

Week 4: Packet Assignments

Required:

1. Math

- ☐ Four Worksheets
 - o Finding Volume with Unit Cubes
 - o Graphing Patterns
 - o Creating Rectangles with a Coordinate Grid
 - o Finding Volume (word)

2. Spelling

- ☐ Regular homework: definitions, synonyms, sentences, & ABC order

3. Social Studies

- ☐ American Revolution articles and questions.
 - o The Battle of Yorktown
 - o The Battle of Trenton
 - o The Battle of Bunker Hill

4. States & Capitals Test (optional)

5. State Report due on Friday. Please email a picture of your project or email your PowerPoint by the end of day on Friday.

Week 4 Spelling Words							
tripod	triplet	unicorn	uniform	unison	biweekly	triple	bicycle
tricycle	unicycle	triangle	bisect	trio	unity	centipede	centimeter
century	binoculars	universe	university				

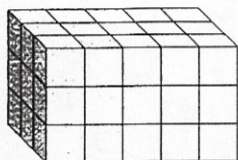


Finding Volume with Unit Cubes

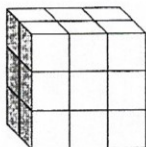
Name: _____

Find the length, width and height of the rectangular prism. Then find the volume.

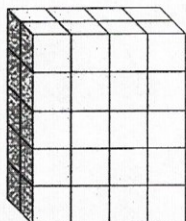
Ex)



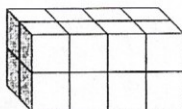
1)



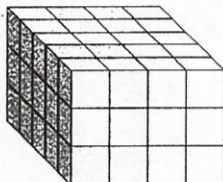
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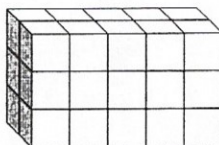
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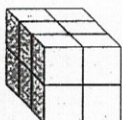
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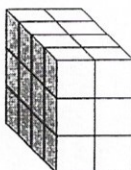
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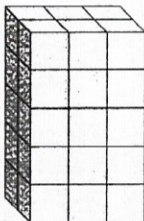
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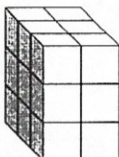
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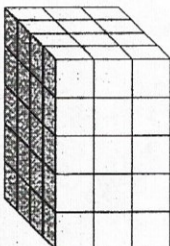
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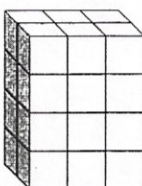
9)



10)



11)



Answers

L W H V

Ex. 3 5 3 45

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

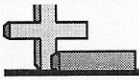
7. _____

8. _____

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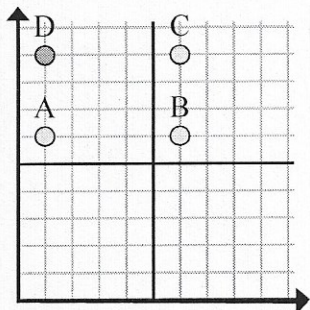
10. _____

11. _____

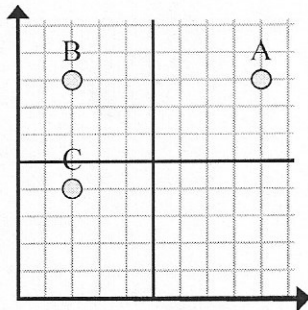


Find the coordinates of point D to make a rectangle.

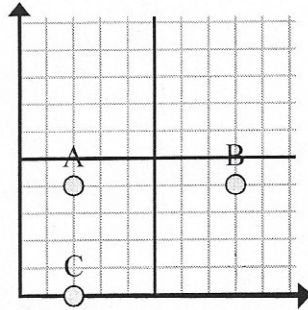
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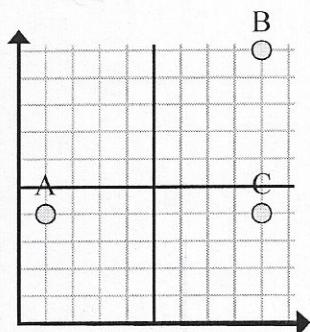
1)



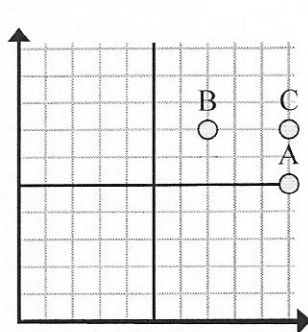
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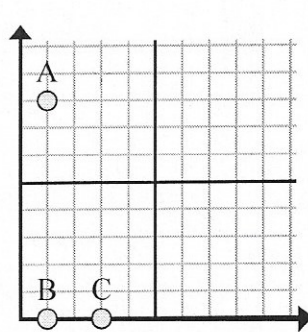
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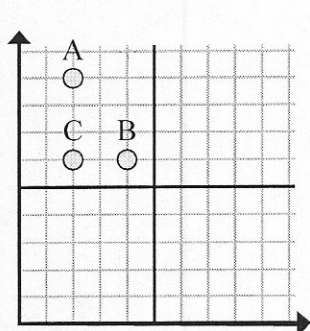
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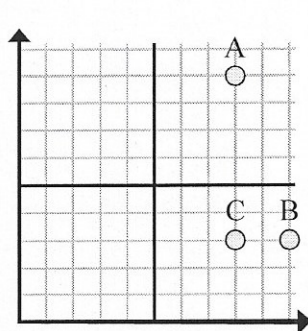
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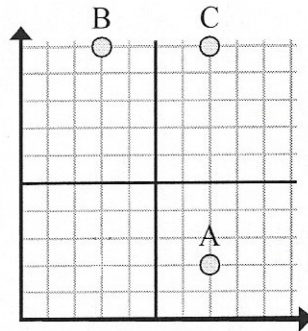
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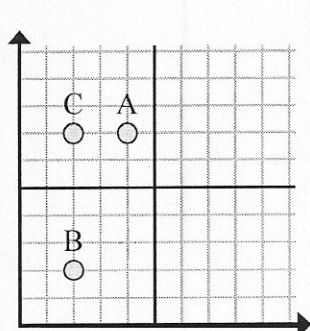
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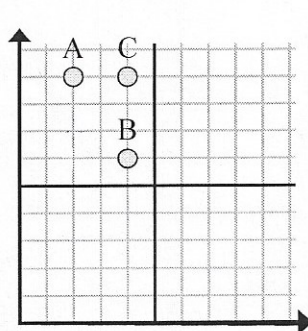
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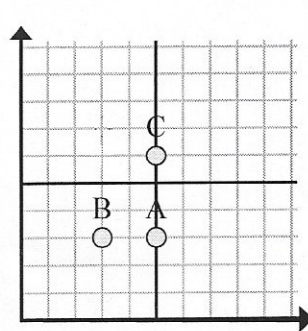
9)



10)



11)



Answers

Ex. (1, 9)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

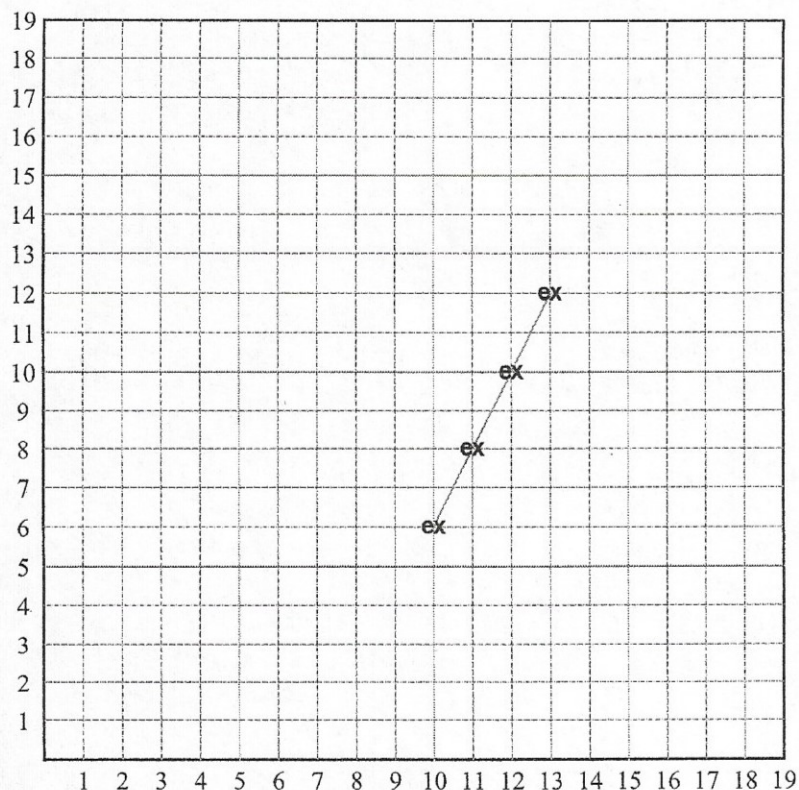
9. _____

10. _____

11. _____



Fill in the patterns and then graph the coordinate pairs.



Ex) X: Start at 13 and subtract 1.

Y: Start at 12 and subtract 2.

x: 13 12 11 10y: 12 10 8 6

1) X: Start at 14 and subtract 2.

Y: Start at 7 and subtract 1.

x: _____

y: _____

2) X: Start at 2 and add 1.

Y: Start at 7 and add 3.

x: _____

y: _____

3) X: Start at 17 and subtract 3.

Y: Start at 19 and subtract 3.

x: _____

y: _____

4) X: Start at 17 and subtract 3.

Y: Start at 4 and add 1.

x: _____

y: _____

5) X: Start at 10 and add 2.

Y: Start at 11 and subtract 1.

x: _____

y: _____

AnswersEx. (10,6)Ex. Graph

1. _____

1. Graph

2. _____

2. Graph

3. _____

3. Graph

4. _____

4. Graph

5. _____

5. Graph

Solve each problem.

1) A cube has depth of 10 cm. What is the volume of the cube?

2) What is the volume of a figure with that is 6 inches wide, 3 inches tall and 4 inches long?

3) A cube has width of 6 cm. What is the volume of the cube?

4) A cube has width of 8 cm. What is the volume of the cube?

5) A rectangular prism has a width of 5 cm, a height of 8 cm and a depth of 2 cm. What is the volume of the prism?

6) A rectangular prism has a width of 8 cm, a height of 8 cm and a depth of 10 cm. What is the volume of the prism?

7) A rectangular prism has a width of 9 cm, a height of 10 cm and a depth of 5 cm. What is the volume of the prism?

8) A rectangular prism has a width of 9 cm, a height of 7 cm and a depth of 2 cm. What is the volume of the prism?

9) What is the volume of a figure with that is 10 inches wide, 3 inches tall and 5 inches long?

10) What is the volume of a figure with that is 2 inches wide, 9 inches tall and 8 inches long?

Answers

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

The Battle of Trenton

American Revolution Articles- Important Events Edition

Article 5

December 26, 1776



Capture of the Hessians at Trenton
by John Trumbull

In the spring of 1776, George Washington and his troops had moved south from Massachusetts to Long Island, New York. While there, the British attacked and they suffered great losses. Many soldiers left after the Battle of Long Island, and Washington had to ask for soldiers to stay. He wanted to get away from the British and avoid future attack and more casualties. While being chased by the British, Washington moved his troops further south through New Jersey to Pennsylvania. British General Howe and most of the British soldiers stayed in New York.

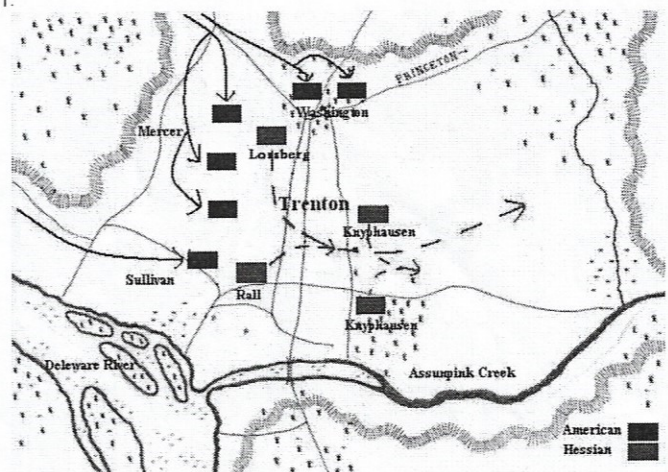
By winter, they made camp in Pennsylvania on the southern side of the Delaware River. Few armies fought battles during the winter, and Washington knew this was his chance to surprise the **Hessians** (German soldiers working for the British) in Trenton, New Jersey. Many of the American soldiers were ready to give up, and Washington knew he needed to win a battle to build courage in his army.

On Christmas night of 1776, Washington put his plan into action. Washington and his division of the army crossed the Delaware River. A violent snowstorm raged and the Delaware River was full of ice. This did not stop Washington or his determined soldiers. They boarded their boats and began the trip across the Delaware. After the crossing, they made the nine mile march to Trenton.

At this time, the Continental Army was low on supplies and money. The soldiers did not have uniforms, and many of them did not have boots. As they marched towards Trenton, their feet began to bleed and many got frostbite. Despite being behind schedule and the harsh weather, they marched on.

While Washington marched from the Delaware River, other divisions of the army planned to meet them in Trenton. They attacked the Hessians while they slept after celebrating the Christmas holiday. They fought for about an hour before the Hessians finally surrendered. Nearly 1,000 Hessian troops were captured and taken prisoner and then marched through Philadelphia.

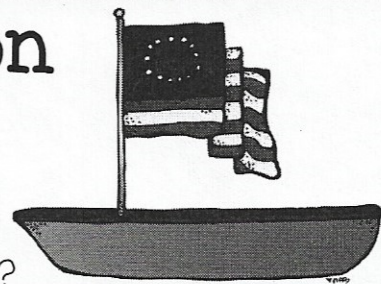
Although this battle was difficult for the American soldiers, this victory inspired courage and pride within the army. It gave them hope for the future.



The Battle of Trenton

The Battle of Trenton

Comprehension Questions



1. Why did Washington take his troops to Pennsylvania?

2. What was Washington's goal when he planned to attack the Hessians?

3. Why weren't the Hessians expecting to be attacked? _____

4. What was an obstacle that could have ruined Washington's plan? Why was this a problem?

5. What was a problem that the Continental Army had in the winter of 1776? How did this affect them?

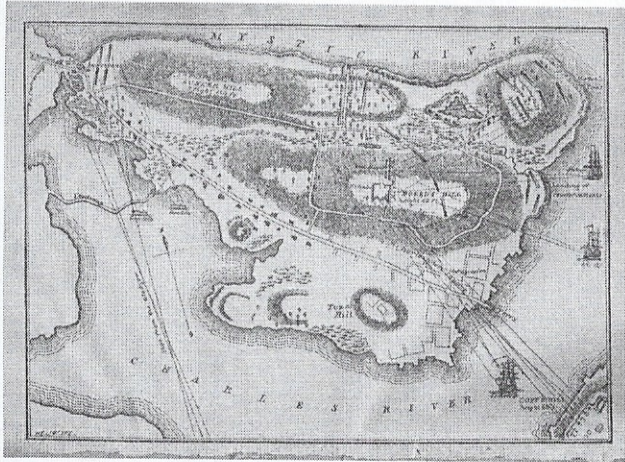
6. How did this battle affect Washington's army? _____

The Battle of Bunker Hill

American Revolution Articles- Important Events Edition

Article 3

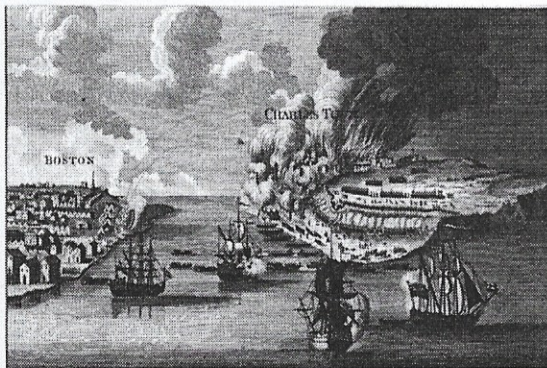
June 17, 1775



Map of the battleground on Charlestown peninsula- Bunker and Breed's Hill

The next day, June 17, the British learned about the American troops on the hills. British General Thomas Gage sent General William Howe with 2,400 British soldiers to Breed's Hill to attack. They were met by 1,600 American troops who began shooting from behind the earthworks. Because they were low on ammunition, Prescott ordered, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!"

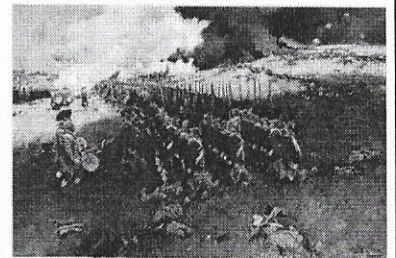
This battle on the hill was actually much harder than the British expected. Twice they charged up the hill and twice they were forced back down. Meanwhile, from the harbor, British ships used cannons and fired into the city of Charlestown, catching it on fire. On the British soldiers' third charge, the Americans ran out of ammunition and the British were able to make it over the colonists' earthworks. The colonists had to retreat. That evening, the British had captured Breed's Hill.



View of the attack on Bunker's Hill with the burning of Charlestown

Boston was a very important sea port. Thousands of American militia were entering Boston, and the British wanted to keep control of the city and the port. The British decided that they would take over two nearby hills that were unoccupied, Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill. The Americans heard about this plan and they decided to protect the hills.

On June 16, 1775, General William Prescott lead the Americans and secretly moved their troops onto the hills. They began building **earthworks** on them during the night and prepared for battle. These walls of dirt and stone were nearly 6 feet high and helped them defend themselves while under attack.



Battle of Bunker Hill by Howard Pyle

Although the British won the battle, they also suffered many casualties. Around 226 British soldiers were killed and over 800 more were wounded. Many of those killed were officers. In comparison, around 350 colonists had been wounded or killed.

The colonists may have lost the hill, but they gained confidence in their ability to defend themselves from the British. Many Americans, hearing of this battle, joined the army in support of the Revolution.

This battle took place on Breed's Hill, but is called the Battle of Bunker Hill since the army thought they were actually on Bunker Hill.

The Battle of Bunker Hill



Comprehension Questions



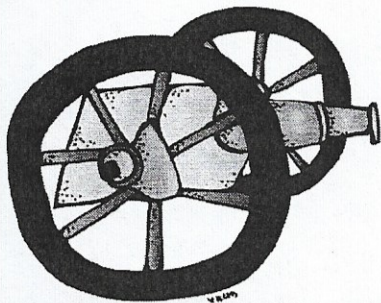
1. Why did the British want to take control of Bunker and Breed's Hill? _____

2. Why do you think that General William Prescott had the American soldiers move onto the hill in secret?

3. What are earthworks and why did they help the colonists on Bunker Hill? _____

4. Why did the British attack the colonists on June 17, 1775? _____

5. Explain why you think General Prescott told the colonists, "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!"



The Battle of Yorktown

American Revolution Articles- Important Events Edition

Article 8

1781

When the French joined the Americans as allies, they sent troops and supplies to America to help in the war. They also sent the French Navy to help defeat the British Navy. General Rochambeau from France worked closely with George Washington during the war.

General Henry Clinton replaced William Howe as the commander of the British troops. He believed he could defeat the Americans by moving his troops south. He thought if he took control of the Southern Colonies he would be able to end the war. He put Lord Charles Cornwallis in charge of leading the troops south while he remained in New York with a small army.

General Clinton sent British soldiers to Georgia by ship. Cornwallis took over Savannah, Georgia and declared all of Georgia to be in control of the British. He then headed to Camden, South Carolina where he also defeated the Americans. Feeling that the war was now in their favor, they headed to Virginia and made camp at Yorktown. Yorktown, Virginia was on the York River and near the Chesapeake Bay, where the British Navy could join them. General Clinton said that he would send more troops by ship to meet Cornwallis in Yorktown.

Washington and Rochambeau were working on a plan to stop the British. They could not decide if they should attack General Clinton in New York or head to Yorktown and attack Cornwallis. General Lafayette told Washington that Admiral de Grasse was bringing a French fleet of twenty-eight ships to America from the West Indies and they were going to the Chesapeake Bay. Washington and Rochambeau decided to meet the French in Yorktown to stop Cornwallis.

Washington did not want Clinton to know of his plan to move American troops to Yorktown. He sent a small division of his army to New York to distract Clinton. Then, on August 18, 1781, he marched 14,000 American soldiers south toward Yorktown. Admiral de Grasse got to the Chesapeake Bay and attacked the British Navy there. The French fleet outnumbered the British fleet and the British ships were forced to retreat back to New York. Admiral de Grasse then positioned his fleet in the Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the York River. This prevented the British Navy from bringing more troops and also kept Cornwallis from leaving by ship. Once Washington and his men reached Virginia on September 28, they made a semi-circle surrounding Yorktown. They were joined by 3,000 of Admiral de Grasse's men. Cornwallis and his men were now completely surrounded.



Rochambeau and Washington giving their last orders before battle

Cornwallis and his troops built earthworks of wood that surrounded the fort at Yorktown. Once Washington had Yorktown surrounded, they began bombarding the earthworks with fire in hopes to eventually get across them. They moved closer and closer while exchanging gunfire with the British. The Continental Army outnumbered the British army and Cornwallis had no hope that he would get more troops from New York with the French Navy occupying the Chesapeake Bay. On October 16, he tried to escape by taking his troops across the York River to Gloucester Point but it was storming and only one set of boats made it across. An evacuation was impossible.



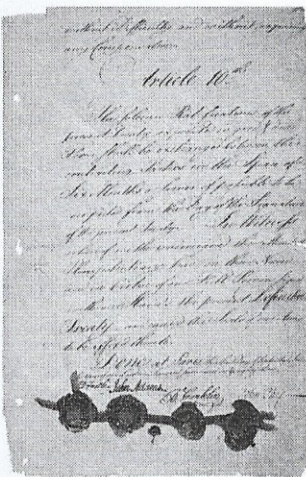
Storming Yorktown

On October 17, 1781, Cornwallis decided the situation was hopeless for the British. He sent a drummer boy and a soldier with a white flag to Washington in surrender. Negotiations began on October 18 and official papers of surrender were signed on October 19. In the ceremony of surrender, American and French soldiers lined up facing each other and the British soldiers walked between them. They surrendered their weapons in a pile while a band played an old British tune called, "The World Turned Upside Down." Cornwallis refused to attend the ceremony, stating he was sick. He sent his second in command to give Rochambeau his sword of surrender. Rochambeau pointed to Washington, who refused to accept it. He had his second in command accept the sword. Almost 8,000 British soldiers were taken as prisoners of war along with all of their weapons.

This battle turned Britain's world upside down. After eight years of war, the American Continental Army, with help from France and Spain, had defeated the most powerful army in the world.

The Treaty of Paris

1783



1783 Treaty of Paris

The Battle of Yorktown basically ended the Revolutionary War, although a few minor battles between the British and the colonists occurred over the next two years until King George III finally ordered a **cease**, or end, to the war. American, French, Spanish, and British representatives met in Paris, France in 1783 to create a peace treaty. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay represented the United States of America.

The peace treaty stated that Britain recognized that the thirteen colonies were free and independent states and that Britain no longer had claim to the land or government. It also stated the boundaries for the United States that allowed for expansion to the west. Spain had joined America and France in the war and they received Florida in the treaty. The prisoners of war on both sides were released and the treaty stated that Loyalists would no longer be persecuted and their property would be returned. Finally, the Thirteen Colonies, the United States of America, were free.

The Battle of Yorktown



Comprehension Questions



1. How did the French help the Americans in the Revolutionary War?

2. Why did General Clinton send General Cornwallis to the southern colonies?

3. Why do you think Cornwallis chose Yorktown to camp?

4. What caused George Washington to decide to head to Yorktown instead of New York?

5. What did Washington do so that Clinton and Cornwallis did not know the Continental Army was moving to Yorktown? Why do you think he did that?



The Battle of Yorktown



Comprehension Questions



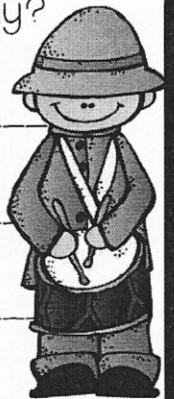
6. How did Admiral de Grasse help the Continental Army? _____

7. What was the affect of the French Navy on the British? _____

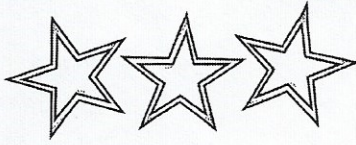
8. What happened when Cornwallis tried to evacuate Yorktown? _____

9. What important event happened on October 17, 1781? Describe what happened.

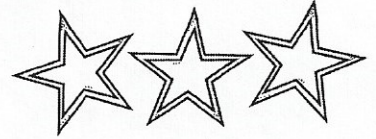
10. Why do you think Cornwallis didn't attend the surrender ceremony?



The Battle of Yorktown



Comprehension Questions



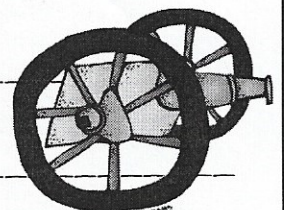
11. How do you think the geography of Yorktown affected the battle?

12. When did the Revolutionary War actually end?

13. Out of all of the agreements that the treaty stated, which agreement do you think was most important to the Americans and why?

14. How did the peace treaty affect Loyalists?

15. In your opinion, how do you think the Loyalists felt after Britain lost the war? Why?





Identifying State Capitals

Name: _____

Determine which state capital belongs to each state.

A. Richmond	N. Jefferson City	AA. Salem	NN. Columbus
B. Lansing	O. Albany	BB. Jackson	OO. Olympia
C. Dover	P. Boise	CC. Carson City	PP. Raleigh
D. Austin	Q. Nashville	DD. Providence	QQ. Boston
E. Charleston	R. Montgomery	EE. Concord	RR. Pierre
F. Frankfort	S. Juneau	FF. Salt Lake City	SS. Harrisburg
G. Helena	T. Baton Rouge	GG. Bismarck	TT. Springfield
H. Augusta	U. Hartford	HH. Atlanta	UU. Lincoln
I. Trenton	V. Denver	II. Madison	VV. Topeka
J. Oklahoma City	W. Sacramento	JJ. Annapolis	WW. Honolulu
K. Columbia	X. Santa Fe	KK. Montpelier	XX. Phoenix
L. Saint Paul	Y. Little Rock	LL. Des Moines	
M. Cheyenne	Z. Tallahassee	MM. Indianapolis	

1) _____ Alabama	18) _____ Louisiana	35) _____ Ohio
2) _____ Alaska	19) _____ Maine	36) _____ Oklahoma
3) _____ Arizona	20) _____ Maryland	37) _____ Oregon
4) _____ Arkansas	21) _____ Massachusetts	38) _____ Pennsylvania
5) _____ California	22) _____ Michigan	39) _____ Rhode Island
6) _____ Colorado	23) _____ Minnesota	40) _____ South Carolina
7) _____ Connecticut	24) _____ Mississippi	41) _____ South Dakota
8) _____ Delaware	25) _____ Missouri	42) _____ Tennessee
9) _____ Florida	26) _____ Montana	43) _____ Texas
10) _____ Georgia	27) _____ Nebraska	44) _____ Utah
11) _____ Hawaii	28) _____ Nevada	45) _____ Vermont
12) _____ Idaho	29) _____ New Hampshire	46) _____ Virginia
13) _____ Illinois	30) _____ New Jersey	47) _____ Washington
14) _____ Indiana	31) _____ New Mexico	48) _____ West Virginia
15) _____ Iowa	32) _____ New York	49) _____ Wisconsin
16) _____ Kansas	33) _____ North Carolina	50) _____ Wyoming
17) _____ Kentucky	34) _____ North Dakota	

Answers

1. _____	26. _____
2. _____	27. _____
3. _____	28. _____
4. _____	29. _____
5. _____	30. _____
6. _____	31. _____
7. _____	32. _____
8. _____	33. _____
9. _____	34. _____
10. _____	35. _____
11. _____	36. _____
12. _____	37. _____
13. _____	38. _____
14. _____	39. _____
15. _____	40. _____
16. _____	41. _____
17. _____	42. _____
18. _____	43. _____
19. _____	44. _____
20. _____	45. _____
21. _____	46. _____
22. _____	47. _____
23. _____	48. _____
24. _____	49. _____
25. _____	50. _____