

Super-Journal Week 3:3

Every night, you should be reading at least 30 minutes of whatever book you have checked out from your assigned reading list. Tape or glue (but do not staple) this sheet into your Super-Journal on the left-side page. Fill in the table below *every day* by recording the required data.

Day	Title	Start Pg.	End Pg.	Parent Sign.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

On the right-side page of your Super-Journal, answer two of the questions below throughout the week. Be sure that the questions you choose to answer go with the appropriate type of book (Fiction or Nonfiction). The Super-Journal is due on the first day after the weekend (usually Monday). To earn credit for your journal entry, you *must* respond in at least five complete sentences per response and use specific evidence from the text to support your claim based on what you've read this week.

FICTION

1. Summarize what has happened so far.
2. What was the author's purpose in writing this text?

NONFICTION

1. Did the author use any evidence to support his thinking? Give an example.
2. Identify at least two points the author is trying to make in the text.

RL.1.1/RI.3.8

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Summary: The French and Indian War

War Between France and Britain

In the 1750s, Britain and France had colonies in North America. The British wanted to settle in the Ohio River Valley and to trade with the Native Americans who lived there. The French built forts to protect their trade with the Indians. In 1754, George Washington led an army against the French. He was defeated.

Britain declared war on France. The war for control of the valley was called the French and Indian War. Most American Indians in the region were allies of the French. The American Indians liked the French because they traded but did not settle on the land.

In 1754, a congress of the British colonies met in Albany, New York. Benjamin Franklin thought the colonies should work together to defeat France. Each colony would still have its own government. They would also create one government together to decide important issues. His idea was called the Albany Plan of Union. The colonists rejected it. They did not want to join together under one government.

Victory for Britain

In 1757, Britain sent more soldiers to North America. This helped defeat the French in Canada. In 1763, Britain and France ended the war and signed the Treaty of Paris. France gave Britain control of Canada and most of the land east of the Mississippi River.

British soldiers stayed in the Ohio River Valley. The Indians wanted the soldiers to leave. An Ottawa chief named Pontiac led the Indians in a war against the British. This was called Pontiac's Rebellion. The British defeated the Indians in less than a year.

To avoid more conflict with American Indians, Britain made the Proclamation of 1763. It recognized the Indians' right to the land. It did not allow colonists west of the Appalachian Mountains. The colonists were angry. They wanted to settle on the land. They did not want the British soldiers to live among them.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

ally *noun*, a person or group that joins with another to work toward a goal

congress *noun*, a group of representatives who meet to discuss a subject

rebellion *noun*, a fight against a government

proclamation *noun*, an official public statement

After You Read

REVIEW What was the Albany Plan? Underline the sentence that describes what Franklin thought the British colonies should do in order to defeat France.

REVIEW Why were colonists upset with Britain after the French and Indian War? Highlight two reasons the colonists were angry.

Support for Language Development

1. Write the letter of the picture that goes with the definition below.



a proclamation

- _____ An official public statement
- _____ A fight against a government



b ally



c congress

- _____ A group of representatives who meet to discuss a subject
- _____ A person or group that joins with another to work toward a goal



d rebellion

2. Fill in the blanks in the boxes on the left.

Causes

The British wanted to settle in the Ohio River Valley and to trade with the _____ who lived there.

Britain and France ended the war and signed the _____.

_____ soldiers stayed in the Ohio River Valley.

Effects

Britain declared war on France.

France gave Britain control of Canada and most of the land east of the Mississippi River.

Pontiac led American Indians in a war against the British.

Summary: Early Conflicts with Britain

Britain Needs Money

Britain spent a lot of money to defeat the French. The British government said that the colonies should pay for the War. The government raised money by taxing goods brought into the colonies. The Sugar Act of 1764 taxed goods like sugar, coffee, and cloth. When a colonist bought cloth, part of the money went to the government as a tax. Some merchants avoided the tax by smuggling goods into the country.

In 1765, Britain passed the Stamp Act. This act taxed anything printed on paper. Many colonists said the new taxes were unfair. Colonists had no say in making tax laws because they did not have representatives in Parliament. Men like Samuel Adams in Boston formed groups to protest the Stamp Act. Adams was the leader of a group called the Sons of Liberty. Sometimes this group and others used violence to resist new taxes.

Conflict over Taxes

In 1765, the nine colonies met to discuss the taxes at the Stamp Act Congress. They decided that only colonial governments should tax the colonies. Merchants in ports like New York and Philadelphia held a boycott of British goods. The protests and boycott worked. Britain repealed the Stamp Act.

In 1767, Britain needed money to pay for the services of colonial governors and soldiers. Parliament created the Townshend Act. This Act made colonists pay taxes on tea, glass, paper, and other items. Colonists boycotted British goods again. They threatened to use violence against tax officials. British troops were sent to protect the officials. A group of women called the Daughters of Liberty made their own cloth instead of buying British cloth.

By 1770, the protests worked. The British repealed most of the taxes, but left the tax on tea. They wanted to show that they still had the power to tax the colonies. Anger grew toward the British government.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word:

tax *noun*, money people pay their government in return for services

smuggling *noun*, to import goods illegally

liberty *noun*, freedom from being controlled by another government

protest *noun*, an event at which people complain about an issue

boycott *noun*, a refusal to buy, sell, or use goods

repeal *verb*, to cancel a law

After You Read

REVIEW What was the goal of Samuel Adams and other Sons of Liberty?

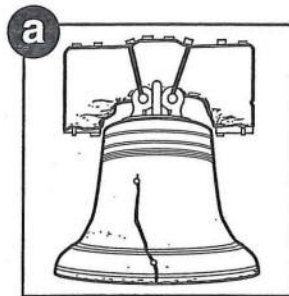
Underline the sentence that explains why Samuel Adams formed the Sons of Liberty.

REVIEW Why did the British Parliament pass the Townshend Acts? Circle two services the government needed to pay for.

Support for Language Development

1. Write the vocabulary words in the correct space.

tax boycott protest liberty repeal smuggling



2. Read the sentences. Write the letters and numbers for the problems and solutions.

A. British government passed the Townshend Acts.

1. The Daughters of Liberty boycott all British goods.

B. The government passed the Stamp Act.

2. Merchants agreed to boycott British goods.

Problem

Solution

A



1

B



2

Predict Products of Fractions

Name _____

Review

One way to determine whether a product will be greater than or less than the starting value is to consider a product that you know.

Multiply by a whole number Example $\times 5$	John has 5 times as many points as Ed. John has more points.	The product will be greater than the starting amount.
Multiply by a fraction less than 1 Example $\times \frac{1}{2}$	John has half as many points as Ed. John has less points.	The product will be less than the starting amount.
Multiply by a fraction greater than 1 Example $\times \frac{3}{2}$ (or $1\frac{1}{2}$)	John has one and a half times as many points as Ed. John has more points.	The product will be more than the starting amount.

Which numbers will result in a product greater than the factor shown? Select all that are correct.

1. $2 \times$ _____

A. 1	D. 5
B. $\frac{4}{3}$	E. $\frac{5}{7}$
C. $\frac{1}{2}$	F. 0

2. $\frac{5}{3} \times$ _____

A. 1	D. 3
B. $\frac{3}{5}$	E. $\frac{1}{3}$
C. $\frac{8}{3}$	F. $\frac{8}{5}$

Which numbers will result in a product less than the factor shown? Select all that are correct.

3. $1\frac{2}{3} \times$ _____

A. 1	D. 0
B. 2	E. $\frac{2}{3}$
C. $\frac{5}{2}$	F. $\frac{3}{5}$

4. $\frac{6}{7} \times$ _____

A. $\frac{6}{7}$	D. $\frac{7}{6}$
B. 1	E. $\frac{9}{5}$
C. $\frac{3}{4}$	F. $\frac{3}{2}$

Represent Multiplication of a Fraction by a Fraction

Name _____

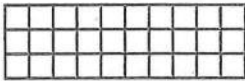
Review

To find a fraction of a fraction use an area model and partition the whole using each denominator.

Consider the product $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{10}$.

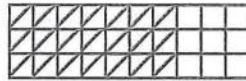
STEP 1:

Make a 3 by 10 rectangle.



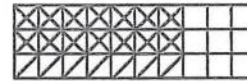
STEP 2:

Shade 7 out of the 10 columns.



STEP 3:

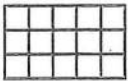
Shade 2 out of the 3 shaded rows.



From the representation, we see $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{14}{30}$.

What is the product? Fill in the area model to show your work. Then write the product.

1. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{5} =$ _____



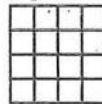
2. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} =$ _____



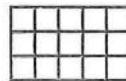
3. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} =$ _____



4. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} =$ _____



5. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} =$ _____



6. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} =$ _____



Summary: Conflicts Grow

Trouble in Boston

Britain sent soldiers to Boston when colonists resisted taxes. Colonists did not want soldiers in their city. On March 5, 1770, a crowd yelled and threw snowballs at some of the soldiers. The soldiers started to shoot. Five colonists were killed. Colonists called the fight a massacre.

News traveled slowly. Samuel Adams started the Committees of Correspondence to share news and ideas with people in other colonies. Members wrote letters that told what the British were doing. Members suggested action colonists could take.

The Boston Tea Party

In 1773, the Tea Act allowed the East India Company of Britain to sell tea for a very low price. But if colonists bought the cheap tea, they also paid a tax to Britain. Many colonists did not want to pay taxes to Britain at all. They also didn't want one company to control the tea trade. Merchants refused to sell the tea or unload it from the ships. On December 16, 1773, some Sons of Liberty illegally boarded the ships. They threw the tea into the harbor. This protest was called the Boston Tea Party.

The British government was angry. It passed laws called the Coercive Acts. These laws stopped all trade between Boston and Britain, did not allow town meetings, and gave Britain control of the colony. Britain sent soldiers back to Boston. Colonists were forced to quarter them. Colonists called the laws the "Intolerable Acts" and said they were too harsh.

On September 5, 1774, delegates from most colonies met in the First Continental Congress. Delegates discussed the Intolerable Acts. They asked King George III to stop taxing the colonies without their agreement. They stopped trade with Britain. Colonists gathered weapons in case they needed to fight. King George sent more soldiers. He said the colonists had started a rebellion.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

massacre *noun*, the killing of many people

correspondence *noun*, written communication

quarter *verb*, to give people food and shelter

delegate *noun*, someone chosen to speak and act for others

After You Read

REVIEW What was the importance of the Committees of Correspondence? Circle the sentence that tells why Samuel Adams started the Committees of Correspondence.

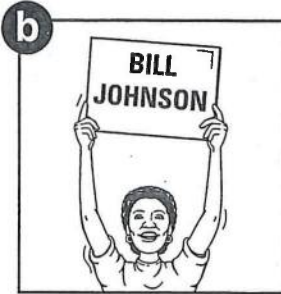
REVIEW Why did the First Continental Congress meet? Draw a box around the sentence that tells what the delegates wanted King George III to do.

Support for Language Development

1. Write the letter of the picture that goes with the definition below.



quarter



delegate



correspondence



massacre

____ Written communication

____ To give people food and shelter

____ Someone chosen to speak and act for others

____ The killing of many people

2. Read the sentences below. Number the sentences in order from first to last.

____ A. Parliament passed the Coercive Acts.

____ B. The Boston Tea Party

____ C. The First Continental Congress

____ D. The Boston Massacre

3. Read the section of the lesson called "The Boston Tea Party." Use these words to complete the following sentences.

Tea Act	Sons of Liberty	East India Company
---------	-----------------	--------------------

A. The _____ was allowed to sell tea in America for a very low price.

B. The _____ threw the tea into Boston Harbor.

C. In 1773, Parliament passed the _____.

Multiplying Unit Fractions to Find Area

20

Name: _____

Each multiplication problem is used to find the area of a rectangle. Write the missing digits in the boxes to make each multiplication problem true.

1 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

2 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

3 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

4 $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

5 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

6 $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

7 $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

8 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

9 $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

10 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{\boxed{}} = \frac{1}{9}$

11 $\frac{1}{\boxed{}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$

12 $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{\boxed{}} = \frac{1}{24}$

13 Write missing digits in the boxes to make two different multiplication problems that are both true.

$\frac{1}{\boxed{}} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\boxed{}}$

$\frac{1}{\boxed{}} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{\boxed{}}$

Tiling a Rectangle to Find Area

20

Name: _____

Each multiplication problem is used to find the area of a rectangle. Write each product.

1 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

2 $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$

3 $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$

4 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}$

5 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$

6 $\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{3}{4}$

7 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}$

8 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{3}{2}$

9 $\frac{6}{5} \times \frac{3}{2}$

10 $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6}$

11 $\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$

12 $\frac{7}{5} \times \frac{5}{4}$

13 Describe how you could modify one tiling diagram to solve problems 1 through 3.

Summary: War Begins

Moving Toward War

Colonists who opposed British rule called themselves Patriots. They were angry about the Intolerable Acts. Throughout the colonies, militias prepared for war against Britain.

General Thomas Gage was the British official in Massachusetts. He learned that Patriots were storing cannons and gunpowder in Concord. He sent soldiers to destroy the supplies. Patriots Paul Revere and William Dawes learned of the plan. They rode through the night to warn the minutemen that the British were coming.

The First Battles

On April 19, 1775, British soldiers and minutemen in Lexington began shooting. Colonists were killed and wounded. Hundreds of minutemen gathered in Concord. They forced the British soldiers back to Boston. Along the way, colonists killed or wounded more than 250 British soldiers.

Colonists heard of the battles. Militias trapped British soldiers in Boston. Patriots planned to build a fort on Bunker Hill. They built it on Breed's Hill instead. British soldiers marched up the hill. They fought until the Patriots ran out of gunpowder. The British captured the fort. This was called the Battle of Bunker Hill. Even though they lost the battle, the Patriots showed they could plan and fight well.

A Colonial Army

The Second Continental Congress met in 1775. It created an army to go to war against Britain. George Washington was commander of the Continental Army. Many delegates did not want a war. They sent the Olive Branch Petition to King George III. It asked him to help end the conflict peacefully. But the king sent more soldiers. The Continental Army captured Fort Ticonderoga. The army used cannons it found there to force the British to leave Boston.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

Patriot *noun*, a colonist who opposed British rule

militia *noun*, a group of ordinary people who train for battle

minutemen *noun*, militia with special training

commander *noun*, an officer in charge of an army

petition *noun*, a written request from a number of people

After You Read

REVIEW Why did General Gage send British soldiers to Concord? Circle the words that tell what the colonists were storing near Boston.

REVIEW Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill important for the colonists? Underline the sentence that tells what the Patriots showed they could do.

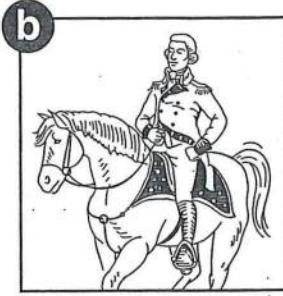
REVIEW What was the Olive Branch Petition? Underline what the petition asked King George to do.

Support for Language Development

1. Write the letter of the picture that goes with the definition below.



militia



commander



minutemen



Patriot



petition

- _____ A colonist who opposed British rule
- _____ Militia with special training
- _____ Officer in charge of an army

- _____ Group of ordinary people who train for battle
- _____ A written request from a number of people

2. Draw a line from each name to make correct sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| A. Paul Revere | sent 700 soldiers to destroy the Patriots' weapons. |
| B. George Washington | refused to look for a peaceful solution. |
| C. General Thomas Gage | warned the minutemen that the British were coming. |
| D. King George III | was the commander of the Continental Army. |

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

- A. At the Battle of Bunker Hill the British fought against the _____.

- B. The Second Continental Congress created the _____.

Multiply a Fraction by a Fraction

Name _____

Review

We can multiply the numerators and multiply the denominators to find the product of two fractions.

Consider $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{7}$.

Multiply 3 times 4 to find the numerator.

Multiply 5 times 7 to find the denominator.

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{3 \times 4}{5 \times 7}$$

As a result, $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{12}{35}$.

What is the product?

1. $\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{5}{11} =$

5. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

2. $\frac{4}{7} \times \frac{4}{9} =$

6. $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{4}{9} =$

3. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} =$

7. $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{10} =$

4. $\frac{2}{11} \times \frac{1}{3} =$

8. $\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{8} =$

Dear King George

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



In the late 1700s the American colonists were unhappy with King George III of England. They didn't think he was doing what a good leader should do. He charged unfair taxes, would not allow trade with other countries and made colonists open their homes for soldiers to live with them. Colonists felt very far away from their king. Something needed to change. The colonists began to **rebel**.

The Second Continental Congress formed in 1775 after fighting began in the American Revolution. Made up of delegates from the 13 American colonies, the Congress met in Philadelphia to lead the colonies toward independence. In 1776, a committee of the Congress selected Thomas Jefferson to write a letter to King George III. Jefferson had already proven himself to be an honorable and knowledgeable man. He was also an excellent writer.

The letter was a dangerous thing, because it would be considered treason by the king. The Congress was opposing their lawful ruler. People who were associated with this letter could be imprisoned or killed for saying they wanted to be independent from the king.

Jefferson's historic letter became known as the Declaration of Independence. It listed all the reasons that the colonists thought the king was not a very good king. It said that the king and the colonists should break their relationship with each other, and each should go their own way.

Congress approved the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. All the members of the Second Continental Congress signed it at the bottom. One of the men would become famous for his signature. John Hancock, president of the Second Continental Congress, signed in large, bold letters. His name has become a synonym for signature.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

2) What was the Second Continental Congress?

3) Why would sending the letter be considered treason?

4) Name one thing King George was doing that the colonists considered unfair.

5) What was John Hancock's position in the Second Continental Congress?
