

## Snow Day #4

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](mailto:dianne.tindle@cloverport.kyschools.us)**. I am available from 7:45 to 3:15.

### **Reading - U. S. Presidents: James Madison**

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

**Parent's Initials:**

### **Grammar - Similes**

- Answer questions 1 - 10

**Parent's Initials:**

### **Writing - Freedom**

- Read and then answer the two questions about freedom

**Parent's Initials:**

### **Math - Similar Shapes**

- Follow the instructions and complete all problems

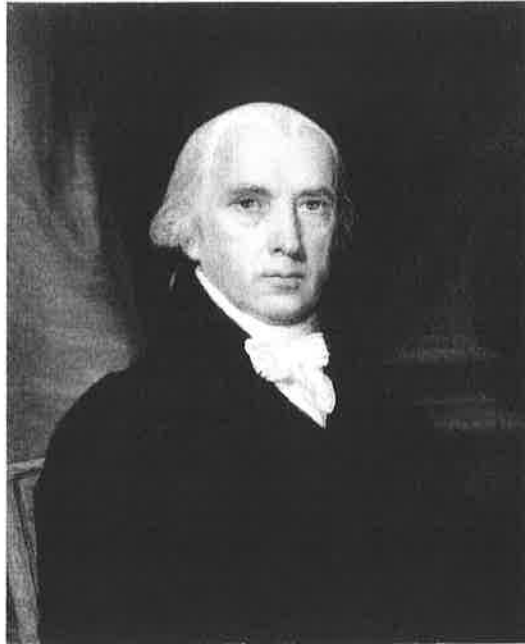
**Parent's Initials:**

### **Social Studies - Bill of Rights**

- Choose 5 of the 10 rights and illustrate them in the boxes provided

**Parent's Initials:**

## U.S. Presidents James Madison



James Madison was the fourth President of the United States. He is best known as the Father of the Constitution for his leading role in shaping the **document**.<sup>1</sup>

Madison designed the Constitution's system of checks and balances at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The system balances the power between Congress, the President and the Supreme Court. It gives each branch some control over the actions of the others. This way, one branch of government can't become too powerful. Madison also helped create the U.S. federal system. This system divides power between the central government and the states. Most importantly, he drafted the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. The amendments are called the Bill of Rights.

Like his predecessor, Thomas Jefferson, Madison was a Virginia man. He served as Secretary of State under President Jefferson. During this time, Madison

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<sup>1</sup> **document** – a piece of paper containing important information

worked extra hard to keep America out of wars that were happening all over Europe. In 1812, however, Madison led America into a war with Great Britain. Great Britain was interfering with American trading ships. They were also becoming allies with Native Americans in the west. The British encouraged Native Americans to attack Americans.

Madison realized that his nation needed to fight back, even though they were unprepared. At one point in the War of 1812, British troops captured Washington, D.C. They destroyed the White House and other government buildings. But their success was only temporary. America won the war in 1815 when General Andrew Jackson defeated the British in the south.

The British **invasion**<sup>2</sup> caused Madison and his wife, Dolly, to flee Washington, D.C. Dolly was famous for throwing **lavish**<sup>3</sup> parties at the White House. The fact that the White House was burned by the British didn't stop her. She continued her presidential entertaining from a new Washington home. Madison served out his second term while the White House was rebuilt. The war had brought an era of good feeling. Americans were more united. The economy was growing. Madison left office in 1817. He retired to Montpelier, his estate in Virginia.

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<sup>2</sup> **invasion** – entering by force

<sup>3</sup> **lavish** – generous or extravagant

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

1. Madison was responsible for all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. leading the United States as the fourth President.
  - b. leading America into the War of 1812.
  - c. his leading role in shaping the Constitution.
  - d. serving as Secretary of State under President Washington.
  
2. The federal system shares power between the central government and
  - a. law makers.
  - b. Washington, DC.
  - c. states.
  - d. senators.
  
3. Which best describes the War of 1812?
  - a. an easy British victory
  - b. an easy win for America
  - c. the Native American's War
  - d. a challenging but important victory for America
  
4. According to the passage, **predecessor** means
  - a. person in office before.
  - b. person not in office before.
  - c. person who lost the office.
  - d. person who doesn't care about the office.
  
5. Why was Dolly Madison famous?
  - a. for throwing lavish parties
  - b. for being good looking
  - c. for her charity work
  - d. for wearing nice clothes

Name \_\_\_\_\_



Date \_\_\_\_\_

(Answer ID # 0822043)

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

<p>1. Uncle Bob is as jolly as Santa.</p> <p>The simile <b>jolly as Santa</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Uncle Bob has a white beard and a jelly belly.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Uncle Bob brings us a bag full of gifts.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Uncle Bob laughs a lot.</p>	<p>2. Uncle Louie is as crazy as a loon.</p> <p>The simile <b>crazy as a loon</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Uncle Louie does not like loons.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Uncle Louie is not very sane.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Uncle Louie took a picture of a loon.</p>
<p>3. After Myra and I had an argument, she was as cold as ice toward me.</p> <p>The simile <b>cold as ice</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Myra did not wear her coat to school.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Myra would not speak to me.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Myra wanted to be my best friend.</p>	<p>4. Mr. Potter expected his class to be as silent as the grave while he was talking.</p> <p>The simile <b>silent as the grave</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A The class had to pretend that they were dead.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B The class had to visit a grave and be quiet.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C The class could not make a sound.</p>
<p>5. That mall is as massive as Jupiter.</p> <p>The simile <b>massive as Jupiter</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A That mall has a big red dot.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B That mall is shaped like a sphere.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C That mall is very huge.</p>	<p>6. His mouth was open as wide as a barn door when he heard the news.</p> <p>The simile <b>as wide as a barn door</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A His mouth was closed.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B His mouth was opened really big.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C He was mad.</p>
<p>7. Our neighbors are as nose-y as ostriches.</p> <p>The simile <b>nose-y as an ostrich</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Our neighbors will peck you.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Our neighbors are people of great dignity.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Our neighbors are too interested in other people's lives.</p>	<p>8. Marla was so scared that she was as white as a ghost.</p> <p>The simile <b>white as a ghost</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Marla needs to get a tan.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Marla's face was pale from fright.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Marla was afraid of ghosts.</p>
<p>9. Martha could never find anything on her desk; she was as blind as a bat.</p> <p>The simile <b>as blind as a bat</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Martha is lazy.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Martha sometimes didn't notice things right in front of her.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Martha needs new glasses.</p>	<p>10. Even under stress, Ted is as cool as a cucumber.</p> <p>The simile <b>as cool as a cucumber</b>:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Ted likes cucumbers.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Ted turns green.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Ted is calm and relaxed.</p>

# ★ ★ FREEDOM ★ ★

## *What is it?*

**F**REEDOM IS A BROAD TERM that can cover everything from the freedom to eat ice cream on a rainy day to the freedom to say crazy things. Freedom is the power people have to do what they want without anyone stopping them.

To the millions of immigrants who came to America, freedom was very important. Many of these immigrants came from countries where their governments told them what to say, what to believe and what to do. If they didn't follow these strict rules, their government would make them pay money or put them in jail. These immigrants desperately wanted the freedom to live their own lives and to make their own choices. America represented the land where that kind of freedom would be possible.

1. Think about what freedom means to you. What freedoms do you have in your life? What freedoms do you not have?

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2. Do you think it would be a good idea for everyone to be free do whatever they want, no matter what? Why or why not?

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

# Similar Shapes

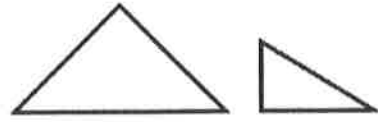
**SIMILAR** figures have the same shape but might be different sizes or might not face the same direction.



SIMILAR

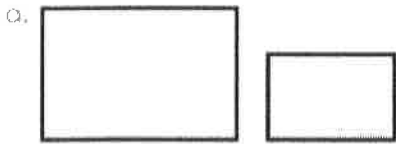


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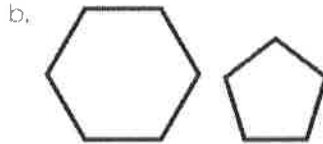


NOT SIMILAR

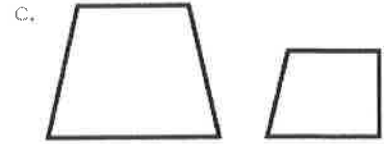
Write SIMILAR or NOT SIMILAR for each.



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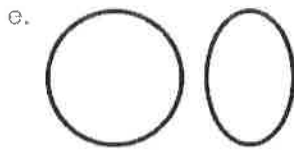
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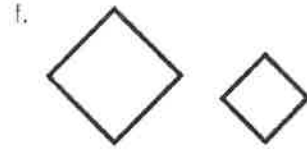
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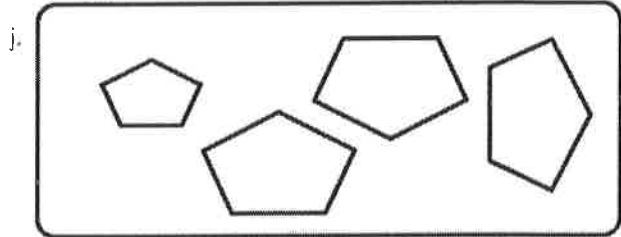
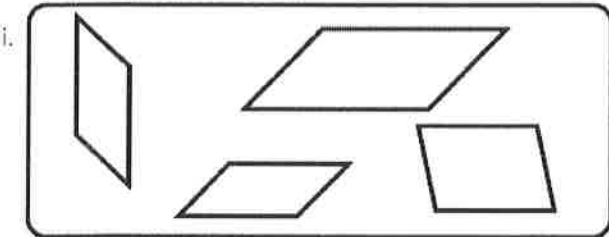
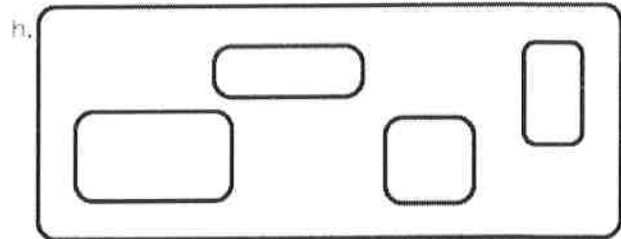
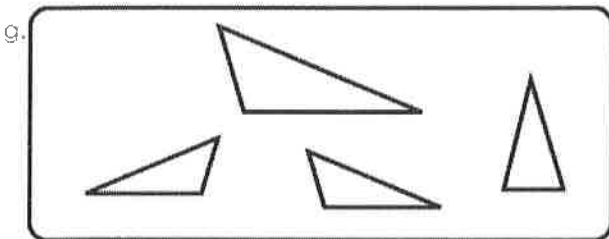


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Color all the similar shapes in each box.



# Bill Of Rights



When the leaders of the United States finished writing the Constitution, their work wasn't done. The thirteen states had to agree to it. The thirteen states wanted to add a set of amendments describing the rights of all people. Ten rights, called the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution in 1791. Read amendments below and illustrate them in the boxes provided.

## Amendment I

*People have the right to practice any religion. People have the right to say or publish anything they want. People have a right to protest.*

## Amendment II

*People have the right to carry weapons so they can protect themselves.*

## Amendment III

*People do not have to let soldiers live in their house.*

## Amendment IV

*Other people cannot search you or your belongings without a good reason approved by a judge. They can only do so if they prove to a judge that you might have committed a crime.*



**Amendment V**

*You can't be tried for a crime without a Grand Jury meeting. If the jury decides that you are not guilty, you cannot be tried by another jury for that crime. At the trial, you don't have to say anything.*

**Amendment VI**

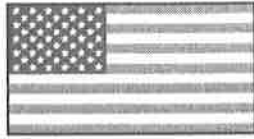
*If you are arrested, you have the right to a trial. You cannot be convicted before going on a public trial. You have the right to know the crime you are accused of, to have a lawyer defend you, to see and hear people who are witnesses against you, and to have the government help you get witnesses. The trial will be decided by a jury of your peers.*

**Amendment VII**

*When there is a case between two people - called a civil case - you have the right to a jury trial.*

**Amendment VIII**

*The government can't force you to pay fines or bails more than a reasonable price or sentence you with cruel and unusual punishment.*



**Amendment IX**

*You have other rights outside the Constitution.*

**Amendment X**

*Any power not given to the federal government belongs to the states.*

