

Snow Day #9

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: Harrison & Tyler - Read the passage - Answer questions 1 - 5 - REMEMBER to number and underline your answers

Parent's Initials:

Grammar - Using Commas

- Answer questions 1 - 12 - insert and circle commas

Parent's Initials:

Writing - Creative Writing

- Read and then answer the writing prompt

Parent's Initials:

Math - Simplifying Fractions

- Follow the instructions - work 7 of the 13 problems

Parent's Initials:

Social Studies - Monarchy vs Democracy

- Read the passage - answer the questions

Parent's Initials:

U.S. Presidents William H. Harrison and John Tyler

William H. Harrison and John Tyler are two presidents who made history. Harrison died only 30 days after he took office. The day of his **inauguration**,¹ Harrison got a bad cold that developed into pneumonia. Harrison became the first U.S. president to die in office. Harrison's vice president, John Tyler, stepped up and became president. This was the first time a vice president had become president because of the death of a chief executive.

Americans were greatly disappointed by Harrison's death. They expected great things from their new leader. Harrison wanted to make government run more efficiently. Even in his bad health, he paid surprise visits at government meetings. He wanted to make sure people weren't wasting any time.

John Tyler's **transition**² into the presidency wasn't easy. Tyler was a Southern Democrat during most of his early political career. While running for office with Harrison, he left the Democrats. He became part of the Whig party instead. But when he became president, he disagreed with the Whigs on many issues. The Whigs wanted to create a national bank and new taxes. Tyler didn't think the federal government should have that kind of power. Tyler vetoed, or refused to sign into law, several Whig bills that had been passed by Congress. Angry Whigs stormed the White House. They threw rocks at the windows. They burned a likeness of Tyler in protest. They even tried to **impeach**³ him as president. But the soft-spoken Tyler stood firm in his beliefs.

As president, Tyler had many accomplishments. He signed a bill admitting Florida into the union. He created a bill to give settlers land if they built a cabin on the western frontier. The law got more people to settle in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. He also signed a treaty with China. It opened Asia to American traders for the first time.

Tyler was born in Charles City County, Virginia in 1790. His father was governor of Virginia. After attending William and Mary College in Virginia, Tyler became a lawyer and began his political career. At 21, he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. Later, he became governor of Virginia and served Congress as a senator and representative before becoming president. John Tyler died on January 18, 1862.

¹ **inauguration** – the ceremony of swearing in a public official

² **transition** – a change from one form, condition, or place to another

³ **impeach** – charge with wrongdoing

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Why did John Tyler become president?

- A People voted for him in an election.
- B President Harrison asked him to take over.
- C President Harrison died in office.
- D He impeached President Harrison and stole his job.

2. The passage explains the sequence of events in Tyler's career. Which came last in Tyler's political career?

- A serving in the Senate
- B serving as vice president
- C serving as governor of Virginia
- D serving as president

3. The Whigs were unhappy with decisions Tyler made as president. What evidence from the passage best supports this statement?

- A Angry Whigs stormed the White House and threw rocks at the windows.
- B Tyler became part of the Whig party when he ran for office with Harrison.
- C The Whig party wanted to create a national bank and new taxes.
- D Tyler was a Southern Democrat during most of his early political career.

4. Based on the passage, what can you conclude about Tyler's presidency?

- A Tyler avoided expansions in American trade and settlement during his presidency.
- B Tyler received strong support from the Democrats during his presidency.
- C The American people expected a lot from Tyler's presidency, but he did not deliver.
- D Despite his accomplishments, Tyler's presidency was politically contentious.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A the many ways people can become president
- B the differences between Democrats and Whigs
- C two presidents of the United States
- D the mysterious death of President Harrison

Name: _____

Using Commas

To Separate Items in a Series

A **comma (,)** can be used to separate items in a series of three or more items.

examples: The flag is red, white, and blue.
 The woods are filled with deer, squirrels, and chipmunks.

Read each sentence. Put commas in the correct places in each sentence.

1. Would you like to read watch television or go to bed?
2. Pugs beagles and terriers are all small dog breeds.
3. Jim Fred Kelly and Kara will go bowling on Friday night.
4. Would you rather have pizza hamburgers or hot dogs for dinner?
5. Dolphins live in the Pacific Atlantic and Indian Oceans.
6. We are going to the grocery store to get cookies soup eggs and butter.
7. Don't forget to empty the trash vacuum the carpet and wash the windows.
8. The paper scissors and pencils belong in the top drawer.
9. Would you like me to paint your bedroom walls green blue gray or white?
10. It's time to do your homework do your chores and practice the piano.
11. The sand castle needs a moat windows and a drawbridge.
12. Every cat bunny and dog in the animal shelter needs a good home.

Name: _____

Simplifying Fractions

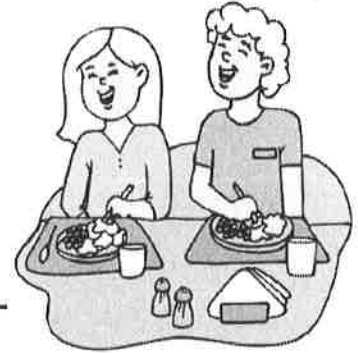
To simplify a fraction, divide the numerator and the denominator by the greatest common factor.

example: Simplify the fraction $\frac{18}{27}$

The greatest common factor of 18 and 27 is 9.

Divide the numerator and the denominator by 9.

$$\frac{18}{27} \div \frac{9}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$$



Simplify each fraction.

a. $\frac{4}{20} =$

b. $\frac{5}{10} =$

c. $\frac{14}{21} =$

d. $\frac{9}{15} =$

e. $\frac{16}{24} =$

f. $\frac{18}{48} =$

g. $\frac{16}{44} =$

h. $\frac{9}{21} =$

i. $\frac{25}{30} =$

j. $\frac{8}{22} =$

k. $\frac{12}{30} =$

l. $\frac{5}{20} =$

- q. There are 36 students in Frank's class. 27 of them are buying lunch today. Write and simplify the fraction of students that are buying lunch.

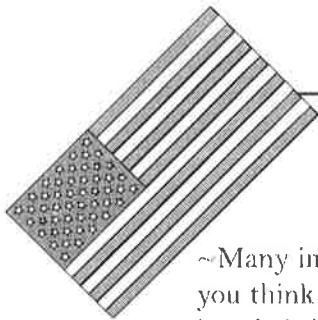


MONARCHY VS. DEMOCRACY

Immigrants came to America for the chance at a better life. They were in search of a country free of famine, civil war, and economic depression, but did you know some immigrants also came to America for its government?

During the 19th and 20th centuries, many countries of the world were monarchies. A monarchy is a form of government in which the majority of the country's governing power is held by one person, like a king or queen. Sometimes monarchies work well, and sometimes they don't. When common people suffer, their monarchs don't always choose to listen. In a monarchy, the monarch can choose who to help and how to help them.

The United States of America was created on principles of a different type of government called democracy. In a democracy, the government gets its power from the people and must be accountable to those same people. If the common people are unhappy, their government needs to pay attention to them or else that government won't be in power much longer.



~Many immigrants liked America's government better than their own countries'. Why do you think these immigrants would choose to travel hundreds and hundreds of miles, leaving their homes and their friends, to be part of a democracy instead of a monarchy?
