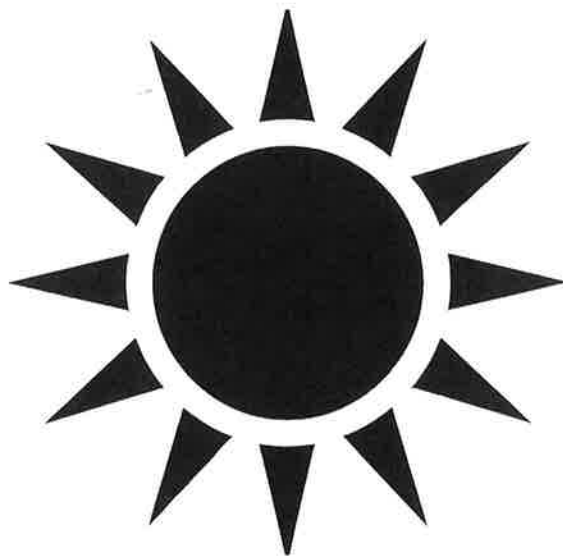


# NTI DAY 28



Harrison County Schools

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: 5th

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.**

## NTI Day 28 Checklist--5th Grade

### Writing

- Continue working on "Special Memories" 5 paragraph piece

### Reading

- Read Journeys Lesson 22: "The Birchbark House"
  - 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
- Watch Difference Between Present Perfect and Past Perfect video on YouTube  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lzsdz2QtcM>
- Watch Future Perfect video on YouTube  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dXQycMakyRw>
- Complete "Perfect Tenses" worksheet
- Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes

### Math

- Complete "Graphing a Rule-Homework and Practice 14-4" (pg. 799)

### Social Studies

- Chapter 13 Lesson 3- The War Ends. (pg. 466-469)
  - Read and do the Lesson Assessment
- Here's a Mr. Betts video on Civil War Review:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y9Yh\\_QRTyNU&t=223s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y9Yh_QRTyNU&t=223s)

### Specials

- Complete the specials activity for today

## Perfect Tenses

Directions: Read the following sentences. Color the sentences with present perfect tense red, past perfect tense blue, and future perfect tense yellow.

Omakayas had argued with her sister.	Omakayas has eaten some berries.	The mother bear will have punished her cubs.
The bear cubs had played with Omakayas.	Omakayas will have told her mother about the bears.	The mother bear has threatened Omakayas.
Omakayas has been resourceful.	Angeline will have some berries.	The bear had scared Omakayas.

# Homework & Practice 14-4

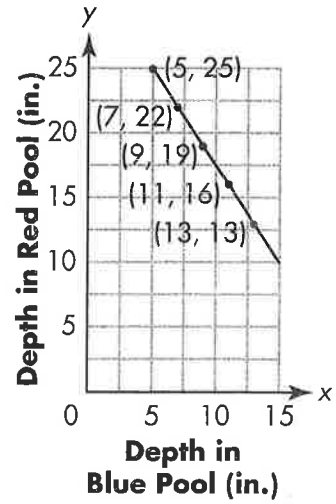
## Reasoning

### Another Look!

A blue swimming pool contains 5 inches of water. It is filled with 2 more inches of water each hour. A red swimming pool contains 25 inches of water. The water is drained 3 inches each hour. How much water will be in the red pool when the blue pool has 19 inches of water?

You can use a table and graph to model the math.

		Depth of Water (in.)				
DATA	Hour	Start	1	2	3	4
	Blue Pool	5	7	9	11	13
	Red Pool	25	22	19	16	13



The ordered pairs show a pattern. Each hour, the  $x$ -coordinate increases by 2, and the  $y$ -coordinate decreases by 3.

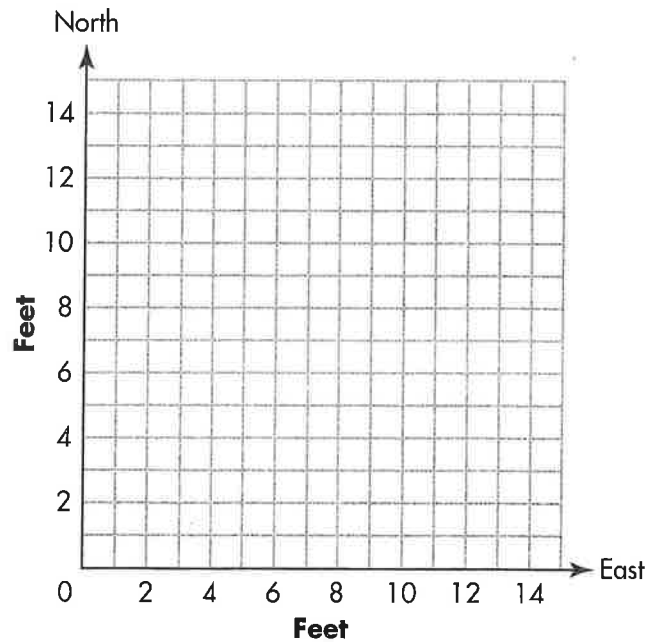
Extend the pattern until the  $x$ -coordinate is 19:  
 (15, 10), (17, 7), (19, 4)

When the blue pool has 19 inches of water, the red pool will have 4 inches of water.

### © MP.2 Reasoning

A tree farm owner uses a grid to mark where to plant trees in the spring. The first tree is planted at (2, 3). Each of the other trees is planted 3 feet east and 2 feet north of the previous tree.

1. Draw and label the locations of the first four trees on the grid.
2. Describe the pattern of the points that represent the tree's locations.
3. What is the location of the seventh tree?  
Explain how you determined your answer.



# Core Lesson 3

## VOCABULARY

telegraph  
total war  
desert

### Vocabulary Strategy

telegraph

The prefix **tele-** in the word **telegraph** means "far away." A telegraph sends messages to distant places.



## READING SKILL

### Predict Outcomes

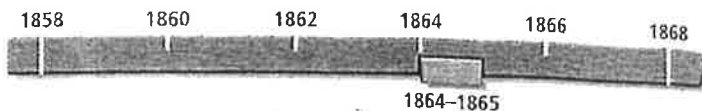
As you read, make a prediction about how the Civil War will finally end.

PREDICTION

OUTCOME

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# The War Ends



**Build on What You Know** To finish a job, you need to have enough supplies. In the Civil War, the Union had more soldiers, weapons, and food than the Confederacy. These supplies helped the Union win the war.

## Union Victories

**Main Idea** The Union tried to force the South to surrender by destroying southerners' resources.

By the end of 1863, the Union had won several important battles in the Civil War. Victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg gave northerners hope of winning the war. But the Confederate armies were still fighting hard. To end the war, the North had to destroy the South's ability to fight.

President Lincoln needed a tough army general to defeat the South. He chose Ulysses S. Grant. Grant proved in the West that he could fight hard. Lincoln made him the commander of all Union armies.

Grant planned to lead an army into Virginia to defeat

General Robert E. Lee's army and capture Richmond. Grant also ordered General William Tecumseh Sherman to lead the Union army in Tennessee. Sherman planned to attack Atlanta, Georgia, a major Confederate city.



**General Grant** Little known before the war, he became famous for his determination to win.



## Skill and Strategy

### Reading Skill and Strategy

#### Reading Skill: Predict Outcomes

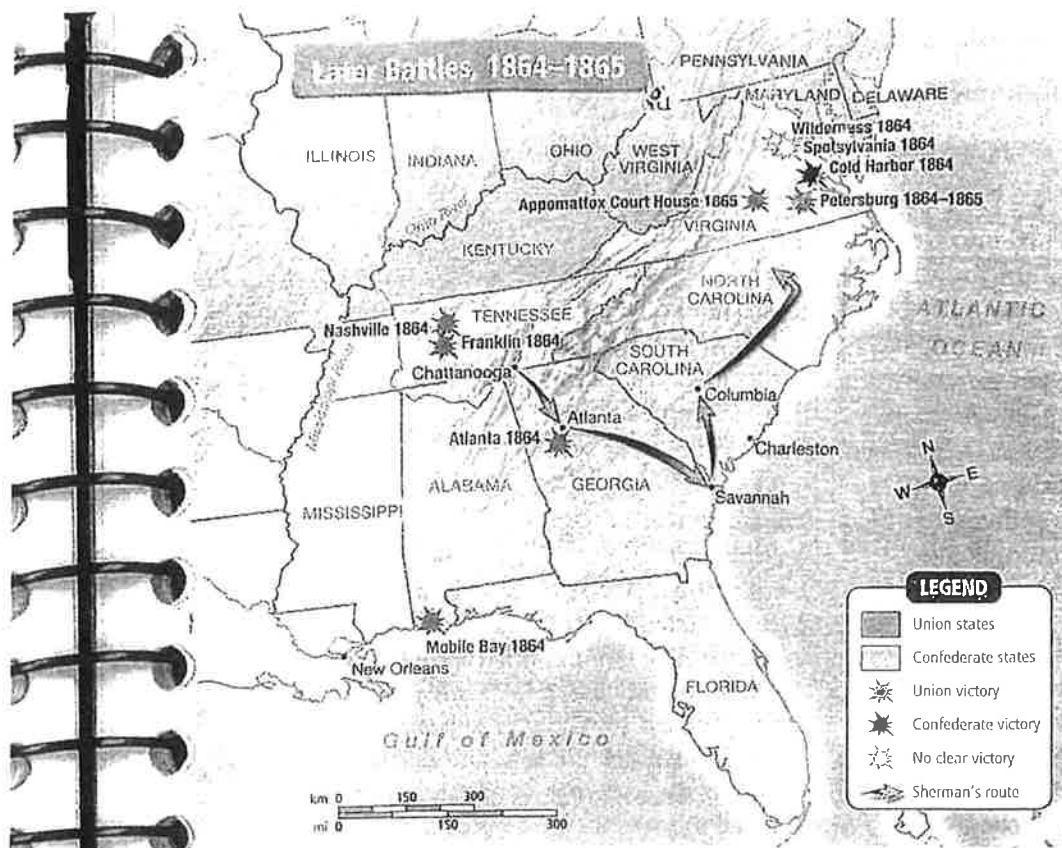
This skill allows you to think about what might happen, based on what you have read.

Read the first paragraph of "Grant and Lee." Then fill in the prediction.

## Background

### General Sherman

- William Tecumseh Sherman went to West Point as a young man.



**Later Battles** This map shows the major battles from the last two years of the Civil War. During their march through Georgia, Union soldiers wrecked railroads (above) by bending the rails.

### Sherman's March

Sherman began his attack on Atlanta in May 1864. His experienced soldiers quickly marched into Georgia. The Confederates fought all summer, but Sherman's army captured Atlanta in September. Sherman sent a message to President Lincoln by telegraph. A telegraph is a machine that sends electric signals over wires. Sherman's message said, "Atlanta is ours, and fairly won." That summer, the Union navy won another important battle by capturing Mobile Bay in Alabama.

Lincoln welcomed these victories. He was running for reelection in 1864 and worried about losing. He needed military victories like Atlanta and Mobile Bay to gain voters' support.

From Atlanta, Sherman's army marched to Savannah, on Georgia's coast. This march became known as the March to the Sea. Along the way, the soldiers destroyed anything southerners needed for the war. They stole food, killed animals, and wrecked factories and railroad tracks. Sherman used total war to make southerners so tired of fighting that they would give up. **Total war** is the strategy of destroying an enemy's resources.

After reaching Savannah, Sherman's army turned north once again destroying everything in its path. One woman described how the soldiers "roamed about setting fire to every house . . ."

**REVIEW** Why did Sherman decide to use total war against the South? He thought total war would make the South stop fighting.



## Leveled Practice

### Extra Support

Have students look at the map on



## ELL

### Intermediate

Encourage students to create

## Grant and Lee

**Main Idea** Grant's attacks in Virginia wore down Lee's army and forced it to surrender.

While Sherman marched into Georgia in 1864, Grant led a huge army toward Richmond, Virginia. He was opposed by Robert E. Lee's army. Lee was a brilliant general who had defeated larger armies. Grant's strength was his determination. He kept attacking, even after a defeat.

Lee used all of his skill to fight off Grant's army. The Union suffered terrible losses, but Grant kept attacking. His attacks wore down the Confederate army in a series of battles. Lee was forced farther and farther south.

In June 1864, the two armies faced each other near Richmond. They stayed there for almost a year. Neither side could defeat the other. However, the Union army was growing stronger.

## Lee's Surrender

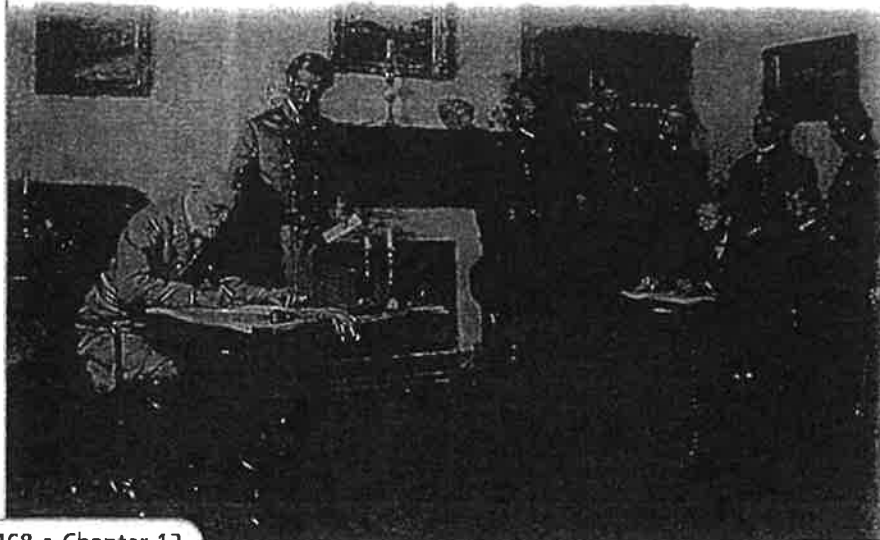
The Union's resources helped Grant. He received a steady supply of food and equipment. The North sent thousands more soldiers to join his army. President Lincoln said, "We have more men now than we had when the war began."

At the same time, Lee's army was struggling. The Confederate government had no more soldiers or supplies to send Lee. Confederate soldiers went hungry, and some began to desert. To desert means to leave the army without permission.

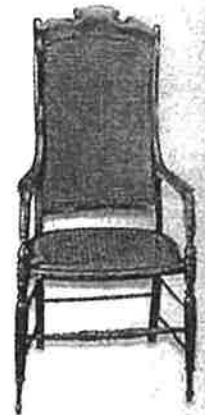
By early April 1865, Lee's army was too weak to defend Richmond any longer. Lee retreated. The Union army captured Richmond and chased Lee's army west. Finally, near a town called Appomattox Court House, Lee made a hard decision. His starving army was nearly surrounded. He had to surrender. He said,

"There is nothing left for me to do but go and see General Grant..."

**Surrender** Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House. "We are all Americans," one of Grant's officers told Lee afterwards.



Lee's Chair



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### Math

#### Send a Morse Code Message

- Telegraph messages were sent by Morse code, a system of patterns



### Language Arts

#### Write a Speech

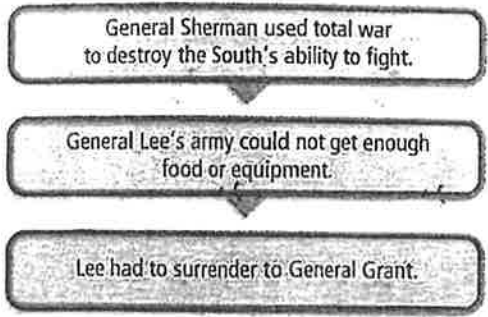
- Have students write a speech that a Civil War general might

5 On April 9, 1865, Grant and Lee met in a home in the village of Appomattox Court House. Grant said that Lee's soldiers could go home. Lee agreed to surrender. Grant then sent 25,000 meals to the hungry Confederate soldiers.

Grant told his soldiers not to celebrate. "The war is over," he said. "The rebels are our countrymen again." A few days later, Lee's soldiers marched past the Union army to surrender. As they passed, the Union soldiers saluted their old enemies.

News of Lee's surrender spread quickly. In Washington, people celebrated in the streets. Confederate soldiers in North Carolina surrendered to Sherman. Fighting continued in a few places, but by late June all was quiet. The war was over at last.

## Lesson Summary



## Why It Matters ...

The victory of the Union made certain that the United States would remain one nation.

**REVIEW** Why did Lee have to surrender? He could not get more supplies, soldiers were deserting, and he was almost surrounded.

Lesson Review

**1 VOCABULARY** Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.  
total war telegraph desert  
Sherman used the \_\_\_\_\_ to communicate with President Lincoln. Lee's army shrank as his soldiers began to \_\_\_\_\_.

**2 READING SKILL** Check your prediction. Compare it to the description in the lesson of how the war ends.

**3 MAIN IDEA: History** What was Sherman's plan for making the South surrender?

**4 MAIN IDEA: Economics** In what way did lack of resources affect the Confederate army?

**5 PEOPLE TO KNOW** Who was Ulysses S. Grant, and why was he important during the Civil War?

**6 TIMELINE SKILL** In what year did Grant invade Virginia?

**7 CRITICAL THINKING: Decision Making** What were the effects of Sherman's decision to march from Atlanta to Savannah?

**MATH ACTIVITY** At Appomattox Court House, the Union army had about 107,000 soldiers and the Confederate army had about 29,000 soldiers. How many more soldiers did the Union have? Draw a bar graph to compare the size of the two armies.

## Study Guide/Homework

Vocabulary and Study Guide  
 Vocabulary  
 Write the definition of each vocabulary word below.  
 1. telegraph: A machine that sends electrical signals over wires.

## Reteach Minilesson

Use a sequence chart to list the events that led to the end of the Civil War.



## Lesson 3 Test

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

1. Who led the army that captured the city of Atlanta, Georgia?

- A. Robert E. Lee
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. William Tecumseh Sherman
- D. Ulysses S. Grant

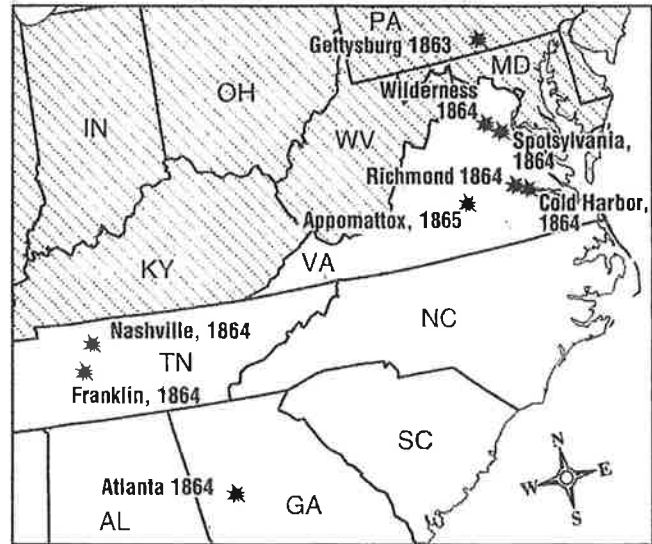
2. Why did the Confederate army get weaker?

- F. They had more soldiers than the Union army.
- G. They were well-fed and had lots of supplies.
- H. They surrendered at Appomattox.
- J. The Confederate government had no money for supplies or more soldiers.

3. Sherman's strategy of total war included

- A. sending telegraphs to the enemy.
- B. attacking and destroying anything the enemy could use to continue fighting.
- C. attacking military camps only.
- D. protecting civilian homes and farms.

MAJOR BATTLES, 1864-1865



Use the map to answer questions 4 and 5.

4. Which event occurred in 1863?

- F. The Union navy captured Cold Harbor.
- G. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.
- H. Sherman captured Atlanta.
- J. Lee was defeated at Gettysburg.

5. The Civil War battles after 1863 were fought

- A. mostly in the northern states.
- B. mostly north of Virginia.
- C. in both northern and southern states.
- D. entirely in the South.

Library Special NTI Day 28 (2nd - 5th)

In the library, we read both **fiction** and **nonfiction** books. Fiction means the book contains a made up story, and nonfiction means the book contains true facts. **Today, read a nonfiction book** and complete the activity below. If you don't have a nonfiction book at home, there are many great nonfiction read alouds on YouTube!

# NON-FICTION BOOK REPORT

## NEW WORD I LEARNED

WORD: \_\_\_\_\_

DEFINITION: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## BOOK TITLE & AUTHOR

## SUBJECT

## THE 3-MOST-INTERESTING THINGS I LEARNED...

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

(WHAT I KNEW BEFORE READING THIS BOOK)

## 1 QUESTION I STILL HAVE

## CAPTION