

Snow Day #6

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: John Quincy Adams - Read the passage - Answer questions 1 - 5 - REMEMBER to number and underline your answers

Parent's Initials:

Grammar - Shades of Meaning: Which is Stronger?

- Answer questions 1 - 8

Parent's Initials:

Writing - Come to the Colonies!

- Read and then answer the writing prompt

Parent's Initials:

Math - The Similar-Congruent House

- Follow the instructions and complete all problems

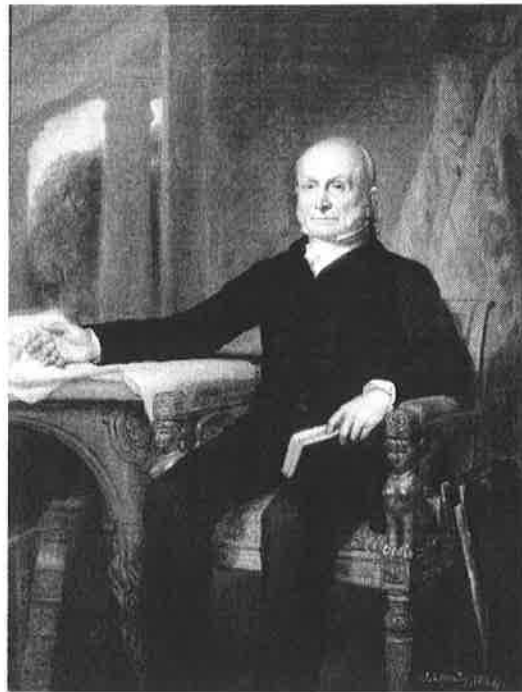
Parent's Initials:

Social Studies - Great Seal of the United States

- Design a new national seal to represent America

Parent's Initials:

U.S. Presidents – John Quincy Adams



John Quincy Adams was the sixth president of the United States. He was the first president to be the son of a previous president. The second, George W. Bush, was elected in 2001. In many respects, Adams was like his father, John Adams. He wasn't afraid to take a stand on issues even if they were unpopular. Adams's outspokenness cost him popularity. Like his father, he only served one term as president. He was later elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Adams spent much of his childhood in Europe while his father served as an **ambassador**¹ to several countries. Young Adams got a unique education in politics and diplomacy overseas. But he longed for his homeland. He returned to America and got a law degree from Harvard University. He then entered the

¹ **ambassador** – the top person sent by a government to represent it to another country

political arena. He served in the United States Senate and was **appointed**² Secretary of State by President James Monroe. Adams helped develop the Monroe Doctrine. He also helped end the War of 1812.

One of John Quincy Adams' biggest achievements was his defense of a group of African slaves. The slaves had been illegally captured in western Africa. In 1839, Spanish slave traders brought them to Cuba on a slave ship called *La Amistad*. They were brutally chained by their hands and necks to the ship's wall. One of the slaves, Joseph Cinque, broke free. He used a nail to break his chains. Cinque then freed the other slaves and led a **rebellion**³ against the ship's crew. The ship's captain, the cook, and two Africans were killed. The slaves were later arrested in the United States for the killings.

John Quincy Adams was one of the first congressmen to oppose slavery. He strongly defended Cinque and the African rebels in front of the U.S. Supreme Court. He argued that every human being had the right to be free. The rebels were found not guilty and returned to their homes in Africa. Several years later, President Abraham Lincoln would use some of Adams' arguments to make his own case against slavery in the Emancipation Proclamation. Adams died on Feb. 23, 1848. Adams is buried near his childhood home in Quincy, Massachusetts.

² **appointed** – named to an office or position

³ **rebellion** – fight or struggle against the people in charge of something

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What argument did John Quincy Adams provide in favor of the slaves on *La Amistad*?

- a. Every person has a right to be free.
- b. They were brought to the north, where slavery was illegal.
- c. The owner of the ship did not pay taxes.
- d. Adams hated the ship owner.

2. What do John Quincy Adams and George W. Bush have in common?

- a. They both helped develop the Monroe Doctrine.
- b. They both received law degrees from Harvard University.
- c. They were both Presidents and the sons of former Presidents.
- d. They were both raised in Europe while their fathers were ambassadors.

3. Based on the passage, one can conclude that

- a. John Quincy Adams advised Lincoln on his anti-slavery policies.
- b. John Quincy Adams was a better lawyer than he was a President.
- c. John Quincy Adams resented being compared to his father throughout his presidency.
- d. John Quincy Adams was unafraid to support unpopular ideas.

4. Read the following sentences: "Young Adams got a unique education in politics and diplomacy overseas. But he longed for his homeland. He returned to America and got a law degree from Harvard University."

The phrase **longed for** most nearly means

- a. lived
- b. disliked
- c. missed
- d. avoided

5. Another good title for this passage would be

- a. The Presidency of John Quincy Adams.
- b. John Quincy Adams' Fight Against Slavery.
- c. John Quincy Adams' Political Life.
- d. *La Amistad*.

Name: _____

Shades of Meaning: Which Is Stronger?

Some words mean almost the same thing. For example, rainy and stormy are very alike in their meanings. However, stormy has a stronger meaning. We think of wind, thunder and lightning with a storm, not only rain. So stormy is stronger, and rainy is weaker.

Below are pairs of words and a sentence. Write the strongest word of the pair in the blank in the sentence.

1. beautiful pretty The flowers were _____ in the garden.

2. good delicious We had a _____ dinner at the restaurant.

3. fell crashed The glass plated _____ to the ground.

4. said whispered She _____ hello to the teacher.

5. starving hungry The _____ cat sat on the fence.

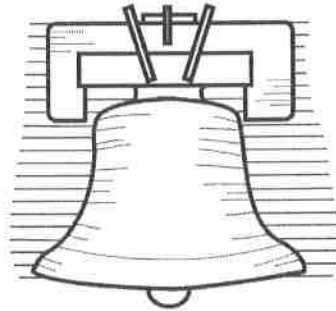
6. hard firm He slept on the _____ bed.

7. dash march The children will _____ out the door when the bell rings.

8. cross furious Tom was _____ with his brother.

Come to the Colonies!

Once word got out that an entire continent of land waited across the Atlantic, there was no stopping the waves of determined colonists. They came from England, France, Spain and Portugal, abandoning their homes for the promise of a better future in the New World.



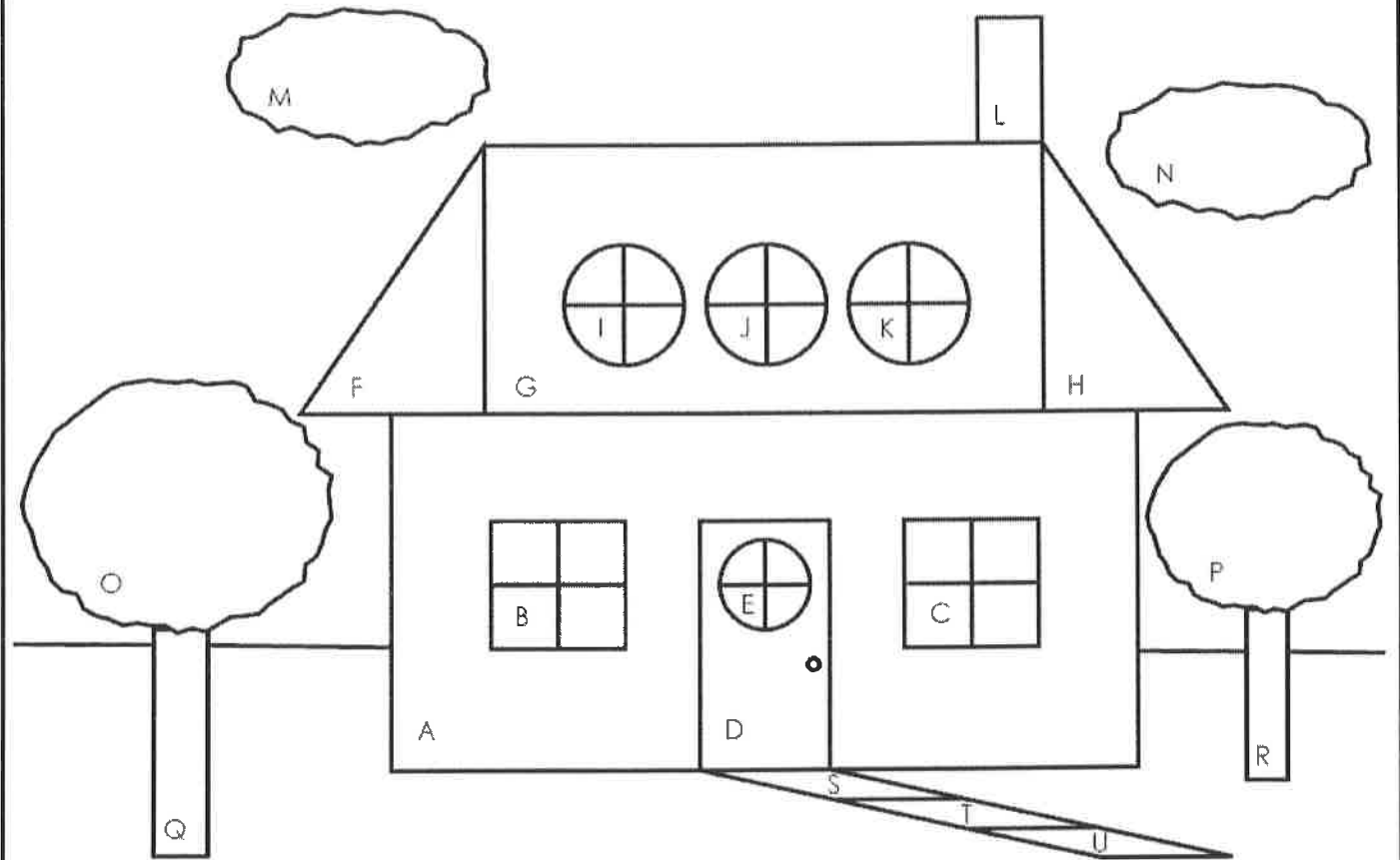
No one knew what to expect. The miles and miles of unsettled land were beautiful and majestic... and full of strange, unknown dangers. Imagine trying to survive the winter without a real house; just a tent or a half-finished hut. Some of the colonists didn't even know how to farm the soil or hunt for food. Without reliable shelter or food supplies, life often became a daily struggle for survival.

The colonists were tough and stubborn, though, and soon their shabby settlements evolved into full-fledged towns and cities. Colonial America was no longer an experiment of desperate immigrants or curious royals. It was a thriving haven for people who wanted new lifestyles, new beginnings and, perhaps most importantly, new politics.

Pretend a brand new continent has just been discovered in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Would you leave your home, your family and your friends to start a new life there? Why or why not?

Name: _____

The Similar-Congruent House



1. Which window is congruent to window **B**? _____
2. Is the window on the door congruent to the windows on the roof? _____
3. Name one rectangle that is similar to **D**? _____
4. Name a shape that is congruent to **H**. _____
5. How many shapes are congruent to **N**? _____
6. Is **P** congruent to **O**? _____
7. Is **Q** similar to **R**? _____
8. How many shapes are congruent to **S**? _____
9. Draw two more windows on the house. Make the windows similar, but not congruent.

Name: _____

Great Seal of the United States

To the right, you see a picture of the Great Seal of the United States of America. It pictures a bald eagle with an olive branch in its right talon and arrows in its left talon.

Imagine that congress has asked you to design a new national seal to represent America. Draw a sketch of your new seal in the space below. Then use a couple of complete sentences to describe your new seal.



Seal of the United States