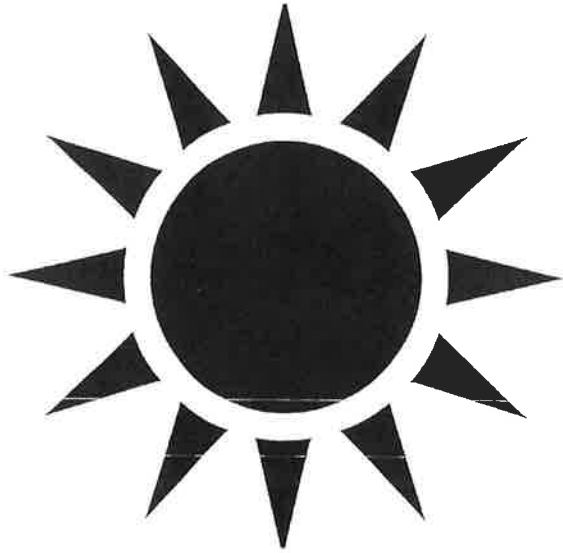


NTI DAY 22



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 5th

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

NTI Day 22 Checklist--5th Grade

___ Writing

- Continue working on "Green Invaders" 5 paragraph piece

___ Reading

- Read Journeys Lesson 23: "Vaqueros: America's First Cowboys"
 - You may use the following info to read/listen to the story online:
<https://www-k6.thinkcentral.com/>
Username: Dmurdock
Password: Tully2018!
**Choose Southside Elementary as your school on the log-in page
- Complete "Journeys Questions Lesson 23" worksheet
- Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes

___ Math

- Complete Envisions "Convert Customary Units of Weight" (pg. 655)

___ Social Studies

- Chapter 12 Lesson 4- Civil War Begins (pg. 440-445)
 - Read and do the Lesson Assessment
- Here's a Mr. Betts video on the South seceding (leaving) the United States:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pDgbXqxe7SQ&list=PL_v8veKSBAWaWLeZs_uhPHIPAwVREVadgn&index=4&t=0s

___ Specials

- Complete the Specials activity for today: ART

Journeys Questions

Lesson 23

1. What should you skim if you want to get a quick overview of what each section of the article is about?
2. How can the reader get a better understanding of the illustrations in the article?
3. What is the main idea of the article?
4. Why does Vaqueros no longer need to ride the wide-open spaces after the Civil War?
5. What is the section "Celebrating Traditions" mostly about?

Name _____



Homework & Practice 11-3

Convert Customary Units of Weight

Another Look!

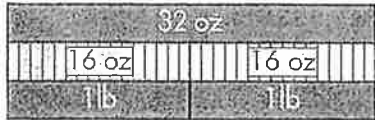
Remember:
1 ton equals 2,000 pounds and
1 pound equals 16 ounces.



How to change from one unit of weight to another:

Converting from a smaller unit to a larger unit:

32 ounces = _____ pounds

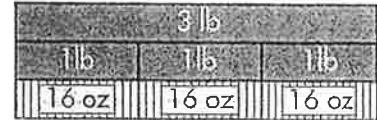


You know 16 oz = 1 lb, so divide.

Find $32 \div 16$; 32 oz = 2 lb

Converting from a larger unit to a smaller unit:

3 pounds = _____ ounces



You know 1 lb = 16 oz, so multiply.

Find 3×16 ; 3 lb = 48 oz

In 1-6, convert each unit of weight.

1. 4 T = _____ lb

2. 5 lb = _____ oz

3. 5,500 lb = _____ T

4. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb = _____ oz

5. 90 lb = _____ oz

6. 224 oz = _____ lb

In 7-12, compare. Write $>$, $<$, or $=$ for each \bigcirc .

7. 16 lb \bigcirc 16 oz

8. 1,500 lb \bigcirc 2 T

9. 3 T \bigcirc 5,999 lb

10. 1,600 oz \bigcirc 10 lb

11. 19 lb \bigcirc 300 oz

12. 8 oz \bigcirc $\frac{1}{2}$ lb

In 13 and 14, complete each table to show equivalent measures.

13.

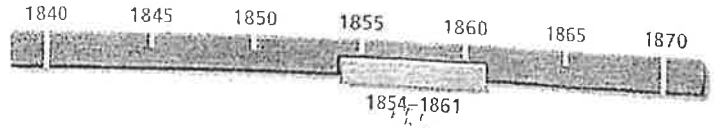
pounds	2,000	3,000
tons		3

14.

ounces	16	48
pounds		16

Core Lesson 4

Civil War Begins



VOCABULARY

secession
 Confederacy
 civil war

Vocabulary Strategy

Confederacy

A confederation is a group that unites for a purpose. The **Confederacy** was a confederation formed by 11 southern states.

READING SKILL

Sequence As you read, note in order the events that began the Civil War.

Three empty rectangular boxes with downward-pointing arrows between them, intended for students to write the sequence of events.

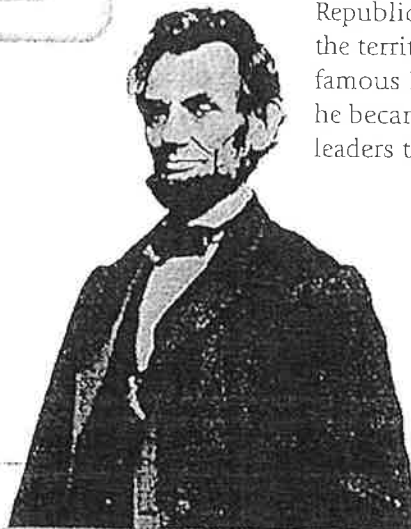
Build on What You Know You know that strong beliefs can make a difference in people's lives. President Abraham Lincoln strongly believed that the Union should not be allowed to split apart. When southern states tried to leave the Union, Lincoln went to war to stop them.

Abraham Lincoln

Main Idea Many people joined a new political party that opposed the spread of slavery.

By 1860, the conflict over slavery was becoming worse. John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859 had worried people in the South. They thought abolitionists wanted to start a slave rebellion. Some southerners believed secession was the only way to protect their states' rights and continue as a slave-owning region. When part of a country leaves or breaks off from the rest it is called **secession**.

Northerners were upset as well. Many disliked the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Dred Scott decision. They feared that slavery would spread across the country. Some formed a new political party, the Republican Party. Republicans wanted to keep slavery out of the territories. Abraham Lincoln was a famous Republican. In these difficult years, he became one of the most important leaders the United States has ever had.



Abraham Lincoln He earned a reputation for hard work and honesty.

Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill and Strategy

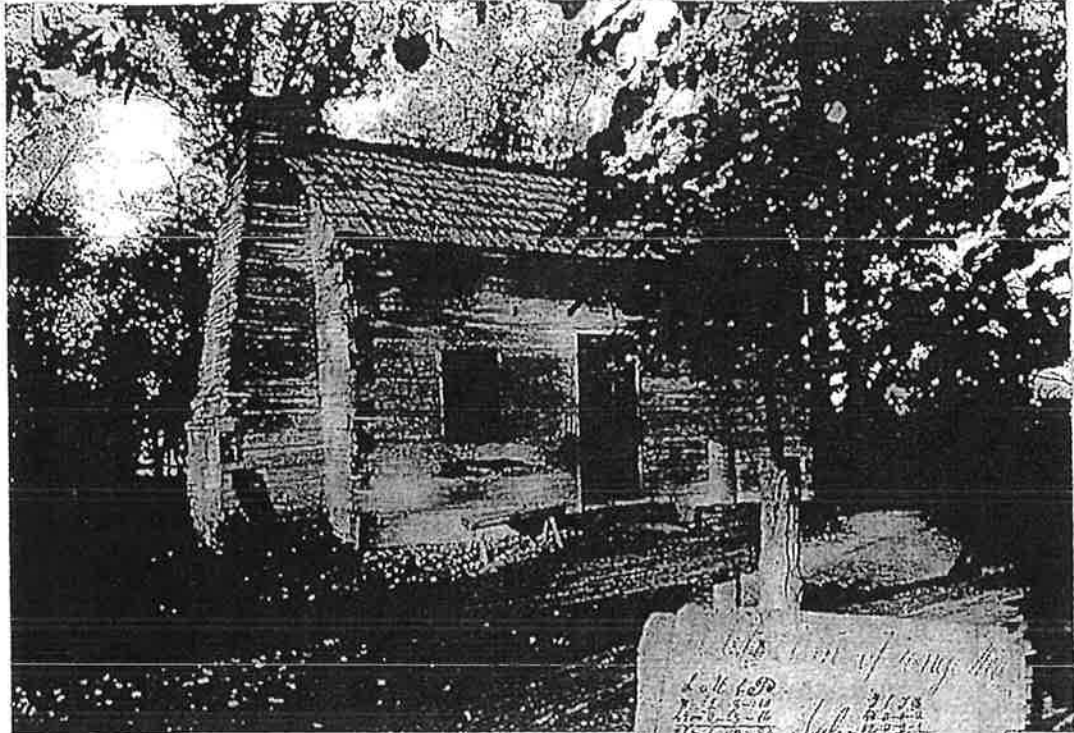
Reading Skill: Sequence

This skill helps you understand the order in which events happened.

Background

The Confederacy

- The constitution created by



Log cabin This is a copy of the cabin where Lincoln was born. As a boy, he studied math, grammar, spelling, and history. A page of his math homework is on the right.



Lincoln's Early Years

Abraham Lincoln was born in a small cabin in Kentucky, a slave state. His father was a farmer there. The family later moved to Indiana and then to Illinois, both free states. As a boy, Lincoln worked hard on his father's farm. He did not have much time to go to school. He loved reading, though, and read all the books he could.

Lincoln did not want to be a farmer. He studied law and became a lawyer. Lincoln also wanted to be a member of the Illinois legislature. He first won an election at age 25 and served four terms. Each term was for two years.

Later, Lincoln served one term as a representative in the United States Congress. He argued against allowing slavery to expand into new territories. After his time in Congress, Lincoln returned to his job as a lawyer.

REVIEW Why did some southerners want their states to leave the Union? They believed it was the only way to continue as a slave-owning region and protect their states' rights.



ns

raham
"A
annot

not go

and
le

very so
st?

: the
t to
ates.
in all
stop
! though
he could

Lincoln's Campaigns

Main Idea Abraham Lincoln opposed slavery when he ran for the Senate and for President.

After Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Lincoln decided to run for office again. In 1858, he ran for the Senate in Illinois as a Republican against Stephen Douglas. The two men held seven debates. In the debates, they argued about slavery.

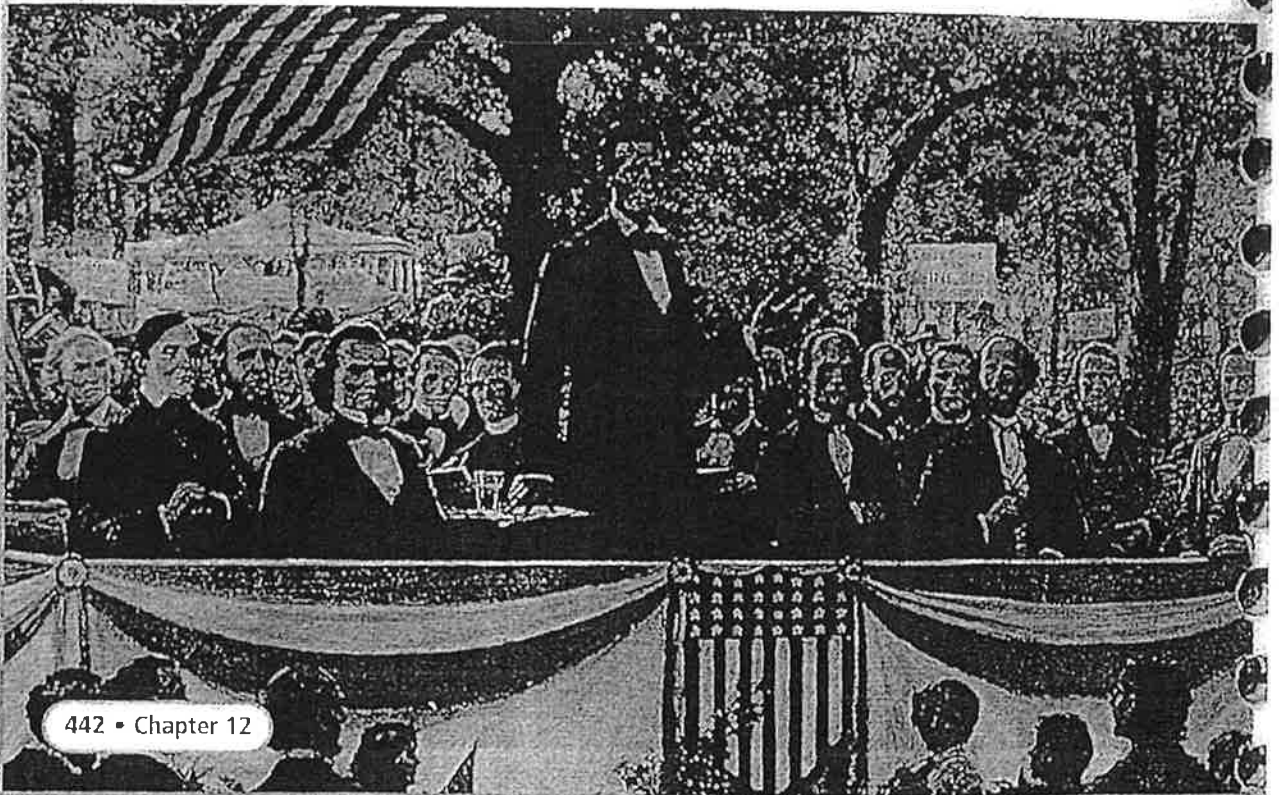
Lincoln saw slavery as a "moral, social, and political evil." He argued that the United States could not go on forever divided by slavery. He said,

“ A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure [last] permanently half slave and half free. . . . It will become all one thing, or all the other. ”

Douglas wanted popular sovereignty in the territories. He did not believe slavery was wrong and thought it should be legal if people wanted it. Douglas also thought the country could remain split over slavery. He asked, "Why can it not exist divided into free and slave states?"

Lincoln hated slavery, but he did not think that the national government had the power to end slavery in slave states. The Constitution did not mention slavery. He said, "I have no purpose . . . to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so."

Although Lincoln did not argue for abolition, he wanted to keep slavery from spreading into the territories. Like many Republicans, Lincoln believed that slavery would end on its own if it were not allowed to spread across the country.



442 • Chapter 12

Art

Design a Campaign Poster
• Tell students that campaign

Language Arts

Write a Magazine Profile
• Students can research Abraham

A Divided Nation

Lincoln lost the election to Douglas, but the debates made Lincoln famous. Reporters printed what the two men said. Across the country, people read Lincoln's words. Many northerners agreed with his views on slavery. In the South, people saw him as an enemy.

In 1860, the country held an election for President. The Democratic Party was split and could not agree on only one candidate. Northern Democrats chose Stephen Douglas. Southern Democrats chose John Breckinridge of Kentucky. Breckinridge owned slaves. He wanted slavery allowed in all the territories.

The Republican Party chose Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. Lincoln was the only candidate against slavery. He had support in the North, but very little in the South. In 10 southern states, voters were not given Lincoln's name as a choice.

Lincoln won the election, but the result showed how divided Americans were. He did not win in a single southern state. To southerners, Lincoln's election was a disaster. One southern newspaper called it "the greatest evil that has ever befallen [happened to] this country."

Many southerners felt that the federal government had become too powerful. When the government passed tariffs or tried to limit slavery, southerners argued that their states' rights were under attack. With Lincoln as President, they feared that the government would grow stronger and that Lincoln would try to end slavery. They believed that secession was the only way to protect their rights.

REVIEW Why did southerners see Lincoln as an enemy?

They thought he would make the federal government too strong and that he would try to end slavery.

Lincoln–Douglas Debates

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.
THE LAST JOINT DEBATE.
DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN AT ALTON.
6,000 TO 10,000 PERSONS PRESENT!

The seven debates made history, attracting large crowds each time. The newspaper headline tells of their last one, which was on October 15, 1858. After two months of traveling around the state of Illinois and debating, Lincoln spoke these famous lines...

"Has anything ever threatened the existence of this Union save and except this very institution of slavery?... That is the real issue."



Antislavery Medals, 1860s



Extra Support

Report a News Story

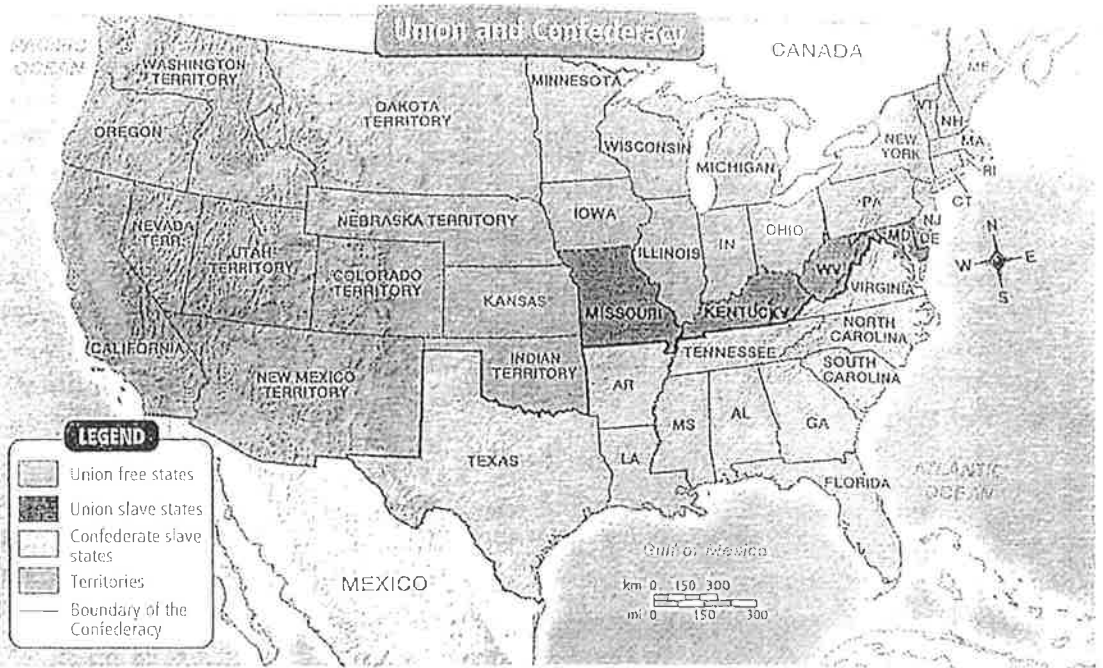
- Have students divide up into



Challenge

Research an Election

- Abraham Lincoln won the



Secession Eleven slave states decided to secede from the Union. Four slave states chose to stay in the Union. **SKILL** Reading Maps How many states were part of the Union? 24

Secession Begins

Main Idea Eleven southern states left the Union and formed their own government.

South Carolina withdrew from the Union first. People there voted to leave the Union on December 20, 1860. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas soon did the same.

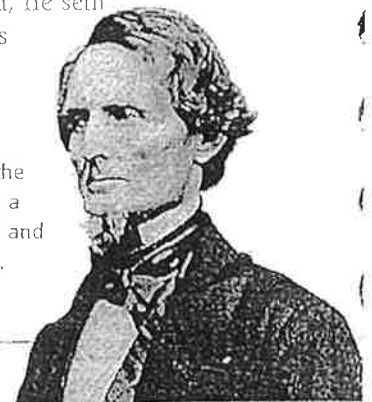
On February 4, 1861, delegates from the seven states met in Montgomery, Alabama. They voted to form their own confederation. In this confederation, the states would have more power than the central government. These states called themselves the Confederate States of America, or the Confederacy. The delegates elected Jefferson Davis as President.

Attack on Fort Sumter

President Lincoln was determined to find a way to hold the country together. "We are not enemies, but friends," he said. "We must not be enemies."

It was too late. In Charleston, South Carolina, the state militia had surrounded Fort Sumter, a federal fort with United States soldiers inside. The Confederate government wanted control of the fort, but Lincoln refused to surrender it. Instead, he sent a ship with supplies to the fort.

Jefferson Davis After serving as an officer in the Mexican War, he became a senator from Mississippi and argued for states' rights.



Math

Make a Circle Graph

Ask students to make a circle



Language Arts

Write a Speech

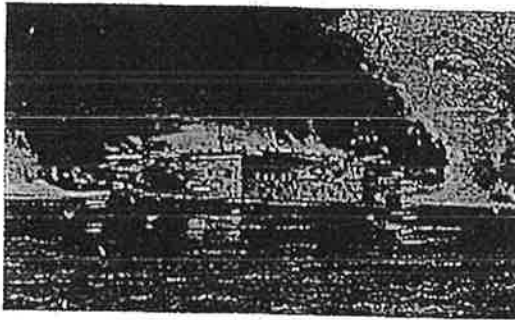
President Lincoln told the South "We must not be enemies."

Lincoln wanted to show that he would not give in to the Confederacy. However, he also did not want to start a war. He hoped that the southern states would return to the Union peacefully.

Confederate leaders saw the refusal to surrender Fort Sumter as an act of war. They ordered cannons to fire on the fort. The first shot was fired on April 12, 1861.

The cannons fired on Fort Sumter for 34 hours. At last, the soldiers in the fort had to surrender. The attack on Fort Sumter marked the beginning of the Civil War. A **civil war** is a war between two groups or regions within a nation.

Fort Sumter



President Lincoln called for 75,000 soldiers to fight the rebellion. Some states refused to send men to help Lincoln. Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia joined the Confederacy instead. Citizens in the North and the South prepared to fight.

REVIEW What event began the Civil War?

Lesson Summary

- Americans who opposed slavery formed the Republican Party.
- Abraham Lincoln became famous for his speeches against slavery.
- After Lincoln's election, southern states began to leave the Union.

Why It Matters ...

For the first time in United States history, states tried to leave the Union. This began a terrible war.

Lesson Review

1860
Lincoln elected

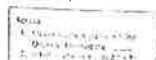
1861
Fort Sumter attacked

- 1860 1861 1862
- 1 **VOCABULARY** Use **secession** and **civil war** in a paragraph describing the election of 1860.
 - 2 **READING SKILL** Use your **sequence** chart to tell what happened after the election of 1860.
 - 3 **MAIN IDEA: Citizenship** What were Lincoln's reasons for wanting to keep slavery out of the territories?
 - 4 **MAIN IDEA: History** Why were southerners upset about Lincoln's election?
 - 5 **TIMELINE SKILL** In what year did the Confederates attack Fort Sumter?
 - 6 **PEOPLE TO KNOW** Who was Jefferson Davis? What was his role in the Confederacy?
 - 7 **CRITICAL THINKING: Infer** Why do you think Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee waited before joining the Confederacy?
 - 8 **SPEAKING ACTIVITY** Lincoln and Douglas helped make **debating** an important part of American politics. With a partner, prepare a short debate on a topic in the news today.

Study Guide/Homework

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary



Reteach Minilesson

Use a cause-and-effect chart to show the various causes of the Civil War.

Lesson 4 Test

Read each item and choose the best answer. Circle the letter next to your choice.

1. Abraham Lincoln
 - A. grew up on a farm and did not have much time to go to school.
 - B. was from a rich family.
 - C. won the Senate election against Stephen Douglas.
 - D. was a Democrat.
2. Southern states left the Union
 - F. because Douglas won the election.
 - G. because they wanted more tariffs.
 - H. to protect their ownership of enslaved people.
 - J. because they voted for Lincoln.
3. The Civil War began when
 - A. Lincoln was elected president.
 - B. South Carolina voted to leave the Union.
 - C. abolitionists formed the Republican party.
 - D. Confederate troops attacked Fort Sumter.

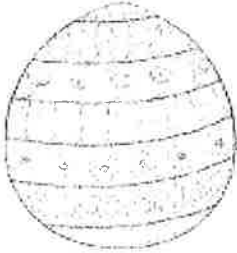
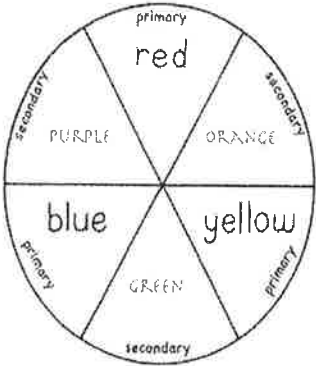
The Confederate States	
seceded by March 1861	South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas
seceded by May 1861	Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas

Use the chart to answer questions 4 and 5.

4. Which one of these states seceded by March 1861?
 - F. Tennessee
 - G. Virginia
 - H. Texas
 - J. North Carolina
5. Fort Sumter was attacked on April 12, 1861. How many states seceded after this attack?
 - A. three states
 - B. four states
 - C. five states
 - D. six states

NTI Art at Home K-5

Directions: For NTI day 22, choose one activity (different from day 12) to complete for art class. Use any materials you have at home to complete the challenge. Take your time and have FUN!

<p>Draw an egg and fill it with zentangle designs.</p> 	<p>*** Create something out of found objects (recycled goods, things found in nature, etc.). ***</p> <p>Parent Initial: _____</p>	<p>*** Create a beautiful flower out of the materials of your choice (collage, draw, paint, crayons, house hold items). ***</p> <p>Parent Initial: _____</p>
<p>Collage: a piece of art created by combining photos, magazine clippings, or other materials onto a surface such a paper and cardboard (pizza boxes, cereal boxes).</p> <p>Create an "All About ME" collage.</p>	<p>*** Using household items, create a color wheel by correctly arranging the items in a circle. ***</p>  <p>Parent Initial: _____</p>	<p>Research an artist. Complete an Artist Study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What materials did this artist use? - What are some of their famous works of art? - In your own words describe their art. - Optional: Create your own work in the style of the artist you chose.
<p>Watch art lesson with Mrs. Smiley!</p> <p>https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=OZ1Gb7dirb4&feature=youtu.be</p>	<p>Illustrate a character from your favorite book.</p>	<p>Find a photograph or picture of a person, place, or object and sketch it.</p>

Any activity with *:** If possible, please upload a photo of your activity on ClassDojo, School Facebook Site, email to chelsey.smiley@harrison.kyschools.us or any other school site. These activities also need a parent initial in that box and returned to school. Any other activities will need to be returned to school.

If having difficulty with blank paper, use the back of this sheet.