

Week 1: Packet Assignments

Required:

1. Math

- ☐ Four Worksheets: Adding & Subtracting Decimals, Multiplying Decimals, and Comparing Decimals.

2. Spelling

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

3. Social Studies

- ☐ American Revolution articles and questions.

4. State Report (Due by May 15th)


Please submit one of the following projects:

- ❖ State brochure (text, email or drop off your brochure on the designated day)
- ❖ State puzzle piece poster (text or email a picture of your project)
- ❖ State float (text or email a picture of your project)
- ❖ Sway
- ❖ PowerPoint
- ❖ OneNote

*If you would like any PE activities, please contact Mrs. Grijalva, ngrijalva@tusd.net Her office hours are M-F 10am-12pm

Week 1 Spelling Words						
astronaut	telephone	automobile	telescope	mechanical	myth	disaster
television	phonics	astronomer	photograph	photography	mythical	
homophone	mechanic	telegram	telephoto	autograph	automatic	telegraph

Name: _____

 **H-SS 5.5.1** Understand how political, religious, and economic ideas and interests brought about the Revolution (e.g., resistance to imperial policy, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, taxes on tea, Coercive Acts).

What events led to the American Revolution?

Preview the Lesson Vocabulary

Parliament (n.) Great Britain's lawmaking assembly

tariff (n.) a tax on imported goods

protest (v.) to speak out against something

petition (n.) a document that people sign that formally asks leaders to do or change something

repeal (v.) to do away with

boycott (n.) an organized refusal to buy goods or services

Vocabulary Activity Circle the vocabulary word in the list above that is a proper noun.

People

Pontiac
George III
Crispus Attucks
Paul Revere

SET THE SCENE Do you like to be involved in decisions that affect you? After the French and Indian War, the British government made decisions that affected the colonists without asking their opinion. What do you think the colonists did?



Reading: Cause and Effect

Writers include causes and effects to help you see the connections between events. A *cause* is what makes something happen. An *effect* is what happens. Writers often use words and phrases to signal causes and effects, such as *because* and *as a result*. As you read page 100, circle words and phrases that signal causes and effects.



1763 George III issues the Proclamation of 1763.



The Benefits and Costs of War

By 1763 Great Britain had finally won the French and Indian War. This victory gave Britain many benefits, such as control of resource-rich land west of the Appalachian Mountains. However, it also caused new problems. The British had borrowed and spent a lot of money on soldiers and supplies. As a result, they now faced a huge debt.

More problems developed when settlers began moving onto Britain's new western lands. The British government could not easily control settlers who lived far from the colonies. Because of this, some settlers moved into new areas, which caused conflicts with American Indians who already lived there. In 1763 an Ottawa leader named Pontiac led a rebellion against British settlers and soldiers. Although the British eventually won Pontiac's War, they realized that protecting western settlers would cost even more money. How would Britain pay for both its debt and the cost of protecting western settlers?

To help solve these problems, King George III of Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763. It said that colonists were not allowed to settle on land west of the Appalachian Mountains. The British hoped that this would keep colonists in areas that were easier to control, which would lower the cost of protecting the colonies. However, this rule angered some colonists. They wondered why they had helped fight for this land but could not move there.

1. Cause and Effect **How did victory in the French and Indian War cause British debts?**



Because of the Proclamation of 1763, settlers could not move west of the Appalachian Mountains.



1764

1764



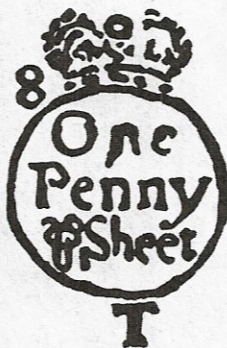
1765

1765 Britain passes the Stamp Act.

Britain Taxes the Colonies

King George and **Parliament**, Britain's lawmaking assembly, wanted the colonists to help pay the debt from the French and Indian War. Britain had gone to war to protect the colonies, so British leaders felt it was fair to have the colonies pay part of the debt through taxes and tariffs. A **tariff** is a tax on imported goods, or products that come from another country. The Sugar Act of 1764 said colonists must pay a tariff on goods such as molasses and sugar. The Stamp Act followed in 1765. This act placed a tax on every kind of printed material, including newspapers, legal documents, and even playing cards. When the colonists bought such items, they had to get the item stamped to show that they had paid the tax.

The colonists had paid taxes before the new acts, but those taxes they paid had been passed by their colonial assemblies. The Sugar Act and the Stamp Act were passed by Parliament, which had no representatives from the colonies. Many colonists did not think it was fair to force them to pay taxes that had been passed without their consent, or approval.



2. List some of the items that were taxed by the Stamp Act of 1765.

Main Idea and Details



Under the Stamp Act, different kinds of printed materials were taxed at different rates. Each of these stamps shows a different amount of money paid as tax.

1766 Parliament repeals the Stamp Act.

1767

Colonists Respond to the Stamp Act

The Stamp Act made many colonists angry. Some of them decided to **protest**, or speak out against it. A group of men called the Sons of Liberty became active protestors. They burned stamps and threatened the stamp agents who collected the taxes. Other colonists protested by making speeches or sending petitions to Parliament. A **petition** is a document that people sign that formally asks a leader to do or change something.

Anger over the Stamp Act caused the colonies to unite. Leaders from nine colonies met in New York City in 1765 to discuss how to resist Britain's attempts to tax and control them. This meeting became known as the Stamp Act Congress. This congress wanted Parliament to **repeal**, or do away with, the Stamp Act. Its leaders wrote to Parliament and said that the British government had no right to tax people who had no voice in the decision. The slogan "No taxation without representation" became a popular way to show resistance to Britain's new laws.

The Stamp Act Congress was the first time the colonists took action against authority as an organized political group. During the Great Awakening, many colonists had learned to question authorities on important issues such as religion. Now the colonists' protests and petitions showed what they could do when they worked together to solve political problems. Because of the colonists' organized resistance, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act in 1766.

3. How did the Sons of Liberty protest the Stamp Act?

Main Idea and Details



Protests by colonists, such as tarring and feathering, made British stamp agents fearful of collecting the stamp taxes.



1770 Five colonists, including Crispus Attucks, are killed in the Boston Massacre.

The Townshend Acts Are Passed

After the Stamp Act was repealed, King George insisted that Britain still had the right to tax the colonies, no matter what the colonists said. So in 1767 Parliament passed the Townshend Acts. These acts taxed imported goods, such as glass, paint, and tea.

The Townshend Acts caused new protests in the colonies. Many colonists began a boycott of British goods. A **boycott** is an organized refusal to buy goods or services. These colonists would not buy anything that came from Britain. Colonial women played an important role in the boycott. Groups of women called the “Daughters of Liberty” wove cloth and made other goods to replace imported British goods. Over time, the boycott hurt British businesses and showed the strength of the colonists’ resistance to British control. As a result, Britain sent more soldiers to the colonies to enforce the tax laws.

Tension in Boston Turns Violent

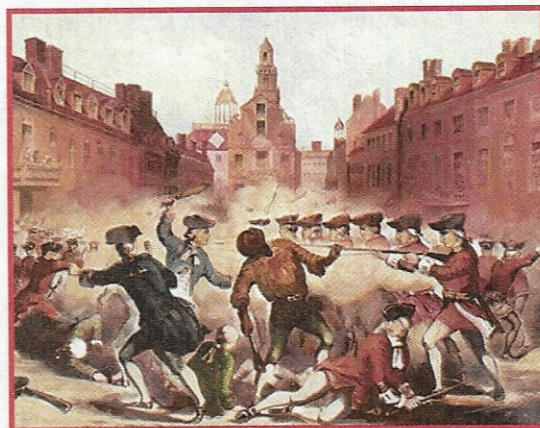
The growing number of British soldiers in the colonies led to tension between soldiers and colonists. In Boston angry words and violence between soldiers and colonists became common. Finally, on the evening of March 5, 1770, things got out of control. A crowd gathered during an argument between a British soldier and a colonist. The crowd shouted insults at the troops, then surrounded them and began throwing snowballs, rocks, and oyster shells at the soldiers. The British fired into the angry crowd. An African American named Crispus Attucks was the first of five colonists who were killed. This event became known as the Boston Massacre.

4. How did some colonial women protest the Townshend Acts?

Main Idea and Details



5. In the text, number from 1 to 5 the events of March 5, 1770, that led to the Boston Massacre. *Sequence*



The Boston Massacre led to new concerns about the number of British troops in the colonies.

1773 Colonists protest the Tea Act with the Boston Tea Party.

The Boston Tea Party


In 1770 Parliament repealed all the taxes in the Townshend Acts, except the tax on tea. Then in 1773 Parliament passed the Tea Act. This act did not raise taxes, but it did try to get the colonists to buy tea from only one British company. Again, the colonists protested Parliament's continued attempts to control them. Colonial leaders declared that ships bringing British tea to the colonies would not be allowed to unload. On December 16, 1773, colonists dressed as Mohawk Indians took over British ships in Boston Harbor and dumped all the tea into the water. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party.


Britain Punishes Boston


In 1774 Parliament passed the Coercive Acts as punishment for the Boston Tea Party. Some colonists called them the "Intolerable Acts" because they were so severe. The acts closed the port of Boston until the colonists paid for the tea they had dumped. They sent even more British soldiers to Boston and forced colonists to house and feed them. Also, the entire colony of Massachusetts was put under the control of a British general.


The Coercive Acts angered many colonists but also made them more united. Other colonies began sending food, supplies, and money to Boston. Colonial leaders voted to stop all trade with Britain and to create volunteer armies.

The Boston Tea Party showed the colonists' anger at the Tea Act of 1773.

6.  Cause and Effect **What caused the Boston Tea Party?**



7.  Cause and Effect **How did colonists respond to the Coercive Acts?**





1774

1775

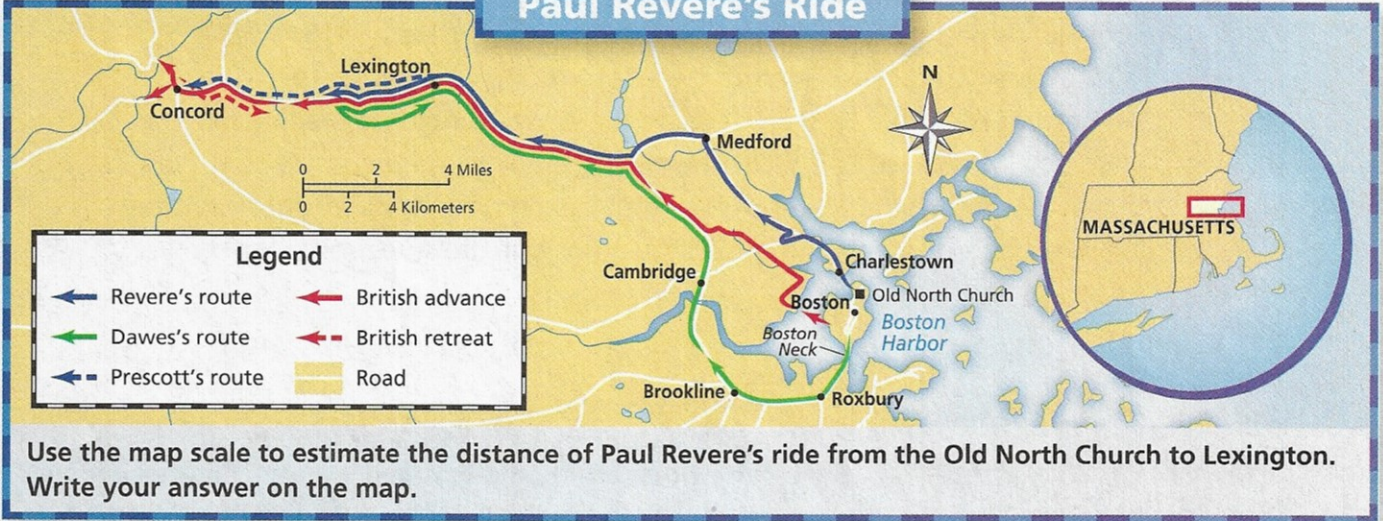
1776

1774



1775 Colonial volunteers fight British troops at Lexington and Concord.

Paul Revere's Ride



The Fighting Begins

In April 1775, colonists learned of secret British plans to destroy weapons that colonists had stored in the towns of Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. On the night of April 18, colonists Paul Revere and William Dawes rode out from Boston to warn the towns that British troops were coming. The men were stopped after they reached Lexington, but another rider, Dr. Samuel Prescott, rode on to warn colonists in Concord.

The warnings worked. When British troops arrived in Lexington the next morning, a small group of colonists gathered to fight them. The British quickly defeated the colonists. However, when the British arrived in Concord, they were met by a larger group of colonists. These colonists fought well and forced the British back to Boston. The colonists continued to fire at the British along the way and caused heavy losses.

No one knows who fired the first shot at these battles, but people later called it "the shot heard 'round the world." From that point on, there would be no turning back. The American colonies had started the fight for independence.

8. Cause and Effect In the text, underline what happened when colonists fought British troops at Concord.

Summary

The American Revolution was caused by changes in political, religious, and economic ideas. What specific events led Americans to decide to fight for independence?

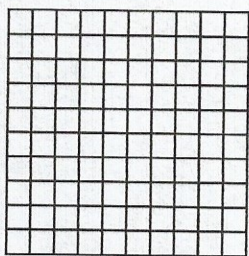
Unit 5 Lesson 1 Questions

1. Why were the British in debt?
2. After Pontiac's War, what did the British discover?
3. What was the Proclamation of 1763?
4. Why did the colonists think the Sugar Act and Stamp Act were unfair?
5. Who were the men who were the most active protestors?
6. What does "No taxation without representation" mean?
7. What was the first time the colonists took action against authority?
8. What caused the colonists to boycott British goods?
9. Describe the Boston Massacre.
10. Describe the Boston Tea Party.
11. Name the three things the Coercive Acts did to the colonists.
12. Name three things the colonists did after the Coercive Acts.
13. Explain what happened in April 1775.

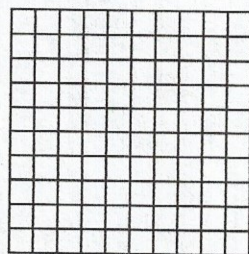


Use the visual model to solve each problem.

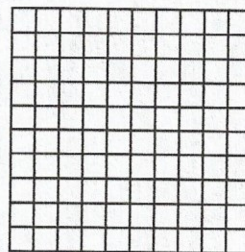
1) $0.2 \times 0.1 =$



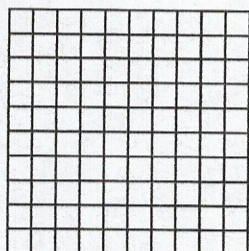
2) $0.9 \times 0.6 =$



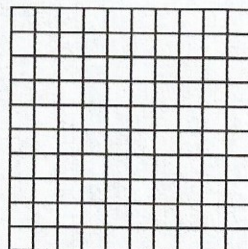
3) $0.4 \times 0.7 =$



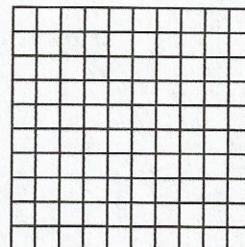
4) $0.1 \times 0.5 =$



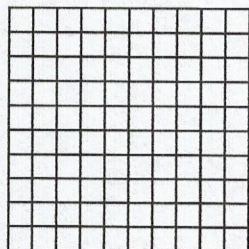
5) $0.3 \times 0.9 =$



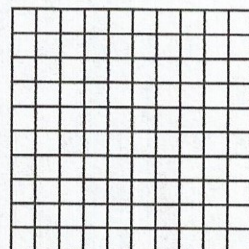
6) $0.3 \times 0.7 =$



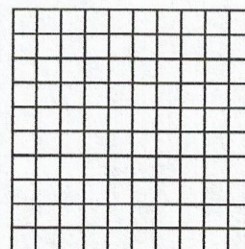
7) $0.4 \times 0.2 =$



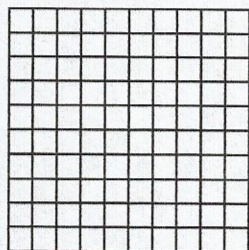
8) $0.2 \times 0.8 =$



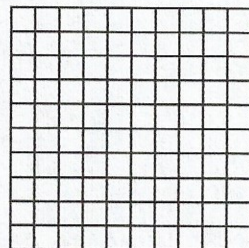
9) $0.1 \times 0.2 =$



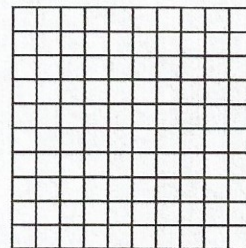
10) $0.9 \times 0.8 =$



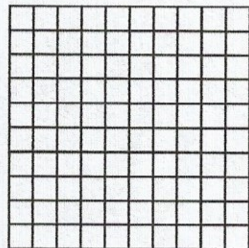
11) $0.9 \times 0.5 =$



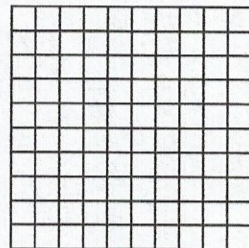
12) $0.5 \times 0.6 =$



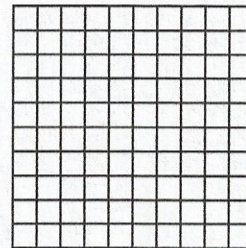
13) $0.3 \times 0.6 =$



14) $0.7 \times 0.6 =$



15) $0.3 \times 0.7 =$

Answers

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____



Order the numbers from least to greatest.

Ex) A. 87.51
B. 87.8
C. 87.9
D. 87.5

1) A. 1.91
B. 1.66
C. 1.1
D. 1.5

2) A. 6.6
B. 7
C. 6.51
D. 6.64

3) A. 20.14
B. 20.7
C. 21
D. 20.03

4) A. 47.7
B. 47.2
C. 47.25
D. 48

5) A. 70.34
B. 70.3
C. 70
D. 70.54

6) A. 28.8
B. 28.77
C. 28.82
D. 28.6

7) A. 3.8
B. 3.6
C. 3.08
D. 3.62

8) A. 4.98
B. 4.6
C. 4.2
D. 4.7

9) A. 98.49
B. 98.8
C. 98
D. 98.48

10) A. 40.6
B. 40.5
C. 40.1
D. 40.33

11) A. 8.23
B. 9
C. 8.6
D. 8.2

12) A. 75.41
B. 75.54
C. 75.3
D. 75.9

13) A. 88.8
B. 88.72
C. 89
D. 88.22

14) A. 9.02
B. 10
C. 9.42
D. 9.1

15) A. 64.7
B. 65
C. 64.1
D. 64.4

16) A. 28
B. 28.1
C. 28.2
D. 28.49

17) A. 3.7
B. 3.5
C. 3.53
D. 3.69

18) A. 68
B. 67.6
C. 67.5
D. 67.61

19) A. 6.5
B. 6.2
C. 6.29
D. 6

20) A. 1.81
B. 1.4
C. 1.52
D. 1.69

AnswersEx. D,A,B,C

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

**Solve each problem.****Answers**

- 1) Jerry bought 6.95 lbs of cherry and lime jelly beans for his birthday party. If 1.75 lbs were cherry flavor, how many pounds were lime flavor?
- 2) Paige was measuring how much taller she got over two years. In the first year she grew 4.62 cm. In the second year she grew 7.7 cm. How much taller did she get altogether?
- 3) Vanessa downloaded two apps which were 17.73 kb total. If one app was 8.63 kb, how big was the other app?
- 4) Nancy was buying food for her birthday party. She bought a 52.93 oz bag of barbeque chips and a 79.6 oz bag of regular chips. How many ounces did she buy all together?
- 5) Tom was weighing the amount of candy he received for Halloween. If he received 8.30 kg and his brother received 1.8 kg, how much candy did they get all together?
- 6) John ate a snack with 80.79 total calories. If the chips he ate were 43.39 calories, how many calories were in the rest of his snack?
- 7) A computer programmer had two files with a total size of 93 gigabytes. If one of the files was 50.30 gigabytes, how big is the second file?
- 8) A weatherman was measuring the amount of rain two cities received over a week. City A received 3.74 inches while City B received 9.8 inches. How much rain did they get total?
- 9) During a science experiment, Mary found the mass of two rocks to be 41.4 grams and 74.3 grams. What is the total mass of these two rocks?
- 10) Ned and Sarah were running a relay race. The race was 22.01 kilometers total. If Ned ran 9.41 kilometers how far did Sarah run?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



Solve each problem.

Answers

1) $78.9 - 55.779 =$ _____

1. _____

2) $73 + 48.7 =$ _____

2. _____

3) $41.3 - 20.65 =$ _____

3. _____

4) $46 + 39.5 =$ _____

4. _____

5) $72 - 67.01 =$ _____

5. _____

6) $65 + 56.8 =$ _____

6. _____

7) $58 - 45.183 =$ _____

7. _____

8) $79.3 + 10.21 =$ _____

8. _____

9) $17 - 1.2 =$ _____

9. _____

10) $92 + 8.83 =$ _____

10. _____

11) $67.15 - 24.302 =$ _____

11. _____

12) $96 + 37.367 =$ _____

12. _____