

Snow Day #5

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: James Monroe

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

Parent's Initials:

Grammar - Idioms

- Answer questions 1 - 3

Parent's Initials:

Writing - The Mystery of Roanoke

- Read and then write your own theory to explain the mystery

Parent's Initials:

Math - Congruent Shapes

- Follow the instructions and complete all problems

Parent's Initials:

Social Studies - The Capture of Fort Ticonderoga

- Read and then answer/underline/and number the passage

Parent's Initials:

U.S. Presidents James Monroe



James Monroe was America's fifth President. He is most famous for the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. The **doctrine**¹ warned European countries not to interfere with the United States and other independent nations in the Western Hemisphere. If European countries did interfere, it would be seen as an act of aggression against the United States.

Monroe served his country for nearly 40 years before he became President. He fought in the Revolutionary War. He served on the Congress of Confederation after America won its independence from Britain. He became a U.S. senator and minister to three European nations. He was elected governor of Virginia. Monroe also served under President James Madison as Secretary of State and Secretary of War.

Monroe was born in Virginia in 1758. He was the oldest of five children. At 16, he entered the College of William and Mary in Virginia. Shortly afterward, the Revolutionary War began. Monroe, then 18, immediately entered the war. He served as a lieutenant and was wounded in the Battle of Trenton.

¹ **doctrine** – a belief or a teaching about something

As president, Monroe oversaw a great period of American **diplomacy**.² His training as a lawyer served him well. His efforts got Great Britain to set a boundary line between the United States and Canada. They got Spain to give up its claim to Oregon in 1819. Monroe was also able to purchase Florida from Spain. These agreements helped America's **frontier**³ expand quickly west and south.

Monroe served two terms as president, from 1817 until 1825. In 1831, James Monroe died in his daughter's house in New York City.

² **diplomacy** – the managing of relations between nations

³ **frontier** – a territory that divides two areas, or the district near such a line

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The Monroe Doctrine was written to
 - a. keep Monroe in office.
 - b. keep European countries out of the Western Hemisphere and U.S. affairs.
 - c. end the Revolutionary War.
 - d. make Virginia an independent state.

2. All of the following have to do with James Monroe except
 - a. the Revolutionary War.
 - b. the British Revolution.
 - c. the Monroe Doctrine.
 - d. the Congress of Confederation.

3. Which President was Monroe directly involved with?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. William and Mary
 - c. John Adams
 - d. James Madison

4. Which word best describes Monroe's character?
 - a. patriotic
 - b. British
 - c. brutal
 - d. lonely

5. Where was Monroe born?
 - a. Massachusetts
 - b. Florida
 - c. Connecticut
 - d. Virginia

Name _____

Date _____
(Answer ID # 0353726)

Idioms

Read the paragraph to help you complete the question.

1. **Apple of My Eye**

Eleanor had 26 children. She loved them all. However, she had a special place in her heart for her first grandchild, Ellen, who came to visit her each day. "She is the **apple of my eye**," Eleanor always said.

Apple of my eye means _____.

- A a difficult person
- B one's favorite
- C something is bothering your eye

2. **Eat Your Heart Out**

Audra was sad. Her friends were going away to camp for two weeks. Audra wanted to go too, but she couldn't because her family was going to a special cousin's wedding.

"Don't **eat your heart out**, sweetheart," her mom said. "We're going to have fun at the wedding. There's always next year for sleep away camp!"

Eat your heart out means _____.

- A be sad because you can't have something or do something
- B eat lamb's heart for dinner
- C have heart surgery

3. **Once in a Blue Moon**

Mario was very excited. His cousins were coming to visit him in New York. "They live in California," Mario said. "We're going to do a lot of special things with them. I haven't seen them in years. I only see them **once in a blue moon** because they live so far away. This will be great!"

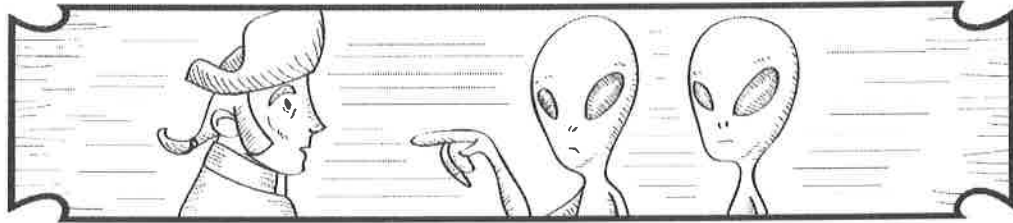
Once in a blue moon means _____.

- A constantly
- B not very often
- C never

The Mystery of Roanoke

Attention, history detectives! Here's a case that needs some serious sleuthing. In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh sent out a small group of explorers and settlers to establish a colony in North America. By the following year, the colony of Roanoke was founded. Despite the difficult conditions, Roanoke enjoyed early triumphs. The first child of English parents was born in America in 1587. Her name was Virginia Dare.

Things took a turn for the mysterious in 1590. John White, Virginia's grandfather, brought a ship to the New World with plans to help resupply the new colony. However, when he reached Roanoke, the colony was completely deserted. Over a hundred people – men, women and children – had all disappeared. White noted that there was no sign of battle or any message left that indicated what had happened. Where had the colonists of Roanoke gone? To this day, no one knows for sure. Theories range from practical to other-worldly: Some historians guess that the colonists joined local Native American tribes, others claim that aliens abducted them.

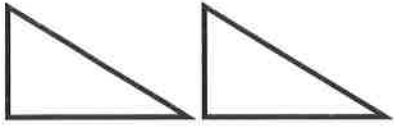


What do you think happened? Write up you own theory to explain the mystery of Roanoke.

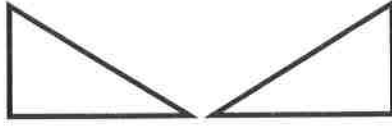
Name: _____

Congruent Shapes

CONGRUENT figures are the same size and shape.



CONGRUENT



CONGRUENT



NOT CONGRUENT

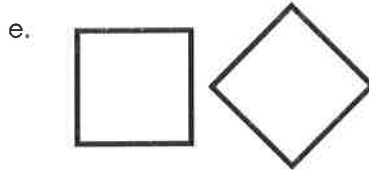
Write CONGRUENT or NOT CONGRUENT for each.





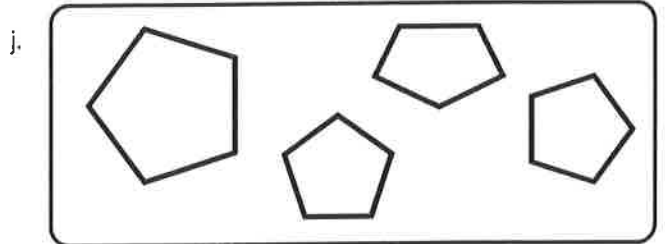
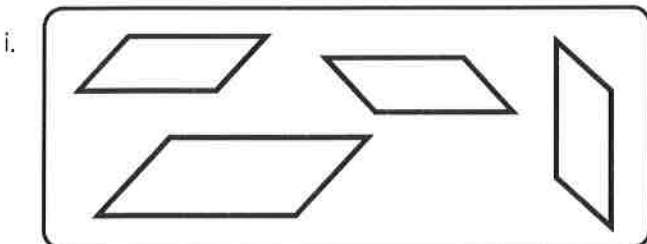
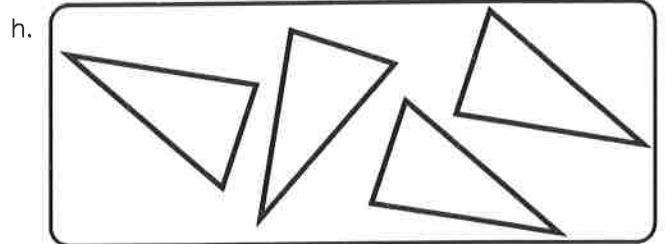
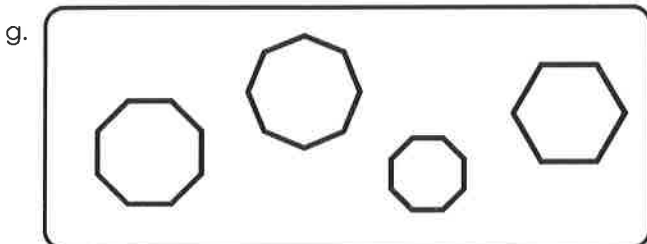








Color all the congruent shapes in each box.



THE CAPTURE OF FORT TICONDEROGA



Drawing of Ethan Allen demanding the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga from Captain William Delaplace, commander of Fort Ticonderoga.

Fort Ticonderoga was a military fort on Lake Champlain in New York. Once known as Fort Carillon, Fort Ticonderoga was the location of several battles during the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

When the Revolutionary War broke out in April 1775, Fort Ticonderoga became very important. Besides its valuable location, the fort had many guns and cannons. The American forces were also concerned that the British would use the fort as a way to attack the American troops from behind.

Both Ethan Allen, colonel of the Vermont militia group called the Green Mountain Boys, and Benedict Arnold, colonel in the Massachusetts militia, were determined

to take Fort Ticonderoga. At dawn on May 10, 1775, 83 of the Green Mountain Boys with Colonel Allen and Colonel Arnold crossed from Vermont to Fort Ticonderoga by boat. They awoke the sleeping British troops and captured the fort. Only one person was injured.

Many of the guns and cannons from the fort were removed in the winter of 1775-1776 by the American forces. The fort was later taken by the British in July 1777, but was surrendered back to the Americans after the Battle of Saratoga in the autumn of 1777.



Fort Ticonderoga as it appears today.

QUICK QUIZ

What state is Fort Ticonderoga in?

Who were the Green Mountain Boys?

When did the American forces capture Fort Ticonderoga?

How many were injured at the Capture of Fort Ticonderoga?



Engraving of Colonel Henry Knox and his troops taking the guns from Fort Ticonderoga.