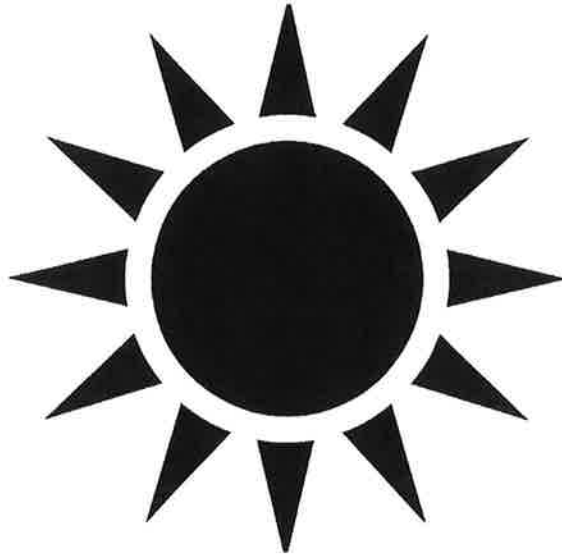


NTI DAY 30



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 5th

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

NTI Day 30 Checklist--5th Grade

___ Writing

- Finish 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
- Complete both Constructed Responses for "The Birchbark House"
- Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes

___ Math

- Complete "A Vocabulary Review of Expressions and Order of Operations" (pg. 766)

___ Social Studies

- Chapter 13 Lesson 4- Reconstruction (pg. 472-477)
 - Read the Lesson and do the Assessment
- Here's a Mr. Betts video on the Reconstruction of the Nation after the Civil War:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EKliSbde4Fs&list=PL_v8veKSBAWaWLeZsu hPHIPAwVREVadgn&index=6&t=191s

___ Specials

- Complete the Specials activity for today

The Birchbark House Constructed Responses

Why is Omakayas surprised by the first sound of the bear cubs? Use information from the text to support your answer.

Why does Omakayas think the mother bear decides to leave her alone? Use information from the text to support your answer.

Word List

- braces
- brackets
- evaluate
- numerical expression
- order of operations
- parentheses
- variable

Understand Vocabulary

Choose the best term from the Word List. Write it on the blank.

1. A set of rules that describes the order in which calculations are done is known as the _____.
2. _____, _____, and _____ are symbols used in mathematical expressions to group numbers or variables.
3. A(n) _____ is a mathematical phrase that contains numbers and at least one operation.

For each term, give an example and a non-example.

	Example	Non-example
4. Numerical expression	_____	_____
5. Expression with parentheses	_____	_____

Draw a line from each number in Column A to the correct value in Column B.

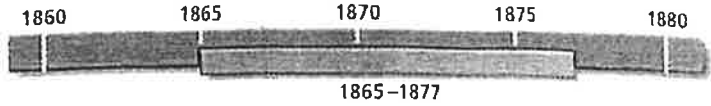
Column A	Column B
6. $3 + 6 \times 2$	49
7. $12 \times (8 - 5) - 7$	20
8. $7 \times [5 + (3 - 1)]$	15
9. $20 \div 5 + (13 - 6) \times 2$	29
10. $\{10 \times [11 - (36 \div 4)]\}$	18

Use Vocabulary in Writing

11. Explain why the order of operations is important. Use at least three terms from the Word List in your explanation.

Core Lesson 4

Reconstruction



VOCABULARY

Reconstruction
assassination
Freedmen's Bureau
impeach

Vocabulary Strategy

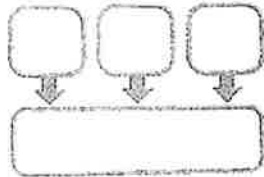
Reconstruction

Find the word **construct** in **Reconstruction**. When you reconstruct something, you construct, or build, it again.

READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions

Use facts and details to come to a conclusion about how Reconstruction affected people's lives.



Build on What You Know Have you ever had a moment when you knew that your life has changed forever? That is a turning point. The Civil War was a turning point for the United States. After the war, the nation would never be the same again.

Plans for Reconstruction

Main Idea President Lincoln and Congress disagreed about how to rebuild the South.

As the Civil War ended, Americans faced a great challenge. When the South tried to leave the Union, the nation had nearly split apart. During Reconstruction, the country had to be reunited. The period when the South rejoined the Union is called **Reconstruction**.

Reconstruction was a difficult time. Americans could not agree on how to bring the South back into the Union. Some wanted to make it easy for southern states to rejoin. They hoped that the nation could be almost the way it had been before the war.

Many northerners felt differently. They were bitter about the war and blamed the South for it. Some of them wanted to use Reconstruction to punish the South.



President Lincoln Saving the Union was Lincoln's greatest concern. He wanted to reunite the nation quickly.

Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Draw Conclusions

Sometimes when you read, you have to figure out things that the writer doesn't tell you. This skill is called drawing conclusions.

Read "Plans for Reconstruction." Then fill in the draw conclusions chart.

Background

Andrew Johnson

- Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor as a boy. When



Funeral Train
Large crowds gathered for parades honoring President Lincoln after his death.

President Lincoln did not want to punish the South. He asked northerners to forget their anger. Lincoln said,

“ With malice [meanness] toward none, with charity for all . . . let us strive on [try] to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds . . . ”

Lincoln planned to let the defeated states set up new state governments and rejoin the Union quickly.

Many people disagreed with Lincoln, especially the Radical Republicans. These senators and representatives wanted to greatly change the South. For example, they hoped to use Reconstruction to protect the rights of African Americans. Because they disagreed with the President, Republicans in Congress wanted to control Reconstruction.

up new state governments and rejoin the Union quickly

Lincoln’s Death

Before Lincoln and Congress could agree on a plan, disaster struck. On the evening of April 14, 1865, Lincoln went to a play at Ford’s Theater in Washington. John Wilkes Booth, an actor, crept up behind Lincoln. Booth supported the Confederacy and was angry about the South’s defeat. He pulled out a gun and shot the President. Abraham Lincoln died the next day.

Lincoln’s assassination shocked the nation. **Assassination** is the murder of an important leader. Lincoln had become a hero to many people. His death filled them with sadness. They would miss his leadership during the difficult years of Reconstruction.

REVIEW What was Lincoln’s plan for Reconstruction? to let southern states set



Leveled Practice

Extra Support

Have students **discuss** with a partner Lincoln’s and the Radical



ELL

Intermediate

Have students **perform** a scene in which several people with conflict-

Reconstruction

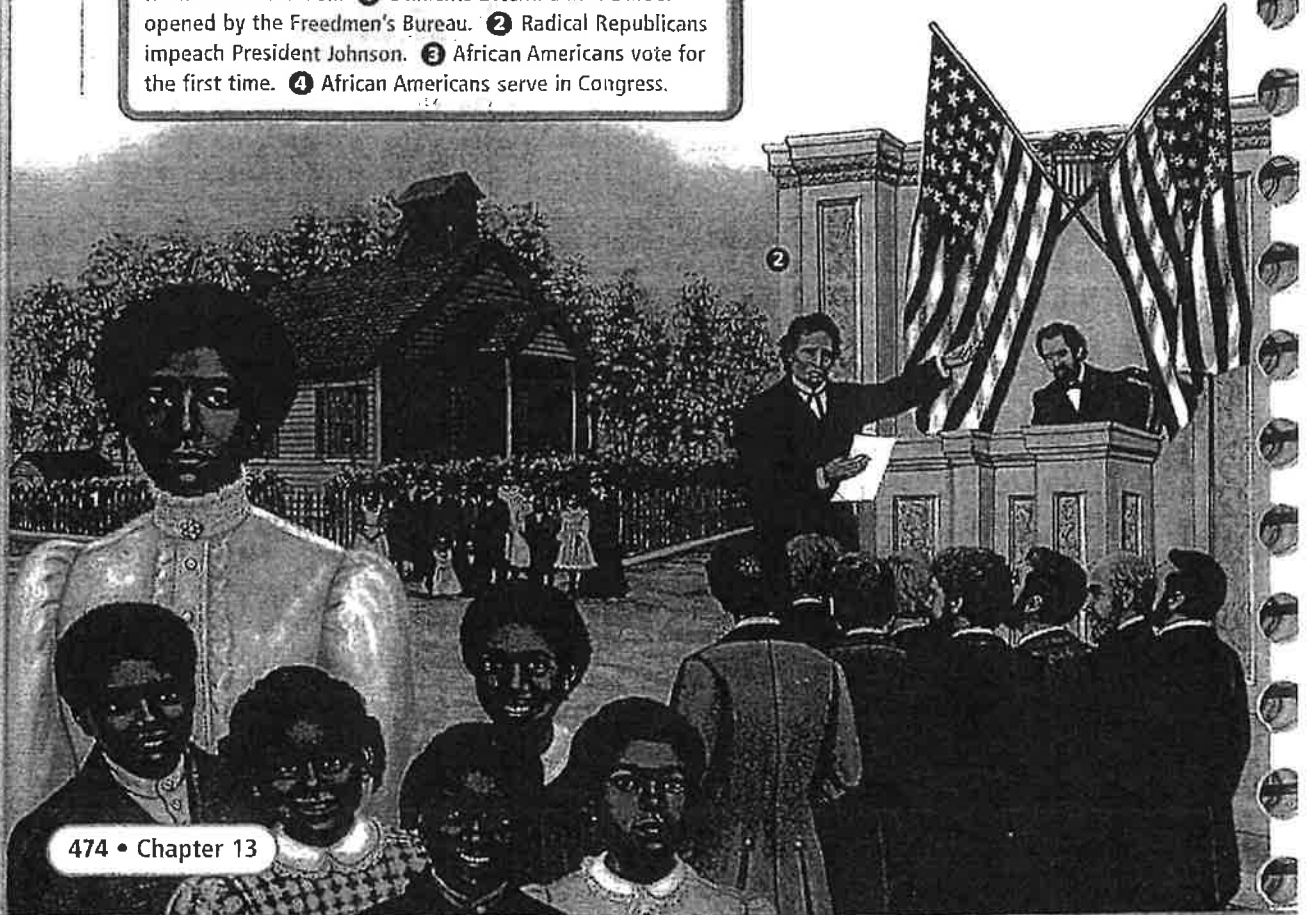
Main Idea Congress took control of Reconstruction from President Andrew Johnson.

After Lincoln's death, Vice President Andrew Johnson of Tennessee became President. Johnson put Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction into action in 1865. The southern states quickly set up new state governments. The federal government forced them to abolish slavery in their state constitutions. At the same time, though, most southern states passed harsh laws called Black Codes. The Black Codes limited the rights of former slaves to travel, vote, and work in certain jobs.

Radical Republicans in Congress were unhappy about the Black Codes. President Johnson upset them more by allowing southern states to elect former Confederate leaders to Congress.

Congress fought back. Members voted not to let the new southern representatives join Congress. They passed a law to protect the rights of freedmen, who were the people freed from slavery. Congress also created the Freedmen's Bureau. The Freedmen's Bureau provided food, clothing, medical care, and legal advice to poor blacks and whites. It set up hospitals and schools and found jobs for many.

Reconstruction The mural below shows several scenes from Reconstruction: 1 Students attend a new school opened by the Freedmen's Bureau. 2 Radical Republicans impeach President Johnson. 3 African Americans vote for the first time. 4 African Americans serve in Congress.



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Math

Make a Graph

- Have small groups plan a budget for the Freedmen's Bureau. Have



Language Arts

Write a Short Story

- Have students write a short story about people whose lives are

Congress Takes Control

In 1867, Congress began its own Reconstruction plan. It put the South under military rule. Soldiers from the national army marched into the region. When they arrived, they forced southern states to obey Congress. The states had to allow all men, including blacks, to vote.

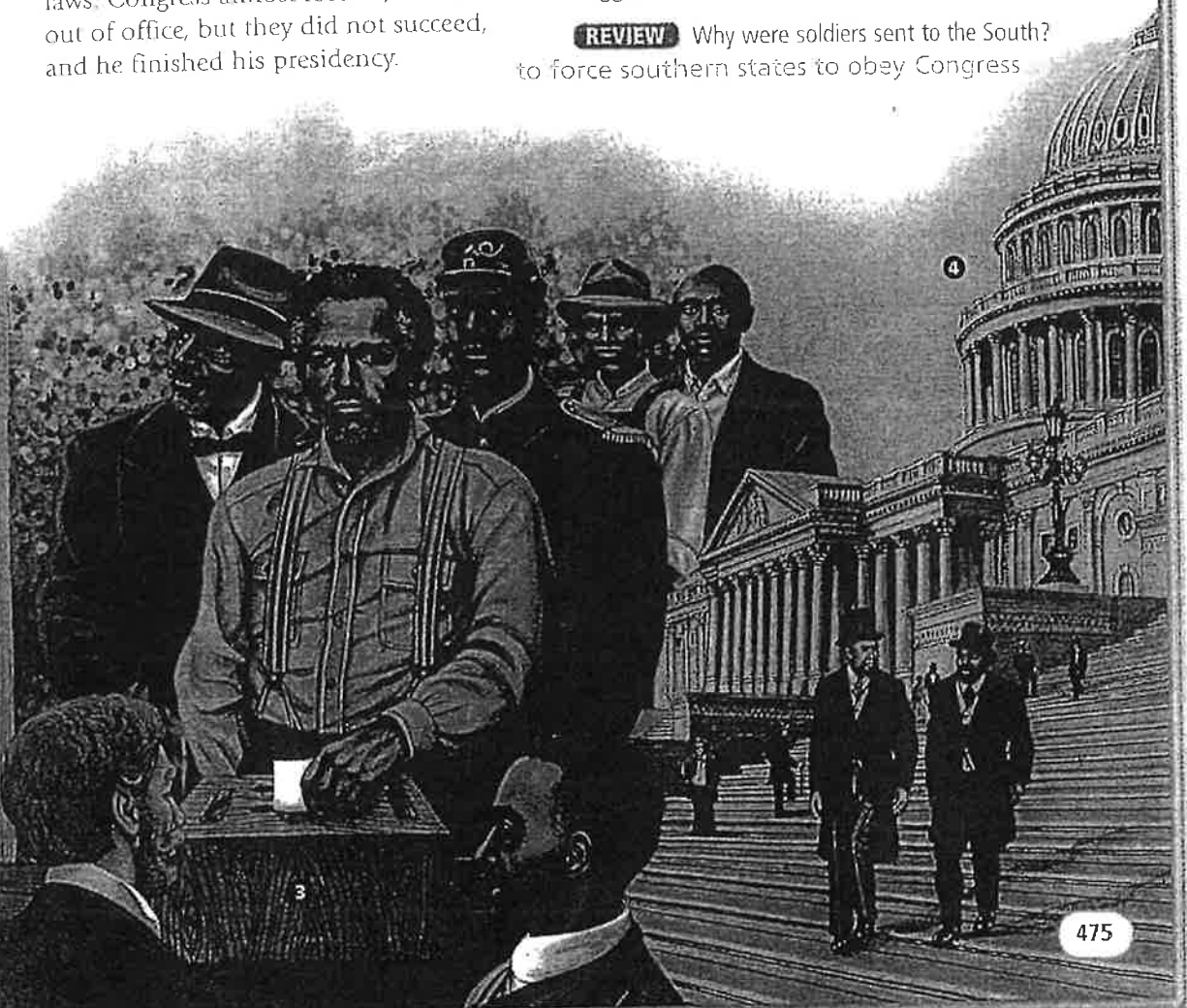
After taking over Reconstruction, Congress tried to remove President Johnson. In 1868, the House of Representatives voted to impeach Johnson. To impeach means to charge a government official with a crime. They accused him of breaking one of their new laws. Congress almost forced Johnson out of office, but they did not succeed, and he finished his presidency.

Carpetbaggers and Scalawags

Some southerners supported the Republicans during Reconstruction. Those southerners were very unpopular in the South. Southerners who helped the government during Reconstruction were known as scalawags. Scalawag was a slang word for an old worthless horse.

Many northerners traveled south during Reconstruction. Some wanted to help rebuild the South, but others just wanted to make money. These people were known as carpetbaggers, because they often carried suitcases made of carpet material. Southerners disliked carpetbaggers and did not want them there.

REVIEW Why were soldiers sent to the South? to force southern states to obey Congress



Extra Support

Write a Speech

Have partners prepare a speech explaining and supporting one of



Challenge

Create Trading Cards

Have students research and illustrate trading cards of famous peo-

The Constitution Changes

Main Idea Congress changed the Constitution to protect the rights of African Americans.

During Reconstruction, Congress created three new amendments to the Constitution. The new amendments gave the national government more power over the states. They also protected the rights of African Americans.

The first of the new amendments, the Thirteenth Amendment, ended slavery throughout the United States. In 1865, the states ratified the amendment, which means they approved it.

Black Codes still limited the rights of African Americans. To protect those rights, Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment, which gave citizenship to African Americans. It said that a citizen's life, liberty, or property cannot be taken away without a fair trial. This is called "due process of law." It also said that all citizens must be treated equally under the law.

Almost every southern state refused to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. They did not want the national government to interfere with their state laws. Congress declared that southern states had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to rejoin the Union. The states then agreed to the demands of Congress.

In 1870, Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment, guaranteeing African American men the right to vote. The Fifteenth Amendment had an effect right away. African Americans began taking part in government. Religious leaders, former soldiers, and others ran for office. Some became leaders in community and state government.

Many African Americans served in state legislatures. They worked to create the first public schools for whites and blacks in the South. Sixteen African Americans joined the United States Congress. **Blanche K. Bruce** and **Hiram Revels** of Mississippi became two of the first black senators.

8

9

10

Three New Amendments

Thirteenth Amendment



The Thirteenth Amendment declared that slavery would not be allowed to exist in the United States. It ended the long argument in the United States over whether slavery should be legal.

Fourteenth Amendment



The Fourteenth Amendment declared that the states could not limit the rights of citizens. States could not take away life, liberty, or property without due process of the law, or deny equal protection of the law.

Fifteenth Amendment



The Fifteenth Amendment gave all men the right to vote, no matter what their skin color was or if they had been enslaved. Women were still not allowed to vote until 1920.

Drama

Debate in Congress

- Have small groups evaluate Congress's actions during Reconstruction.

Language Arts

Write a Newspaper Article

- Have students write a newspaper article about the Reconstruction era.

The Struggle for Rights Continues

The amendments passed during Reconstruction helped all Americans. They protected people's rights and made laws fairer. For example, the Fourteenth Amendment requires both the federal and the state governments to treat all citizens equally and fairly.

The amendments, however, did not solve all of the nation's problems. Some people, both in the North and in the South, did not want African Americans to vote or to have equal rights.



Hiram Revels

He served in the Mississippi state senate, and later became the first African American elected to the U.S. Senate.

Sometimes laws protecting rights were ignored. The struggle for equality would continue for African Americans.

REVIEW Why did Congress pass the Fourteenth Amendment? to protect African Americans from the Black Codes and assure equal treatment

Lesson Summary

- Congress and President Lincoln had different plans for Reconstruction.
- President Lincoln was assassinated just after the war ended.
- Congress took control of Reconstruction from President Johnson.
- Three important amendments were ratified during Reconstruction.

Why It Matters ...

During Reconstruction, the nation's laws became fairer, with new constitutional protection for citizens' rights and freedoms.

Lesson Review

1865
Lincoln assassinated

1868
Congress impeaches Johnson

1870
15th Amendment

1865

1867

1869

1871

1 **VOCABULARY** Write a paragraph about the actions of the United States government after the Civil War, using the words **Reconstruction**, **Freedmen's Bureau**, and **impeach**.

2 **READING SKILL** Review your conclusion. What effect do you think Reconstruction had on the lives of freedmen?

3 **MAIN IDEA: Government** Why did Congress fight against President Johnson?

4 **MAIN IDEA: Citizenship** What right did the Fifteenth Amendment protect for African American men?

5 **PEOPLE TO KNOW** Why was Andrew Johnson important after Lincoln's death?

6 **TIMELINE SKILL** What did Congress do in 1868?

CRITICAL THINKING: Infer How do you think Reconstruction might have been different if President Lincoln had not been assassinated?

RESEARCH ACTIVITY The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees due process of law and equal protection under the law. Use library or Internet resources to find out more about this amendment and create a mural explaining it.



Study Guide/Homework

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

1. Reconstruction	R
2. Freedmen's Bureau	A
3. Impeach	D

R
E

Reteach Minilesson

Use a graphic organizer to review Reconstruction.

Lesson 4 Test

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

1. After the Civil War, President Lincoln wanted
 - A. Union states to set up new governments.
 - B. Confederate states to be punished for losing the war.
 - C. border states to continue to have slaves.
 - D. defeated Confederate states to set up new governments and rejoin the Union quickly.
2. How did the Radical Republicans want to change the South?
 - F. They wanted to elect former Confederate leaders to Congress.
 - G. They wanted to protect the rights of African Americans.
 - H. They wanted to pass the Black Codes.
 - J. They wanted to assassinate President Lincoln.
3. Which Constitutional Amendment ended slavery in the United States?
 - A. The 1st Amendment
 - B. The 5th Amendment
 - C. The 13th Amendment
 - D. The 14th Amendment
4. What did the Black Codes do?
 - F. They limited the rights of African Americans to travel, vote, and work.
 - G. They protected the rights of African Americans.
 - H. They started schools and hospitals in former slave-holding states.
 - J. They made sure black people had all the same rights as white people.
5. Which Amendment did southern states have to ratify to rejoin the Union?
 - A. the 13th Amendment, which ended slavery
 - B. the 14th Amendment, which gave full citizenship to African Americans
 - C. the 15th Amendment, which gave African American men the right to vote
 - D. the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote

➤ Internet Safety, It Rules! ⚡

by Jenny Pritchett

We need to be safe
Whenever we're online
So we follow these rules
To have a good time!

1

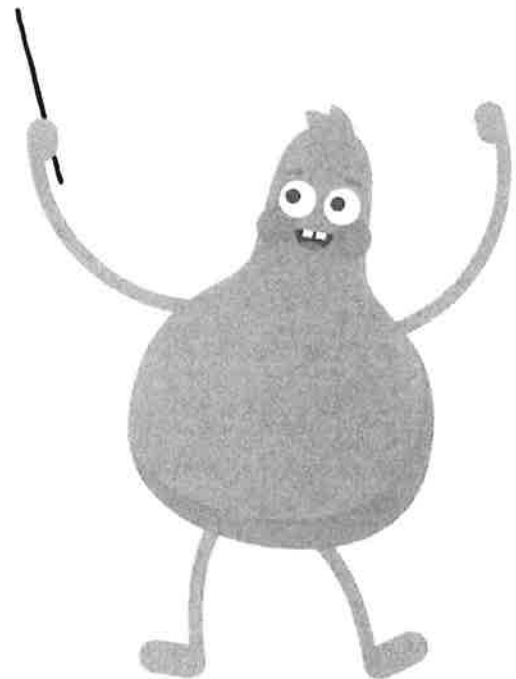
Always ask
your parents first!

2

Only talk to
people you know!

3

Stick to sites
just right for you!



And we'll be safe
Wherever we go!



PRIVACY & SECURITY

We care about
everyone's privacy.

commonsense.org/education

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The Importance of Passwords

Read the following scenarios and answer the questions.

Scenario 1:

Maya forgets her phone on the bus. **IF** someone found it and figured out her password to unlock it, **THEN** what could happen?

Scenario 2:

Jared writes his email address in his notebook and leaves it open while he goes to the bathroom. **IF** someone saw his email address and figured out his email password, **THEN** what could happen?

