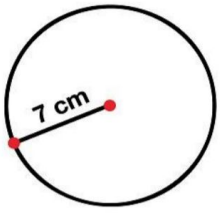
Finding Diameter and Radius on Circles

When you are given the measurement of the diameter of a circle, you divide the number by 2 to get the radius of the circle.

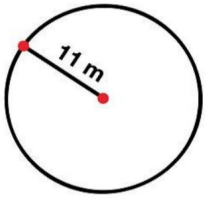
When you are given the measurement of the radius of the circle, you must double the number, or multiply by 2 to get the diameter of the circle.

DIAMETER IS DOUBLE THE RADIUSRADIUS IS HALF OF THE DIAMETER***

Practice: For each circle, determine both the radius and the diameter. Also answer the practice problems below.

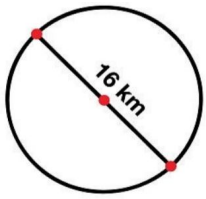
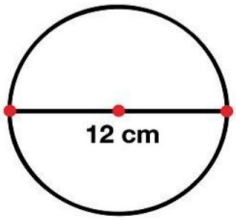


Radius:



Radius:

Diameter:

Diameter:	
 **Radius:** **Diameter:**	 **Radius:** **Diameter:**

1. Darci attaches her test to the refrigerator with a circular magnet. Out of curiosity, she measures the magnet and calculates that it has a diameter of 6 centimeters. What is the magnet's radius?	**3.** A gymnast has to hang from a ring that has a diameter of 4 inches. What is the ring's radius?
7. A merry-go-round has a circular platform with a diameter of 2 yards. What is the platforms radius?	**10.** An experienced ice skater spins on the ice, creating a perfect circle with a diameter of 8 feet. What is the circles radius?

History Day 2:

The life of a soldier during the civil war wasn't easy. Not only did soldiers face the possibility of getting killed in battle, their daily lives were full of hardships. They had to deal with hunger, bad weather, poor clothing, and even boredom between battles.

Life of a Soldier from Duckester.com
(https://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_war/life_as_a_soldier_during_the_civil_war.php)
A Typical Day
Soldiers were woken at dawn to begin their day. They had drills in the morning and afternoon where they practiced for battle. Each soldier had to know his place in the unit so the army would fight as a group. Fighting together and quickly obeying the commands of the officers was a key to victory.

Between the drills, soldiers would do chores such as cooking their meals, fixing their uniforms, or cleaning equipment. If they had some free time they might play games such as poker or dominoes. They also enjoyed singing songs and writing letters to home. At night some soldiers would have guard duty. This could make for a long and tiring day.

Medical Conditions
The soldiers of the civil war had to deal with terrible medical conditions. Doctors didn't know about infections. They didn't even bother to wash their hands! Many soldiers died from infections and disease. Even a small wound could end up infected and cause a soldier to die.

The idea of medicine during this time was very basic and not advanced like today. They had little knowledge of pain killers or anesthetics. During major battles there were far more wounded soldiers than doctors. There was little doctors could do for wounds to the torso, but for wounds to the arms and legs, they would often amputate.

How old were they?
There were soldiers of all ages that fought during the war. The average age for the Union Army was around 25 years old. The minimum age to join the army was 18 years old, however, it's thought that many young boys lied about their age and, by the end of the war, there were thousands of soldiers as young as 15 years old.

What did they eat?
The soldiers of the Civil War were often hungry. They mostly ate hard crackers made from flour, water, and salt called hardtack. Sometimes they would get salt pork or cornmeal to eat. To supplement their meals, soldiers would forage from the land around them. They would hunt game and collect fruits, berries, and nuts whenever they could. By the end of the war, many soldiers in the Confederate army were on the verge of starvation.

Were they paid?
A private in the Union army made $13 a month, while a three star general made over $700 a month. Soldiers in the Confederate army made less with privates earning $11 a month. Payments were slow and irregular, however, with soldiers sometimes waiting over 6 months to get paid.

Facts about Life as a Soldier During the Civil War

- During the fall, they would work on their winter camp where they would stay at one place for the long winter months.
- Soldiers were drafted, but the rich could make a payment if they wanted to avoid fighting.
- If life as a soldier was bad, life as a prisoner was worse. Conditions were so bad that thousands of soldiers died while being held as prisoners.
- By the end of the war around 10% of the Union army consisted of African American soldiers.

Questions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What hardships did soldiers face?

2. When soldiers were not in battle, what did they do in their free time?

3. Describe two things you learned from the reading in your own words.

Science Day 2:
https://www.khanacademy.org/science/cosmology-and-astronomy/earth-history-topic/moon-phases-and-eclipses/a/solar-eclipse-2017

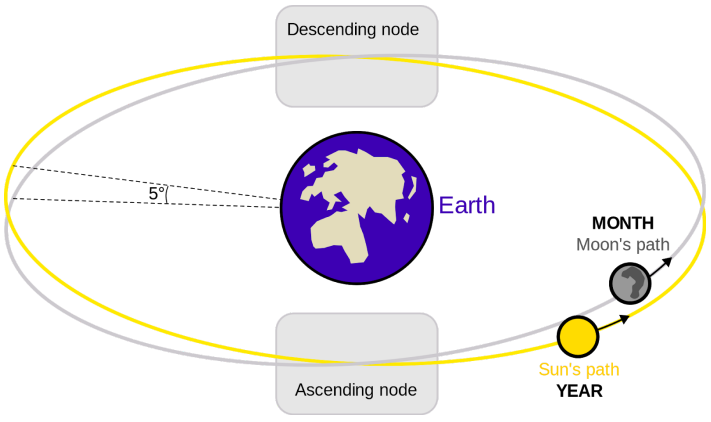


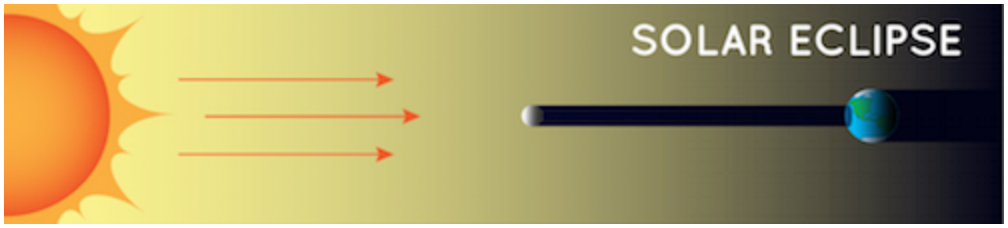
Figure 2: The Moon's path through the sky is tilted 5 degrees from the ecliptic. The nodes are where the two paths cross

It seems like we should get a solar eclipse every month, but we don't. That's because the Moon's path takes it a little bit above and below the Earth-Sun plane. The spots where it crosses are called **nodes**. It is only when the Moon passes through one of these nodes while between the Earth and the Sun that we have a solar eclipse.

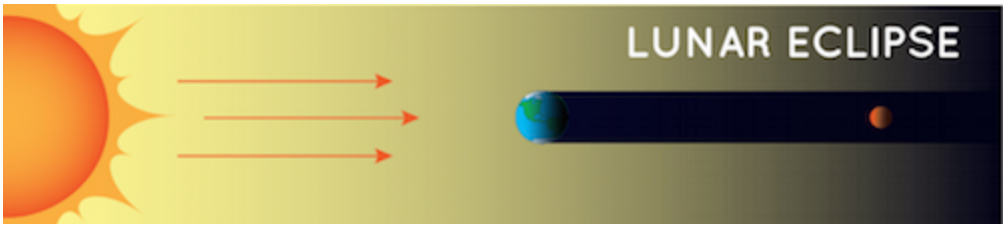
Notes from NASA: https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/eclipses/en/

Solar Eclipse
A *solar eclipse* happens when the moon gets in the way of the sun's light and casts its shadow on Earth. That means during the day, the

moon moves over the sun and it gets dark. Isn't it strange that it gets dark in the middle of the day?
This **total eclipse** happens about every year and a half somewhere on Earth. A partial eclipse, when the moon doesn't completely cover the sun, happens at least twice a year somewhere on Earth.



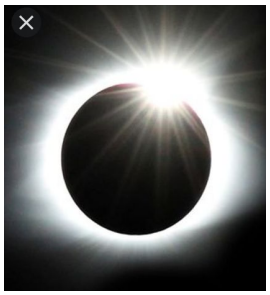
Lunar Eclipse
During a lunar eclipse, Earth gets in the way of the sun's light hitting the moon. That means that during the night, a full moon fades away as Earth's shadow covers it up. The moon can also look reddish because Earth's atmosphere absorbs the other colors while it bends some sunlight toward the moon. Sunlight bending through the atmosphere and absorbing other colors is also why sunsets are orange and red. During a total lunar eclipse, the moon is shining from all the sunrises and sunsets occurring on Earth!

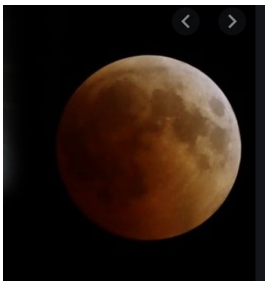


Why don't we have a lunar eclipse every month?
You might be wondering why we don't have a lunar eclipse every month as the moon orbits Earth. It's true that the moon goes around Earth every month, but it doesn't always get in Earth's shadow. The moon's path around Earth is tilted compared to Earth's orbit around the sun. The moon can be behind Earth but still get hit by light from the sun.

Activity: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is a solar eclipse?
2. What is a lunar eclipse?
3. Why do we not have a solar eclipse often?
4. Label which image is the lunar eclipse and which image is the solar eclipse?





Activity: Moon Phases Calendar- Complete your moon phase calendar from day 1.

Day 3, Wednesday, June 3rd

English

Directions: Read each example below, and label it as sequential/process or chronological.

1. To make banana bread, I need to first preheat the oven. Then I need to gather all of my ingredients together. Then, I mix my dry ingredients in one bowl, and the wet ingredients in another bowl. After that I combine all of the ingredients. Once they have been mixed together, I put them into my bread pan, and stick the bread pan in the oven. In one hour the bread will be ready to eat!

This is: _____

2. Last weekend was so relaxing. Friday night I watched on of the Star Wars movies, and then I went to sleep. On Saturday morning I woke up and just laid around the house all day, that evening I went to Target to go shopping and then had Chinese food for dinner. On Sunday I did laundry, ran errands, and cooked dinner.

This is: _____

3. Taylor Swift is on tour right now, and has traveled to so many different places. She started off in the United States playing shows in Texas, California, and New York. Then she flew to the United Kingdom and played in London. Following that she stopped in Italy, and in Greece! Next she'll be going to Japan.

This is: _____

4. Archaeologists believed for decades that the Clovis people were the earliest humans. Recently, due to a discovery at Cactus Hill, they have found new evidence that suggests that there was actually a group that came earlier. They have named these early humans the Pre-Clovis people.

This is: _____

5. To do the laundry, it's important to follow these steps:
1. Sort your laundry into darks, whites, and colors
2. Pick which load you want to do first, and put it into the washing machine
3. Add detergent
4. Close the lid and select the wash setting you want to use
5. Hit start

This is: _____

6. Please come up with your own example of a chronological piece of writing. Write it below.

7. Please come up with your own example of a sequential piece of writing. Write it below.

Math Day 3- Pi and Circumference

Read and Study the notes. Then, answer the practice questions below. There is also a video to watch.

Pi – the ratio of the Circumference to the diameter of the circle ----- $\pi = \frac{C}{d}$

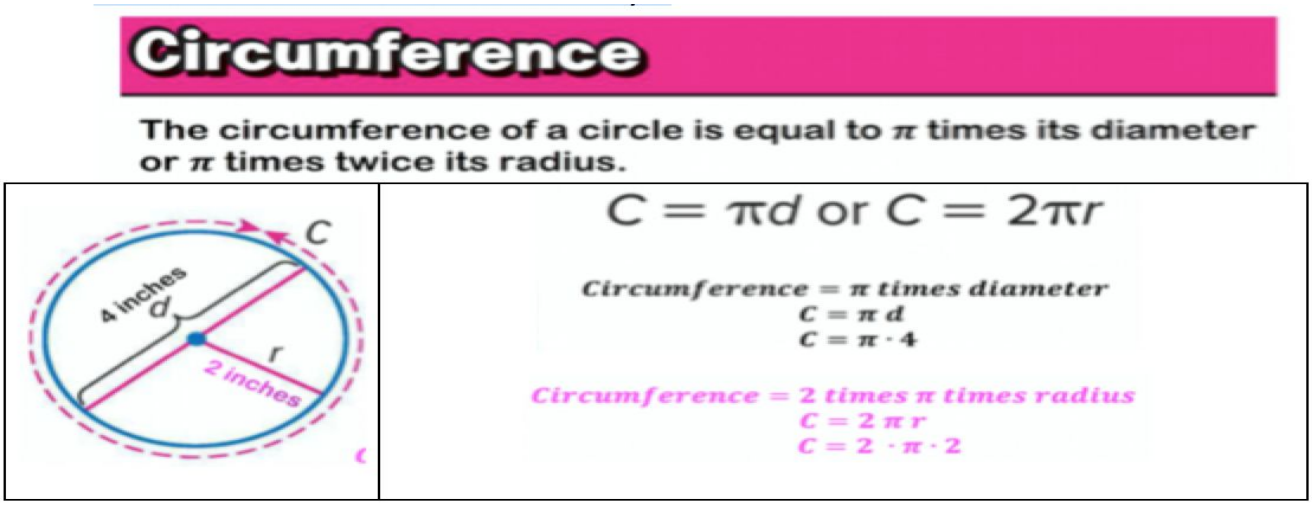
π is the symbol for Pi

Pi is approximately 3.14 because it takes a little more than 3 diameters to go around the Circumference of any circle.

- Pi - (π) the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.
  Approximations for pi = 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$

[Video on Circumference]

Circumference is the distance around the perimeter of the circle. To determine the circumference of a circle you can use the formulas given.



The circumference of a circle is about 3 times the size of the diameter because the approximation for pi is about 3.

The radius of a circular swimming pool is 7.8 meters. Which is closest to the circumference of this swimming pool?

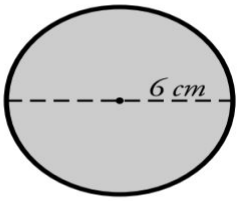
A 24.49 m

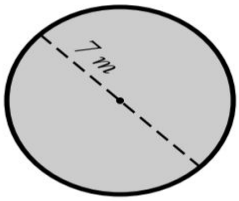
B 47.76 m

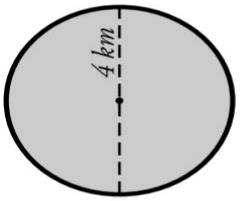
C 48.98 m

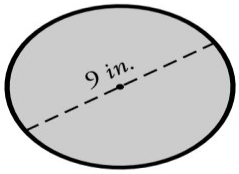
D 191.04 m

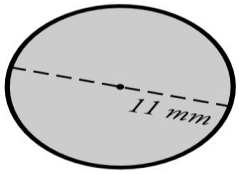
Find the circumference of each circle. Use 3.14 for pi.

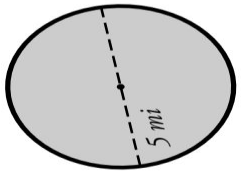
a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 

f. 

g. Karla and Jeremy have a cicular pool with a diameter of 12 feet. What is the circumference of the pool?

History Day 3: The war also affected the lives of **American women**. Most women stayed with their homes and families during the fighting. They ran the family farms, businesses and plantations, served as nurses, and worked in factories. In addition they helped the war effort by sewing uniforms, providing shelter for soldiers and serving as spies for the Union and Confederate governments. **Clara Barton** is a good example of the contributions made by women during the Civil War.

Clara Barton Biography: from Duckester.com (https://www.ducksters.com/biography/women_leaders/clara_barton.php)

Civil War: Near the start of the Civil War a number of wounded soldiers arrived in Washington D.C. Clara and her sister Sally did what they could to help the men. They found out that the soldiers had little in the way of basic supplies to take care of their wounds. Clara decided to do something about this. She soon organized a way to get needed supplies to the soldiers on the front lines.

Throughout the Civil War, Clara traveled from battle to battle, doing what she could to nurse the soldiers back to health. She was brave enough to go right up to where the fighting was taking place. Many soldiers were comforted by her presence and she became known as the "Angel of the Battlefield".

Medicine During the Civil War: Medicine during the Civil War was not like it is today. Doctors didn't sterilize their medical equipment or even wash their hands before working on a patient. Conditions were so bad that nearly 60% of the deaths during the war were from disease.

The American Red Cross: While traveling overseas Clara learned of an organization called the International Red Cross. This group helped wounded soldiers during war. They hung a flag with a red cross and a white background on the outside of their hospital tents. After working for the Red Cross in France, Clara wanted to bring the organization to America.

It took a lot of hard work, but, after four years of lobbying, Clara founded the American Red Cross on May 21, 1881. Since then, the American Red Cross has helped people recover from all sorts of disasters from floods to fires to earthquakes. Today the Red Cross runs a major blood donation program that helps hospitals stay supplied with much needed blood.

Fun Facts about Clara Barton

- Clara was giving a soldier a cup of water when he suddenly died. She then noticed a hole in her sleeve from a bullet that narrowly missed her and killed the soldier.
- After the Civil War, Clara worked to track down missing soldiers. The army had kept little record of lost soldiers.
- After leaving the Red Cross in her 80s, Clara traveled the country teaching people first-aid skills.

Questions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. List 3 roles women during the Civil War.
2. Explain how Clara barton got involved in the Civil War
3. Describe how Clara helped soldiers before she started serving on battlefields.
4. Explain why she was known as the "angel of the battlefield"

Science Day 3: Space History

SPACE RACE HISTORY :

The space race was a competition between the United States and the Soviet Union from roughly 1957 to 1975. The both countries raced to put the first satellite in space, first to have humans in space, and the first man on the moon.

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xvaEvCNZymo

With the development of new technologies over the last half-century, our knowledge of the solar system has increased substantially. The father of modern rocketry was an American physicist by the name of Robert Goddard. During the early 1900s, he built and tested many early rocket engines. By World War II, the U.S. military began to look seriously at his work. Near the end of the war, 127 German rocket scientists surrendered to U.S. troops. Their expert skills, along with the development of long-range and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), resulted in machines that could break out of Earth's gravitational pull and travel into the solar system and beyond. Rocket research really "took off" in the 1950s.

In the fall of 1957, the U.S.S.R. (Soviet Union) launched *Sputnik I*, an artificial, unmanned **satellite** into orbit around the Earth. Within a month, Sputnik 2 with its passenger, Laika the dog, was successfully launched. Americans were extremely concerned by these incredible advances in Soviet space research. As a result, in 1958, the **N**ational **A**eronautics **S**pace **A**dministration or NASA was created. Under its direction, U.S. rocket development teams joined forces to build and test rockets. By January 31, 1958, the first U.S. satellite, *Explorer 1*, was launched. The space race had officially begun! In the fall of 1957, the U.S.S.R. (Soviet Union) launched *Sputnik I*, an artificial, unmanned **satellite** into orbit around the Earth. Within a month, Sputnik 2 with its passenger, Laika the dog, was successfully launched. Americans were extremely concerned by these incredible advances in Soviet space research. As a result, in

1958, the **N**ational **A**eronautics **S**pace **A**dministration or NASA was created. Under its direction, U.S. rocket development teams joined forces to build and test rockets. By January 31, 1958, the first U.S. satellite, *Explorer 1*, was launched. The space race had officially begun!

The Space race did not stop with the development of satellites. In 1958, **orbital missions** such as The Mercury Project were begun by the United States. This was the first U.S. man-in-space program. Its goal was to place a manned spacecraft in orbital flight around the Earth. Six manned flights were accomplished. In 1962, the manned flight program was extended with the development of The Gemini Program and ten additional manned missions were completed.

Between 1969 and 1972, the United States set its sights on **missions to the moon** with *Project Apollo*. On July 20, 1969, the *Apollo 11* landing module, *Eagle*, landed on the moon. Astronaut Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the lunar surface. *Project Apollo* eventually placed twelve humans on the moon's surface. The Apollo astronauts set up experiments and brought back samples of lunar rocks.

In addition to satellites and human space flight, scientists were also interested in what lay beyond Earth's orbit. By the late 1950s, **space probes** began to leave Earth's gravitational hold and venture into other parts of the solar system. Space probes are machines that can be sent into deep space to visit planets, study asteroids, and collect data. In 1975, the United States sent a pair of space probes, *Viking 1* and *Viking 2* to search for life on the surface of Mars. Although no evidence of life was found, scientists began to ask more questions about the "red" planet. In 1996, the U.S. sent another probe to Mars. This probe was called *Mars Pathfinder* and it released a rover called *Sojourner* to further study the Martian surface.

Activity: Complete your Moon Phase Calendar. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Then, complete the questions below. You can answer on Google Classroom or on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What was the Space Race?
2. Why was the Space Race important?
3. What is *Sputnik I?* Why was it important?
4. Describe the Apollo 11 mission.
5. Choose 5 events from the article and create a timeline.

Day 4, Thursday, June 4th

English

Pick one of the topics below. Use signal words from each type of organizational pattern to make 6 different examples about your chosen topic. Make sure you pick just one of the topic options. When you are done you will have six examples, one for each organizational pattern. Make sure you are using at least two signal words for each example! Write each example on a piece of paper or in google classroom.

Topic Options: spoons, swimming, skydiving, silly putty, or chips.

Cause/Effect	Compare/ Contrast	Generalization	Problem/ Solution	Chronological	Sequential/ Process
Because Since Consequently This led to...so If...then Nevertheless Accordingly Because of As a result of In order to May be due to Yet For this reason Not only...but also	Different from Same as Similar to As opposed to Instead of Although However Compared with As well as Either...or But On the other hand Unless	All Many Everyone Most Seldom None Generally Never Always Hardly Anyone	Problem The question is A solution is One answer is	Not long after Afterwards Before Initially Later on Meanwhile Now On (date) Soon after Much Later/Earlier	After At the same time Before Finally First Last Next Second Then Third Simultaneously

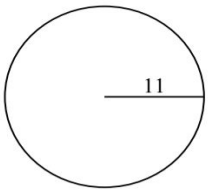
Cause/Effect:
Compare/Contrast:
Generalization:
Problem/Solution:
Chronological:
Sequential/Process:

Math Day 4 Complete the practice problems below.

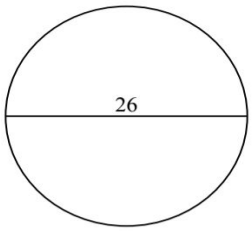
Finding the Circumference of a Circle Name:

Find the circumference of each circle. Circles are not to scale.

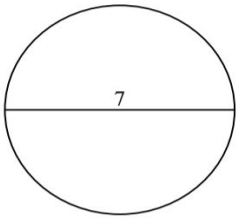
1)



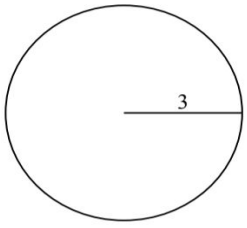
2)



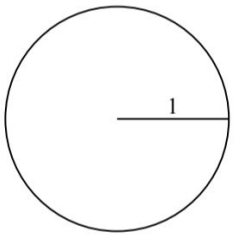
3)



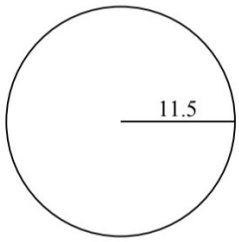
4)



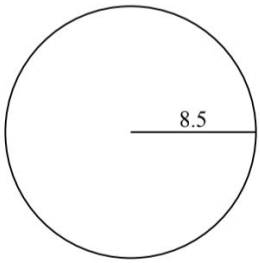
5)



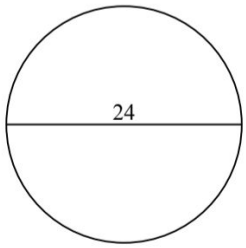
6)



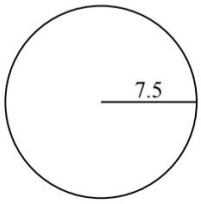
7)



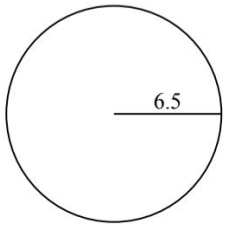
8)



9)



10)



History Day 4:

Overview: **African Americans** also played a very important role in the Civil War. They fought in both the Confederate and Union armies. They were paid less than the white soldiers, were discriminated against, and served in segregated units under the command of white officers. African Americans also served as sailors. The Union enlisted African American sailors early in the war while the Confederacy often used enslaved African Americans as naval crew members. **Robert Smalls** is a good example of the contributions of African Americans during the Civil War. After escaping from slavery in the South, he became a sailor and Union naval captain. He was highly honored for his bravery and heroism, and after the Civil War, he became a Congressman for his home state of South Carolina.

African Americans in the Civil War Article by Ducksters.com
https://www.ducksters.com/history/civil_war/african_americans.php

Not Allowed to Fight
It may seem only natural for us today that African-Americans would have fought on the side of the North in the Civil War. After all, they would have been fighting for their freedom and the end of slavery. However, despite wanting to end slavery, people in the North did not want African-Americans to become part of the army. Even President Lincoln was afraid that the border states would secede if he allowed former slaves to fight in the war.

African-American Soldiers Join the Army
Some abolitionists, such as Frederick Douglass, argued that African-Americans should be allowed to fight. As the war continued, the North needed more able-bodied men to fight. In early 1863, the Union decided to officially allow African-Americans to join the army. White and black soldiers would still be in separate regiments and black regiments would

have white officers.

The First Black Regiments
The first black regiments played an important role. Many white people believed that the former slaves would not be brave enough to fight in battle. The first black regiments proved them wrong. They fought with courage and bravery in the face of gunfire and death. Two of the first African-American regiments fought under General Nathaniel Banks at the Battle of Port Hudson. General Banks would later praise them on their valor and character.

The Courage to Fight
It took a lot of courage for any soldier to fight in the Civil War, but it was even more dangerous for black soldiers. If black soldiers were captured by the Confederates while fighting for the Union, they were executed or sold back into slavery. The Confederates also executed any captured white officers of black regiments.

One of the most famous black regiments was the 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment. Their story was told in the award winning 1989 movie *Glory*. Their most famous battle was when they led the Union charge on Fort Wagner. They lost around 40% of their troops including their commander Colonel Robert Shaw. However, their bravery was an inspiration to all Union troops, especially other black regiments.

More African-American Soldiers
As the war continued, more black soldiers enlisted to fight for the North. They became a major part of the Union armed forces. By the end of the war, around 180,000 African-Americans had fought making a major difference and helping the North to win the war.

African Americans in the South
African-Americans also participated in the Confederate Army. They were mostly used as workers, although they were sometimes forced into battle when the fighting became fierce. Near the end of the war, in 1865, the South finally approved black soldiers.

Interesting Facts About African Americans During the Civil War

- Through much of the war, black soldiers were paid $10 a week. This was $3 less than white soldiers. Equal pay was eventually granted by Congress in 1864.
- Around 40,000 African-American soldiers died during the war. Around 70% of them died from disease and infection.
- Harriet Tubman, an escaped slave who worked on the Underground Railroad, worked as a spy for the North during the Civil War.

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Why were African Americans originally not allowed to fight for the North?

2.Why do you think African Americans would choose to fight for the Confederate Army?

3. List different ways that African Americans helped the Union.

4. Write two things you learned from the article.

5. What role did Robert Smalls have in the Civil War?

Science Day 4: Activity: Complete your Moon Phase Calendar. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed. Read the notes below and answer the following questions.

NASA
NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA was started on October 1, 1958, as a part of the United States government. NASA is in charge of U.S. science and technology that has to do with airplanes or space.

What Does NASA Do?

NASA does a lot of different things. NASA makes satellites. The satellites help scientists learn more about Earth. NASA

sends probes into space. NASA scientists study things in the solar system and even farther away. A new program will send humans to explore the Moon and, one day, Mars. NASA also shares what they learn with others. People who do not work at NASA can use NASA ideas to make new inventions. These new inventions can help make life on Earth better.

Do you like science, math and learning new things? Would you like to be an adventurer? Would you like to plan future missions to other planets and outer space? People at NASA work hard to share news about NASA's missions with teachers. Then, teachers can use NASA lessons to teach their students about science, technology, engineering and math.

Where Is NASA?

NASA Headquarters is in Washington, D.C. There are 10 NASA centers across the United States. There are also seven smaller NASA work places where they test and study Earth and space. Thousands of people work for NASA! Being an astronaut is probably the best-known job at NASA, but astronauts make up just a small part of the workforce. A lot of engineers and scientists work at NASA. People are doing other jobs, too, like secretaries, writers, lawyers and even teachers.

What Has NASA Done?
From its start, NASA began to plan for human spaceflight. The Mercury, Gemini and Apollo programs helped NASA learn about flying in space. This led to the first human landing on the Moon in 1969. NASA has astronauts living and working on the International Space Station. Space probes have visited every planet in the solar system. Scientists have looked far into space using telescopes. NASA satellites help people understand weather patterns on Earth. NASA also helps develop and test new aircraft. Some of the airplanes have set new records. NASA works to make air travel faster and safer.
In 2018, NASA turned 60 years old!

Questions:

1. What does NASA stand for?
2. What does NASA do?
3. How many NASA centers are there across the United States?
4. What did the Apollo program help us learn about?
5. What is the purpose of NASA satellites?

Day 5, Friday, June 5th

English
Read the following passage about elephants and identify five examples of cause and effect from the story. Also, identify the main idea. Please answer in google classroom, or answer below.

Shrinking Habitat of African Elephants

The human population in Africa has increased rapidly causing a growing demand for farmland. This demand for land has caused the natural habitat of elephants to shrink. As a result, elephants have less space to roam, meaning they come into contact with humans more frequently. Farmers' fields and crops are often disturbed by these wandering elephants, leading to conflict between humans and elephants. More often than not, it is the elephants who lose this conflict. Logging and mining industries are also responsible for the declining numbers of elephants. Both of these practices destroy elephants' natural habitat, therefore, making it more and more difficult for these animals to survive.

Cause	Effect

Main Idea of the passage:_____

Math Day 5-Complete the practice problems. You can also watch the video to review.

- **Pi** - (π) the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.
  Approximations for pi = 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$

[Math Antics Video on Pi]

1.

Which is NOT an approximation for pi?

a. $\frac{22}{7}$

b. $\frac{circumfernce}{diameter}$

c. $\frac{7}{22}$

d. 3.14

2.

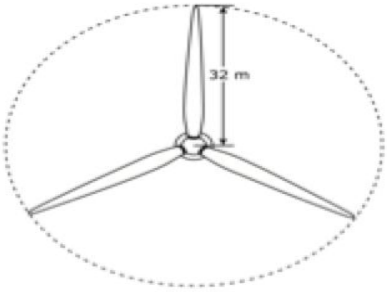
$\frac{circumfernce\ of\ a\ circle}{diameter\ of\ a\ circle} =$

a. chord
b. pi
c. circumference
d. radius

3. Which statement defines pi?
   a. The product of the length and width of a polygon
   b. The ratio of a diameter of a circle to its circumference
   c. The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter
   d. The sum of twice the width and twice the length of a circle

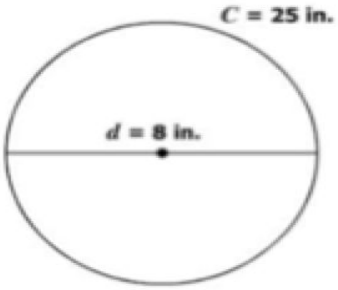
4.

2. The diagram to the right models the length from the center of a wind turbine to the tip of one of its blades. What is the circumference of the blade?



5.

Victor measured a circular lid and found *d*, the diameter, was 8 inches and *C*, the circumference, was 25 inches.



Which expression represents an approximate value of π?

a. 25 + 8
b. 25 ÷ 8
c. 25 - 8
d. 25 x

History day 5: Geographic Features

To better understand the geographical regions of North America, it is important to be able to recognize key geographic features when they appear on maps, diagrams, and in pictures and photographs. Both **land and water features** influenced the course of events in United States history.

Water Related Features

- Lakes – bodies of water which are completely surrounded by land
- Rivers – large streams of water that flow along a certain path
- Tributaries – rivers or streams that flow into larger bodies of water
- Gulfs and bays – areas of ocean or sea that are partially surrounded by land

Land Related Features

- Mountains – large masses of land that rise above the surrounding land
- Hills – area of land, usually rounded in shape, that is higher than the surrounding land but not as high as a mountain
- Plains – large flat areas of land with very few trees
- Plateaus – areas of flat land rising above the surrounding land
- Islands – bodies of land which are completely surrounded by water
- Peninsulas – pieces of land that are mostly surrounded by water or that extend into a body of water

1. How is a lake different from an ocean?
2. How is a mountain different from a hill?
3. Which would you rather visit, a peninsula or an island? Explain.
4. If you were attempting to survive in a zombie apocalypse, which geographic feature would you want to hide out on? Explain your reasoning.

Science Day 5:

Activity: Complete your Moon Phase Calendar. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Then, read the article below and answer the following questions, and complete the science experiment.

Katherine Johnson Article by NASA
(https://www.nasa.gov/audience/forstudents/5-8/features/nasa-knows/who-was-katherine-johnson-5-8)

As Johnson worked on math problems with the other female computers, she would ask questions. She didn't want to just do the work—she wanted to know the "hows" and the "whys," and then the "why nots." By asking questions, Johnson began to stand out.

Women were not allowed to attend meetings with the male engineers and scientists. Johnson wanted to go to these meetings to learn more about the projects, so she went. She became known for her training in geometry and began to work with teams made up of men. Eventually, she was recognized as a leader, and the men increasingly relied on her to have the

answers they needed.

In 1958, NACA officially became NASA. Shortly thereafter, Johnson became part of the space team. She began calculating the flight path, or trajectory path, for the rocket to put the first American in space in 1961. That American was astronaut Alan Shepard. The engineers knew when and where they wanted Shepard's space capsule to land, but the tricky part was to calculate when and where the rocket would have to launch. Johnson figured it out! And in February 1962, her calculations helped put the first American into orbit around Earth. His name was John Glenn.

In September 1962, President John F. Kennedy charged the country to send a man to the Moon. The math calculations for sending a man to the Moon were similar to those for putting a man into orbit. But this time, a *lot* more calculations were involved. This mission would include a crew of three astronauts launching from Earth to the Moon; two astronauts landing on the Moon; and then all three returning successfully back to Earth.

Johnson worked with the NASA team to figure out where and when the rocket needed to be launched to put it on the right path to land on the Moon. Once again, Johnson's calculations were instrumental in NASA's success. With the information she provided, astronauts walked on the Moon for the first time on July 20, 1969 (Apollo 11). They returned safely to Earth on July 24, 1969. All of this happened, in part, because of Johnson and her love of mathematics.

What Did She Do After NASA?

Katherine Johnson retired from NASA in 1986. In 2016, she received honorary doctorates in science from West Virginia University and West Virginia State University.

During her retirement, she enjoyed traveling, playing bridge (a card game), and spending time with her family and friends. She also liked to talk to students about school. She told students to keep studying and to work hard. She encouraged students to learn more about mathematics and science—and to never give up on their dreams.

Questions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What was Katherine Johnson's job at NASA?

2. What was Katherine's role in the Apollo 11 Moon landing?

Science Experiment:
Creating your own space capsule!
Dear NASA Employee,

You are helping prepare for the safe return Apollo 2020. Part of your job involves designing the space capsule that the astronauts will return to Earth in. In order to create your space capsule you may use any materials. There are suggestions below.

As you create your space capsule, you must design it to slow down quickly. A Space capsule traveling too fast will crash into the Earth's surface and be destroyed. Your space capsule must also be similar in shape to a cone without the point on top.

Materials: plastic bags/ coffee filters, aluminum foil, tape, scissors, string

Imagine:answer the following questions
What is the problem you are trying to solve?
How will you get your space capsule to land as slowly as possible?

What possible problems could arise during construction?

Design: draw your design below and label the materials.

Create: Build your space capsule

Experiment: Record how long it took for your space capsule to land each of your trails. Make sure you are dropping it at the same height of 3 feet for each trail. I recommend completing 5 trails and using a timer for your experiments.

Trails	Time (seconds)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Improve: What could you do to improve your space capsule?

Send a picture or video to your science teacher of your capsule/ experiment through Google Classroom or email.

Day 6, Monday, June 8th

English
Please read the passages and answer the questions below. Please answer in google classroom, or answer below.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia. He went on to graduate and become a Baptist minister. His greatest accomplishments were his civil rights efforts from the middle of the 1950s until he was assassinated in the 1960s. His civil rights crusade was different. It was one that called for peace and nonviolence. In 1963, King led a march on Washington, D.C. He delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech at the Lincoln Memorial. He was demanding equal justice for all Americans. He was challenging the government to help all Americans regardless of their race or religion.

His famous speech would go on to inspire many people for many years to come. In 1964, he won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work. Much of his work and efforts resulted in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Dr. King was hated by many white southern segregationists. On April 4, 1968, King was preparing to lead a local march. He was shot in the throat on the balcony of a hotel in Memphis, Tennessee. He died a few hours later. President Lyndon Johnson declared a day of mourning for the slain civil rights leader. And yet, Dr. Martin Luther King's legacy lives on. He is honored on Martin Luther King Day, which is a national holiday. It is held on the third Monday of January around King's birthday on January 15. His great legacy continues to inspire many.

1. Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?
   a. He was the first black president of the United States.
   b. He was a civil rights leader.
   c. He worked for the federal government
   d. He was a member of Congress.
2. What is the meaning of the word *justice* as used in the passage?
   a. impartiality
   b. apartheid
   c. emancipation
   d. realignment
3. What was Dr. King seeking to secure for many Americans?
   a. emancipation from slavery
   b. a black president of the United States
   c. a job with the F.B.I.
   d. civil rights and voting rights for all Americans

EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS

France and England explored and settled in the New World. These countries claimed portions of land in North America. English colonies began to grow quickly. Many of these countries saw Spain's treasury filling with gold, and they were jealous. They wanted some of this gold for themselves. One of these people was Sir Walter Raleigh. He was a friend of the Queen in England and he was also very wealthy. He received permission to set up a colony in North America.

In 1585, Raleigh sent 100 colonists with food and supplies to Roanoke Island, off the coast of what is now North Carolina. The colonists thought that they would receive help and aid from the Native Americans, so they didn't plant their own crops. The Native Americans did help the colonists for a while but that didn't last very long. The settlers began to starve. Fortunately, Francis Drake, another explorer, stopped on one of his voyages. He brought the colonists back to England.

Raleigh lost a fortune trying to start the colony on Roanoke Island. He learned that it was too expensive for one person to start a colony. He got a group of merchants to join him in starting a colony by forming a joint-stock company. This was called the Virginia Company of London. The stockholders made plans to send colonists back. The colonists were to send furs, lumber, as well as other products back to London. These were some of the first settlers of Jamestown in Virginia off the Chesapeake Bay.

1. What motivated England and France to set up American colonies?
   a. They were ready to leave their own countries.
   b. They saw Spain getting wealthy.
   c. They were trying to learn from the Native Americans.
   d. none of the above

2. What conclusions can be drawn about the people who were early settlers in the American colonies?
   a. They were corrupt and dishonest.
   b. They were hard workers that believed in making changes.
   c. They were inexperienced and naive.
   d. They weren't very organized.

3. After reading the passage, which of the following statements is false?
   a. Raleigh didn't lose a fortune trying to start the colony on Roanoke Island.
   b. The colonists were to send furs, lumber, as well as other products back to London.
   c. The colonists thought that they would receive help and aid from the Native Americans, so they didn't plant their own crops.
   d. France and England explored and settled in the New World.

Math Day 6 Area of a Circle- Read and study the notes before completing the practice questions.

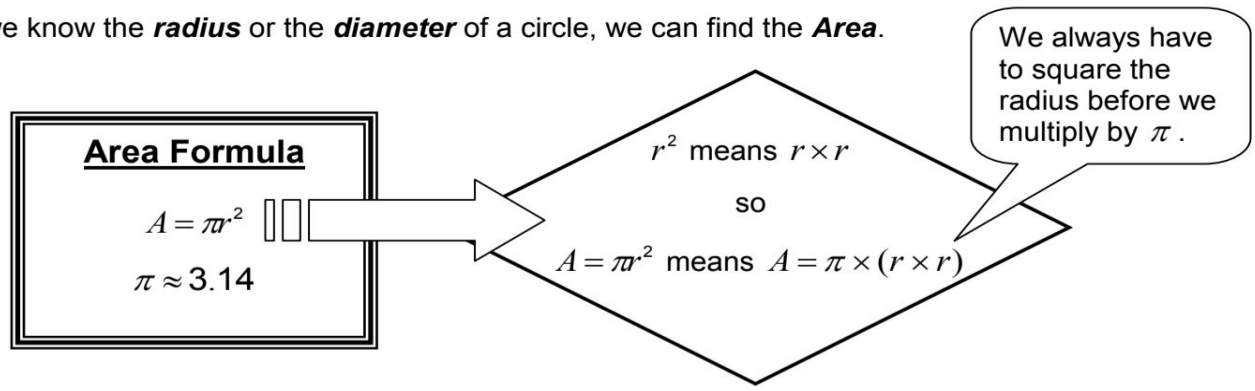
You can also watch this video on How to Find the Area of a Circle

Area is the measure of the inside of the circle (always measured in square units)

Example Sample Problems:

Calculating Area of a Circle

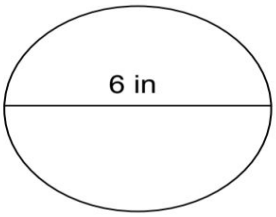
If we know the ***radius*** or the ***diameter*** of a circle, we can find the ***Area***.



Sample Problems:

1

What is the Area of this circle?_____



Think about it:

Which is given, the radius or the diameter?

So, what is the radius?

$d \div 2 = r$

Work it out:

1. Write the formula.
2. Plug in the numbers.
3. Square the radius. (Multiply radius x radius)
4. Multiply to get the answer.
5. Label the answer with the correct measurement.

Work it out:

Step 1: $A = \pi r^2$

Step 2: $A = 3.14(3^2)$

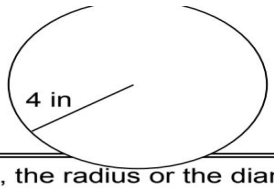
Step 3: $A = 3.14(9)$

Step 4: $C = 28.26\ in^2$

This answer makes sense because 3 x 9 = 27. π is just a little more than 3, so a little bit more than 27 makes sense.

Practice Problems

2 What is the Area of this circle?_____



Think about it:

Which is given, the radius or the diameter?

So, what is the radius?

Work it out:

1. Write the formula.
2. Plug in the numbers.
3. Square the radius. (Multiply radius x radius)
4. Multiply to get the answer.
5. Label the answer with the correct measurement.

Work it out:

Step 1: _____

Step 2: _____

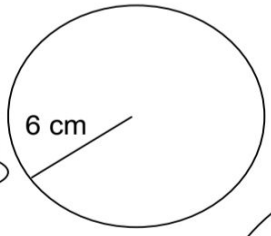
Step 3: _____

Step 4: _____

This answer makes sense because:

---

3 What is the Area of this circle?_____



Think about it:

Which is given, the radius or the diameter?

So, what is the radius?

Work it out:

Step 1: _____

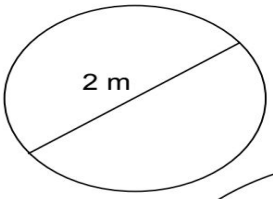
Step 2: _____

Step 3: _____

Step 4: _____

This answer makes sense because:

4 What is the Area of this circle?_____



Think about it:

Which is given, the radius or the diameter?

So, what is the radius?

This answer makes sense because:

Work it out:

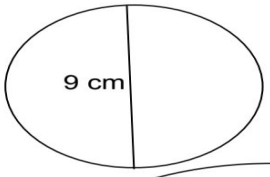
Step 1: _____

Step 2: _____

Step 3: _____

Step 4: _____

5 What is the Area of this circle?_____



Think about it:

Which is given, the radius or the diameter?

So, what is the radius?

This answer makes sense because:

Work it out:

Step 1: _____

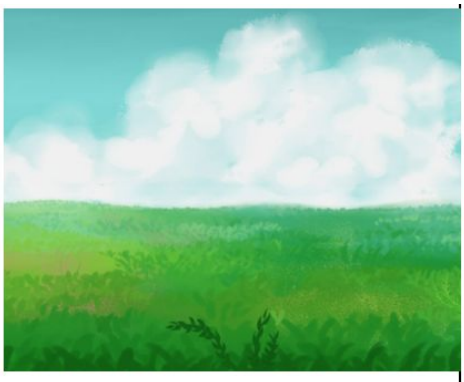
Step 2: _____

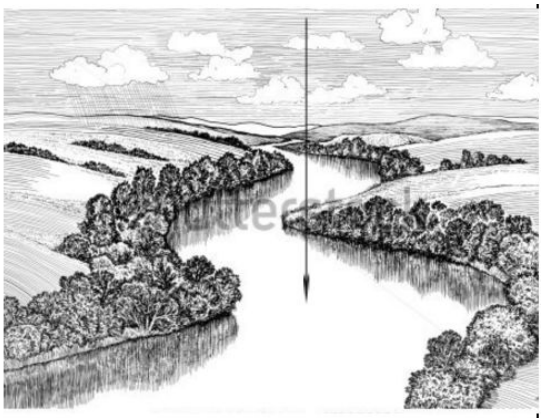
Step 3: _____

Step 4: _____

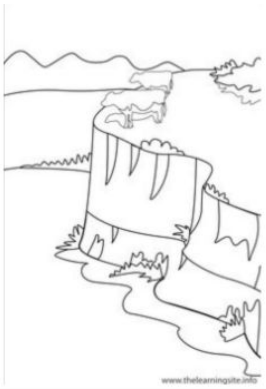
History Day 6: Geographic Features

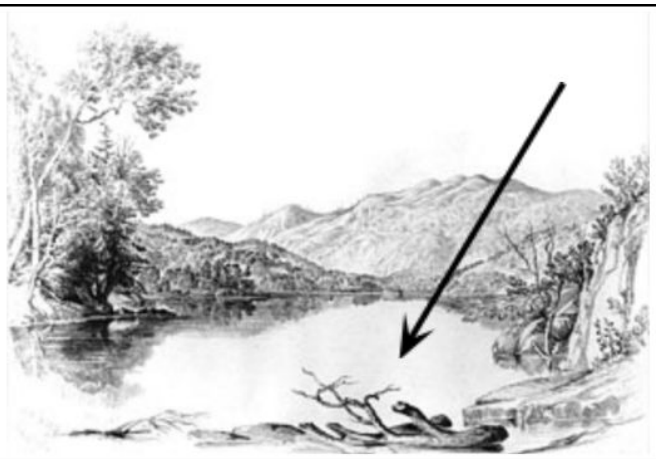
Identify the geographic feature in each picture below.





Name:	Name:	Name:

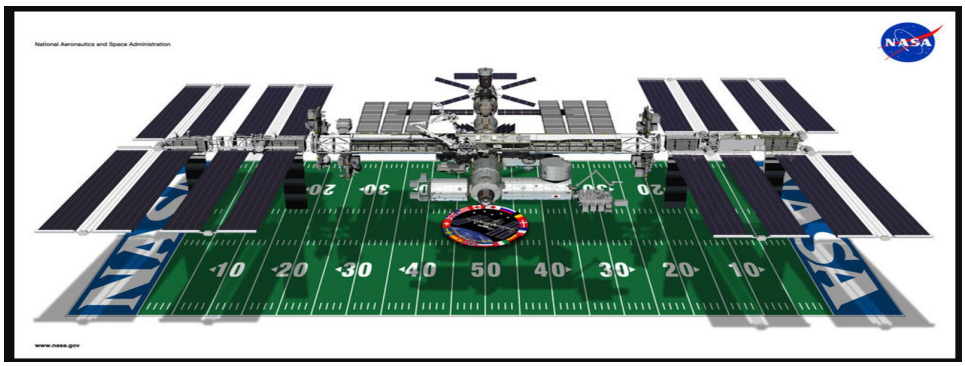
		
Name:	Name:	Name:

	
Name:	Name:

Science Day 6: International Space Station- Check out the websites and information below about the International Space Station. You will then write about life aboard the space station. (If you are unable to access the links below, then just write about what you think life would be like.)

International Space Station: https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/station/main/index.html

A Day in the Life on the International Space Station:
https://www.nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/stem-on-station/dayinthelife
Growing plants in space: https://www.nasa.gov/content/growing-plants-in-space



The international Space Station is the size of a football field

International Space Station (ISS) and the arrival of its first crew on November 2, 2000, was the result of contributions from sixteen countries and over 100,000 people. With this accomplishment, humans have maintained an uninterrupted presence in space for over 9 years. This monumental project will hopefully further our space technologies and discoveries while promoting cooperation among the nations of the world.

It's a Green Machine

Although it's one of mankind's riskiest, priciest and most challenging endeavors, the ISS is also one of our greenest ideas. It gets all of its electricity from solar power. It's equipped with eight solar wings, each covered in almost 33,000 solar cells.

Exercise in Space:

Exercise is an important part of the daily routine for astronauts aboard the station to prevent bone and muscle loss. On average, astronauts exercise two hours per day. The equipment they use is different than what we use on Earth. Lifting 200 pounds on Earth may be a lot of work. But lifting that same object in space would be much easier. Because of microgravity, it would weigh much less than 200 pounds there. That means exercise equipment needs to be specially designed for use in space so astronauts will receive the workout needed

Working in Space:

Astronauts perform many tasks as they orbit Earth. The space station is designed to be a permanent orbiting research facility. Its major purpose is to perform world-class science and research that only a microgravity environment can provide. The station crew spends their day working on science experiments that require their input, as well as monitoring those that are controlled from the ground. They also take part in medical experiments to determine how well their bodies are adjusting to living in microgravity for long periods of time.

Working on the space station also means ensuring the maintenance and health of the orbiting platform. Crew members are constantly checking support systems and cleaning filters, updating computer equipment: doing many of the things homeowners must do to ensure their largest investment stays in good shape. Similarly, the Mission Control Center constantly monitors the space station and sends messages each day through voice or email with new instructions or plans to assist the crew members in their daily routines.

Free time in space:

Living in space is not just all work and no play. Astronauts like to have fun, too. If you're staying on the International Space Station for a few months, it is certainly okay to look out the window, play with your food or tease your crewmates once in awhile. Fun is an essential ingredient to the quality of life.

Astronauts need a break from their busy schedules when they are orbiting Earth. Days or even months of straight work are certain to cause stress among space workers. That is why flight planners on Earth schedule time each day for astronauts to relax, exercise and have some fun. Station crew members even manage to have fun while working. Experiments in space sometimes involve ordinary toys and how microgravity affects them.

A popular pastime while orbiting Earth is simply looking out the window. Inside the International Space Station, crew members have numerous windows they can look out. Astronauts often comment on their fascination and awe as they look at Earth spin beneath them with its multiple shades and textures. Sunsets and sunrises are also very spectacular, occurring every 45 minutes above Earth's atmosphere.

Aboard the space station, crew members have many opportunities to relax and play. Like most people who work full time, astronauts get weekends off. On any given day, crew members can watch movies, play music, read books, play cards and talk to their families. They have an exercise bike, a treadmill and various other equipment to help keep their bodies in shape. During their off time, they certainly take time out to play games and generally have a good time.

Activity: Answer in complete sentences.

Describe in 3-5 sentences what it is like to live on the Space Station or what you think it would be like.
How do you feel about floating in space?
How do the astronauts get their food?
What do you think would be the most difficult daily task if you lived on the International Space Station and why?
Would you want to go live on the International Space Station? Why or why not?

Activity: Complete your Moon Phase Calendar. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Day 7, Tuesday, June 9th

English
Today you will be comparing and contrasting information from a nonfiction passage. After reading, answe
the questions below.

Frogs and Toads

Frogs and toads are both amphibians and have similar bodies. They are both short with wide heads. Both animals have a similar diet. They eat worms, insects, spiders and slugs. Frogs and toads both use their long, sticky tongue to catch their prey. We can see that frogs and toads are similar in many ways, however there are also a number of differences between them.

Frogs also have moist, slimy skin. This is unlike the skin of toads. Toads have dry and bumpy skin. Frogs legs are longer than those of toads. While both animals can hop, frogs are much better at it. Toads usually walk or take small hops with their shorter legs.

Frogs spend most of their lives in or around water. Toads and toads are alike in that they mate and lay their eggs in water. Like frogs, toad eggs hatch into tadpoles.

1. How are frogs and toads alike? List at least two ways.
2. How are frogs and toads different? List at least two ways.
3. How are frogs and toads the same? List at least two ways.

Math Day 7- Area of a Circle

You can watch the video below to review concepts of a circle's circumference and area before completing the practice problems. You can also refer to Day 6 for notes, if needed.

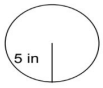
Math Antics Video on Circumference and Area of a Circle

Practice Problems

1. Work out the steps:

Step 1: _____
Step 2: _____
Step 3: _____
Step 4: _____

2. Work out the steps:



Step 1: _____
Step 2: _____
Step 3: _____
Step 4: _____

3. A dinner plate has a radius of 4 inches. What is the plate's area? Use 3.14 for □.

4. In Mrs. Smith's first grade class, children make handprints in a round clay mold for their family members. The mold has a diameter of 8 inches. What is the mold's area? Use 3.14 for □.

5. Ashley's kitchen table is round and has a radius of 2 yards. What is the table's area? Use 3.14 for □.	6. The radius of the bullseye on Brian's dartboard is 0.7 inches. What is the area of the bullseye?

History Day 7: Create a Continent

Exciting news! You have acquired the magical ability to create your very own continent. Below, you need to create a drawing that shows what your continent looks like. Please include the following details on your continent:

_____ Name your continent

_____Include color

_____Include at least 8 of the 11 geographic features listed below

-Tributary, lake, gulf, bay, river, mountain, plateau, hill, peninsula, island, plains

_____ A map key

Draw your continent below:

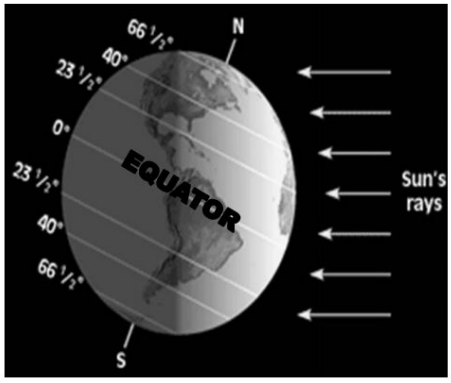
Science Day 7: Seasons

Activity: Complete your Moon Phase Calendar. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

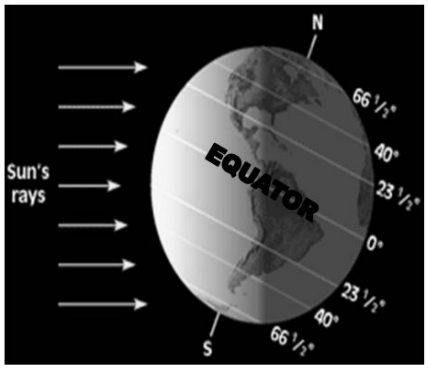
Then, draw a diagram explaining how the moon causes the seasons. Use the notes below or you can the video below for further explanation.

Watch this video on the seasons

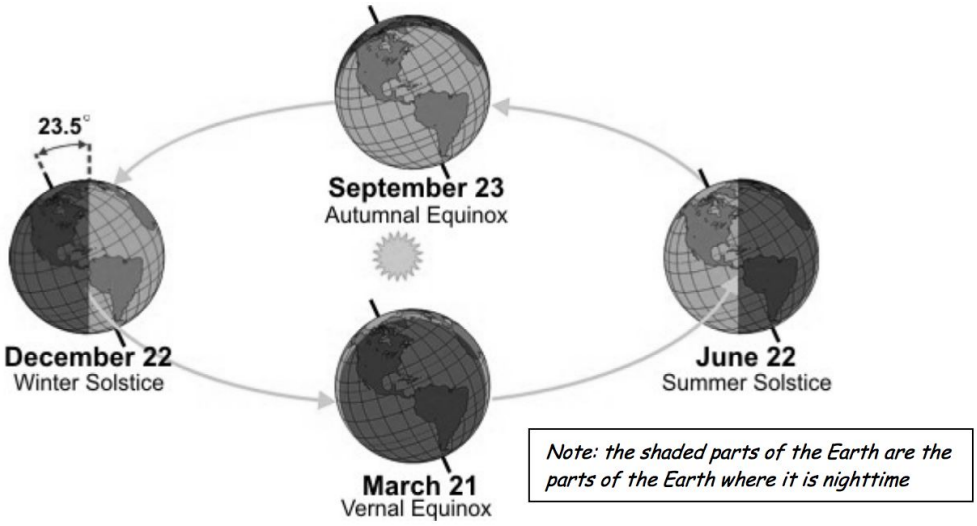
Seasons are caused by the tilt of the Earth on its axis and thus, the angle at which the sunlight strikes the surface of the Earth during its annual revolution around the sun. The tilt of Earth causes some parts of Earth to get more direct light rays from the sun. During half of the year the Northern Hemisphere has longer days and receives more of the sun's direct light because of its tilt toward the sun. As the Earth revolves around the sun, the orientation of the axis remains the same, and the Southern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight and experiences summer.



Above: The Northern Hemisphere is getting the MOST direct sunlight so it is SUMMER.



Above: The Northern Hemisphere is getting the LEAST direct sunlight so it is WINTER.



(All seasons above are referring to the Northern Hemisphere. The Southern Hemisphere experiences the opposite season of the Northern Hemisphere.)

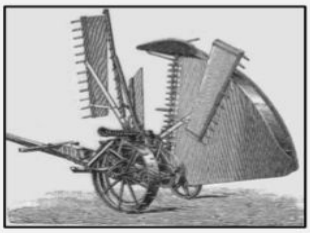
Day 8, Wednesday, June 10th

English
Please read the passage below and identify five examples of cause and effect. Please answer in google classroom, or answer below.

The Industrial Revolution | Cause & Effect

The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain during the middle of the 18th century. It was a period of great change. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, goods were produced in small workshops or homes. Most people in Britain lived outside of the cities and towns, working as farmers or craftspeople.

During this period, there was an introduction of more machinery to farms. Because of this, farms began to produce a greater amount of food and other crops. The increased use of machines on farms also meant that fewer people were needed for farming jobs.



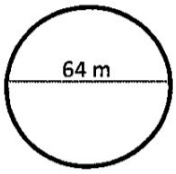
Due to an increase in the amount of food and other resources, the population started to rise in the late 18th century. This resulted in an increase in the demand for goods such as textiles and clothing.

New machines in other industries were also invented, allowing more goods to be produced more quickly than ever before. Factories were needed in which to operate these machines. Workers who crafted such goods by hand could not produce goods quickly enough. It was impossible for them to compete against the factories who could produce goods much quicker and more cheaply. Many people were left without jobs. Consequently, many people left the countryside and moved to towns and cities in search of work in one of the many new factories that had been built. The population of these cities grew extremely quickly.

Cause	Effect

Math Day 8-Circle Practice Problems

1. An architect is making a plan for a new circular playground. If the picture below is the playground, how much fencing needs to go up to keep the kids in the circle?



2. The first Ferris wheel was built in 1893 in Chicago. Its diameter was 250 feet. How many feel did the Ferris wheel rotate with one complete turn?

3. The circumference of a circle is 36.31 meters. What is the approximate length of the radius?

A. 3 m

B. 4 m

C. 5 m

D. 6 m

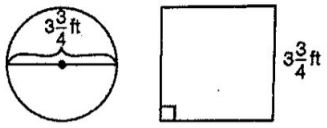
4. The circumference of a circle is 18.41 feet. What is the approximate length of the radius?

A. 3 ft

B. 5 ft

C. 8 ft

D. 7 ft



The drawings above represent the tablecloths Margot is thinking about buying. She plans to sew a decorative fringe on the tablecloth.

5. About how much fringe will Margot have to sew on the round tablecloth?

A. 7 ft

B. 8 ft

C. 9 ft

D. 12 ft

Find the area of a circle with a diameter of 1.5 meters.

History Day 8: Geographic Regions

The continent of North America is divided into *eight geographic regions*. Each region has unique characteristics.

Coastal Plain: The Coastal Plain of North America is located along the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The land of this region is made up of broad lowlands that provide many excellent harbors. These busy harbors connect North America with the rest of the world.

Appalachian Highlands: The Appalachian Highlands are located west of the Coastal Plain and stretch from eastern Canada to western Alabama. The Piedmont region of Virginia is a part of the Appalachian Highlands. The land of this region consists of old, eroded mountains that make up the oldest mountain range in North America.

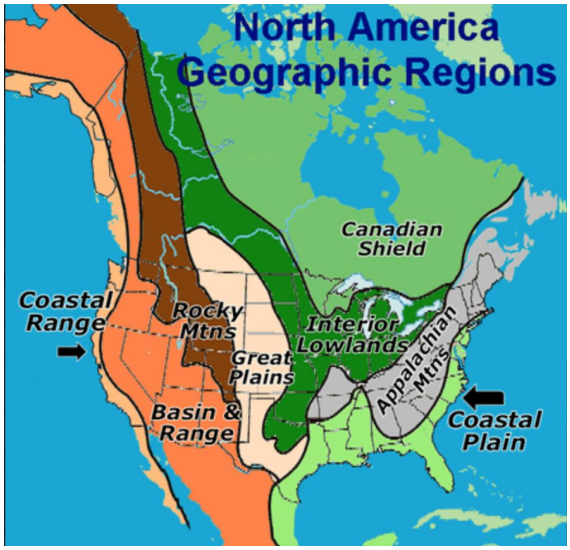
Canadian Shield: The Canadian Shield wraps around the Hudson Bay. This region is shaped like a giant horseshoe and is made up of hills worn down by erosion and hundreds of lakes carved by glaciers.

Interior Lowlands: The Interior Lowlands is located west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Great Plains. The land of this region is made up of rolling flatlands with many rivers, broad river valleys, and grass covered hills.

Great Plains: The Great Plains is located west of the Interior Lowlands and east of the Rocky Mountains. This region is covered by vast, flat grasslands that gradually rise toward the mountain range located in the Rocky Mountains region.

Rocky Mountains: The Rocky Mountain region is located west of the Great Plains and east of the Basin and Range. This land consists of rugged mountains at high elevations that stretch from Alaska almost to Mexico. It also contains the **Continental Divide**, an imaginary line that runs from north to south along the peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide determines the directional flow of rivers.

Basin and Range: The Basin and Range region is located west of the Rocky Mountains and east of the Sierra Nevadas and the Cascades. The land found in this region is located at different elevations. It contains isolated mountain ranges. **Death Valley**, the lowest point in North America, is found here.



Coastal Range: The Coastal Range is located along the Pacific Ocean. It is made up of rugged mountains that stretch from California to Canada and fertile valleys.

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Which region do you live in?

2. List one region you would like to go to? Explain.

3. What is one region you would not want to go to? Explain.

Science Day 8: Earth's Unique Properties

Activity: Complete your Moon Phase Calendar. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Then, read the notes and complete the questions. You can also go to the website below for more information.

https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/planets/earth/in-depth/

The Earth is unique and different from the other planets in our solar system. There are many different characteristics why this is.

-Due to the Earth's location in the solar system
-The atmosphere and the magnetic field help shield the Earth's surface. Due to this, it is blocked from harmful solar radiation.
-Most of the Earth's atmosphere consists of nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (21%)

-Large oceans of water cover the Earth, which is mostly made up of a rocky material. The Earth also has frozen ice caps in its polar regions.
-The Earth is about 4.5 billion years old.
- Because of the Earth's location in the solar system, it is perfect for life to exist and is known as the "Goldilocks Planet"

1. What do we need to survive on Earth?
2. What does the Earth have that other planets don't?
3. What two elements is the Earth's atmosphere mostly made up of?
4. Why do you think the Earth's location in the solar system is important?
5. About how old do scientists think Earth is?

Day 9, Thursday, June 11th

English
Read the two articles below, and then fill in the boxes below comparing and contrasting the two articles. Please answer in google classroom, or answer below.

Article 1: The Amazing History of Shopping in America

Before there was Amazon there was the Sears catalog. And for millions of American kids, it was a dream come true.
By Mackenzie Carro

When Tim was 12, he desperately wanted a bicycle. For weeks, he'd worked odd jobs—babysitting, feeding his neighbor's pig, anything for some extra cash. Now, Tim finally had enough money. But where would he buy his bicycle? He couldn't hop on Amazon. He couldn't ask his parents to take him to Walmart. In fact, there was no place to buy a bicycle for many miles.

Was this because Tim lived on a remote island? Or a far-flung outpost in the Arctic? No—Tim lived on a farm in Alabama. But it was 1902. Back then, Amazon didn't exist. There were no Walmarts. And across America, most stores were small, with a limited selection of items. Luckily Tim had another option: the Sears catalog.

The Sears catalog was a whole new way to shop. It was thousands of pages long, and it had hundreds of thousands of items for sale. All you had to do was send Sears a letter saying what you wanted and include the cash to pay for it. A few weeks later, your purchase would arrive in the mail. For Tim and millions of other Americans, the Sears catalog was a dream come true.

A Time of Change

Tim was growing up during a time of enormous change in America. New factories were churning out the latest fashions at breakneck speeds. Incredible new inventions, such as the telephone and the sewing machine, were making life easier and more enjoyable. But not for everyone. Most of this exciting change was happening in cities, and the majority of Americans lived on farms, where life was very different.

In the city, you could pop into a department store for whatever you needed—whether it was a pair of socks or a fancy new stove. On a farm, that wasn't an option. You could go to a town, but it was probably at least a day's journey by horse. And once you got there, the only store you'd find would be a general store. These shops tended to be small and expensive. There was virtually no way to buy the kinds of amazing items available in cities. So farm families fended for themselves. They made everything by hand—soap, furniture, curtains. They stitched their own shirts and pants and dresses. They made their own toys from wood and whatever else was around—buttons, scraps of fabric, even rocks. That is, until the Sears catalog came along.

Smashing Success

In the 1880s, a railroad worker from Minnesota named Richard W. Sears and his business partner, a watchmaker from Indiana named Alvah C. Roebuck, realized that many Americans were hungry for the stuff only city dwellers could get.

Sears and Roebuck also knew that the time was perfect for a mail-order business—that is, a business that sells products through the mail rather than at a store. In the late 19th century, America's postal system was becoming faster and more reliable. Railroads were connecting America like never before. It was now possible to deliver goods to parts of the country that were once practically unreachable.

In 1888, the first Sears and Roebuck catalog came out. It offered only watches and jewelry. By 1894, it had expanded to include a dizzyingly long list of items. There were baseball bats and gumdrops, guitars and hats. Each item was listed in the catalog with a price, a short description, and a hand-drawn illustration of what it looked like.

The catalog was a smashing success. When it arrived in the mail, families would pore over the pages. Kids would flip to the toy section and gaze longingly at dolls, crayons, and train sets, circling the items they wanted most or cutting them out to decorate their rooms. Women who painstakingly sewed clothes for their families by hand could now buy a sewing machine from Sears and save hours of time. Men could order farm equipment and tools for far less than they would pay at a general store. By 1900, Sears was mailing its catalog to 20 million Americans. And by 1907, the company was raking in $50 million a year. (That's about $1.4 billion in today's money.)

The Next Big Thing

In the 1920s, another innovation changed the way Americans shopped yet again. Henry Ford had invented a new car: the Model T. Unlike previous cars, this one was cheap enough that many Americans could afford to buy it. People once isolated in rural areas could now drive to cities to shop. They no longer needed to rely only on catalogs.

Sears knew its business needed to adapt. So in 1925, the company opened a brick-and-mortar store in Chicago. It was called the Sears, Roebuck and Co. Retail Store, and it was built inside the massive warehouse where Sears processed its catalog orders. Customers loved the idea of being able to walk through a giant store filled with all the wonders they saw in the catalog. Within a decade, there were hundreds of Sears department stores across the country.

In the coming years, Sears continued to flourish. By 1960, it was the world's largest retailer. But Sears's success would not last forever. With the arrival of sites like Amazon in the mid-1990s, catalogs and department stores got some big competition. In 1993, Sears put out its last catalog. Today, most Sears stores have closed. For Tim and others of his time, it might have been hard to imagine that Sears would ever disappear. Back in 1902, Tim sent Sears his hard-earned $12. Two weeks later, his brand-new bicycle arrived. "Such excitement you never saw in our little town," he wrote to Sears in 1970. "I toured those country lanes [on my bicycle] every spare minute I had. . . . That was 70 years ago, and I still think Sears is great."

Article 2: The Rise of Amazon

How online shopping changed America

Today, Americans spend twice as much money online as they did a decade ago.

It was the mid-1990s, and a young man named Jeff had a big idea. People were talking about this strange new thing called the internet, and Jeff was certain it was the future of business. So in July 1995, he quit his job, took $10,000 of his own savings, and started a business selling books online. He and a small team of employees spent the summer in his garage in Bellevue, Washington, working on their website, packaging up books, and mailing shipments to customers. Turns out, Jeff was right about the internet. His website was a hit. In fact, you may have heard of it. It's called Amazon.

Silly Fad

Today, the company that Jeff Bezos founded brings in more than $200 billion every year—selling not only books but just about everything imaginable. Amazon accounts for 40 percent of all online sales in America and has become a go-to store for needs big and small.

Not so long ago, a business like Amazon would have been unimaginable. Buying shoes meant either getting in the car and driving to a store or picking up the telephone and ordering them from a catalog. In the mid-1990s, most Americans didn't even own computers. But that was changing. Computers were getting smaller and less expensive. More families began buying them to "surf the net"—that is, to access the internet.

And with the internet came an amazing new way to shop. All you had to do was click on what you wanted and enter your credit card information and address. In about a week, your purchase would arrive at your front door. At first, many people were skeptical. Some believed that online shopping was a silly fad that would soon pass. Others thought it was unsafe. After all, the internet was new and unfamiliar. People were wary of handing over their personal information to

some faceless machine. But it was only a matter of time before the internet revolutionized how people shopped.

Online Shopping Experience

By 1999, Americans were spending more than $5 billion online. By 2000, Amazon alone had made about $2.4 billion in sales. It was clear that the convenience of online shopping had overshadowed any fears about the new technology.

But it wasn't just convenience that brought people around to the idea of buying things online. So-called e-commerce sites like Amazon began adding features that improved the online shopping experience. Many sites let shoppers leave public reviews and ratings. Instead of talking to a salesperson, you can read hundreds of opinions from other shoppers like you. What's more, delivery got faster. Today, things you order online can arrive on your doorstep within a day or two—and sometimes even the same day. With that kind of speed, why bother trekking to a store?

What's Next

Amazon is exploring another way to deliver orders: drones. Is this the future of shopping?
There is no doubt that online shopping has made life more convenient. But at what cost?

Today, many brick-and-mortar businesses are having trouble surviving in the world of online shopping. Over the past decade, many companies have struggled to stay afloat—or have gone out of business entirely. Neighborhood shops are disappearing. Then there is the environmental cost of online shopping—the cardboard boxes, the plastic wrapping, the gas used in delivery trucks and airplanes.

Still, it certainly seems that online shopping is here to stay—unless it's replaced by something we can't even yet imagine. It was less than 25 years ago that Jeff Bezos started Amazon in his garage. Who knows what the next 25 years will bring?

Directions: Compare the story of Sears with the story of Amazon. Use details from "The Amazing History of Shopping in America" and "The Rise of Amazon" to fill in the blank boxes below. We filled in some information for you.

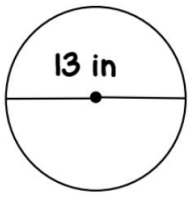
	Sears	Amazon
What impact has technology had on the company over the years?	• An expanded railroad system made it possible to sell mass-produced items to rural families, who previously had to rely on small and expensive general stores. This is part of the reason Sears and Roebuck decided to start a catalog, as well as part of the reason the catalog was so successful (22). • In the 1920s, automobiles changed the way Americans shopped again. The Ford Model T made it possible for more Americans to shop in cities, which helped department stores flourish. The lead Sears to open up its first brick-and-mortar stores (22).	

What kinds of products did/does the company sell?		• Amazon sells "just about everything imaginable" (24).
Was/is the company successful?	• The Sears catalog and Sears department stores were very successful for a long time. In 1900, Sears was mailing its catalog to 20 million Americans and making $50 million a year in sales. In the 1960s, the store became the world's largest retailer (23).	

Chart continues on page 2

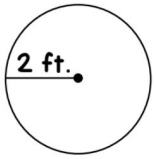
Math Day 9- More Circle Practice Problems

1. The circumference of a round tablecloth is 18.21 feet. What is the diameter of the tablecloth?
2. The diameter of a unicycle wheel is 4 feet. How far will the unicycle travel when it makes one complete turn?
3. Find the circumference of a circle where the diameter is 1.5 inches.

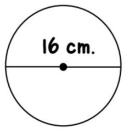


4. Find the circumference of the circle. Use 3.14 for □.

5. Find the area of the circle to the nearest tenth. Use 3.14 for □.



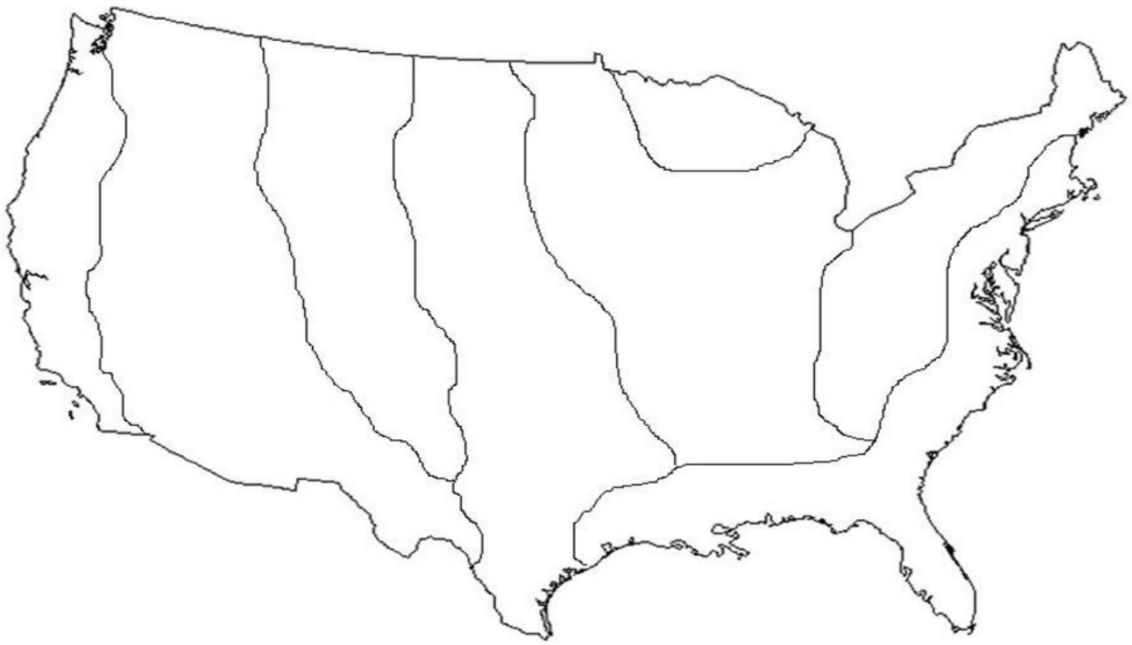
6. Find the area of the circle to the nearest tenth. Use 3.14 for □.



History Day 9: Geographic Regions

On the map below:

1. Draw or list the geographic features found in each region.
2. Label each geographic region



Science Day 9:

Complete your Moon Phase Calendar. Refer to Day 1 for specific directions, if needed.

Activity: Congratulations on your new job at NASA! You are planning a mission to start a colony on a planet. Your job is to create a plan to allow humans to live on another planet.

Please answer the following questions to help develop your plan:

What planet do you choose? Why?

What should the planet have in order for humans to live on it?

What do you think you need to bring with you?

Design (draw) your colony of the planet. Please be detailed with your drawings and label parts of your colony. Add color!