

Snow Day #8

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: Martin Van Buren - Read the passage - Answer questions 1 - 5 - REMEMBER to number and underline your answers

Parent's Initials:

Grammar - Yes, No, Sure

- Answer questions 1 - 5 - Write the sentences

Parent's Initials:

Writing - What Would You Bring?

- Read and then answer the writing prompt

Parent's Initials:

Math - Symmetry Sketching

- Follow the instructions - choose 2 of the 4 problems

Parent's Initials:

Social Studies - United States Department of Justice

- Answer the questions and find your score

Parent's Initials:

U.S. Presidents Martin Van Buren

Martin Van Buren ran for president a total of four times. He won the office just once, while he was serving as vice president under Andrew Jackson. Van Buren took over as president during a very difficult time in the United States' history. The country was suffering from its first major **depression**,¹ the Panic of 1837. Americans were terrified about losing their money. Their **panic**² helped fuel a financial crash. The depression caused great poverty and misery.

Many Americans begged the government for financial assistance to survive. But there was none. Van Buren refused to get involved. He believed in Thomas Jefferson's idea of government. He wanted government to play as small a role as possible in life. "The less government interferes with private pursuits, the better for general **prosperity**,"³ Van Buren explained.

The crash lasted three years. It began with the private banks. They had been making big loans without having the money to back them up. Bank after bank closed all over the country. This panicked Van Buren as well. All of the government's money was in private banks. Instead of providing financial assistance to the people, Van Buren wanted to protect the government's money. He created a national treasury to keep the money safe and out of private banks.

Van Buren's effort to create a treasury was unpopular with Congress. They rejected bills that would put his plan into effect. It finally passed on July 4, 1840. The American people were bitter towards Van Buren as well. His conviction would cost him re-election. He was defeated in 1840 by William Harrison. Van Buren tried to run again in 1844 and 1848, but was unsuccessful.

¹ **depression** – a time when businesses do badly and many people become poor

² **panic** – a fear that spreads

³ **prosperity** – success, good fortune financially

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. When did Martin Van Buren win the presidential office?
 - A in 1848, the fourth time he ran for office
 - B in 1844, the third time he ran for office
 - C while he was serving as vice president under Andrew Jackson
 - D while he was in the process of creating the national treasury

2. During the Panic of 1837, Martin Van Buren protected the government's money instead of providing financial assistance to the people. What was the effect of this?
 - A Many Americans became bitter towards Van Buren.
 - B Martin Van Buren became vice president under Andrew Jackson.
 - C The economics crash lasted for three years and began with private banks.
 - D Van Buren panicked when banks closed across the country.

3. Martin Van Buren was unpopular with the American people. What evidence from the passage best supports this statement?
 - A Van Buren became president during a difficult time for America.
 - B Van Buren ran for president again in 1844 and 1848 and lost.
 - C Van Buren believed in Thomas Jefferson's idea of government.
 - D Van Buren wanted to create a national treasury for government money.

4. How can Martin Van Buren best be described?
 - A caring and well-liked by many
 - B dedicated to helping the poor
 - C greedy and unpleasant
 - D unpopular but full of conviction

5. What is this passage mostly about?
 - A Martin Van Buren's presidency during a difficult period
 - B how Martin Van Buren lost reelection in 1840
 - C America's first major depression, the Panic of 1837
 - D how the American national treasury was formed

Name: _____

Commas After Yes, No, Sure

Yes, No, Sure

When a sentence begins with the words *yes*, *no*, or *sure* begin a sentence, use a comma.

examples: Yes, today is Wednesday.

 No, it's not my favorite food.

 Sure, I'll drive you to the park.

Rewrite each sentence below. Place a comma in the correct place.

1. No I don't want to go to the baseball game.

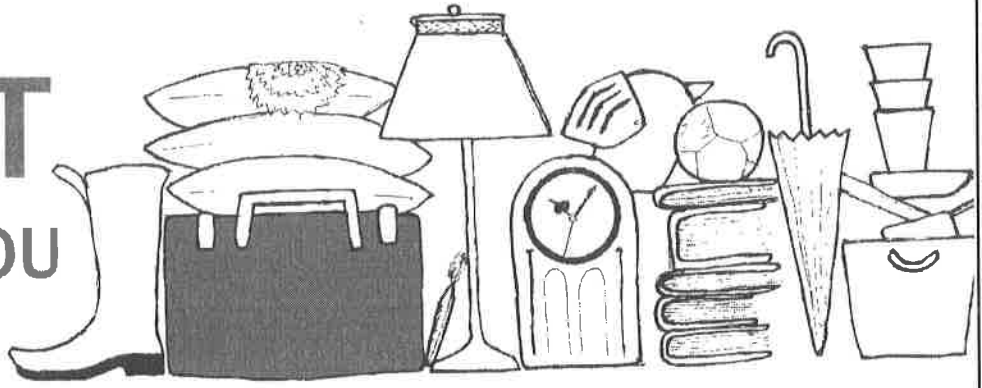
2. Sure I can loan you some money.

3. Yes I am friends with Kyle.

4. No I did not mow the lawn yet.

5. Yes I know the answer.

WHAT WOULD YOU BRING?



Imagine you are an immigrant who is about to come to America. You are about to leave your country, possibly forever, and you must decide what items you will take to your new home. What would you want to bring?

Immigrants traveling to America were only allowed to bring what they could carry. Remember, this was a time before comfy backpacks and rolling suitcases! Often times, immigrants had to bring their most precious belongings in broken suitcases, baskets, leather sacks and even cardboard boxes.

~Look back at your list. Can you carry everything you wrote down? Considering how small your suitcase would be, choose only four items that you would take to America.

Name: _____

Symmetry Sketching

Snowman

With a pencil, draw a picture of a symmetrical snowman. Draw the line of symmetry with a red pen or marker.

Alien

With a pencil, draw a picture of a symmetrical space alien. Draw the line of symmetry with a red pen or marker.

Sailboat

With a pencil, draw a picture of a symmetrical sailboat. Draw the line of symmetry with a red pen or marker.

Friend

With a pencil, draw a symmetrical picture of a friend. Draw the line of symmetry with a red pen or marker.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

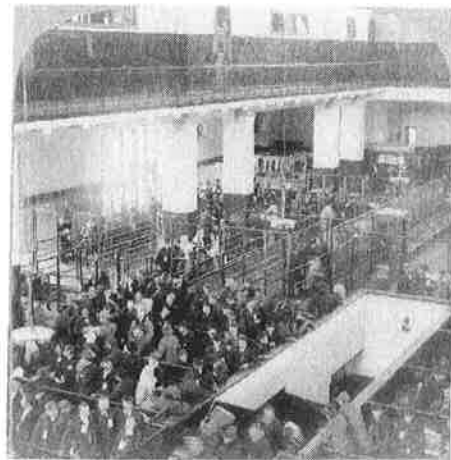
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE

These questions were important in helping officials decide whether to allow an immigrant entry into America. Answer the questions and tally up your score below.

1. Can you read and write in your native language? **Yes / No**
 2. Can you read and write in English? **Yes / No**
 3. Do you have \$50 or more? **Yes / No**
 4. Have you ever been to America before? **Yes / No**
 5. Have you ever been in prison? **Yes / No**
 6. Are you sick? **Yes / No**
 7. Do you already have a job here in the United States? **Yes / No**
 8. Do you have a place to live here in the U.S.? **Yes / No**
 9. Do you have a ticket to get there? **Yes / No**
 10. Do you have family here in America? **Yes / No**
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SCORING

1. Add one point if you answered yes.
2. Add one point if you answered yes.
3. Add one point if you answered yes.
4. Add one point if you answered yes.
5. Add one point if you answered no.
6. Add one point if you answered no.
7. Add one point if you answered yes.
8. Add one point if you answered yes.
9. Add one point if you answered yes.
10. Add one point if you answered yes.



What's your score? _____

The higher your score, the more likely it is that you would have been accepted into America.