LOWELL
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

At Home Learning Resources

Grade 4 - Week 8

Content	Time Suggestions
Literacy Instruction (Watch a mini lesson, and/or complete online learning)	10-20 minutes daily
Reading (Read books, watch books read aloud, listen to a book)	At least 20 minutes daily (Could be about science, social studies, etc)
Writing or **Word Work** or **Phonics/Vocabulary**	20-30 minutes daily
Math	30 minutes daily
Science	45 minutes per week
Social Studies	30 minutes per week
Arts, Physical Education, or **Social Emotional Learning**	30 minutes daily

These are some time recommendations for each subject.
We know everyone's schedule is different, so do what you can.
These times do not need to be in a row/in order,
but can be spread throughout the day.

Grade 4 ELA Week 8

Your child can complete any of the activities in weeks 1-7. These can be found on the Lowell Public Schools website: https://www.lowell.k12.ma.us/Page/3800

This week begins a focus on informational or nonfiction reading and writing. Your child should be reading, writing, talking and writing about reading, and working on exploring synonyms this week.

Reading: Students need to read each day. They can read the articles included in this packet and/or read any of the nonfiction/informational books that they have at home, or can access online at Epic Books, Tumblebooks, Raz Kids, or other online books. All resources are on the LPS website. There is something for everyone.

Talking and Writing about Reading: As students are reading, they can think about their reading, then talk about their reading with a family member and/or write about their reading using the prompts/questions included.

Writing: Students will continue working on informational books for the next weeks. The resources in this packet will be the same for next week for writing as well. These resources are charts with examples to help your child write. They are available online in an interactive form with video tutorials here: Grade 4 Nonfiction Writing Choice Board. Click on the images/starbursts to watch the video tutorials. This writing should last throughout the weeks. Students will be planning their writing, then writing, then making it even better by revising, writing some more, and at the end, fixing it up by editing. Your child might write 1 informational book and work to refine it throughout, or might write multiple books, getting better each time.

Word Work: Students can work on learning synonyms and using the in sentences. Play go fish and see if students can match the words that mean about the same thing.

Grade 4 Students

1. What are the multiple main ideas in the text and find details to support them?
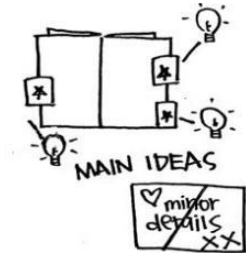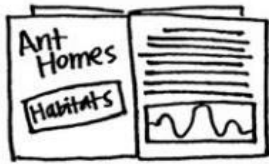
2. Look and think about the ideas the author gives you in the text. How are those ideas related? Make an inference?

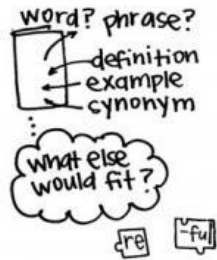3. How are the ideas in your book connected to each other?

4. What is the author's perspective…how does the author feel about his topic?

PERSPECTIVES?

5. What strategies can you use to help you figure out tricky vocabulary words.
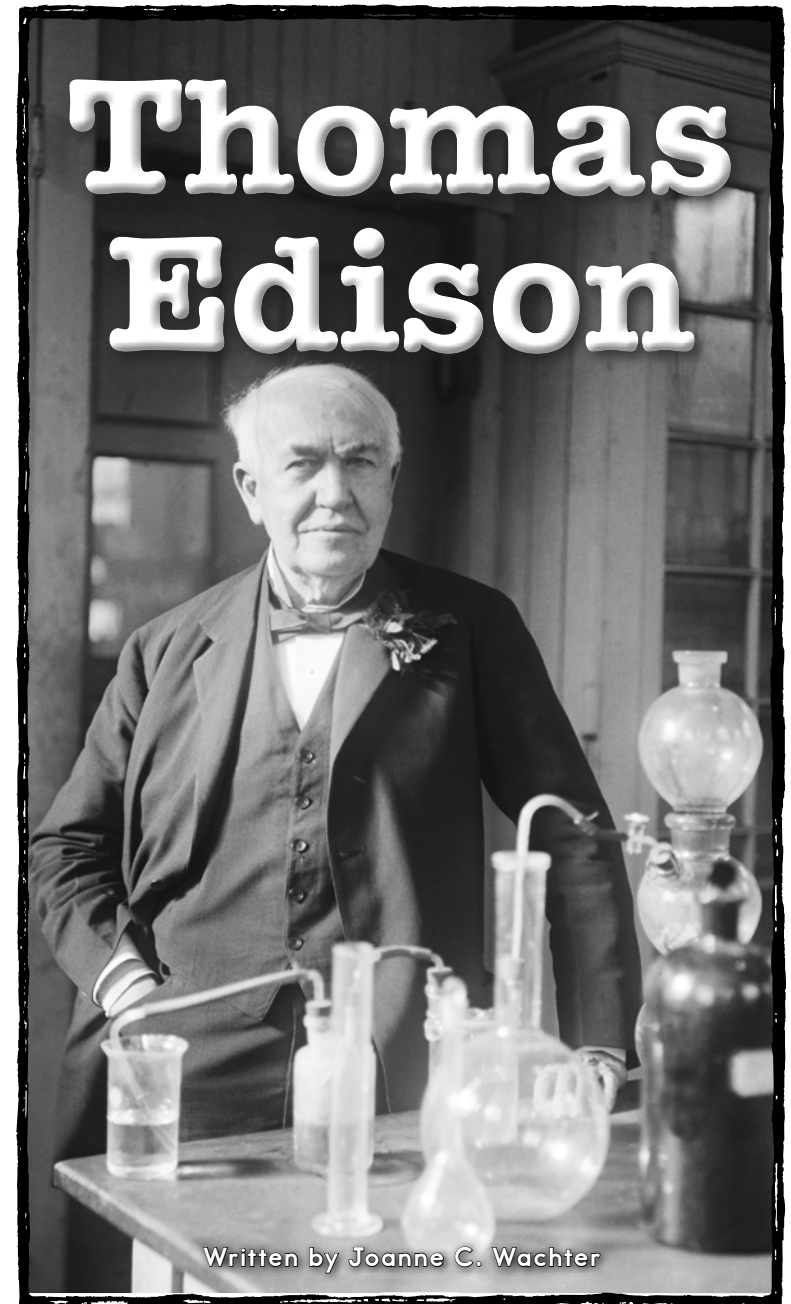
Connections

Writing

Research to learn more about one of Thomas Edison's inventions. Create a brochure about the invention to share with your classmates.
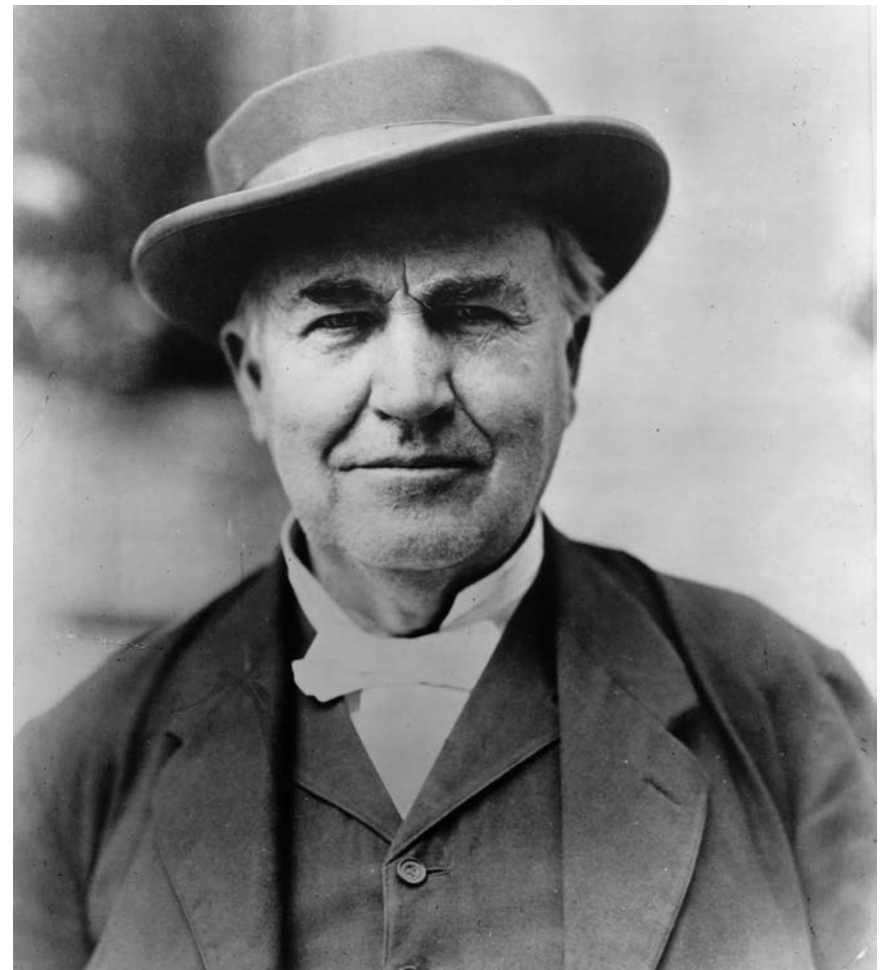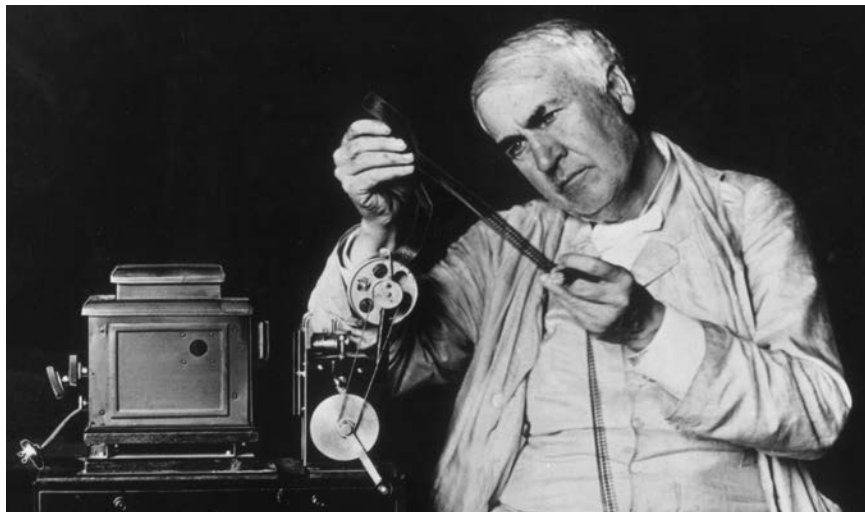
Social Studies

Make a timeline of Thomas Edison's life. Include at least five of his inventions on your timeline.

Reading A-Z

Thomas Edison

Written by Joanne C. Wachter

Table of Contents

Thomas Alva Edison in 1914

A Curious Boy

Thomas Edison loved to question things. He loved to learn how things worked. He also loved to make things work better. Many people think of him as one of the greatest **inventors** of all time.

Young Al

Thomas Alva Edison was born on February 11, 1847. Al, as he was called, did not do well in school. He wanted to question and explore. At that time, school was mostly about remembering facts. Al's mom took him out of school and taught him at home. She taught him to love to read.

Al sold food and newspapers on trains when he was twelve years old. He used the money he earned to buy books and materials for **experiments**. He set up a lab in a train car. Also around this time, Al lost most of his hearing.

When he was fifteen, Al saved a boy's life. The boy was about to be run over by a boxcar when Al grabbed him. The child's father offered to teach Al how to be a telegraph **operator**.

As Al grew older, he traveled around as a telegraph operator. He continued to be interested in science.
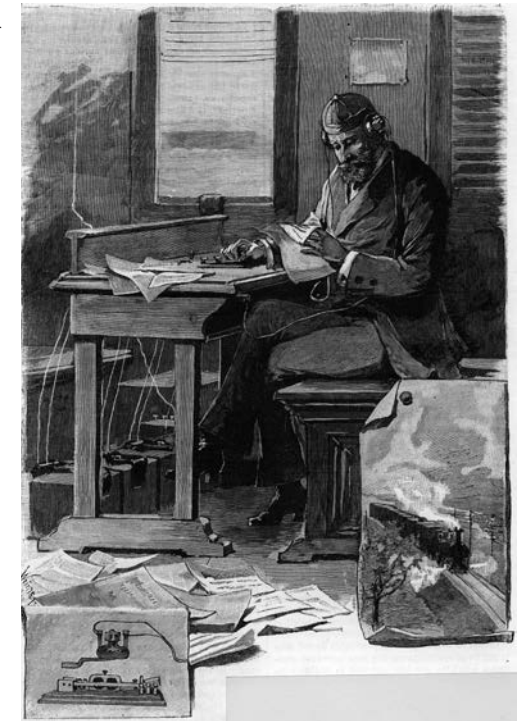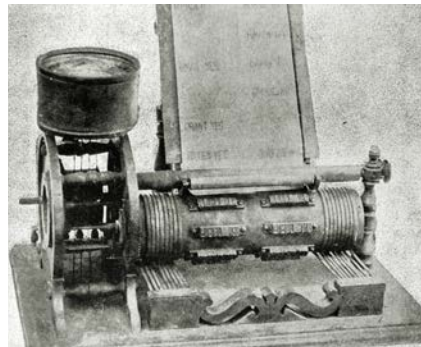

A drawing of a train telegraph operator
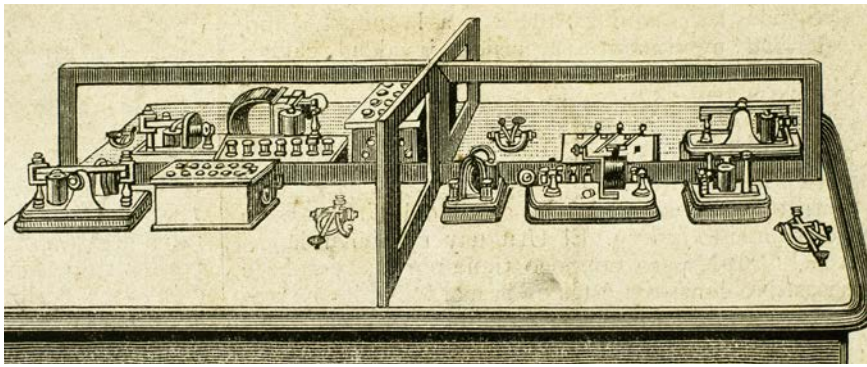
Edison's improved telegraph

Edison the Inventor

Edison wanted to invent things full-time. He invented ways to make the telegraph better. He earned his first **patent**, for an electric vote counter, in 1869. The invention did not do well. Edison continued to invent. He said he would not give up, no matter what happened.

Edison's electric vote counter

Edison at work in his Menlo Park lab (top) and the outside of the lab (bottom)

A New Lab

Edison began building and selling some of his inventions. In 1876, he built a lab in Menlo Park, New Jersey. It was the first **research** lab in the world built to make money. Many people called it the "invention factory." Edison and his workers were there many hours each day.
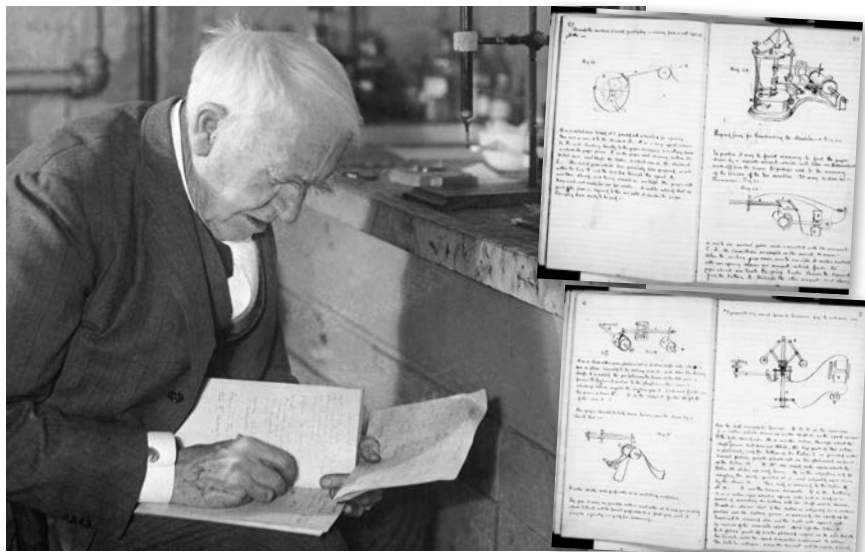
Edison put his ideas in notebooks. He gave the notebooks to his workers, who then made the inventions. Edison filled 3,500 notebooks with ideas. Not all of those ideas worked. Edison continued to work. He said he needed to find out all the ways something didn't work to find out the way it did.

Important Inventions

The telephone was invented in 1876, but it didn't work well. People had to yell into the phone to be heard. In 1877, Edison and his team invented a way to make the telephone work better.

A telephone from 1877 with Edison's improvements
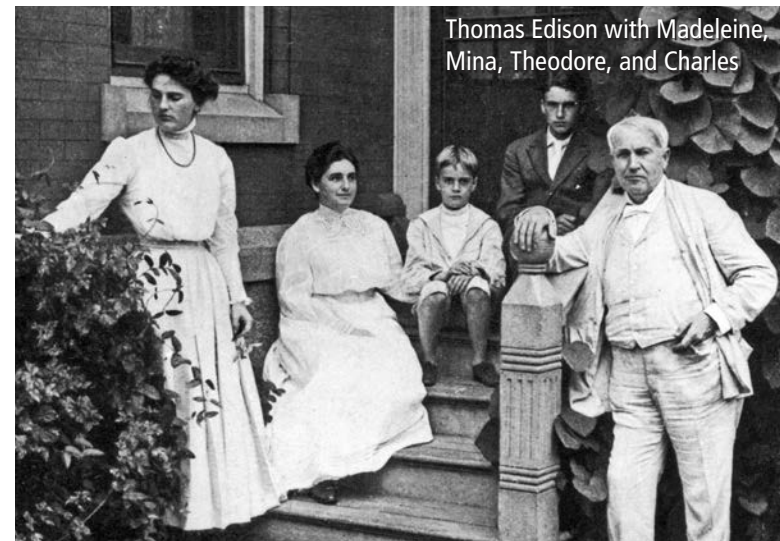
Thomas Edison with Madeleine, Mina, Theodore, and Charles

Edison's Family

Edison married Mary Stilwell in 1871. They had three children—Marion, Thomas Jr., and William. Mary died in 1884. Edison married his second wife, Mina Miller, in 1886. They had three children—Madeleine, Charles, and Theodore.

Edison working on an early phonograph

Edison also invented a machine that could record words and then play them back. The first thing Edison recorded was "Mary Had a Little Lamb." Some people didn't believe the machine worked. They thought someone was talking in another room! The phonograph made Edison famous.

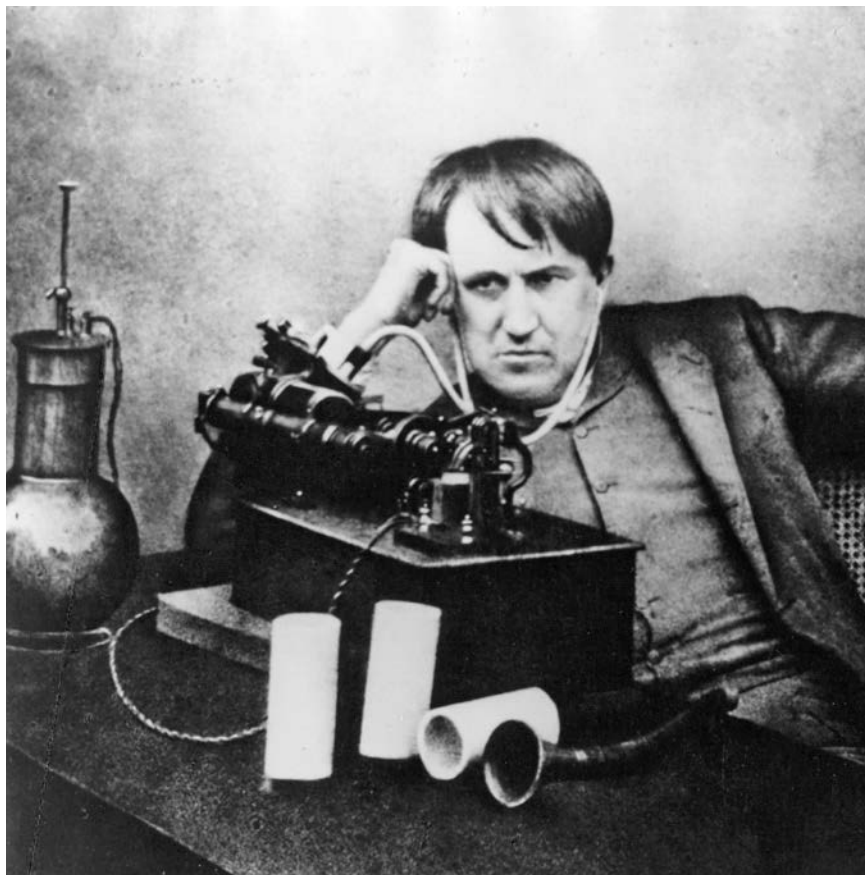## A Special Project

For years, people had tried to make a safe light bulb that most people could buy. Many inventors had tried and failed. First, Edison and his team had to find the right **filament**— the part of a light bulb that glows. They tried thousands of materials. They finally found one that worked. People were amazed by Edison's electric lights.

One of Edison's first electric light bulbs

Edison then had to make a system that could light a building and even a city. In 1881, Edison moved to New York City. He helped start the first electric power plant. In time, many places began to use electric lights.
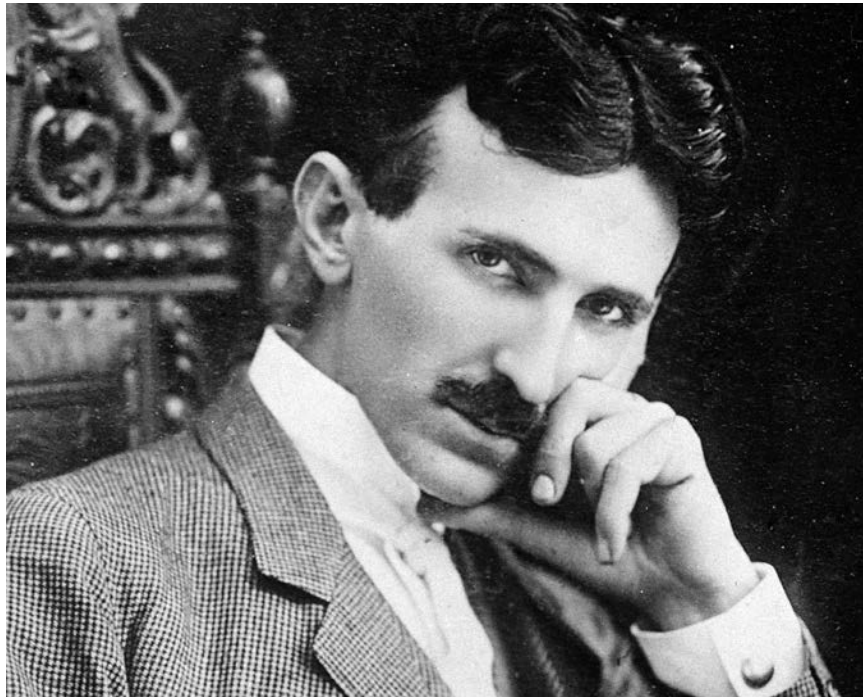
The War of the Currents

In the 1880s and 1890s, Edison competed with another electric company. Edison's method of delivering electricity was called *direct current,* or DC. The other company said the method called *alternating current,* or AC, was better. AC was invented by Nikola Tesla. AC would later win the competition.

Edison's movie camera (left) and his machine that showed movies (right)

Other Exciting Ideas

In 1887, Edison moved to a new lab in New Jersey. Around that time, he saw a machine that quickly played many images one after another. The things in the images looked as if they were moving!

Edison had his team work on two machines. One machine would record the images, and the other would show them. Edison and his team invented a movie camera. They also invented a machine to show the images. Edison tried to put sound with the images, but it did not work.
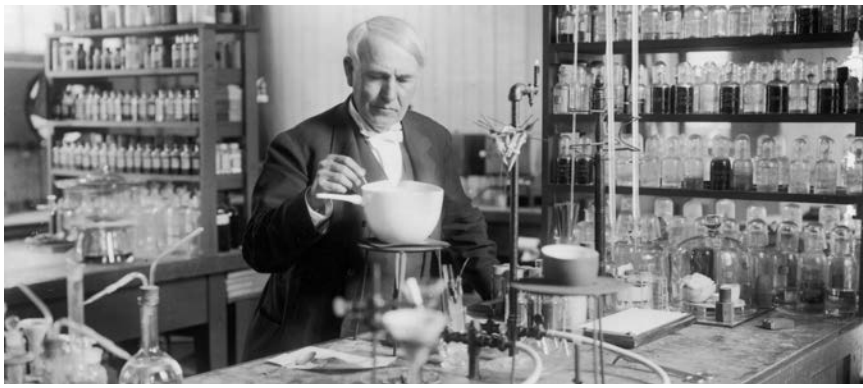
Edison doing an experiment in 1910

A Remarkable Man

Edison continued to invent. Some of his other inventions included machines to mine materials, better batteries, and new uses for cement.

During his life, Edison had 1,093 patents, which was a record at the time. He worked until he was more than eighty years old.

Thomas Edison died on October 18, 1931. President Herbert Hoover asked people to turn out their lights for a short time. He asked them to think about the great changes Thomas Edison had made in their lives.

Glossary

experiments *(n.)* scientific tests (p. 6)

filament *(n.)* a thread or threadlike object that conducts electricity, such as that found in a light bulb (p. 12)

inventors *(n.)* people who create, design, or build things that did not exist before (p. 4)

operator *(n.)* a person who controls a machine or other equipment (p. 6)

patent *(n.)* a document giving someone the right to make money from an invention (p. 7)

research *(n.)* a detailed study of a subject, especially to discover new information or to find facts (p. 8)

Thomas Edison
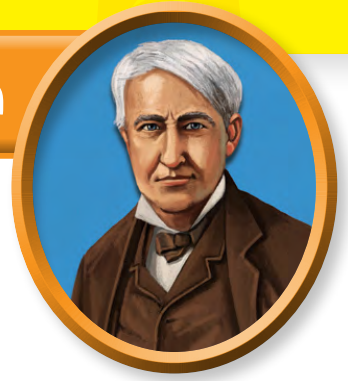
Edison's Ideas

What if you went to the movies
And nothing was there on the screen?
It wouldn't be much of a movie
Without pictures there to be seen!

Now imagine your favorite music,
And think about what you would do
If the only way that you could hear it
Was to have the whole band come to you!

Think of your house in the darkness;
Not a light switch to flip on a wall.
On second thought, no—
Think of none of these things—
Because Edison thought of them all!

Thomas Edison
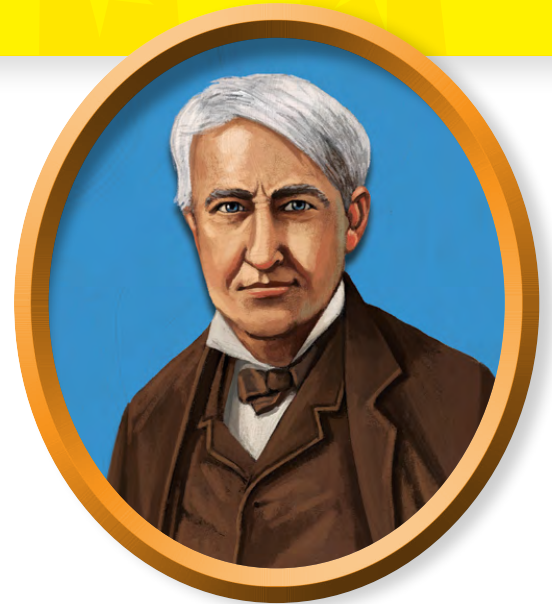**(Born: 1847; Died: 1931)**

As a boy, Tom was always doing experiments. Once, he sat on a nest of eggs to see if he could hatch them! (He couldn't, but he could break them.) As he grew up, Thomas kept doing experiments. One of his first inventions was a machine to count votes. But no one wanted it. Thomas didn't give up, though.

In 1877, Thomas invented the phonograph, or record player. It was the first time anyone had recorded a voice! It led to CD players, and then MP3s. In 1879, Thomas invented an electric light bulb that stayed on for thirteen hours. It was a lot safer than candles, gas, or oil. Now, we couldn't live without electric lights! In 1891, Thomas invented an early movie camera. It led to the kind of movies we go to see today. In his life, Thomas Edison created more than a thousand inventions. He was always inventing. He never gave up. Guess what? He changed the world!

After reading the text, *Thomas Edison,* the poem, *Edison's Ideas*, and the mini-biography of *Thomas Edison*, explain what happened and why during Edison's life, using specific information in the texts.

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Grade 4 Informational Writing Choice Board - Visit the online option for an interactive board with tutorials.

Use the anchor charts to help you write your own informational book that teaches others.

Get Started Click Here

Non-Fiction Teaching Moves that Writers Can Borrow

Write a powerful introduction
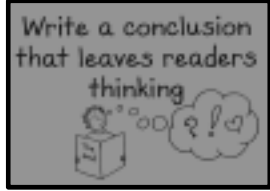
Tell a bit about the big things you'll teach (table of contents)

Try to say a few sentences about each part of your topic.

Use fancy words and explain what they mean

Write a conclusion that leaves readers thinking

Make quick sketches to show what things look like

About Trees

Manatees

Breeds of Dogs

Think of a topic... something that you know a lot about.
- Find someone that you can talk with, and try teaching them about your topic.
- Pay close attention, and ask yourself...Do I have enough to say about my topic?

Remember!
Nonfiction writers teach!

What will you teach?

Pets
1.
2.
3.

Video Games
1.
2.
3.

Sports
1.
2.
3.

Baking
1.
2.
3.

Tell a bit about the big things you'll teach (table of contents)

Parts

In the book About Trees, you can see that the author chose to organize her book by teaching about the ==parts== of the tree.

Table of Contents

Kinds

Sports

1. Adventure Sports
2. Ball Sports
3. Aquatic Sports
4. Mountain Sports
5. Extreme Sports

Write a powerful introduction

"Quote" | WHOLE to part o o o | Start with a ? | A story | A description | Different perspectives

Some Authors hook their reader by telling a ==short story== related to their topic. Some might choose an interesting ==quotation,== and some might choose to say something interesting by ==describing== their topic.

Notice the way in which the author uses a ==description== to get her readers excited about her topic!

People look tiny when standing next to giant sequoias.

Introduction

Trees are the tallest living plants. Redwood trees can grow as tall as a 30-story building. Giant sequoias can weigh as much as 3,000 large pickup trucks, making them one of the heaviest living things. Trees also live a long time. Many trees alive today were full-grown long before the United States became a country. But these massive trees share something with all plants—they make their own food.

4

Try to say a few sentences about each part of your topic.

Let's take a look at out mentor text About Trees.

Let's examine the first part of book where she talks about the **leaves** of a tree.

Leaves

1. Imagine being able to make your own food without cooking or even going to a restaurant! Leaves make food for trees by changing energy from sunlight into food. This important work is done by **chlorophyll** (KLOR-uh-fill), the green coloring in leaves.

2. Leaves come in all shapes and sizes. Most **deciduous** (dee-SIJ-oo-us) trees have wide, thin leaves, while most conifers have needlelike leaves. **Conifers** keep their needles through all seasons. Only the oldest needles fall to the ground. Deciduous trees lose their leaves every fall.

About Trees • Level P   5

Yellow and brown leaves fall from this deciduous tree.

3. In the fall, the leaves of deciduous trees show their true colors. These true colors are yellows, oranges, and browns, which hide under green chlorophyll all spring and summer. We see these colors in the fall after leaves stop making chlorophyll.

6

Use fancy words and explain what they mean

The lion is a **predator** also a **carnivore** who hunts for **prey**.

Notice how the author uses fancy words related to her topic, and then explains what they mean to make it clear for the reader.

- _ASTERN_ : Toward the back
- _BEAM ENDS:_ A canoe tipped on its side
- _AIR LOCK_ :The pressure of air that holds water inside an overturned canoe if you attempt to lift it straight up.

Leaves

Imagine being able to make your own food without cooking or even going to a restaurant! Leaves make food for trees by changing energy from sunlight into food. This important work is done by **chlorophyll** (KLOR-uh-fill), the green coloring in leaves.

Leaves come in all shapes and sizes. Most **deciduous** (dee-SIJ-oo-us) trees have wide, thin leaves, while most conifers have needlelike leaves. **Conifers** keep their needles through all seasons. Only the oldest needles fall to the ground. Deciduous trees lose their leaves every fall.

About Trees • Level P   5

Make quick sketches to show what things look like

You've learned that nonfiction writers include sketches to help their readers understand what things look like.

Here our mentor author chose to include a picture of the tubes found in a tree that helps to carry water from the roots to the leaves.

I'm sure glad she did because now when I see a tree, I can look for these tubes, and know exactly what they are.

Now, you try to think of some sketches that you can include in your book to help your reader know what things look like.

Trunk

Tubes in the tree's trunk carry water from the roots up to the leaves. They also carry **sap**, or food, down from the leaves to the roots. These tubes are like highways carrying traffic back and forth. They are close to the outside of the tree, just under the bark.
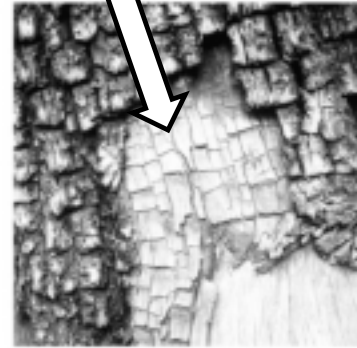
Layers of bark protect trees.

8

Write a conclusion that leaves readers thinking

You can choose to end your book by leaving your reader with a strong feeling about your topic...

Perhaps finish off by encouraging your reader to some thinking about your topic.

You might even leave your reader with a surprising tip or fact...a WOW a statement!

Let's take a look at our text to see what our mentor author did.

Trees help the earth by keeping the air clean!

Trees are a home to many animals!

Their seeds provide food for both humans and animals!

Conclusion

While trees look like they aren't doing much, they are working. They make their own food by changing sunlight and air into sugars. This helps keep the air clean, too.

Trees are homes and food for birds and other animals. Look to see which animals make homes in trees near your home. Some animals, including humans, eat sap, fruit, and seeds from trees. Others eat bark and leaves.

Holes in trees make safe homes for many owls.

14

Students know that words that mean about the same thing are called synonyms.

Use the enclosed materials to play Go Fish with your child. When you get a pair of synonyms, try to use them in the same sentence. If both words don't make sense, think of another sentence for the second word. This will help your child increase the ability to determine the appropriate words to use in writing.

Hope you *like* and *enjoy* the game!

begin	despise	under
divide	city	after

ask	call	close
infant	fortune	sufficient
all	look	swap

end	freedom	chubby
error	fix	delay
finish	wealth	giant

huge	earth	add
arrive	anger	below
brave	mistake	dislike

appear	question	present
reach	yell	shut
town	back	split

gift	courageous	total
liberty	every	rage
find	baby	world

following	rear	enough
change	plump	postpone
start	mend	locate

Name: _____

Adding and Subtracting Large Numbers

A.
```
    4 2, 3 5 6
  + 2 3, 9 1 6
  _____
```

B.
```
    3 0, 5 6 2
  +      7, 5 8 8
  _____
```

C.
```
    6, 7 5 7
  + 2, 9 4 4
  _____
```

D.
```
    1 4 3, 8 6 4
  + 6 8 8, 1 4 3
  _____
```

Circle any problems below that **DO NOT** correctly show the standard algorithm for subtraction. If there are errors, explain.

E.
```
      7   11
    3 8, 2 ¹5 4
  - 1 5, 3 7 3
  _____
    2 2, 8 8 1
```
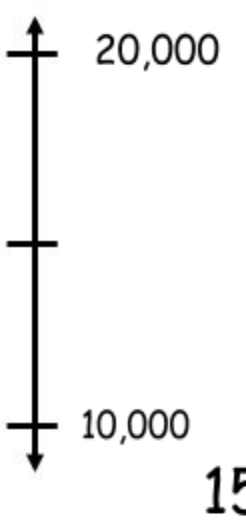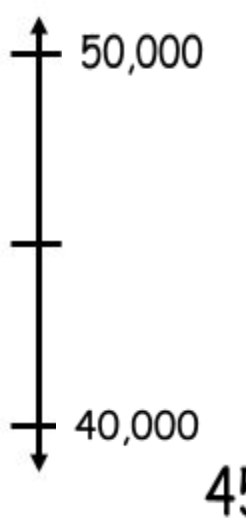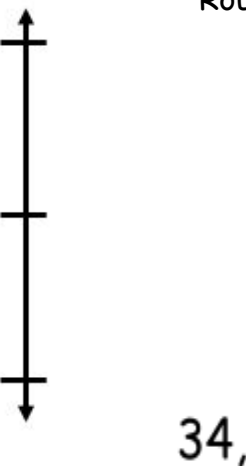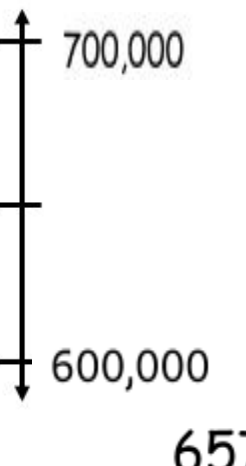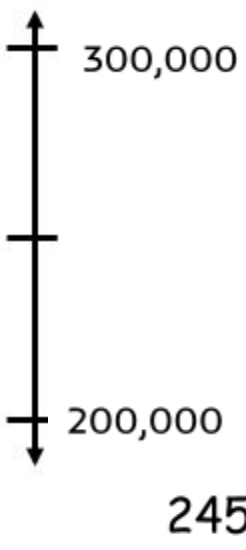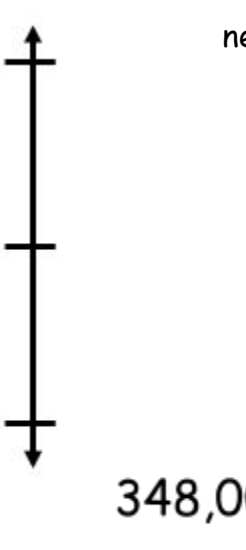
F.
```
                8
    5 0, 2 9 ¹0
  - 3 2, 3 8 2
  _____
    2 2, 1 0 8
```

G.
```
    2
    3, ¹1 6 9
  -      9 5 1
  _____
    2, 2 1 8
```

Rounding with a Vertical Number Line

Round 15,865 to the nearest **ten thousand**.

20,000

10,000

15,865 _____

Round 45,469 to the nearest **ten thousand**.

50,000

40,000

45,469 _____

Round 34,515 to the nearest **ten thousand**.

34,515 _____

Round 657,206 to the nearest **hundred thousand**.

700,000

600,000

657,206 _____

Round 245,999 to the nearest **hundred thousand**.

300,000

200,000

245,999 _____

Round 348,000 to the nearest **hundred thousand**.

348,000 _____

Solve each problem.

1) If $9 \times 8 = 72$, then $90 \times 8 =$_____

1. _____

2) If $4 \times 6 = 24$, then $40 \times 6 =$_____

2. _____

3) If $6 \times 9 = 54$, then $60 \times 9 =$_____

3. _____

4) If $1 \times 7 = 7$, then $10 \times 7 =$_____

4. _____

5) If $2 \times 1 = 2$, then $20 \times 1 =$_____

5. _____

6) If $8 \times 9 = 72$, then $80 \times 9 =$_____

6. _____

7) If $5 \times 7 = 35$, then $50 \times 7 =$_____

7. _____

8) If $10 \times 10 = 100$, then $100 \times 10 =$_____

8. _____

9) If $7 \times 3 = 21$, then $70 \times 3 =$_____

9. _____

10) If $4 \times 10 = 40$, then $40 \times 10 =$_____

10. _____

11) If $3 \times 6 = 18$, then $3 \times 60 =$_____

11. _____

12) If $9 \times 2 = 18$, then $9 \times 20 =$_____

12. _____

13) If $7 \times 5 = 35$, then $7 \times 50 =$_____

13. _____

14) If $3 \times 8 = 24$, then $3 \times 80 =$_____

14. _____

15) If $3 \times 3 = 9$, then $3 \times 30 =$_____

15. _____

16) If $2 \times 10 = 20$, then $2 \times 100 =$_____

16. _____

17) If $9 \times 9 = 81$, then $9 \times 90 =$_____

17. _____

18) If $8 \times 7 = 56$, then $8 \times 70 =$_____

18. _____

19) If $6 \times 6 = 36$, then $6 \times 60 =$_____

19. _____

20) If $8 \times 1 = 8$, then $8 \times 10 =$_____

20. _____

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

A

Number Correct: _____

Find the Midpoint

1.	0	10		23.	6000	7000	
2.	0	100		24.	600	700	
3.	0	1000		25.	60	70	
4.	10	20		26.	260	270	
5.	100	200		27.	9260	9270	
6.	1000	2000		28.	80	90	
7.	30	40		29.	90	100	
8.	300	400		30.	990	1000	
9.	400	500		31.	9990	10,000	
10.	20	30		32.	440	450	
11.	30	40		33.	8300	8400	
12.	40	50		34.	680	690	
13.	50	60		35.	9400	9500	
14.	500	600		36.	3900	4000	
15.	5000	6000		37.	2450	2460	
16.	200	300		38.	7080	7090	
17.	300	400		39.	3200	3210	
18.	700	800		40.	8630	8640	
19.	5700	5800		41.	8190	8200	
20.	70	80		42.	2510	2520	
21.	670	680		43.	4890	4900	
22.	6700	6800		44.	6660	6670	

A

Multiply and Divide by 10

1.	$2 \times 10 =$		23.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 100$	
2.	$3 \times 10 =$		24.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 20$	
3.	$4 \times 10 =$		25.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 30$	
4.	$5 \times 10 =$		26.	$100 \div 10 =$	
5.	$1 \times 10 =$		27.	$50 \div 10 =$	
6.	$20 \div 10 =$		28.	$10 \div 10 =$	
7.	$30 \div 10 =$		29.	$20 \div 10 =$	
8.	$50 \div 10 =$		30.	$30 \div 10 =$	
9.	$10 \div 10 =$		31.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 60$	
10.	$40 \div 10 =$		32.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 70$	
11.	$6 \times 10 =$		33.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 90$	
12.	$7 \times 10 =$		34.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 80$	
13.	$8 \times 10 =$		35.	$70 \div 10 =$	
14.	$9 \times 10 =$		36.	$90 \div 10 =$	
15.	$10 \times 10 =$		37.	$60 \div 10 =$	
16.	$80 \div 10 =$		38.	$80 \div 10 =$	
17.	$70 \div 10 =$		39.	$11 \times 10 =$	
18.	$90 \div 10 =$		40.	$110 \div 10 =$	
19.	$60 \div 10 =$		41.	$30 \div 10 =$	
20.	$100 \div 10 =$		42.	$120 \div 10 =$	
21.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 50$		43.	$14 \times 10 =$	
22.	$\_\_ \times 10 = 10$		44.	$140 \div 10 =$	

EUREKA MATH™

Lesson 1: Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison.

1

An elephant at the zoo weighs 14,648 lbs. A shark at the aquarium weighs 12,632 less pounds than the elephant. How much does the shark weigh?

Estimate:
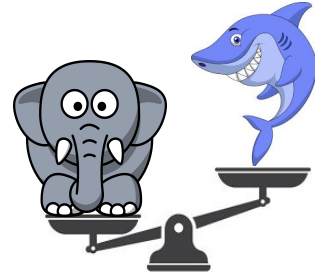
Solve. Explain your answer with pictures or words:

Directions: Use the whole numbers 1 through 6, at most one time each, to fill in the boxes and make the largest number that rounds to 50,000.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Directions: Use the whole numbers 1 through 6, at most one time each, to fill in the boxes and make the smallest number that rounds to 50,000.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Check out the website below for inspiration for creating your own chain reaction machine like Rube Goldberg. Send a video of the results to your teacher!

RUBE GOLDBERG MACHINE

https://tinkerlab.com/engineering-kids-rube-goldberg-machine/

THINGS THAT ROLL

Marbles
Balls: Tennis, Baseball, Bowling, etc.
Toy Cars
Dominoes
Skateboard
Roller Skate

RECYCLABLES

Cardboard
Cereal Boxes
Cardboard Rolls
Plastic Water Bottles
Cans
Aluminum Foil

THINGS THAT MOVE

Mousetrap
Dominoes
Toaster
Fan

RAMPS

Toy Train Tracks
Marble Runs
Books
Trays
PVC pipe
Plastic tubing
Gutters

EVERYDAY MATERIALS

Chopsticks
Popsicle Sticks
Ruler
Wooden Blocks
Bowl
String
Tape
Sand
Pins
Hammer
Balloons
Water
Fan
Vinegar and Baking Soda

Grade Four - Science

What are Erosion and Weathering?

Weathering is the breaking apart of rocks into smaller pieces. Water or wind can cause **physical weathering** by cracking rocks or grinding them down. **Chemical weathering** happens when minerals in rocks are changed by chemicals in water and air. Some examples are when iron in rocks rusts, or when acid in rain causes holes in rocks like limestone and marble.

Erosion is the taking away of rock that has been weathered. After rocks have been weathered into small pieces, those small pieces can be carried away by water or wind.

To learn more, click on the link below to learn about the effects of weathering (wind, water, ice) on landforms. The host (Bill Nye) uses the term "erosion" as a general term, including weathering. While you watch, write down examples of rock being broken apart (weathering) and rock particles being taken away (erosion).

Bill Nye the Science Guy: Erosion
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HkraIMlDmSA

Examples of Weathering	Examples of Erosion

35

We're Free... Let's Grow!

Name: _____

C. The Northwest Ordinance. Read each excerpt from the Northwest Ordinance and answer the questions.

> There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years...

> So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district... they shall receive authority... to elect a representative... to represent them in the general assembly:

1. If Congress appointed the governor, who was really in control of the territory's government? _____

2. Underline the length of the governor's term.

3. Underline the number of residents who had to live in the district before citizens could elect their own general assembly.

4. The district has 5,103 women and 4,998 men. Time to elect representatives?

   ❑ Yes   ❑ No

> Any person escaping into the territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed ..., such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

5. Who do you think this excerpt is talking about?

   a. Free male inhabitants

   b. Runaway slaves

   c. People accused of a crime

   d. People who work a lot

6. Fill in the blanks to paraphrase what this is saying:

   _____ who _____ into this territory will be _____ to their owners.

> Whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted... into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States... and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government.

7. Underline the number of people required for a state to be admitted.

8. Did women count toward this number?

   ❑ Yes   ❑ No

   Circle the evidence for your answer.

9. Would a runaway slave count toward this number?

   ❑ Yes   ❑ No

10. Would the people still have the government Congress appointed for them?

   ❑ Yes   ❑ No

   Box the evidence for your answer.

> Art. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be [bothered] on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.
>
> Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature; and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses ... All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted.
>
> No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land...

11. There are nine rights listed in this excerpt. Find and circle them.

We're Free... Let's Grow!

Name: _____

D. Label the Land. Five states formed in the Northwest Territory. Label them on the map using the state names in the blue box. The names already on the map are the Native tribes that lived in the territory at the time of the Northwest Ordinance.

Map labels:
- Ojibwe (Chippewa)
- Odawa
- Potawatomi
- Miami
- Wabash
- Illinois
- Lenapi (Delaware)

Blue box:
WISCONSIN   OHIO
ILLINOIS   INDIANA   MICHIGAN

1. How many Native American tribes were affected by the growth of the U.S. into the Northwest Territory?

_____

2. Perhaps you've heard the names Illinois, Delaware, or Miami before. Where else have you heard these tribal names?

_____

_____

_____

3. What can you infer about the connections between these tribes and the places that have been named after them?

_____

_____

_____

_____

E. Perspectives. U.S. Westward expansion affected the lives, lifestyle, and livelihood of many Native American tribes. What would have been each side's perspective on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?

Native Tribes	American Government & Settlers

F. Northwest Ordinance. Read the section of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 below and answer the questions.

> The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and... they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress.

1. In your own words, what does this section from the Northwest Ordinance mean?

_____

_____

2. Based on what your learned in the reading, did America live up to its words? Why or why not?

_____

_____

ESL at Home 3-5 Weeks 7-8

Use notebook paper to complete these activities. Do one each day!

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Choose a book page, magazine, or newspaper article. Tally how many times you find the words that start with letters: S A T	Go on a shape hunt. Find five things in your house for each shape: Rhombus Trapezoid Equilateral	How many words can you make from this word? educational	List 5 things in your home that are **solids.** List 5 things in your home that are **liquids**. List 5 things in your home that are **gases**.	Imagine two of your friends went to your school when no one was there. Write or draw their adventure.
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Hide something in your home. Make a treasure map and let a family member try to find it.	Find four things in your home that are **magnetic**. Find four things in your home that are **mixtures**. Find four things in your home that are **transparent**.	Imagine you ran a zoo. Write an advertisement telling people why they should come to your zoo.	Line up all the soap, shampoo, and lotion in your house from smallest to tallest.	Put a little bit of soap into a cup. Fill the cup with water. Count how many minutes it takes for the bubbles to disappear.