

Snow Day #3

All five assignments must be completed to receive credit for this NTI Day. If you have any questions, please contact me by **calling or texting: 270-617-3507** or **email at: dianne.tindle@cloverport.kyschools.us**. I am available from 7:45 to 3:15.

Reading - U. S. Presidents: Thomas Jefferson

- Read the passage - Answer questions 1 - 5 - **REMEMBER** to number and underline your answers

Parent's Initials:

Grammar - Metaphors

- Answer questions 1 - 10

Parent's Initials:

Writing - Extra! Extra!

- Write an article reporting a battle or event of the Revolutionary War.

Parent's Initials:

Math - Decimals and Fractions

- Complete all problems by cutting/gluing or writing the answers in the correct squares

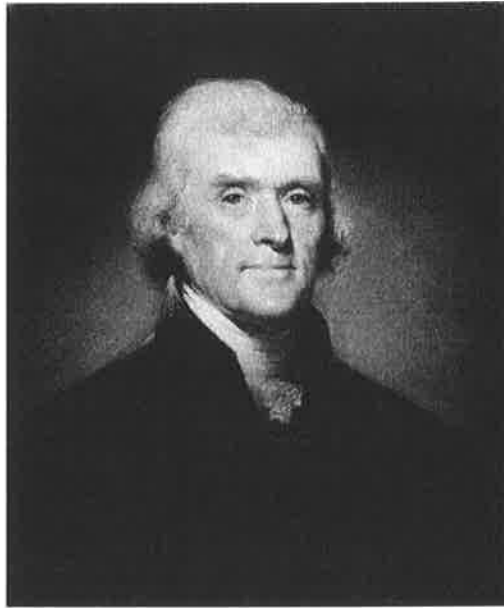
Parent's Initials:

Social Studies - The Battle of Camden

- Read/underline/number to complete this assignment

Parent's Initials:

U.S. Presidents Thomas Jefferson



Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States. His tombstone reads, “Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom, & Father of the University of Virginia.” Notice anything odd about this **inscription**?¹ There is no mention of him being President. This is because Jefferson did not see his presidency as one of his greater accomplishments.

Politics was only one of Jefferson’s many interests. His peers pressured him to run for office. They respected Jefferson for his practical thinking and breadth of knowledge. He was a patron of the arts, an architect, a mathematician, an inventor, and a family man. Jefferson’s peers also admired his genius for writing and his ideals.

Jefferson strongly believed in people’s ability to manage their own affairs. He wanted to keep government small and out of the public’s life as much as

¹ **inscription** – words written or carved on something

possible. This ideal of self-government became known as Jeffersonian Democracy. Jefferson worked tirelessly for freedom of speech, press, religion, and other **civil**² liberties. He pushed hard for the addition of the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.

Jefferson's **ideals**³ were shaped by his boyhood. He was born on April 13, 1743 on his family's estate in Virginia. He was only 14 when his father died. At 16 he entered the College of William and Mary in nearby Williamsburg. He would later say that his studies and the cultured people he met during college greatly stimulated his mind. During these years, he also trained to be a lawyer. He listened to patriots like Patrick Henry protest Britain's unfair treatment of and taxes on the colonists and formed many of his ideas about people's "natural rights."

Many people remember Jefferson for writing the Declaration of Independence, but he made a lot other contributions to American society as well. Another great achievement came during his two terms as President. The U.S. purchased a vast region of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains from France. This deal, known as the Louisiana Purchase, nearly doubled the size of the nation. In his later years, Jefferson designed the Virginia Capitol and his famous home, Monticello. He founded the prestigious University of Virginia. He also sold his library, 6,400 volumes in all, to Congress. In short, he began the Library of Congress. Jefferson died on July 4, 1826. His spirit and ideals impact and inspire us to this day.

² **civil** – to do with the government or people of a country

³ **ideals** – goals, ideas of what is perfect

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What significant detail is left off Jefferson's tombstone?
 - a. his authorship of the Declaration of Independence
 - b. his part in creating the University of Virginia
 - c. his mother's name
 - d. his presidency

2. The fourth paragraph of the passage is about
 - a. how Jefferson's father died when Jefferson was 14.
 - b. how Jefferson's ideals were shaped by his boyhood experiences.
 - c. how Jefferson attended the College of William and Mary.
 - d. how Jefferson listened to patriotic speeches.

3. Which of the following words best describes Jefferson's interests?
 - a. narrow
 - b. unusual
 - c. political
 - d. numerous

4. Based on the passage, the word **stimulated** means
 - a. inspired.
 - b. deadened.
 - c. distracted.
 - d. measured.

5. According to the passage, what is one reason Jefferson became President?
 - a. He thought it would help him build the University of Virginia.
 - b. His peers pressured him to try to become President.
 - c. He needed the money in order to keep living well.
 - d. He had a dream of buying Louisiana.

6. Why might Jefferson not have seen his Presidency as one of his greater accomplishments?

Name _____

Date _____
(Answer ID # 0797045)

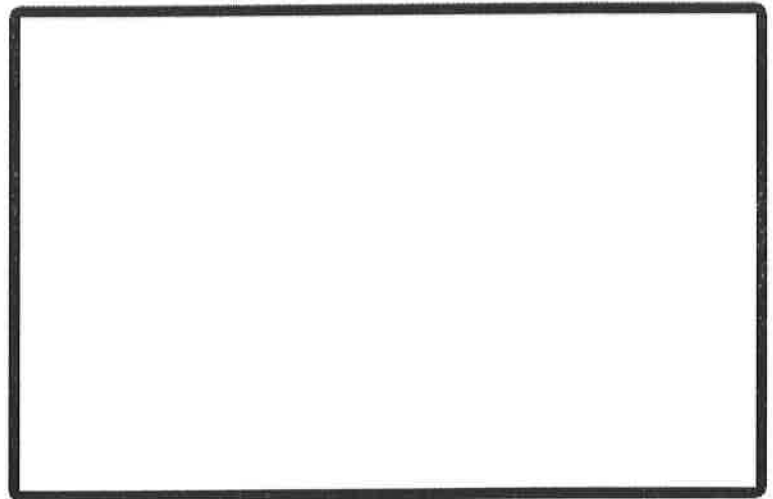
Select the choice that explains the meaning of the metaphor as it is used in the sentence.

<p>1. Max beat me to a pulp in the debate.</p> <p>The metaphor beat me to a pulp:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Max lost the debate.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Max won the debate in a big way.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Max did not show up to the debate.</p>	<p>2. Mr. Hawkins shot down my idea to paint the wall with our school colors.</p> <p>The metaphor :</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Mr. Hawkins would not listen to me.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Mr. Hawkins said that my idea wouldn't work.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Mr. Hawkins liked my idea.</p>
<p>3. He kept his thoughts bottled up inside of him because he was uncomfortably shy.</p> <p>The metaphor kept his thoughts bottled up inside:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A He was so shy that he did not share his thoughts.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B He wasn't very bright.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C He spoke a lot.</p>	<p>4. The new employee is very green, but that will change after a while on the job.</p> <p>The metaphor employee is very green:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The new employee has a lot to learn.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The new employee is an alien.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The new employee is sick.</p>
<p>5. The room became an icebox every time the air conditioning went on.</p> <p>The metaphor room became an icebox:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A You must leave the refrigerator door open to stay cool.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B It is cold in the air conditioned room.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C It is hot inside the room.</p>	<p>6. The sun peeked over the mountain as we began our hike.</p> <p>The metaphor sun peeked over the mountain:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A It was morning and the sun was rising.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B It was raining.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C It was late in the day.</p>
<p>7. The awful dinner became a rock in my stomach.</p> <p>The metaphor awful dinner became a rock:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Dinner made me feel sick.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Dinner was great.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C I ate rocks for dinner.</p>	<p>8. The pitcher on our hometown team is at the height of his career.</p> <p>The metaphor height of his career:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The pitcher is ready to quit.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The pitcher is losing every game.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The pitcher is at his best.</p>
<p>9. The stars were diamonds in the nighttime sky.</p> <p>The metaphor stars were diamonds:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The stars are not out tonight.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The stars were bright and sparkling.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The stars are expensive.</p>	<p>10. When it came to historical facts, Terry was a walking encyclopedia.</p> <p>The metaphor Terry was a walking encyclopedia:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Terry was a character in a book.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Terry knew a lot of facts about history.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Terry made up facts that weren't true.</p>

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Imagine you were a reporter for a newspaper during the American Revolutionary War. Write an article reporting a certain battle or event. You could even write your opinion of the war. Draw some photos in the empty boxes as well. You may use words from the "Word Bank" below for help. Be creative!





Word Bank

Boston Tea Party
Colonies

King George
Loyalists

British
Patriots

Bunker Hill
John Adams

Paul Revere
Flag

Name: _____

Decimals and Fractions

Cut out the fraction tiles at the bottom of the page. Glue them into the box with the correct decimal value.

0.5		0.01		0.06	
0.05		0.36		0.3	
0.15		0.6		0.99	
0.1		0.03		1.0	

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com

$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{99}{100}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{15}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{3}{10}$
$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{36}{100}$	$\frac{5}{100}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{6}{100}$	$\frac{3}{100}$

THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN

The Battle of Camden took place near Camden, South Carolina on August 16, 1780. The British, under the command of Lord Charles Cornwallis, had about 2,100 soldiers. The Americans were commanded by General Horatio Gates and had about 3,700 soldiers. Of the



Lord Charles Cornwallis, commander of the British forces at the Battle of Camden

American forces, only 1,500 were regular soldiers. The remaining troops were militia, which were citizens who had volunteered for the war. The militia were not as trained or as experienced as the regular soldiers.

Before the battle began, the British controlled most of South Carolina. Camden was an important location, as it would help the Americans control the rural areas of South Carolina.

The battle began at dawn and lasted about an hour. Most of the militia panicked with the first shots from the British and left the battleground. General Gates left the battleground at the same time. The remaining American forces were defeated by the British troops. At the end of the battle, over half of the American forces were either killed, wounded or taken prisoner.



General Horatio Gates, commander of the American forces at the Battle of Camden

The loss at Camden was a big blow to the American army. General Gates had made several serious errors that contributed to the loss. He was overconfident after winning his previous battle, the Battle of Saratoga. Camden was deep in enemy territory and his troops had trouble getting good supplies. His battle plan also had serious problems. After the battle, General George Washington replaced General Gates with General Nathanael Greene as commander of the southern American forces.

QUICK QUIZ

Who was the commander of the American forces at the Battle of Camden?

When was the Battle of Camden?

What state is Camden in?

Who won the Battle of Camden?



Engraving of the Battle of Camden